



Title Manual

Vehicle Services Bureau

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Break/Bond Titles [Rev. 12/23/19]

The break/bond process may be used when an applicant cannot provide a certificate of title assigning the prior owner's interest in a vehicle. Only Montana residents can apply for a bonded title.

If a licensed Montana dealership does not have a title to a vehicle in their inventory, they must obtain a title in their dealership name, through this process, before selling the vehicle. Instructions for completing Application for Break/Bond Title ([Form MV10](#))

Bonded Antique and Vintage Vehicle Title

Any vehicle having a VIN that is illegible, mutilated, or absent shall be issued a state-assigned VIN prior to registration using the Request for State Assigned VIN ([Form MV10B](#)).

State-assigned numbers or True VIN can also be issued in cases where the engine is the only vehicle component bearing a VIN by using the Request for State Assigned VIN ([Form MV10B](#)).

No certificate of ownership shall be issued without a Vehicle Identification Number permanently identifying the vehicle.

Bonded Out-of-State Title [Rev. 7/24/13]

If an out-of-state bonded title is submitted to obtain a Montana title, the Montana title will be issued showing the bond brand.

If the out-of-state title does not show the bond expiration date, a verification statement is required from the State that issued the title verifying the expiration date.

Campers – Slide In

Note: MCA 61-3-518 was repealed with the effective date of 1/1/2004; slide-in campers are no longer required to be registered.

- A. Campers 1991 and newer must be titled. A person must furnish proof of ownership in the form of a Manufacturer Certificate of Origin (MCO), out-of-state title, notarized bill of sale or a conditional sales contract in his/her name.

Montana will not issue titles on truck campers older than 1991.

If a camper does not have a VIN, one will be assigned by the State. A stage 1 inspection verifying no VIN exists must be completed prior to applying for the number. Customer must complete Request for State Assigned VIN ([Form MV10B](#)). Decals are affixed to the camper entrance.

There is an associated fee for the state-assigned number. (All fees outlined are subject to a 3% administrative fee.)

- B. To obtain a Montana title the following required documents must be submitted to the VSB:
1. The proof of ownership as listed above in subsection A.
 2. Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#))
 3. The associated fee. (All fees outlined are subject to a 3% administrative fee.)
 4. The inspection, if the camper does not have a manufacturer's identification number, as listed above in subsection A of Vehicle/Off-Highway Vehicle Identification Number Inspection ([Form MV20](#))



Certificates of Title [Rev. 02/01/2021]

Transferring Ownership [Rev. 03/31/2021]

- A. When transferring vehicle ownership from seller to buyer
 - 1. The signing agent for the seller and the buyer cannot be one and the same. For example: Sue at ABC Auto sells a vehicle to John Doe. Sue cannot sign off as agent for ABC Auto and sign on with a Power of Attorney for John Doe.
 - 2. It is the seller's responsibility to complete the buyer's information on the certificate of title.
 - a. If the seller fails to complete this information, the buyer may enter their information on the title or complete the Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)) along with supporting documents to complete the ownership transfer.

Cancellation of Title

- A. The department may cancel and correct a certificate of title or registration receipt upon determination the documents contain an error, or an insufficient funds check was used to pay for services rendered.

Ownership Documents Accepted for an Original Montana Title [Rev. 02/01/2021]

- A. Montana Certificate of Title
- B. Out-of-state title; or registration from a non-titling state. See [the appendix](#) for a list of titling states and requirements.
 - a. Note: Foreign/Out-of-State Title:
A bill of sale can be used in transferring first and subsequent interest in an out-of-state title **if** the seller is not a Montana resident or a licensed Montana dealer. The out-of-state title or registration must accompany the bill of sale.
- C. Add in the chain of ownership (**place holder**).
- B. Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin (MCO)
- D. An MCO may be transferred by executing a re-assignment section on the reverse side of the MCO or by completing the dealer assignment section on an Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#))
- E. If the ownership document (listed above) is not available, the applicant will need to obtain title by following the instructions listed below:

If a Montana resident acquires a snowmobile and the previous owner cannot be located to complete a proper transfer, the person must apply for title by completing the Application for Break/Bond Title ([Form MV10](#)) as instructed on the reverse side of the form and following the instructions in the section regarding How to Apply for a Break/Bond Montana Title.



Affidavits [Rev. 12/7/20]

1) Statement of Fact ([Form MV100](#)) can be used for the following:

a) An error statement

1. An error statement is used when information is crossed off or changed. An error statement may only be used when the previous information can still be read. If the information is completely crossed off or unreadable, a new form is required.
2. An error statement cannot be used to explain a complete erasure. The title must be voided, and a replacement obtained.
 - a. Information corrected with White-out correction ink is treated as an erasure.
 - b. Exception, if the information erased is the address, a statement of error is accepted.
3. An error statement must explain the error, include complete vehicle description, and is signed by the person making the error.

Note: Statement of Fact forms are **NOT** acceptable for errors on VIN Inspections or Odometer Statements. If an error is made on one of these forms, a new form must be submitted.

B. A Bill of Sale is completed on ([Form MV24](#)).

1. A bill of sale must include the complete vehicle description, name of purchaser, seller, and the date-of-sale.

Note: Montana title:

- a. A bill of sale cannot be used to transfer ownership of a Montana title. All registered owners must sign-off on the title itself.
 1. Only a registered owner or a dealer can sell a motor vehicle. If a vehicle is sold to a Montana resident, that resident must title and register the vehicle before it can be sold. A bill of sale is not acceptable to transfer the Montana resident's interest to a buyer.

Note: Out-of-State title:

1. A bill of sale can be used to transfer first or subsequent interests in an out-of-state title, **if** the seller is not a Montana resident or a licensed Montana dealer. The out-of-state title must accompany the bill of sale.

b) A no interest statement

- i) A no interest statement must indicate the person who has no interest in the vehicle and be signed by the person who has no interest in the vehicle.
- ii) A no interest statement is used when a sale is canceled, and the vehicle is returned to the dealer within 40 days from the date-of-sale.
- iii) A no interest statement is used when a lienholder is shown on title paperwork but chooses not to file their security interest/lien prior to the security interest/lien being entered into the motor vehicle system.
- iv) A no interest statement is used when a person is authorized to purchase a vehicle for another party; an example is a son purchasing a vehicle for his father.
- v) A no interest statement cannot be used when a security interest/lien has been entered into the motor vehicle system. In this situation, a release is required.



- vi) A no interest statement cannot be used to remove a Montana resident's ownership interest once the vehicle is sold to them.
- c) A no security interest/lien to file statement
 - i) A no security interest/lien statement is used when:
 - (1) A security interest/lien is shown on title paperwork in error
 - (2) The lien is paid off prior to entry into the motor vehicle system
 - (3) The vehicle sale was cancelled prior to entry into the motor vehicle system.
- d) A letter of consent
 - i) A letter of consent is an authorization to add or delete an additional name from a title application.
- e) A one and the same statement
 - i) A one and the same statement is used when a person or business name appears on title documents in several different ways (e.g., Bill Smith, W.A. Smith, William Smith Jr. and William Smith) (e.g., Montana Car Sales LLC, MT Car Sales, Montana Car Sales Limited Liability Company). The statement must show that all names are the same person or business and must be completed by the actual person or agent of the business whose name is in question.
 - (1) A one and the same statement is not required when a form contains a MCA 45-7-203 unsworn falsification statement.
- f) A cancellation of sale statement
 - i) A cancellation of sale statement is used when a dealer sale is cancelled prior to the 40-day permit expiring; the paperwork is returned to the selling dealer.
 - (1) If a security interest/lien is perfected, the secured party/lienholder must provide documents, see ([Revocation of Lien or Security Interest](#)).
 - (2) If security interest/lien is not perfected, the secured part/lienholder must provide a [no security interest/lien to file statement](#).
 - ii) A cancellation of sale statement is used when a private party sale is cancelled prior to the 40-day permit expiring.
 - (1) A [no interest statement](#) from the buyer is required.
 - (2) Title will be issued in the seller's name.

Note: If a sale is canceled after the 40-day permit expires, the buyer must complete the title and registration process.

Canadian and Other Foreign Vehicles [Rev. 06/01/2022]

A. New Vehicle Information Statement (NVIS) Form

This document is printed for and issued by the Canadian manufacturer for all vehicles produced for the Canadian market. The NVIS specifies vehicle elements and serves as the 'birth certificate' for the VIN; it cannot be used as a certificate of ownership. The document was introduced in Canada to enhance the accurate recording of the VIN on the registration document. The NVIS accompanies the vehicle to the dealer. The dealer and purchaser sections are completed upon the sale of the vehicle. The document itself has no security features and is only valid when accompanied by supporting documents.



Printed at the bottom of the NVIS Form is the language "This is not a titling document." The NVIS form must always be accompanied by a bill of sale from the dealer whose name appears in the dealer section at the bottom of the form.

Exception: NVIS forms are not issued on vessels manufactured in Canada.

B. Documents Required for Foreign title transactions:

Note: Anytime "export only" is stamped on a title, it cannot be titled or registered.

1. Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)).
2. Canadian registration or foreign ownership document properly released by the registered owner.
3. NVIS Form, if produced for the Canadian market, accompanied by a notarized bill of sale or a Canadian registration properly released by the registered owner.
 - a. Some Canadian registrations provide that the seller's signature in the release section is enough to transfer ownership. Others require a separate bill of sale. If the release section requires it, a bill of sale must be submitted.
 - b. The registration from the province of Alberta has a Section 1 and Section 2. Section 2 must be submitted to title the vehicle in Montana; Section 1 is desirable but not required.
 - c. If the Canadian registration indicates the vehicle is a leased vehicle, the lease pay-out documents are required to obtain a Montana title.
4. Vehicle/Off-Highway Vehicle Identification Number Inspection ([Form MV20](#)).
5. Federal Department of Transportation Declaration HS-7 completed by the Registered Importer.
 - a. If a nonconforming motor vehicle less than 25 years old, which is salvage or a repaired salvage or a reconstructed vehicle, the vehicle is not eligible to be imported. The 25-year period runs from the date of the vehicle's manufacture.
 - i. If the date of manufacture is not identified on a label permanently affixed to the vehicle by its original manufacturer, to establish the age of the vehicle, you should have documentation available such as an invoice showing the date the vehicle was first sold or a registration document showing that the vehicle was registered at least 25 years ago.
6. Customs Entry Documents (original, photocopy or fax is acceptable) provided there is a customs entry stamp on the document:
 - a. Entry form #7501 is the only acceptable customs entry form and it must be stamped. The stamp may be an original or a copy of the stamp. If not stamped, the Registered Importer (RI) may submit the entry form #7501 to Customs and Border Protection (CBP) for stamping.
 - b. The Montana and Idaho region does not participate in the electronic signature process (AKA paperless entry) for CBP documents. An entry document labeled as paperless from another region will not require a stamp.
 - c. Documents must be U.S. Customs forms, not Canadian.
 - d. The Customs entry document must contain the vehicle description or at least the VIN.



- e. Customs entry document is required for all used vehicles, vessels, trailers, snowmobiles, and ATVs.
 - f. Customs entry document is not required for new vehicles, trailers, vessels, snowmobiles, or ATVs if the MCO indicates the manufacturer sold it directly to a Montana dealer or Montana resident.
 - g. For a list of the customs entry stations where vehicles can be entered and documents obtained, visit the U.S. Customs and Border Protection website at [Locate a Port of Entry | U.S. Customs and Border Protection \(cbp.gov\)](https://www.cbp.gov)
7. Documents Translated into English

Documents in a foreign language are acceptable if they are translated into English on a separate document. There are specific requirements for accepting translated documents. All translated documents:

- Must be accompanied by the original foreign language document and presented with the customers application.
- Must contain a declaration at the end of the document signed by the translator.
- Translator cannot have interest in the vehicle needing translation documents
- The translator's declaration must contain language similar to 45-7-203, Unsworn Falsification Statement, and must also contain the translators:
 - Unexpired driver license number
 - State of driver license issuance
 - Date of translation

Divorces

- A. Friendly Divorce: Owner releases ownership on the Montana title and the vehicle is transferred to the remaining owner.
- B. Unfriendly Divorce:
 1. A Clerk of Court certified copy of the divorce decree containing the vehicle description must be submitted.
 - a. If the decree does not contain a vehicle description, a certified copy of an amendment to the decree must be submitted. If the decree lists only the year and make of a vehicle and the owner owns more than one vehicle of that description the amendment to the decree verifying the complete vehicle description is required.
 2. If the divorce decree requires one of the parties to transfer the title to the other party, the Montana title must be signed off.
 3. If the vehicle is titled in both owner names and the divorce decree states that the vehicle is awarded to one of the parties, the person awarded the vehicle is not required to obtain a title in their name before transferring. The title can be transferred to a third party using the Clerk of Court certified copy of the decree.
 4. If the vehicle is titled in only one of the names and the vehicle is awarded to the person not listed on the title, the person the vehicle is awarded to must title first before selling.
 5. If the divorce decree states the vehicle was awarded to one of the parties and the title is not available or is not properly executed, the recipient is only required to



complete the Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)) and submit it with the divorce decree to have the title issued in his/her name.

6. Foreign or out-of-state titles involved in a divorce can be transferred in Montana in the same manner as a Montana title, with the exception that the foreign or out-of-state title must be submitted with the application. If the title cannot be obtained the applicant will need to title using the Break\Bond title procedure. See [Break\Bond Title procedure](#).

Donated Vehicle

If the charity name is shown as purchaser on the title application, they will need to register and title before transferring.

The title must be in the name of the party donating the vehicle, except for a licensed dealer. The dealer can use the assignment on the title to transfer to the charity.

Dune Buggies [Rev. 10/04/21]

A. Made from an Existing Vehicle

If a dune buggy was made from an existing vehicle (e.g., a Volkswagen) the VSB must have the title, a Statement of Inspection, and an Statement of Correction ([Form MV11AB](#)). The year will be the same as shown on that title. If the title is not available, a replacement will have to be obtained.

If the body was purchased, no title was received, and the registered owner cannot be located, see the [Break/Bond Title procedure](#).

B. Manufactured Dune Buggy Body

1. Submit the Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin (MCO); or if the manufacturer does not provide a MCO, submit a bill of sale from the manufacturer.
2. If the body was purchased from a catalogue company (e.g., Sears) or from a store-chain (e.g., Kmart), the VSB will accept an invoice in place of an MCO.
3. Submit a Vehicle/Off-Highway Vehicle Identification Number Inspection ([Form MV20](#)) and an Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)).
4. If the vehicle has a homemade frame, a signed statement explaining the materials used to build the frame must be submitted.

- C. If the inspecting officer cannot locate the VIN on the vehicle, the County Treasurer may not register the vehicle and may not issue a 40-day TRP permit. The applicant should be instructed to send all the paperwork including the Request for State Assigned VIN ([Form MV10B](#)) and the associated fee to the VSB to apply for the state-assigned VIN. (All fees outlined are subject to a 3% administrative fee.) Upon approval, the paperwork will be returned to the applicant with a state-assigned VIN tag with instructions to have it affixed to the vehicle. Once the tag is affixed, a form MV20, Level 1 Vehicle/ OHV Identification Number Inspection, must be completed by a law enforcement officer or designated Inspector to verify the identification number and that it has been permanently attached.

- D. Dune buggies will be titled as "Homemade" for the make and "Dune Buggy" for the model. Some dune buggies are manufactured from sand rail kits, in which case the model will be "Sand Rail."

- E. To license a dune buggy as a street legal vehicle, see the process for [Unconventional vehicles](#).



Racecar

- A. The vehicle may receive a title only through the county treasurer's office in which the owner resides.
- B. An MCO or title, that states it is not to be operated on the highways, can be self-certified using the Inspection Checklist to Certify that a Non-Conforming Light Vehicle is Equipped for Street Use ([Form MV70A](#)) to allow it to be titled and registered for highway use.

Estates [Rev. 02/16/2022]

- A. Probated Estate (Personal Representative or Executor appointed)

If the combined value of the vehicles exceeds \$100,000, the property is subject to probate.

In an estate, there may be several titles in the name of only the deceased and other titles in two or more names. The titles held in only the name of the deceased or issued in two or more names listing "tenants in common" on the title must be executed by the Personal Representative or Executor.

If there is more than one owner listed on the title and "tenants in common" is not listed on the title, it can be transferred to the survivor or a third party (survivor must sign title) using a certified copy of the death certificate for the deceased, even if the owners are not of the same immediate family.

Note: If an individual dies abroad, a certificate will be issued with sufficient documentation in lieu of a Death Certificate by the US Department of State. (Form DS-2060) We will accept a certified copy of this form. If the original is requested, the department will return.

1. The only time the court papers appointing Personal Representative or Executor are required is if: the title issued is in only one name, it is in two or more names and "tenants in common" is listed on the title, or the title has been signed by a Personal Representative or Executor.

The court papers appointing the Personal Representative or Executor must be certified by either the Clerk and Recorder or the Clerk of Court.

1. If there is more than one Personal Representative or Executor and their names are connected with "and," all individuals must sign. If their names are connected by "or," only one person must sign.
2. The individual appointed as the Personal Representative or Executor must enter the name of the person they are representing "by" and then sign their signature as Personal Representative or Executor. Example John Doe by Jane Smith, POA.

If a surviving spouse has been named Personal Representative and property has been willed to minor children, the surviving spouse, even though he/she may be the Personal Representative, cannot sign-off a child's interest in said property unless the surviving spouse has also been appointed legal guardian of the children.

The person appointed Personal Representative or Executor must be the person who signs the documents. He/she cannot authorize another person to sign as power-of-attorney for him/her.

A person appointed as "domiciliary" Personal Representative, as identified in the court papers, is authorized to process paperwork. This just means that the estate is filed out-of-state, but the property is registered and titled in Montana.



The Joint Tenancy with Right of Survivorship (JTROS) relationship does not have to be shown on the title. All that is required to release the interest of the deceased is a certified copy of the death certificate, unless the title lists "tenants in common," even if the owners are not of the same immediate family.

Note: Sometimes a survivor does not want to submit the portion of the death certificate explaining the cause of death and will only submit the upper half. This will be accepted if it is certified by either the Clerk and Recorder or Clerk of Court.

If the title is being transferred to a new purchaser, the survivor must sign-off the title as seller and have their signature notarized. If the title is being transferred to any remaining survivors, only the survivors not remaining on the title must sign-off as seller and have their signature notarized. If the title is to be issued to any or all of the remaining survivors, those survivors must complete the title application section on the back.

If the title is in the names of what appears to be husband and wife but the **death certificate states that the deceased is divorced**, the title can be issued to the surviving ex-spouse if a certified copy of the divorce decree is submitted showing that the vehicle was awarded to the ex-spouse. If the vehicle was awarded to the deceased, the Personal Representative/Executor must complete the title process by signing for the deceased. The divorce decree removes the ex-spouse's interest, and the title can be transferred to the new owner.

If there is no divorce decree awarding the vehicle to the deceased, the title will be issued to the surviving owner.

If the survivor is going to title and add another name, he/she must sign the title application or sign-off as seller and have their signature notarized.

If the vehicle is titled in the names of two owners and they are both deceased, one of the owners **must** predecease the other. Therefore, the survivor would have acquired the vehicle through the joint tenancy provision **if** "tenants in common" **is not** listed on the title. Obtain a certified copy of the death certificate for the first owner who predeceased the other.

1. If personal representatives are appointed for both owners, the court documents and signatures of both personal representatives will be accepted in lieu of a death certificate.

Since the surviving owner is also deceased, the property goes to the estate of the second deceased owner. Obtain a certified copy of the court order appointing the Personal Representative and the title can be transferred as a regular estate transfer.

1. If "tenants in common" is listed on the title, the heir of the first deceased owner would need to provide statements releasing his/her/their interest before the title could be transferred to a third party.

If the title is not available and the vehicle is being transferred to a third party, the surviving owner or Personal Representative must apply for a replacement title so he/she can sign the title releasing his/her interest. Either the surviving owner or the Personal Representative can complete the Application for Replacement Certificate of Title ([Form MV7](#)). The replacement title will be issued in both owner names and both the survivor and Personal Representative/Executor will need to sign that title as seller.

If the title is not available and the vehicle is to remain with the surviving owner, the process listed above can be followed, or the Personal Representative can use the Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)) to transfer title to the survivor. The Personal Representative/Executor will use the dealer Statement of Sale on the bottom of the application. The appropriate changes in the wording of the dealer section should be made (e.g., cross out "Dealer" and enter "Personal Representative or Executor").



If the title is not available and it was in one name, the Personal Representative/Executor can either apply for a replacement title to transfer to the buyer or use the Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)) to transfer title to the buyer. The Personal Representative/Executor will use the dealer Statement of Sale on the bottom of the application. The appropriate changes in the wording of the dealer section should be made (e.g., cross out "Dealer" and enter "Personal Representative or Executor").

If the title is being transferred to a new owner and there is a security interest or lien to be filed, the paperwork must be submitted through the appropriate County Treasurer's office to perfect that security interest or lien.

The above instructions also apply to foreign and out-of-state titles **if** the original or replacement foreign or out-of-state title is available. If the foreign or out-of-state title is not available and a replacement cannot be obtained, the vehicle will have to be titled in that state before being transferred to Montana.

B. Non-Probated Estates (No Personal Representative or Executor Appointed)

The Joint Tenancy Right of Survivorship (JTROS) relationship does not have to be shown on the title. All that is required to release the interest of the deceased is a certified copy of the death certificate, unless the title lists "tenants in common," even if the owners are not of the same immediate family.

Note: Sometimes a survivor does not want to submit the portion of the death certificate explaining the cause of death and will only submit the upper half. This will be accepted as long as either the Clerk and Recorder or Clerk of Court certifies it.

The survivors must sign-off the title as seller if the title is being transferred to a new purchaser. If the title is being transferred to any remaining survivors, only the survivors not remaining on the title must sign-off as seller. If the title is to be issued to any or all of the remaining survivors, those survivors must complete the title application section on the back.

If the title is in two or more names and "tenants in common" is listed on the title, the heir of each owner is entitled to that owner's share of the vehicle. If one of the owners dies, that person's heir needs to either release his/her interest or he/she needs to be listed on the title as the new co-owner.

If the title is in the names of what appears to be a husband and wife, but the **death certificate states that the deceased is divorced**, the title can be issued to the surviving ex-spouse if a certified copy of the divorce decree is submitted showing that the vehicle was awarded to the ex-spouse. If the vehicle was awarded to the deceased, the heirs of the deceased will need to apply for Application for Title of Vehicle by Non-Probate Transfer ([Form MV12](#)) before they can sell the vehicle. The divorce decree removes the ex-spouse's interest.

1. If there is no divorce decree awarding the vehicle to the deceased, the title will be issued to the surviving owner.

If the title is in the name of only the deceased and the heirs are minor children, the title can be issued by Application for Title of Vehicle by Non-Probate Transfer ([Form MV12](#)) to the minor children and their legal guardian (even if he/she is the ex-spouse). A certified copy of the legal guardianship papers will need to accompany the title transfer when signing-off the title for the minor children.

If the survivor is going to title and add another name, he/she must sign the title application or sign-off as seller.

If the vehicle is titled in the name of two owners and they are both deceased, one of the owners **must** predecease the other. Therefore, the survivor would have acquired the vehicle



through the joint tenancy provision **if** "tenants in common" **is not** listed on the title. Obtain a certified copy of the death certificate for the first owner who predeceased the other.

1. Since the surviving owner is also deceased, the property goes to the heir of the second deceased owner and the title must be issued to him/her by Application for Title of Vehicle by Non-Probate Transfer ([Form MV12](#)).
2. If "tenants in common" is listed on the title, the heir of the first deceased owner would need to provide statements releasing his/her interest before the title could be issued to the heir of the second deceased owner, or transferred to a third party.

If the title is not available and the vehicle is being transferred to a third party, the surviving owner will need to apply for a replacement title so he/she can sign the title as the Seller, releasing his/her interest using the Application for Replacement Certificate of Title ([Form MV7](#)). The replacement title will be issued in both owner names and the survivor will have to sign that title as seller. A certified copy of the death certificate would need to accompany the title to the new owner.

If the title is not available and the vehicle is to remain with the surviving owner, he/she could obtain title by Application for Title of Vehicle by Non-Probate Transfer ([Form MV12](#)).

If the title is not available, and it was in two names and one person is deceased, the survivor must apply for title by Application for Title of Vehicle by Non-Probate Transfer ([Form MV12](#)). They can add a second person by entering that person's name along with theirs on the application.

If the title is not available and it was in one name only, the heir of the deceased would obtain title by Application for Title of Vehicle by Non-Probate Transfer ([Form MV12](#)).

If the title is being transferred to a new owner and there is a security interest or lien to be filed, the paperwork must be submitted through the County Treasurer's office to perfect the lien.

The above instructions also apply to foreign and out-of-state titles **if** the original or replacement foreign or out-of-state title is available.

1. If the foreign or out-of-state title is not available and a replacement cannot be obtained, the vehicle will have to be titled in that state before being transferred to Montana.
2. If a JTROS affidavit accompanies the foreign or out-of-state title, the applicant must complete the Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)).

C. Deceased Did Not Complete Titling Process

When two names appear in the title application section and one of the applicants dies before the titling process is complete, the survivor can submit a certified copy of the death certificate and obtain the title in his/her name.

When two names appear in the title application section and one of the owners dies before the title is applied for and the title application lists "tenants in common," the title will be issued to the surviving owner and the heir of the deceased; or, the estate of the deceased if the estate will be probated. A certified copy of the death certificate must be submitted.

If the heir of the estate does not want an interest in the vehicle, he/she can sign a Release of Interest Statement and the title will be issued to the surviving owner.

If there is only one name on the application and that person dies and there is no estate requiring probate, the surviving heir must get title in his/her name by Application for Title of Vehicle by Non-Probate Transfer ([Form MV12](#)) before it can be transferred to a new owner.

If there is only one name on the application and that person dies and the estate is being probated, the Personal Representative can sign a no-interest statement so the vehicle can be transferred to a new owner.



If line 1 on the title application received with a MCO reads "John Doe Estate," "John Doe Trust," or "Jane Doe Guardian for John Doe" and the application is signed by a Personal Representative, Trustee, or Guardian, it will be accepted with the legal documents appointing such an agent.

If the titled owner is deceased and the heir did not complete the titling process into their name, and they die, the heir's Personal Representative can complete the Application for Title by Non-Probate Transfer ([Form MV12](#)) on behalf of the heir, as if the heir was conducting this transfer during their lifetime. The title is issued in the heir's name. The Personal Representative can then sign the title as PR to transfer to a new owner.

D. Business Name on Title

If a title is issued in a deceased individual owner's name and a doing-business-as (DBA) business name, the DBA business name has no ownership of the vehicle. Process this under applicable estate procedures.

If the title is issued in a deceased individual owner's name and a business name (not DBA), the business will retain an ownership interest in the vehicle (unless their interest is released by a person authorized to sign for the business) and the individual's interest will be processed through proper estate procedures.

If the title is issued in just a business name and it is a sole proprietorship, submit an affidavit that it is a sole proprietorship and process as if the business was an individual.

E. Public Administrator

A Public Administrator can settle small estates left by a deceased owner who has no known relatives. No court papers are required when a Public Administrator signs the documents; he/she does not have a notary seal.

F. Last Will and Testament

If an owner dies and leaves a will in which an Executor is named, the Executor must file for appointment as Personal Representative with the Clerk of District Court. A person does not have the authority to act as an Executor unless the will is filed with the Clerk of District Court.

If there is a Last Will and Testament appointing a Personal Representative and the will was not or could not be filed with the Clerk of District Court, or if there is no Last Will and Testament and the value of the estate is not sufficient to require probate, the VSB will accept an Affidavit for Collection of Personal Property. [[MCA 72-3-1101](#)]

G. Transfer on Death (TOD)

A beneficiary(s) must be designated in the motor vehicle system prior to the owner's death. See [Montana Title Transfer](#).

Upon death of all owners, the beneficiary may choose one of the following options:

1. Beneficiary(s) titles, or titles and registers in their name.
 - Beneficiary(s) provides
 - Death certificates for each owner on record
 - Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle (MV1) in the beneficiary(s) name – all beneficiaries must be shown on the new title issued; all beneficiary(s) must sign the MV1.



- The beneficiary(s) can title and register at the County Treasurer's office or can receive a title only at VSB or Authorized Agent.
- All applicable fees will be required according to the beneficiary's choice to title, or title and register.

2. Beneficiary(s) sells to a third party.

- Beneficiary(s) provides
 - Death certificates for each owner on record
 - Bill of Sale (MV24) selling the vehicle to the purchaser – all beneficiaries must sign.
 - Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle (MV1) in the purchaser's name.
 - The new purchaser must title and register at their County Treasurer's office or Authorized Agent.
 - All applicable title and registration fees apply.

H. Secured Party or Lienholder Deceased

When the secured party or lienholder is an individual who is deceased, the surviving heir can sign a release of security interest or lien as "surviving heir of John Doe" **if** there is no estate requiring probate. The surviving heir must submit a certified copy of the death certificate. If there is an estate requiring probate, the Personal Representative must sign the release of security interest or lien and a certified copy of the letters of appointment must be submitted.

Repossession: If the secured party or lienholder was an individual who is now deceased and the estate was not probated, the surviving heir can apply for the repossession by submitting an Application for Title of Vehicle by Non-Probate Transfer ([Form MV12](#)) along with the Application for Repossession of a Motor Vehicle/Vessel ([Form MV11](#)). If the estate was probated, to obtain a title the Personal Representative will need to complete the repossession affidavit and submit a certified copy of the court papers appointing him/her as Personal Representative. The title must be issued in the name of the estate.

Form MV1: Application for a Montana Title - How to Complete [Rev. 03/31/2021]

(See [Form MV1](#).)

Section A: Applicant Section

The applicant's name in this section must agree with the applicant's signature at the bottom of the application. Driver license number and state where the driver license is issued, FEIN, Tribal ID or Corporate ID of all applicants is required on the application.

The title will be issued with the legal name of the person as shown on their driver license.

Montana titles cannot be issued with a title preceding the owner name (e.g., DR, MR, MRS, and REV).

If the applicant's name has been written and is illegible, type the correct spelling in parenthesis next to the handwritten entry.

Montana does not recognize the conjunction "or" on Montana titles as all signatures are required to transfer title.

The Montana residential address is required.



If the vehicle is being leased, enter the LESSEE'S address as the residential address. This address must be a Montana address this should be a street or rural route address and must be in the same where the vehicle is being registered and must agree with one of the addresses on the registration receipt.

The county of residence is the county in which the vehicle is being registered.

The Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)) may be used in lieu of Section D of the Montana title.

Section B:

The Manufacturer's List Price is commonly known as the "Manufacturer's Suggested Retail Price;" it may also be referred to as the Suggested Retail Price at Port of Entry, or Suggested List Price at Port of Entry. Ordinarily, this amount will be the first price shown at the top of the price sticker on the window of the vehicle and does not include destination charges, accessories, state or local taxes. This information is required only for new vehicles, and is to be provided by the dealer.

The year is the year of manufacture. For new vehicles, this must agree with the year indicated on the Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin (MCO). A motorhome may have two MCOs: one for the chassis, and one for the body. Instead of a year entered on the chassis MCO, it may have N/A (not applicable). The VSB will accept it as it is and use the body MCO for the model year.

The make name is the manufacturer's name (Chevrolet, Ford, Mercury, Dodge, etc.), the customer must have a complete manufacturer's make name for trailers; cannot use abbreviations.

The model is required (Lumina, Taurus, Cutlass, 280Z, etc.).

For Snowmobiles, the model's name is SN. The body style is required (2dr, 4dr, Convertible, Van, Bus, etc.).

- For Off-Highway Vehicles, the body style is 2-wheel or 4-wheel.
- For Snowmobiles, the body style is SN.

Enter the Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) as it appears on the Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin or out-of-state title. Do not enter this information from a registration receipt unless the vehicle is from a non-title state (registration receipts may contain typographical errors). If the vehicle is a motorhome, enter the chassis VIN. Use common colors, not fancy names. If the vehicle is two-toned, enter the top color first. If the vehicle has a scene (as those painted on the side of a van) enter "MULTI."

Fuel type: enter whether the vehicle operates on gas, diesel, or liquid petroleum fuel, Etc.

For passenger-type vehicles, only: check the box pertaining to the unladen weight of the vehicle.

For truck-type vehicles, only: check the box indicating the tonnage of the vehicle.

For trucks and trailers: enter the combined unladen weight of the vehicle and the maximum cargo weight.

For truck/tractors: enter the combined unladen weight of both vehicles along with the maximum cargo weight.

Enter the length of travel trailers, manufactured home, slide-in truck campers, and motorhomes.

For motorcycles or quadricycles: enter the wheelbase and wheel diameter.



Section C:

ALWAYS ASK THE APPLICANT FOR SECURITY INTEREST OR LIEN INFORMATION. If the vehicle is being financed, enter the complete name of the secured party, FEIN/driver license number/Tribal ID or Corp. ID, address and zip code for the secured party or lienholder. If this section is completed but the loan has been paid, have this section marked "PAID" with a full-signature of the secured party or lienholder. Obtain a Statement of Fact ([Form MV100](#)) explaining that there is no security interest or lien to file, or submit a new Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)). If there is to be a new secured party or lienholder, submit a new Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)) with the original Form MV1.

If the applicant states that the vehicle is clear of any security interest or liens check the box indicating "No." **If this section is left blank and that box is not checked, the application will be returned to have it completed.**

The application has room for one security interests/liens to be perfected, a Security Interest Processing: New ([Form MV81B](#)) for any additional security interests/liens must be submitted.

Section D:

The Montana dealer must complete this section if the vehicle was acquired new, and a Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin must be submitted.

If the vehicle was acquired used, a title, or registration from a non-title state, must be submitted.

The Montana dealer must complete the re-assignment section on the foreign title. If there is not a re-assignment on the foreign title, the dealer must apply for a title only.

An odometer reading is not required for vehicle model years 2010 or older.

If an out-of-state dealer sold the vehicle, the Dealer Reassignment Section of the title or Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin must be completed, or the dealer must give a bill of sale to the purchaser. The VSB will allow an out-of-state dealer to complete this section in lieu of a bill of sale. See the appendix for types of vehicles that Montana dealers are authorized to sell.

Section E:

Enter the date the Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)) is signed.

Any owner in Section A must sign their signature on the line next to the date and print their name on the line below the signature line to complete the application and comply with the Federal Odometer Law.

If the applicant is a firm or corporation, enter the business name on the line to the left. An authorized agent must sign this section and print the name of the person signing the application. The name of the firm or corporation must be the same as listed in Section A.

If someone is signing for the applicant with power-of-attorney, that person must write the applicant's name as well as signing his/her own name followed by a notation POA. An original or copy of the power-of-attorney form must accompany the application. If using form Power of Attorney ([Form MV65](#)), the original POA document is required.

If there are multiple owners, only one owner must sign. If there is a security interest to file the person signing the application must also be the one who signed the contract or agreement.

If the title is to be issued in just the name of a lessor, a lessee cannot sign the MV1/MV1A unless the lessor has given them Power-of-Attorney.



Form MV1A, Application for Vessel Title - How to Complete [Rev. 03/31/2021]

See [Form MV1A](#).

Section A.

The applicant name in this section must agree with the applicant's signature at the bottom of the application, and must also agree with the registration receipt that is issued.

The applicant's driver license and state where the driver license was issued, or identification number, FEIN, Tribal ID or CORP ID is required.

The title will be issued with the legal name of the person whose driver license it was issued to.

If the applicant's name has been written and is illegible, type the correct spelling in parenthesis next to the handwritten entry.

Montana titles cannot be issued with a title preceding the owner name. Example: DR, MR, MRS, REV.

Montana does not recognize the conjunction "or" on Montana titles as all signatures are required to transfer title.

Enter the mailing address of the applicant. Registration renewal notice cards and the title are mailed to this address.

The residential address is required.

If the vessel is being leased, enter the LESSEE'S address as residential address. This address must be a Montana address. This should be a street or rural route address, must be of the same county as that in which the snowmobile is being registered and must agree with one of the addresses on the registration receipt.

The county-of-residence is the county in which the snowmobile is being registered.

Section B:

Enter the year the vessel was manufactured or constructed. A year must be entered. If the applicant is not sure of the year, they will need to enter a year based on research and/or documentation for the vessel. If the research and/or documentation indicates the year as being prior to 1972, but a specific year cannot be determined, enter 1971 as the year of the vessel.

The make name is the manufactured or make name listed on the Certificate of Origin. If the make name is not known enter "unknown." If constructed by someone other than a manufacturer enter "homemade".

The model's name is BT.

Use common colors, not fancy names.

MT#: is the number assigned by the automated system. This number must be painted or attached to each side of the bow of the vessel in block letters and numbers no less than three inches in height.

Hull ID#: enter the hull identification number (HIN) assigned by the manufacturer. This number is located on the rear transom of the vessel. Vessels manufactured before 1972 and homemade vessels many do not have a HIN, unless one has been assigned by another state.

The first 3 characters of the HIN will identify the manufacturer. The last three characters will identify the month and year the vessel was manufactured.



If there is no HIN, a HIN will be assigned by the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks (FWP) with the associated fee, may be obtained from the local FWP officer or the FWP in Helena. VESSELS MUST HAVE A HIN BEFORE APPLYING FOR REGISTRATION OR TITLE.

The HIN assigned by FWP consists of 12 characters beginning with "MTZ". The last three characters will indicate the month and year the HIN was assigned.

FWP will issue a HIN assignment form. This form must be submitted when applying for title and contains an inspection certificate verifying the HIN has been affixed to the vessel. This verification may be made by any law enforcement officer or Department of Justice employee.

Length: DO NOT ROUND THE LENGTH TO THE NEAREST FEET. Enter exact feet and inches, if known.

Use: enter the intended use of the vessel (pleasure, livery, manufacturer, dealer, commercial, etc.).

Propulsion: enter whether the motor is inboard, outboard, airboat, jet, sail or other. If the vessel is a sailboat under 12-feet in length, and occasionally powered by a motor, the propulsion will be "outboard."

Fuel type is gas, diesel, etc.

Vessel material: enter the name of the principal material used in construction of the vessel. If the vessel was constructed of wood with a fiberglass skin on the outside of the hull, the principal material is wood.

Vessel type: enter the type of vessel such as canoe, cabin cruiser, houseboat, hydroplane, runabout etc.

Motor #s: enter the motor identification number, the year of manufacture, the name of the manufacturer and horsepower.

Section C:

ALWAYS ASK THE APPLICANT FOR SECURITY INTEREST OR LIEN INFORMATION. If the vessel is being financed, enter the complete name, address and zip code for the secured party or lienholder. If this section is completed but the loan has been paid, have this section marked "PAID" with a full signature of the secured party or lienholder, obtain a Statement of Fact ([Form MV100](#)) explaining that there is no security interest or lien to file, or submit a new Application for Vessel Certificate of Title ([Form MV1A](#)). If there is to be a new secured party or lienholder, submit a new Application for Vessel Certificate of Title MV1A with the original Form MV1A.

If the applicant states that the vessel is clear of any security interest or liens, check the box indicating "No." If this section is left blank and that box is not checked, the application will be returned to have completed.

This application has room for one security interests/liens to be entered. If there is more than one security interests/liens to be perfected the security agreement or contract for the second and any additional security interests/liens must be submitted using the Security Interest Processing: New ([Form MV81B](#)) The Secured Parties, driver license or identification number, FEIN, Tribal ID or CORP ID is required.

Section D:

If the vessel was acquired used, a title or registration from a non-title state must be submitted.



A dealer does not have to be licensed by the VSB to sell vessels. They do have to be licensed to sell **new** personal watercraft. The advantage of being licensed is to obtain dealer boat registrations and boat identification numbers to allow them to demonstrate their vessels.

Designed solely to move under human or power

Licensed boat dealers are assigned dealer license numbers and will be provided the Application for Vessel Certificate of Title ([Form MV1A](#)). They will be instructed to enter their dealer license number when completing the form.

Section E:

Enter the date the Application for Vessel Certificate of Title ([Form MV1A](#)) is signed.

The applicant must sign their signature on the line next to the date and print their name on the line below the signature line.

If the applicant is a firm or corporation, enter the business name on the line to the left. An authorized agent must sign this section and print the name of the person signing the application. The name of the firm or corporation must be the same as listed in Section A.

If someone is signing for the applicant with power-of-attorney, that person must write the applicant's name as well as signing his own name followed by a notation "POA." An original or copy of the power-of-attorney form must accompany the application. If using the Power of Attorney ([Form MV65](#)) the original POA document is required.

If there are multiple owners, only one owner must sign. If there is a security interest to file, the person signing the application must have also signed the contract or agreement.

If the title is to be issued in just the name of a lessor, a lessee cannot sign the MV1A unless the lessor has given them power-of-attorney.

Lessor/Lessee [Rev. 12/7/20]

- A. If a lease agreement does not specifically state that the lessee is not to be named on the title (this is usually found under an "ownership" provision on the reverse side of the lease agreement), the names of both the lessor and lessee may appear on Line 1 of the Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)), or as purchasers on a Montana title transfer. **When the Title is subsequently transferred, both the lessor and lessee must sign as seller.**

When the title is being applied for in the name of the lessor **and** lessee, either one may sign the Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)) or title.

A lessee must be either an owner of the vehicle along with the lessor or be a lessee which doesn't signify ownership.

When the title is being applied for in the name of the lessor and the lessee is **not** an owner, the lessor must sign the Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)) or title.

Business Entities (e.g., Corporation, LLC (Limited Liability Company, etc.)) [Rev. 7/24/13]

When titling in a business entity name (e.g., corporation, association, partnership, LLC, LLP), the Articles of Organization from the Secretary of State must be submitted with the application for title.



1. The business entity must be registered in the State of Montana before a Montana title can be issued in their name.
2. If a business entity is registered and granted through the Secretary of State listing a doing-business-as (DBA) name, the DBA is part of the legal business name.
3. If a business entity applies for, and is granted, new Articles of Organization changing the DBA name, the title must be transferred through the County Treasurer's office.
4. When an out-of-state title in the name of a business entity is being transferred to the same name in Montana, Articles of Organization need to be filed with the Montana Secretary of State.
5. Business entities must title and register a vehicle in their county of residence and prove residency in their county. A business entity can have more than one MT county of residency as long as they can prove residency in each county they are requesting title and registration in.
6. Can we add something here about OOS title, LLC, with a lien in personal name.

Montana Title Transfers [Rev. 10/04/2021]

If a security interest or lien is shown on a Montana title that is being transferred, the county treasurer's office will request a lien release or release of security interest to submit with the title. If the lien release or release of security interest is not submitted with the title application and the security interest or lien has not been released in the file, the security interest cannot be released without a district court order.

A. Signature to Release:

1. The assignment section of the title must be signed-off where the word "Seller" appears. The same person or persons who appear on the face of the title must sign it. Each owner must sign individually (a signature cannot appear as "John and Mary Smith," it must be "John Smith" and "Mary Smith").
 - a. If the title is being transferred from an individual to an individual, the seller's signature must be notarized.
 - i. Notarization Required
 - a. John Smith (Individual) sells to Larry Jones (Individual)
 - b. ABC Lumber (Business) and John Smith (Individual) sells to Larry Jones (Individual)
 - c. Best Auto (Dealership) and John Smith (Individual) sells to Larry Jones (Individual)
 - d. John Smith (Individual) sells to ABC Lumber (Business) and Larry Jones (Individual)
 - ii. Notarization Not Required
 - a. John Smith (Individual) sells to Best Auto (Dealership) (or) ABC Lumber (Business) (or) Value Insurance Company
 - b. Best Auto (Dealership) (or) ABC Lumber (Business) (or) Value Insurance Company sell to John Smith (Individual)
 - c. ABC Lumber (Business) sells to XYZ Trucking LLC (Business)
 - b. If the title is in two separate owner names and it is to be transferred to one of those owners, the owner who the title is being transferred to does not have to sign-off the title, only the owner transferring his/her interest must sign-off.
 - i. The owner remaining on the title must complete the title application section on the back of the title and apply for a new title through his/her county treasurer's office.



An auction may utilize a label showing their auction name and license number in lieu of the auction stamp. This label may not cover any recorded information on the ownership document.

If an assignment section does not contain enough space for the stamp, they must provide a copy of their auction invoice.

The auction cannot sell a vehicle with a bill of sale; they are required to have the title.

D. An out-of-state dealer sells a vehicle that is titled in Montana:

An out-of-state dealer can complete the dealer re-assignment on the Montana title or submit a bill of sale accompanied by the Montana title. If the bill of sale is on another state's form that does not require a notary, the VSB won't require a notary. See [State Requirements Summary in the appendix](#).

E. Erasures and Whiteouts:

1. If an erasure or whiteout is on a title, the title is void and the owner will need to obtain a replacement title.
2. The VSB will take more than one deletion **if** they are neat (1 line through the information), everything is legible, and there are supporting documents explaining the deletions. If the deletions make the application questionable, the title is void and a replacement title must be obtained.
3. The above also applies to supporting documents including the deletion of vehicle descriptions.
4. An erasure or whiteout of an address or a date can be corrected with a Statement of Fact ([Form MV100](#)) explaining the error.

F. Completing the Application Section:

1. The application section must be completed showing the purchaser(s) name and residential address and must be signed by the purchaser. If the purchaser has a permanent mailing address that is not the same as the residential address, it must be entered in this section. Use a Statement of Fact ([Form MV100](#)) to authorize the mailing of the title to a **temporary** out-of-state special mailing address.
 - a. Montana titles cannot be issued with a title preceding the owner name. Example: DR, MR, MRS, REV.
 - b. Montana does not recognize the conjunction "or" on Montana titles as all signatures are required to transfer title.
2. If the title is to be issued in more than one owner name, only one applicant signature is required. This includes lessor/lessee situations and applications in the name of more than one business.
3. If a person is signing for the purchaser with a Power-of-Attorney, that person must sign the purchaser's name followed by his/her own name, followed by a notation "POA" and the Power-of-Attorney must be submitted. If the vehicle is newer than 10 years old the Power-of-Attorney must be completed on the "secure power-of-attorney form" and the original page of that form submitted with the paperwork. If the original page was used to obtain a replacement Montana title, the VSB will accept the carbon page of the Power-of-Attorney form.

If the title is to be issued in just the name of a lessor, a lessee cannot sign the application unless the lessor has given them POA.
4. If the purchaser's section is handwritten and the name(s) as well as the signature(s) cannot be read for correct spelling, please type in the applicant's name to prevent errors.



5. If a security interest or lien is to be filed, fill in the security interest or lien information in the Purchaser's Application section.
There is room for one security interest or liens to be entered on the application. If there is a second or additional security interests/liens to be perfected a separate MV81B must be submitted.
 6. If a title is to be issued in an individual's name and a DBA business name, ownership of the vehicle is not affected by the DBA business name-the individual is the owner.
 1. If a vehicle titled in the name of an LLC that was licensed by the Secretary of State with a DBA name as part of the LLC, the DBA is part of the LLC legal name and either one can sign the title application, but the title transfer would require both signatures. If they change the DBA by applying for new LLC license with the Secretary of State, the title will need to be transferred.
 7. Do not add names to the title application without a letter of consent from the secured party or lienholder and the first applying owner. If the letter of consent from the secured party or lienholder is on their letterhead it does not have to be notarized. The person signing the letter for the secured party or lienholder must show their official capacity.
 8. Do not delete names from the title application section without written permission from the secured party or lienholder and the remaining applying owner.
 9. If adding or deleting a name from the Security Interest Processing: New ([Form MV81B](#)) a new Security Interest Processing: New ([Form MV81B](#)) must be submitted.
 10. If a title is to be in more than one name with "tenants in common" do not change to Application for Title of Vehicle by Non-Probate Transfer). See [the Glossary appendix](#).
- G. Odometer Disclosure Requirements:
1. The odometer certification statement on a conforming title must be completed for all motor vehicles, including motorcycles that are model year 2011 or newer.
 2. If it is not a conforming title, a separate odometer statement must be submitted.
 3. See [Odometer Disclosure Requirements](#).
- H. Forced Lien (secured party or lienholder requests issuance of title):
1. If an applicant does not apply for a title within 40 days of purchase, a secured party or lienholder may pay title and lien fees, to have a title issued (the secured party or lienholder is not subject to the \$10 penalty). The secured party or lienholder must submit a Security Interest Processing: Assign/Transfer/Force ([Form MV81A](#)).
 2. The purchaser's signature is not required in the title application section if a signed copy of the Security Interest Processing: New ([Form MV81B](#)) is submitted with the title.
 3. Put a line through the applicant's address so as not to obliterate it and change it to "in care of" the county treasurer and their address so the title will be mailed to the county treasurer's office to hold until the person registers the vehicle.
 1. If the secured party or lienholder requests the title be sent to them, change the address on the application to that of the secured party or lienholder.
 4. If a secured party or lienholder wants to repossess at the time of forcing their security interest or lien, the instructions in Section H must be followed. The County Treasurer



must submit the repossession affidavit, release of security interest or lien and the additional repossession title fee with the debtor's titling documents to VSB.

5. If a secured party or lienholder wants to force their security interest or lien and repossess, then that paperwork must be submitted through the County Treasurer because the law states: "a security interest or lien is perfected at the county treasurer."
6. The title must be issued into the debtor's name with the security interest or lien on it before a repossession title can be issued.

I. Titles Held in Trust:

1. To issue a title in the name of a trust, Statement of Trustee ([Form MV40](#)) must be submitted.
2. A grantor creates or contributes property to a trust. A grantor and trustee may be the same person.
3. A trust is not required to file with the Montana Secretary of State's office.
4. If there is more than one trustee appointed by the trust and the signatures of more than one trustee are required to execute documents, then all trustees must sign title applications and titles transferring interest.
5. Under MCA 72-38-807, a trustee is specifically authorized to delegate duties and powers. As such, a trustee may delegate power of attorney (POA). The person could sign as "John Doe, Trustee, by Jane Smith, POA."
6. If a financial institution is named as trustee, any authorized officer of the financial institution can execute documents for the trust.
7. If the trust is in two names and one of them dies the trust is still valid and can be used to title vehicles in the same trust name(s). If the trust papers state the trust is no longer valid if one of the trustees dies, a title may no longer be issued in the name of that trust.
8. If the trust is in one name and that person is deceased, the trustee would need to comply with the stipulations in the trust agreement.

J. Guardians and Conservators:

1. If a person is signing as guardian of a minor child or as a conservator of a protected person, a copy of the Letter of Appointment certified by the Clerk of Court must be submitted. Just being the parent of a child does not give him/her the authority to sign for the child.

K. Transfer on Death Beneficiary Designation

An applicant may designate no more than two "transfer on death" beneficiaries when applying for a Montana title by submitting the Beneficiary Designation for Vehicle or Vessel Title ([Form MV13](#)) form with their titling transaction. All registered owners must sign the Beneficiary Designation For Vehicle or Vessel Title ([Form MV13](#)).

A beneficiary does not have ownership in the vehicle while the vehicle owner is alive.

Once a beneficiary is designated, the vehicle owner(s) may:

1. Revoke the beneficiary designation:
 - a. The Montana owner(s) will leave the beneficiary section on the Beneficiary Designation For Vehicle or Vessel Title ([Form MV13](#)) blank and apply for a Montana title on the Application for Replacement Certificate of Title ([Form MV7](#)).
2. Add or Update the beneficiary designation in the following situations:



- a. Applying for a Montana title (initial application, title transfer, or replacement title).
 - i. The applicant(s) will enter the beneficiary(s) on the Beneficiary Designation For Vehicle or Vessel Title ([Form MV13](#)) and apply for a Montana title.
- b. Adding or changing current beneficiary(s) on file.
 - i. The Montana owner(s) will enter the new beneficiary(s) on the Beneficiary Designation For Vehicle or Vessel Title ([Form MV13](#)) and apply for a Montana title on the Application for Replacement Certificate of Title ([Form MV7](#)).

Once a beneficiary designation is added to the vehicle record, it is valid until:

1. A transfer of ownership is processed prior to the owner or last surviving owner's death.
2. A new beneficiary designation form is filed to change or revoke the designation.

Note: The beneficiary designation will be removed when the vehicle is sold to a new purchaser.

Note: A designation cannot be added or updated when adding a security interest and/or removing a security interest.

L. Electronic Record Transfer (ERT) Process:

The process outlined below applies when a Montana title cannot be surrendered and **one** of the following two conditions is met:

1. A vehicle, excluding manufactured homes, with a Montana title where registration is not expired more than one year is sold to another Montana resident.
2. A Montana dealer accepted the vehicle on trade from the titled Montana owner and sold the vehicle to another individual.
3. A Montana dealer can use the ERT process with Montana title with multiple BOS (MV24), but cannot have multiple reassignments from dealers.

The vehicle must have been registered and if registration is expired, not expired more than one year. To perform a title transfer using the electronic motor vehicle record, the following information must be provided:

1. The Bill of Sale ([Form MV24](#)) from seller(s) to purchaser(s)/dealer which includes authorization to transfer ownership using the electronic record. The odometer reading portion of the MV24 must be completed in its entirety. All sellers must sign the Bill of Sale ([Form MV24](#)) to release interest in the vehicle.
2. The Application for Replacement Certificate of Title ([Form MV7](#)) completed by the currently titled/registered owner(s) with the associated title fee collected via a miscellaneous transaction. (All fees outlined are subject to a 3% administrative fee.)
3. Screen print of electronic MVD record printed and submitted by the county with other documents in this process.
4. Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)) from the purchasers

THIS DOES NOT TAKE THE PLACE OF THE BREAK\BOND TITLE PROCESS.



Motorcycles

Homemade or Assembled - See [Specially Constructed Vehicles](#)

A. Rebuilt:

The following documents are required:

1. Title for the frame properly signed-off by the owner(s). If the title is not available, have the registered owner apply for a replacement. If the registered owner cannot be located, submit the available document for the frame along with the items listed below. The vehicle will be subject to Break\Bond Title procedures. See [Break\Bond Titles](#)
2. Bill of sale for the engine.
3. Inspection Checklist For Motorcycles and Quadricycles ([Form MV70](#)).

Note: If the inspecting officer or applicant indicates on the inspection that the tires are "not for highway use," this vehicle cannot be licensed or titled as street legal.

4. The title will be branded as Rebuilt.

B. Converted All-Terrain Vehicles (ATVs):

1. If a cycle or quadricycle originally designed for off-road use has been converted to highway use, it will have to be inspected using the Inspection Checklist For Motorcycles and Quadricycles ([Form MV70](#)).
2. The applicant must provide the original MCO, Montana title for the ATV, the foreign title if from a title state, or the last registration if from a non-title state. To determine if the vehicle is from a title or registration state, see [the appendix of other states' requirements](#). If the applicant is only able to present a bill of sale, see [Break\Bond Titles](#).
3. Submit an Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)) if the vehicle is not currently titled in Montana.
4. Inspection Checklist For Motorcycles and Quadricycles ([Form MV70](#)).

Note: If the inspecting officer or applicant indicates on the inspection that the tires are "not for highway use," this vehicle cannot be licensed or titled as street legal.

5. Moped/Scooter:

A moped does not exceed 50ccs, has pedals, does not exceed 30 mph, and the power drive system must not require clutching or shifting- it is defined in statute as a bicycle. If it does exceed that speed, does not have pedals, or has a shifting system, it must be titled, regardless of the ccs (scooters, kid's motorcycles, etc.)

Name Changes [Rev. 03/31/2021]

If a person wishes to change his/her name on a title due to adoption, marriage, divorce, or other legal action, it is not necessary that he/she sign-off the title as seller to release his/her interest. He/she must update their name on their Montana driver license, complete the application section or Application for Replacement Certificate of title in the new name and submit the paperwork along with the associated title fee to the VSB. If a corrected registration receipt is needed showing the new name, contact your local county treasurer's office. (All fees outlined are subject to a 3% administrative fee.)



New Vehicles NOT Manufactured for U.S. Consumption (Grey Market) [Rev. 11/12/15]

Many luxury vehicles are being imported into the United States, which were not manufactured to comply with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) emissions standards or the safety standards of the Department of Transportation (DOT). Vehicles not in compliance with U.S. standards will not have a Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin (MCO). They will have a foreign registration/certificate of ownership. If an MCO has been issued, the vehicle complies with DOT/EPA standards; and the performance bond and release is not required.

When a non-complying vehicle enters the United States, the importer/owner must post a DOT performance bond equal to the value of the vehicle. The vehicle must be converted to meet U.S. standards before it can be registered and titled. The firm that made the conversion to DOT and EPA standards, verifying that the vehicle has been brought into compliance, must submit proper documentation. Upon approval of the conversion, DOT and EPA will issue a release of the performance bond.

A person can apply for registration and title, but if the application is not accompanied by the performance bond release, a title will **not** be issued. The VSB will hold the applications until the releases are received; it generally takes three to six months for the releases to be issued.

A. Documents required:

1. Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)).
2. Foreign registration/certificate of ownership.
 - a. If the document submitted is an "Internationaler Zulassungschein," which is an International Registration, the applicant must also surrender a Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin (MCO). A tourist may wish to purchase a vehicle, which is manufactured for U.S. consumption [meets DOT and EPA standards] but wants to drive the vehicle in Europe. He/she will use the MCO to obtain the International Registration, but will keep the MCO. The DOT performance bonds are not required.
 - b. Documents not valid to show ownership:
 1. Foreign Certificate of Origin: German Chambers of Industry and Commerce issue this certificate. The exclusive purpose of this certificate is to identify the Country and Community of origin of all goods or products, not just motor vehicles. The Chamber only checks origin, not ownership.
 2. Insurance Card: This card only shows evidence of insurance, not ownership.
3. Bills of sale or signed invoices documenting the chain of ownership from owner on the foreign registration to applicant.

In West Germany there will not be a bill of sale from the last owner on the German title, called a Fahrzeugbrief (brief), if the vehicle was purchased from a German dealer to be exported to the United States. The dealer will issue a bill of sale or an invoice to the purchaser.

This sample invoice can be identified by the underlined word "Rechnung." The Fahrgestell-Nr. is the VIN and below it is the German title number, which can be matched to the brief.
4. Vehicle/Vessel Identification Number Inspection Certificate ([Form MV20](#)).
5. Customs Entry Document showing legal entry into the United States.
 - a. Declaration Form HS-7: When paragraph 2 is checked there must be an MCO. If paragraph 3 is checked a DOT/EPA release will be required.



- b. American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are United States possessions. Customs entry documents are not required for vehicles arriving in the U.S. from these jurisdictions.
 - c. Original, photocopy or fax is acceptable.
 6. A letter from DOT/EPA releasing the performance bond.
 - B. Model Year:
 1. The model year of an import, if not shown on the foreign registration, should be determined in recommended order of priority, by the following criteria:
 - a. Determine the model year as identified in the VIN. (See 2 below-if not manufactured for U.S. use).
 - b. Determine the model year as identified by documents produced by the original vehicle manufacturer if the vehicle is new.
 - c. Determine the model year by certification of the importer of record. The importer of record can be verified by review of the Customs Entry Document. The certification can be verified against vehicle production dates based upon substantially similar models of the same make vehicles that are approved by EPA/DOT for sale and operation in the United States.
 - d. Determine the model year from the production date of the vehicle. If the Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin is not submitted, please submit a statement from the Manufacturer verifying the model year.
 - e. If the model year on the paperwork is not correct, the manufacturer will need to provide a statement verifying the correct model year.
 2. Vehicles manufactured for European consumption do not have a VIN character that distinctly identifies the model year. The model can be identified by the manufacturer using the VIN and by referring to sequential production numbers in the VIN.
 3. West German titles (briefs) do not show a model year. They do have several dates that can be used to help establish a model year:

"November 16, 1979" is on Page 4 and is the date that the vehicle model was certified to comply with European Community standards.

"November 21, 1980" is on Page 4 directly above the signature line and is the date of delivery of the vehicle. This is generally several weeks or months after the date of production.

"November 25, 1980" is on Page 2 and is the date the vehicle was first registered.

The vehicle described in this exhibit would generally be considered as a 1980 model year. The applicant may argue that the vehicle was produced in late 1980 and, therefore, it is a 1981 model. Have the applicant, if he/she are the importer of record, certify to this. The VSB will compare the production numbers against similar models manufactured for U.S. consumption and make a final determination.
- C. Valuation of import vehicles:

Do not rely on the value, for taxation purposes, shown on U.S. Customs Form 7501 that shows the duty that was collected. This is the price the importer paid to the foreign seller. The conversion of the vehicle to meet U.S. standards greatly increases the value of the vehicle.
- D. Military Vehicle Purchases:

Some military personnel purchase a vehicle from a U.S. dealer through a Military Sales Association while he/she is overseas and have the vehicle delivered by the dealer to an U.S. port so it will be available when he/she returns to the U.S. The MCO will be in the name of the Military Sales Group or Association (OMSC=Overseas Military Sales Corporation) and will be accompanied by an ORDER OF ACCEPTANCE showing the name of



the U.S. dealer with the destination of a U.S. Port. Customs entry documentation is not required.

New Vehicles Manufactured for U.S. Consumption [Rev. 6/1/22]

These vehicles will always have an MCO.

Documents Required:

- A. Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)).
- B. Manufacturer Certificate of Origin (MCO):
 1. In the event a dealer states that an MCO cannot be obtained, the dealer must submit a letter from the manufacturer verifying the sale to the original dealer, stating that they will not issue a duplicate MCO, and the reason for not doing so. The vehicle will have to be inspected.
 2. Do not register a new vehicle without an MCO or the manufacturer's letter, or a fax of the letter with the manufacturer's identification number at the top, stating that they will not issue a duplicate MCO. MCOs for trailers that are produced on a photocopier are acceptable if the information entered on the MCO is original.
 3. If the MCO has been assigned to a Montana dealer who is authorized to sell only used vehicles, the dealer must title and register the vehicle before selling it.
 4. If an MCO has been re-assigned by an out-of-state dealer to an out-of-state individual, that individual can also use the Dealer Re-assignment section of the MCO to transfer it to another individual or dealer or execute a separate bill of sale.
 5. If an MCO has been re-assigned by an out-of-state dealer or to a Montana dealer authorized to sell new vehicles to a Montana resident, the individual must title and register the vehicle before selling it to another person or dealer with the following exceptions:
 - a. When a person named on the MCO was authorized to purchase the vehicle for another party: both the persons named on the MCO and the applicant must sign a sworn affidavit to this effect. (An example would be a relative purchasing a new vehicle out of state for someone.) A no-interest statement (not a bill of sale) must accompany the affidavit.
 - b. When the sale was canceled and the vehicle was returned to the selling dealer prior to the 40-day permit expiring. See cancellation of sale (under [Affidavits](#)) for documents required when a sale has been canceled.
 6. If all of the re-assignments on the MCO are filled transferring between dealers licensed to sell new vehicles, the last-selling dealer can use a bill of sale or separate re-assignment if selling to another dealer.
 7. If an MCO signed off to a retailer (Costco, Wal-Mart, Home Depot, Lowe's, etc.), the MVD will accept a cash register receipt or invoice to transfer ownership to the purchaser. A Bill of Sale is not required.
 8. The seller of trailers weighing under 500 pounds does not need to have a Montana Dealer License to sell the trailers.
 9. A trailer manufacturer is not required by federal rules to supply an MCO for a trailer, but it is encouraged for titling purposes.



- C. When the odometer statement on a conforming MCO is not completed, a separate odometer statement will have to be submitted.
- D. If the face of the MCO shows a finance source, this finance source information is not entered as a security interest within the Montana vehicle titling transaction. A lien release or statement of no lien is not required.
- E. An MCO originating in Oklahoma may have the statement "Lien Entered – Oklahoma M.V." stamped on the face of it. This is a purchaser's lien that has been filed in Oklahoma. The lien must be perfected or released.
- F. If the face of the MCO is stamped "USED VEHICLE," the vehicle is **not** a used vehicle; it is to be titled and registered as a new vehicle. If the vehicle was sold through an auction, the auction will need to provide a copy of the authorization to sell from the manufacturer. If the vehicle was damaged, they will also need to provide a copy of the Damage Disclosure Notice.

Exception: Daimler Chrysler (DC) is stamping MCOs "used vehicle" on company cars to prevent dealerships from representing them as new vehicles. These are company cars that had some previous use. DC wants to be sure the customers are aware that these are used vehicles.

- G. Double Wide Manufactured Homes: There may be two MCOs. If the identification numbers are the same and have a suffix of A & B, only one title will be issued with both the A and B suffix at the end of the identification number. The second identification number with a B suffix will be entered into the system and will print on the title. If there are two different identification numbers with no identifying suffix, the second identification number will print in the "other pertinent data" field on the title.
- H. Motorhomes and Van Conversions: If an incomplete vehicle has been converted to a motorhome or luxury van by a second-stage manufacturer and the second-stage manufacturer's MCO shows the chassis VIN and the year and make of the vehicle, it will be acceptable without the first-stage manufacturer's MCO. If the second-stage manufacturer's MCO shows only the body VIN or "NA" for the year, the first-stage manufacturer's MCO is also required.

Some second-stage manufacturers do not install their manufactured body on an incomplete vehicle. They alter the first-stage manufacturer's existing body. In this case, there will be just the first-stage manufacturer's MCO. There will be no second-stage manufacturer's body VIN.

Note: If one MCO is accepted and it does not list a foreign country as the place of origin, Customs Entry documents are not required.

If both MCOs are required and one of them lists a foreign country as the place of origin, customs entry documents are required.

If the motorhome is a large semi-truck (Freightliner, Peterbilt, etc.) and is inspected as a motorhome, it can be titled and licensed as a motorhome if the applicant provides a statement verifying the motorhome is not used for commercial purposes. If the applicant will not verify that it will not be used for commercial purposes, it will need to be titled and registered as a truck.

- I. Some military personnel purchase a vehicle from a U.S. dealer through a Military Sales Association while he/she is overseas. He/she may have the vehicle delivered by the dealer to a U.S. port so it will be available when he/she returns to the U.S. The MCO will be in the name of the Military Sales Group or Association (OMSC=Overseas Military Sales Corporation) and will be accompanied by an ORDER OF ACCEPTANCE showing the name of the U.S. dealer with the destination of a U.S. port. The Order of Acceptance originates from the dealer or manufacturer. Customs entry documentation is not required.



Unconventional Light Vehicles [Rev. 10/04/21]

Some examples of unconventional light vehicles are dune buggies, karts, Japanese mini-trucks, Japanese mini-vans, etc.

These vehicles cannot be licensed as both street-legal and off-highway. The owner must choose to license as either street-legal or off-highway.

A self-certified Inspection Checklist to Certify that a Non-Conforming Light Vehicle is Equipped for Street Use ([Form MV70A](#)) must be completed in its entirety for the unconventional vehicle to be considered street-legal and eligible for vehicle plates.

If the vehicle is to be registered as street-legal and has passed the inspection, it will be registered as a passenger car or truck and issued corresponding plates/fees.

Japanese Mini-Trucks

The following are required to apply for a title on a mini-truck.

1. Application for Break\Bond Title ([Form MV10](#)).
2. Have a law enforcement officer complete a Vehicle/Off-Highway Vehicle Identification Number Inspection ([Form MV20](#)) to verify the vehicle identification number (VIN).
3. Attach proof of ownership (e.g., cancelled check, bill of sale, invoice, etc.).
4. The U.S. Customs entry document must show the VIN of all vehicles being imported on the bill of lading.
 - i. Customs entry documents and EPA requirements must be met for title and registration.
5. The Japanese export certificate and translation of the certificate must also be submitted.
6. When sold as street-legal, the MV70A inspection form must also be submitted. TIMA (Truth in Mileage Act) for federal odometer requirements will apply.
7. If the vehicles are sold as street-legal, a surety bond for the value of the vehicle must be submitted.

A Montana licensed dealer will be required to get a Dealer Title Only if there are no reassignments on the Japanese export certificate or title.

Notaries [Rev. 7/24/13]

The notary acknowledgement **must** be completed in its entirety.

A. Who Can Acknowledge Signatures:

1. The Vehicle Services Bureau (VSB) will accept an acknowledgement by a notary or an elected official or that elected official's authorized deputy. The elected official's seal of office must be stamped or impressed on the document. Elected officials who are authorized to acknowledge instruments are:
 - a. A Clerk of a Court of Records
 - b. A County Clerk and Recorder
 - c. A Justice of the Peace
 - d. A United States Commissioner
 - e. A County Treasurer or his/her deputy



f. A Remote Online Notary

Note: A Justice of the Peace does not have a seal, but he/she can notarize a seller's signature on a title.

If the notary acknowledgement includes a line for "Title and Rank," that line would be completed listing the official's title that is performing the notary. If the person is a commissioned Montana notary, they would enter "Notary Public for the State of Montana." If not a commissioned notary, it would be their official title that gives them the authority to notarize documents in and for the state of Montana (e.g., Deputy Treasurer, Wibaux County).

a. If the Notary Stamp is an ink stamp that includes the rank, the document will be accepted if the "Title and Rank" line is blank.

2. A military officer can acknowledge a signature. He/she does not use a seal and their commission is valid as long as they remain in active service (no expiration date).
3. There are Canadian officials who are not called notaries but have a title such as "Commissioner of Oaths." He/she has an expiration date and uses a seal; acknowledgements from these officials are acceptable. Official acknowledgements from other foreign countries will be considered.
4. U.S. citizens who are abroad and not in the military can possibly have his/her signatures acknowledged at a U.S. embassy or consulate.

B. Notary Commissioned in Montana:

1. An acknowledgement by a Montana notary must include the place of the notary's residence and the date his/her commission expires.
2. A Montana notary may use an impressed seal or a seal stamped in ink as prescribed by the Montana Secretary of State; the notary's signature must be in ink.
Effective 10/1/2013, an impressed seal will no longer be acceptable
3. A notary may not notarize a record in which the notary is individually named or from which the notary will directly benefit by a transaction involving the record.
4. A notary cannot notarize his/her own signature.
5. A notary cannot notarize a document and also acknowledge the odometer reading on the same document.

The Montana Secretary of State's Office has a [Montana Notary Handbook](#) available online.

C. Foreign Documents Requiring a Notary:

1. If a customer presents a document that is a state-published form and it does not have a place for a notary, the VSB will not require one.
2. Some documents do not have a place for a notary acknowledgement, but do require one or more witnesses. The VSB will accept that document with as many witnesses as required on the form.
3. Some states have notaries, but do not require the signature on their titles to be notarized; this has been a current trend. Some titles from a certain state have a place for a notary, while newer titles from the same state will not. Accompanying documents also may or may not require a notary. Refer to [the appendix](#) for a list of other states' notary requirements.

D. Out-of-State Notaries:



1. If the notary acknowledgement on an out-of-state title or other document does not have a place to enter the commission expiration date, that date will only be required if the notarization was by a Montana notary.
- E. Separate Notary Acknowledgement:
- The VSB will accept a separate notary acknowledgement of a seller's signature if the separate acknowledgement identifies the title or vehicle being transferred and the name of the person whose signature is being acknowledged. All seller signatures must appear on the MT title. A separate notary acknowledgement statement is only accepted when the signature appears on the MT title.
- If a title is returned for a missing seller's signature, there must be a separate notary acknowledgement. The notary can either notarize the second signature on a separate notary acknowledgement statement or on the title next to the signature.
- The separate notary statement must include the vehicle description (year, make, model, and VIN) and identify the name of the titled owner whose signature is being notarized.
- F. Notary Signature:
- The notary signature must be either printed or written in ink and cannot be a stamp.
- G. Remote Online Notary
- This Remote Online Notarization Transfer ([Form MV24T](#)) allows individuals to utilize a separate notary in conjunction with a title transfer. The form was released for public use on April 1, 2023.
- This form can only be used for Remote Online Notary.
 - This form can be used in conjunction with a notarized title or as a stand-alone document.
- Example 1: 2 owners are present on the title, owner one signed and notarizes in person, the second owner is unable to physically be there and completes the MV24T using Remote Online Notarization.
- Example 2: Owner or owners indicated on the physical title are unable to sign in person, each owner will need to complete their own MV24T using Remote Online Notarization
- This form takes the place of the interest release section of the title, no signature is required on the title. Please note: Notary errors on the physical title will continue to require the appropriate business process to correct the error.

Out-of-State (Foreign) Title Transfer Procedures [Rev. 10/04/21]

Some states do not title older vehicles. If a vehicle came from a state requiring registration only, the registered owner must surrender the last registration when applying for a Montana title. If the vehicle was sold prior to the registered owner applying for a Montana title, the purchaser must submit the foreign registration and a bill of sale. The bill of sale must be notarized if required by that jurisdiction. Throughout this section any reference to title will also be a reference to the foreign registration. See [the State Requirements Summary in the appendix](#) to determine if the vehicle should have been issued a title.

Note: Foreign or out-of-state salvage certificate, see [Retitling Salvage Vehicles](#). (MT Salvage Certificates are not issued to replace foreign/out-of-state salvage certificates.)



Note: If any of the documents are in a foreign language, the customer must provide translation of that or those documents.

A. Vehicle Description Errors:

1. The year, make, model and identification number on a foreign or out-of-state title must agree with the Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)). If they don't agree, the following exceptions will apply:
 - a. If one digit of the identification number on the title does not agree with the vehicle being registered, the foreign title will be accepted with a statement of inspection and an affidavit of correction.
 - b. If the year, make, body style or model shown on the title does not agree with the actual body style or model of the vehicle, have the vehicle inspected. If the vehicle year, make, body style or model shown on the inspection statement agrees with the designators in the VIN on the title the application will be accepted. If not, a corrected foreign or out-of-state title must be obtained.
2. When inspected, if the year, make or more than one digit of the identification number does not agree with the vehicle being registered and cannot be determined by the designators in the VIN, a corrected foreign or out-of-state title must be obtained, or a letter from the issuing jurisdiction stating they will not issue a corrected title, but they acknowledge an error was made.
3. All foreign or out-of-state titled or registered motorhomes older than 1980 must be inspected for both the body information and the chassis information because Montana issues titles on motor homes showing the body year and make and the chassis VIN. Some states use just the body VIN. The chassis VIN is used for law enforcement and recall purposes.
 - a. If the foreign or out-of-state title was issued using the body make name and the chassis vehicle identification number the inspection is not required.

B. Signatures to Release Interest:

1. Check the foreign or out-of-state title to see if the Montana title is going to be issued in the same name or names. If not, the face or reverse side of the foreign or out-of-state title, where the word "Seller" appears, must be signed by the same person or persons who appear as registered owner(s) on the face of the title.
2. If more than one owner, they must sign-off individually (the signatures cannot appear "John and Mary Smith," they must be separated such as "John Smith" and "Mary Smith").
3. If a foreign or out-of-state title is registered to more than one owner and the entire ownership is being transferred, and it is from a state that will accept one signature to release the interest of all parties, then the VSB will also accept one signature. (See [State Requirements Summary in Appendix B](#) showing what each state will accept.)
4. If the foreign or out-of-state title is in more than one name and the Montana title will be issued in one or more of the names, but not all of them, the owner(s) who is/are being deleted will have to sign-off the title.
 - a. If there is an existing security interest or lien on the foreign or out of state title that is to be filed on the Montana title, the security interest will be entered on the Montana title.
5. If the foreign or out-of-state title is in one name and Line 1 of the Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)) shows a name or names being added, the registered owner must either sign-off the foreign or out-of-state title or



sign the application. The VSB will **not** accept only the **new** owner's signature on Form MV1.

- a. If the owner on the foreign or out-of-state title signs a letter of consent or statement to add the new owner, the new owner can sign the title application.
 - b. If there is an existing security interest or lien on the foreign or out-of-state title that is to be filed on the Montana title, a letter of consent to add the name or names must be submitted by the secured party or lienholder.
6. If the registered owner is a firm or corporation, the owner's release must contain the full name of the business, the full name of the person signing for the firm, and that person's official capacity.
 7. If a person has been given authority by power-of-attorney to sign for the seller, that person must write the seller's name as well as signing his/her own name followed by a notation of "POA."
 8. If a foreign or out-of-state title is in the name of a lessor and lessee, both lessor and lessee, depending on the requirements of the titling jurisdiction, must sign-off the title to release their interest. **IMPORTANT: Check [the State Requirements Summary in the appendix](#) for any exceptions.**
 9. If a person's name on the title is preceded by "%" (in care of), which makes it a part of the address, that person is not considered an owner and does not have to sign-off the title.
 10. A Washington Release of Interest (Form TD 420 050) may be used by a registered owner to transfer ownership, or by a lienholder to transfer ownership when the title is accompanied by a repossession affidavit.
 11. Many states consider a secured party or lienholder as the "Legal" owner and the vehicle owner as the "Registered" owner until the security interest or lien is paid. If there is no security interest or lien on the title, the "Registered" owner becomes the "Legal" owner. If the format of a foreign or out-of-state title provides for "Registered" and "Legal" owner and there is no security interest or lien filed on the title, the "Registered" owner may sign in the "Registered" owner section or the "Legal" owner section to release their interest.
 12. If the foreign or out-of-state title is in the name of a dealer, that dealer can execute the title for transfer by completing the dealer assignment in lieu of releasing their interest as registered owner.
 13. In all of the preceding instructions pertaining to foreign or out-of-state titles that require a signature on the seller's line of the title, the VSB will accept a bill of sale from the seller(s) instead of the signature on the title.
- C. Notarized Signatures:
- If the foreign or out-of-state title has a place for a notary, the signature(s) of the seller(s) must be acknowledged with a notary signature and seal. See [Notaries](#) and [the State Requirements Summary in the appendix](#) for the state requirements.
- D. Sold by a Dealer:
1. Out-of-state dealer: When a registered owner's interest in a foreign or out-of-state title has been transferred to a foreign or out-of-state dealer, that dealer must complete the Dealer Reassignment Section of the title, complete a separate dealer assignment form, or give a bill of sale when sold to a new purchaser.
 2. Montana dealer: When the interest in a foreign or out-of-state title has been transferred to a Montana dealer, that dealer must complete the Dealer Reassignment Section of the title. If there are no assignments on the foreign or out-of-state title for



the dealer to complete the dealer will need to apply for a title in his/her name using the Title-Only process. See [Dealer Title Only](#).

E. Check for a Security Interest or Lien:

1. Check the face of the foreign or out-of-state title for a security interest or lien. If a security interest or lien has been recorded on the title, it must be released or entered on the Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)). If the lien is entered on the Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)), and additional owner(s) are being added, a lender's letter of consent is required.
2. If the foreign or out-of-state title has a notation: "This vehicle may be subject to an undisclosed lien," the applicant will have to obtain written verification from the issuing jurisdiction of the status of any security interest or liens. If a valid security interest or lien exists in the other jurisdiction, it will have to be entered on the Montana title.

F. Trailers Registered in Other States:

1. [The appendix](#) has a list of states and a description of trailers that are or are not titled and/or registered. Many states will give the vehicle owner an option to title and/or register. Whenever an option is given, the VSB will have to assume that a title was probably issued. The applicant will have to contact that state's Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to verify that a title was not issued. If the DMV verifies that a title was issued, the title will have to be surrendered.

If the trailer came from a state or foreign country that issues titles or registrations on that type of trailer and the foreign title cannot be obtained, the Montana title will have to be applied for using the Break\Bond title process. See [Break\Bond Title procedures](#).

2. If a trailer is not titled but is required to be registered, the applicant will have to surrender the last registration receipt or an official duplicate thereof.
 - a. If the registration receipt shows a weight in excess of the exempt weight as described in the exhibit B, a letter will have to be obtained from the state DMV verifying that the vehicle was not titled.
 - b. If the registration has a weight that corresponds to the weight exempt from titling, but a title number also appears on the registration, the title will have to be obtained or a letter from the DMV verifying that no title was issued. (Some trailers may have been originally registered at a greater weight and subsequently reduced.)
 - c. If the weight of the trailer determines whether or not a title or registration is required and the paperwork submitted does not indicate the weight, the owner will need to verify the weight of the trailer.
 - d. If a foreign or out-of-state title or registration does not show a VIN the trailer must be inspected to ascertain whether a VIN exists. If the inspection certificate shows no VIN, the county treasurer's office will issue a state-assigned trailer number.
3. If a trailer is not required to be titled or registered, try to obtain some document evidencing ownership (e.g., bill of sale, sales contract, invoice, MCO, etc.).
 - a. If evidence of ownership cannot be obtained, have the applicant make a sworn affidavit stating from whom the trailer was acquired, date of acquisition and the reason why evidence of ownership cannot be surrendered.
 - b. A Vehicle/Off-Highway Vehicle Identification Number Inspection ([Form MV20](#)) is required whenever a title or registration cannot be surrendered. If the inspection certificate shows no VIN was located, the county treasurer's office



will issue a state-assigned trailer number.

G. U.S. Government Form 97:

1. This certificate constitutes an official transfer to the designated transferee.
2. The Montana transferee must title and register the vehicle in his/her name before selling or otherwise disposing of it.
3. If the transferee is a Montana dealer, they are not required to title and register the vehicle in their name prior to selling it. The dealer can use the dealer statement of sale on the bottom of the title application to transfer their interest.
4. If the transferee is an out-of-state person or company, verification from that state must be obtained detailing their process and if a title is required to be issued in the person/company's name prior to transfer.
5. When local government needs a certain type of used vehicle, they list a request with the state Property and Supply Bureau to watch for that type of vehicle when it becomes available under the federal surplus property program. When it does become available, the bureau will purchase the vehicle from the U.S. Government and transfer it to the requesting agency of local government. It is not being purchased for state use.

Since all the state is doing is locating surplus vehicles for local government, the Property and Supply Bureau may transfer the Government Form 97 to local government by executing a bill of sale.

H. Military Registration:

A person in the military who was assigned to duty in a foreign country and who registered a vehicle with the military authorities will be issued a military registration. The form will show a security interest or lien, if any exist. If there is a security interest or lien it must be released or recorded on the Montana title. Documents required:

1. The military registration in the applicant's name.

MV53 Application for Military Registration may be electronically signed.

2. The previous title or MCO if they exist. Usually, the MCO is available. If neither the title nor the MCO exists, the applicant must complete a Statement of Fact ([Form MV100](#)) stating that the document does not exist.
3. Vehicle/Off-Highway Vehicle Identification Number Inspection ([Form MV20](#)).
4. Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)).
5. Customs entry documents are not required. These vehicles are included in the move order or invoice along with household goods. U. S. Customs says the entry form is not required when there is a military registration.

Note: If the military registration has been lost and the applicant does have the title or MCO, the applicant must certify to the loss on a Statement of Fact ([Form MV100](#)).

I. Out-of-State Lien Sales:

California issues a Lienholder Certificate of Sale form and Oregon issues a Certificate of Foreclosure of Possessory Lien form.

1. These forms are acceptable, respectively, in lieu of a California or Oregon title.
2. The form must be accompanied by appropriate bills of sale showing the chain of ownership and a Vehicle/Off-Highway Vehicle Identification Number Inspection ([Form MV20](#)).



3. Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)).
- J. Homemade Trailers:
1. Definition: A homemade trailer is a vehicle which has been completely home built from raw materials; or part of a commercially manufactured trailer which has been substantially altered so it no longer resembles the original structure.
 2. Titling Procedure:
 - a. Submit to your local County Treasurer's office Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)) and the Certificate of Trailer Number Assignment ([Form MV39T](#)), Trailer VIN is issued by the County Treasurer.
It will be titled as:
Year: The year in which the VIN was assigned
Make: Homemade
Model: The purpose for which it was built; i.e. utility, boat, camper, etc.
 - b. If the vehicle was rebuilt from an existing manufactured trailer, the title must be presented with an Statement of Correction ([Form MV11AB](#)). The vehicle must be inspected prior to assigning or replacing a VIN to ascertain if the VIN plate is still attached. It will be titled as:
Year: The current year if the trailer has been altered to such an extent that it no longer resembles the original structure; (i.e., a camper trailer changed to a utility trailer) or the year of the original trailer, if it remains the same type of trailer (i.e., a rebuilt camper trailer that is still a camper trailer).
Make: Homemade if substantially altered and does not resemble original structure. The make of the manufacturer, if it still resembles the original structure and the make name is visible on the trailer.
Model: The purpose for which it was built, if substantially altered. If it was not substantially altered, it will be called the original model branded by "rebuilt".
 3. The person to whom the VIN was assigned is not required to complete the title process in the county from which the number was obtained. They do need to title in their name before transferring ownership.

Power-of-Attorney (POA) [Rev. 10/04/2021]

- A. A POA is used to authorize a person to act on another person's behalf. The person who grants the POA is called the principal. The person who is given the power is called the attorney-in-fact. An attorney-in-fact **cannot** reassign their power to another person.

There are two types of POA: **special and general**.

A **special** POA gives the attorney-in-fact the right to act for the principal regarding a specific transaction or for some other limited purpose. For example, the power-of-attorney form should be carefully reviewed to determine if its intended use is restricted to another state, such as "to apply for a California title." A POA may also specifically authorize someone to apply for a certificate of ownership, not to transfer or release a person's interest in a vehicle.

If the POA gives the person authority to sign-off in event of default by them, the only time the power of attorney could sign for that person would be if there was documentation needed requiring that person's signature before a repossession or involuntary sale could be processed.



A general POA grants the attorney-in-fact the ability to do almost anything that principals could do for themselves.

If the vehicle is model year 2011 or newer, the federal odometer disclosure law must be complied with and (1) a Secure Power of Attorney form is required OR (2) a Generic Power of Attorney form may be used along with a conforming odometer statement. See [Odometer Disclosure](#).

- B. The signature of the principal giving the POA must be notarized unless notarization is not required by certain jurisdictions. See [the State Requirements Summary in the appendix](#).
- C. The attorney-in-fact who is signing a document for the principal must enter the principal's name and sign their own name followed by POA. Example: "John Doe by Jane Smith, POA."
 - 1. If the attorney-in-fact is signing for multiple principals, he/she must sign for each person individually.
- D. If the power-of-attorney document appoints multiple persons to sign for the principal, all the parties would need to sign the document if the names are joined by "and." If the power-of-attorney document states that all the parties can act as one or as individuals, only one signature would be required.
 - 1. If the power-or-attorney document states "jointly or severally" only one appointed individual needs to sign on behalf of the principal.
- E. A photocopy of a POA will be accepted.
- F. [Odometer Disclosure](#), federal limitations on the use of POA.
- G. A POA expires upon the revocation of the POA by the principal, the death of the principal, or, unless the principal has stated otherwise, the principal becomes incapacitated.

If the document was signed by the power of attorney before the death of the principal, the signature will be accepted if a certified copy of the death certificate verifying the date of death is submitted.

Repossession, Bankruptcy, Abandoned, Law Enforcement, Tow Truck, Tribal [Rev. 06/15/2021]

Repossessions

Once repossession documents are received by the Vehicle Services Bureau (VSB), the titled owner is notified. The titled owner has 5 days from the date of first notification to respond to the VSB or the secured party. If the titled owner does not respond, the repossession title will be issued after the 5-day notification period has passed.

A. Security Interest or Liens Perfected in Montana:

A secured party or lienholder must complete the repossession affidavit at the bottom of the Release of Security Interest or Lien (Form RMV37A) or by completing the generic Application for Repossession of a Motor Vehicle/Vessel/Snowmobile ([Form MV11](#)).

- 1. The security interest or lien must be perfected in Montana before a repossession title can be issued.
- 2. If the security interest or lien has not been perfected and the Montana title has not been issued showing the security interest or lien, the appropriate paperwork must be submitted along with the repossession affidavit and required fees to issue the title, file the security interest or lien, and process the repossession.
 - a. If the ownership is not changing on the Montana title, the secured party or lienholder must submit the title or Security Interest Processing: New ([Form](#)



[MV81B](#)), the repossession affidavit, and the required title fee along with the associated fee to file the security interest or lien directly to the VSB. (All fees outlined are subject to a 3% administrative fee.)

- b. If the ownership is being changed, the paperwork must be submitted through the County Treasurer's office in the county where the debtor resides. The fees would include the title, filing fee, and repossession title fee. See Forced Security Interest or Lien under [Montana Title Transfers](#).
3. If the secured party or lienholder was an individual and that individual is deceased and the estate was not probated, the surviving heir can apply for the repossession by submitting an Application for Title of Vehicle by Non-Probate Transfer ([Form MV12](#)) along with the repossession form. If the estate was probated, the Personal Representative will need to complete the repossession affidavit and submit a certified copy of the court papers appointing him/her as Personal Representative. The title must be issued in the name of the estate.
4. For a second or subsequent secured party or lienholder to obtain a repossession title, the secured parties or lienholders holding the previous security interest or lien must release their security interest or lien.

B. Security Interest or Liens perfected Out of State:

When a repossessed motor vehicle/vessel/snowmobile is sold to a Montana resident the following documents are required:

1. The foreign title, or foreign registration, or bill of sale if the state does not issue a title or registration for the vehicle.
2. A repossession affidavit, which can be from the titling state, the lender's state, or Montana.
3. Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)).
4. The lender must sign off their interest on the repossession affidavit or a separate bill of sale.
5. If the out-of-state title shows two lenders, the second lender must release their security interest or lien.

Bankruptcy

The customer must have the following:

- A. A signed and notarized "Acceptance by Trustee of Appointment or Election" or a copy of the "Letter of Appointment" for a trustee certified by the Clerk of Court.
 1. The VSB will accept the fax copy of Notice of Chapter 7 Bankruptcy Case, Meeting of Creditors & Deadlines "Form b9a." It lists the name of the trustee.
- B. The title:
 1. If the vehicle is titled out of state, the title must accompany the above papers
 2. The referee or trustee can sign-off the title and his/her signature must be notarized. A notarized bill of sale will be accepted on foreign titles unless that state does not require a bill of sale to be notarized.
- C. If the Montana title is not available, the referee or trustee can execute the Dealer Statement of Sale on the bottom of ([Form MV1](#)), and change that statement to appropriate wording such as "Sale by Trustee."
 1. A trustee can apply for a replacement title, but it is not necessary.



- D. Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)).
- E. If a security interest or lien is filed on the title, a release of that security interest or lien must be submitted.
 - 1. The VSB will accept the "Discharge of Debtors" document listing the lienholder that is on the title.

Abandoned

- A. Abandoned on any public or private property:
 - 1. An abandoned vehicle will be removed and held by or at the direction of:
 - a. The Montana Highway Patrol, if abandoned on a public highway other than a county road.
 - b. The sheriff, if abandoned on a county road within the county.
 - c. The city police, if abandoned on a city street within the city.
 - d. Tribal law enforcement may take an abandoned vehicle into custody when they have an agreement with MHP, County Sheriff or City Police.
 - 2. If a vehicle is abandoned on private property within the city limits, the owner or person in lawful possession or control of the private property can request that the city police remove and hold the vehicle. If the vehicle is on private property outside the city limits, the same can be requested of the sheriff.
 - 3. The sheriff must dispose of a vehicle that is held by the highway patrol. The city police and the county sheriff must dispose of abandoned vehicles by public sale.

Exception: the sheriff or city police can immediately release a vehicle that is found to be a junk vehicle and having an appraised value of less than \$500 for disposal to a motor vehicle wrecking facility.

- B. New Title for an Abandoned Vehicle Sold at Law Enforcement Sale: The sheriff or city police will deliver a Certificate of Sale ([Form MV24AB](#)) to the purchaser.
 - 1. The purchaser will submit an Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)) and the Certificate of Sale ([Form MV24](#)). If the purchaser is a licensed Montana dealer, they will need to apply for title using the Dealer Title Only process before selling.
 - 2. A Vehicle/Off-Highway Vehicle Identification Number Inspection ([Form MV20](#)) will not be required unless the VSB finds that the VIN does not conform to the manufacturer's specifications.
 - 3. A release of security interest or lien if there is one currently on file. If the security interest or lien on file is not released, the title will be issued clear of that security interest or lien with certification from the appropriate agency that they notified the secured party or lienholder.

If the certified letter to the secured party or lienholder was returned unclaimed or the agency was not able to obtain an address for the secured party or lienholder, a copy of the notice of publication in one newspaper of general circulation in the county where the motor vehicle is being stored will be sufficient to meet the notification requirements and the security interest or lien will be removed when the title is issued.

- C. If a vehicle was taken into possession because the driver was arrested, the owner has 60 days after notification to reclaim the vehicle.
 - a. If the vehicle is not reclaimed, the vehicle may be sold:
 - i. Through a law enforcement sale (Sheriff Sale)



- ii. Release to a qualified tow truck operator.

Law Enforcement

- A. Authorized Sales: Vehicles taken into possession by the highway patrol or sheriff can only be sold through a sheriff's sale. The police at a public sale can sell vehicles taken into possession by the police.

MCA 25-13-401 provides that a court can issue a writ of execution to a levying officer who can act in the same manner as a sheriff in taking possession of property and conducting a sale. Levying officers can sign a law enforcement certificate of sale.

The sheriff may conduct tax sales of personal property to satisfy delinquent taxes after receiving a writ of execution from the County Treasurer. The sheriff may execute a county's Certificate of Sale of Personal Property form or amend the state's Certificate of Sale ([Form MV24AB](#)) to include "Sale of Personal Property for Delinquent Taxes, Section 15-17-911 MCA" as Item No. 6.

- B. Documents Required:
 1. Certificate of Sale ([Form MV24AB](#)).
 2. Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)).
 3. If "Sale on Execution" or "Secured Transactions" is circled on the certificate of sale, a certified copy of the Writ of Execution must be submitted.

Exception: If the "Sale of Execution" is circled on the Certificate of Sale and a court forfeiture order or District Court Order is attached, the Writ of Execution is not required.

4. A Vehicle/Off-Highway Vehicle Identification Number Inspection ([Form MV20](#)) usually will not be required. If, after receiving the application for a Montana title, the VSB finds that the VIN does not meet manufacturer's specifications (not enough or too many digits, digits of improper sequence, does not correspond with make of vehicle, etc.), then the applicant will be required to have the vehicle inspected.
5. A notarized release of security interest or lien for any existing security interest or liens. If the security interest or lien on file is not released, the title will be issued clear of that security interest or lien with certification from the appropriate agency that they notified the secured party or lienholder.

If the certified letter to the secured party or lienholder was returned unclaimed or the agency was not able to obtain an address for the secured party or lienholder, a copy of the notice of publication in one newspaper of general circulation in the county where the motor vehicle is being stored will be sufficient to meet the notification requirements and the security interest or lien will be removed when the title is issued.
- C. An inspection certificate will be required for vehicles 1955 and older and the applicant will have to comply with the procedures described in [Antique and Vintage Vehicles](#).
- D. Subsequent Sale by Purchaser: A person who purchases a vehicle at a sheriff or police sale must title the vehicle before reselling it. If the purchaser is a licensed dealer, they will need to apply for title using the Dealer Title-Only process.
- E. Sheriff or police sale applications will be sent to the VSB for processing. This will allow the VSB to follow a notification process. A letter is generated for these transactions and a specific timeframe is required before a new title can be issued. Once the applicant receives the Montana



title, the vehicle can be registered, fees paid, and license plates issued at the County Treasurer's office. **Tow Truck**

Qualified tow truck operators/companies can apply for a title in their name following one of the three procedures listed below:

- A. Law Enforcement Certificate of Sale (sheriff sale):
 1. See Law Enforcement
 2. The tow truck operator must obtain a title in their name before selling.
- B. Certificate of Release [MCA 61-12-404, 405, and 406]:
 1. If the sheriff or city police elect not to sell the vehicle [MCA 61-12-404] and the vehicle is being stored by a qualified tow truck operator as defined in MCA 61-8-903, the sheriff or city police shall release the vehicle to the tow truck operator.
 - a. The sheriff or city police will provide a Certificate of Release to the qualified tow truck operator. The release must contain the name and address of the operator, the date of release, description of the vehicle including year, make, model, serial number, and license number (if available) and a stipulation that no warranty is made as to the condition or title of the vehicle.
 2. The tow truck operator will need to complete, in its entirety, the Application for Cancellation and Issuance of Certificate of Title to Qualified Tow Truck Operator ([Form MV7A](#)) and submit it along with the Certificate of Release. The appropriate title fee must be remitted.
 - a. If there is a current security interest or lien on file, that security interest or lien will be removed from the vehicle record once the verification listed above in A3 has been received.
 - b. If the MV7A is not completed verifying that the owner/secured party was notified, a copy of the certified letter and the associated USPS return receipts must be submitted.
- C. Wrecked or Disabled Vehicle [MCA 61-8-903 and 61-8-913]:
 1. The tow truck operator will need to complete, in its entirety, the Application for Cancellation and Issuance of Certificate of Title to Qualified Tow Truck Operator ([Form MV7A](#)) and submit it along with a copy of the certified letter and the associated USPS return receipts verifying that the vehicle owner/secured party was notified.
 - a. Any current security interest or lien will be removed from the vehicle record once the verification listed above is received.

Tribal Police

- A. Tribal police can sell a seized vehicle.
- B. Documents required:
 1. Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)).
 - a. Certified statement of transfer of issue [MCA 61-3-201]:

The statement of transfer must include the reason for the involuntary transfer, the name of the person's interest transferred, the name of the person to whom the interest is to be transferred, the process of procedure effecting transfer, the description of the vehicle, verification that the vehicle owner was given prior notice of the sale, and the opportunity to bid or redeem in accordance with tribal procedures.



2. Vehicle/Off-Highway Vehicle Identification Number Inspection ([Form MV20](#)).
- c
3. The appropriate title fee.

Seizures/Forfeitures Related to Controlled Substances

- A. When any type of vehicle/trailer is confiscated due to controlled substances the seizing agency will file a petition with the court to institute forfeiture proceedings. The court will either direct the title be issued to the seizing agency or direct the seizing agency to sell the vehicle/trailer.
 1. If the forfeiture order directs the title be issued to the seizing agency the court order and an application for Montana title in the name of the seizing agency must be submitted.
 2. If the forfeiture order directs the seizing agency sell the vehicle/trailer the sale is executed through a law enforcement sale. The purchaser obtains title by submitting the Certificate of Sale ([Form MV24AB](#)), Application for Montana Title and the appropriate title fee to either their local county treasurer's office if they want to register and obtain license plates or go directly the VSB to obtain a Montana title in their name.
 3. The Montana title in the current owner's name is not required however; if the seizing agency has possession of that title they should include it with the rest of the paperwork.
- B. If a security interest or lien is perfected prior to the seizing agency filing a petition with the court to institute forfeiture proceedings, the security interest or lien will be a valid lien pending disposition of the matter by the court.
- C. If a security interest or lien is perfected after the seizing agency has filed a petition with the court to institute forfeiture proceedings; upon receipt of a forfeiture order a clear title will be issued, unless ordered otherwise by the court. **[MCA 44-12-201]**

Signatures [Rev. 5/24/18]

- A. Person(s) unable to write:

If a person cannot write and just makes his/her "mark," be sure to indicate: "this is John Doe's mark." Quite often a person will use his/her finger or thumb print as his/her "mark." Whatever method is used, it must be notarized. The notary is required whether or not the document the person makes his/her "mark" on has the unsworn falsification statement. The notary verifies identity of the person making the "mark."
- B. A written signature must be a complete name.
 1. If the registered owners' names appear as "John and Mary Smith" on the title, their names as seller must be written "John Smith" - "Mary Smith." Occasionally John will just sign his first name and Mary will sign "and Mary Smith;" if this happens, have John sign his last name above the "and" so that his full name will appear.
 2. If the purchasers' names are typed as "John and Mary Smith" on the application and their signatures appear the same way, the VSB will accept it because the VSB only require one signature for the applicants.
- C. Printed signature:
 1. A separate legal signature statement on a Statement of Fact ([Form MV100](#)) must accompany any document that does not require notarization and has a printed signature.
 2. A printed signature that has been notarized will be accepted without a separate legal



signature statement.

3. If a notarized signature has been written in script and that name on an accompanying document has been printed and not notarized, the accompanying document will have to be resigned with a written signature or the separate legal signature statement on a Statement of Fact ([Form MV100](#)) will have to be provided.
4. The printed signature of a notary will not require a legal signature statement.

D. Signature of seller not named on the title:

If a person signs-off a title as seller but his/her name does not appear on the face of the title as registered owner, the title will be acceptable without a separate affidavit explaining the extra signature on the condition that the person on the face of the title has also signed as seller.

E. Owner's signature appearing twice as seller:

1. If an owner has signed twice as seller and neither signature has had a line drawn through it, the title will be acceptable without an affidavit explaining the double signature. (A person may have signed the title in the absence of a notary and then signed again to have the signature acknowledged or the first signature may not be exactly as the name appears on the face of the title and the person signed correctly the second time.)
2. If one of the signatures has a line drawn through it, a letter of explanation on a Statement of Fact ([Form MV100](#)) will be required to explain the deletions. (A person may have signed off the title and had his signature notarized, then changed his mind about selling the vehicle and crossed off his name. It would then be quite easy for someone to forge the signature and it would appear to be properly notarized.)

F. Use of a highlighter:

If a highlighter is used to indicate where a person must sign their name do not highlight the blank signature area. Use a light highlighter to mark an "X" where a person must sign. A signature on a scanned image of a document that has been covered by a dark highlighter is not legible. The person signing the document would have to sign again above the original signature.

G. Stamped signature: [Updated 5/24/18]

A signature applied by rubber stamp must be notarized, either on the document or by separate notary acknowledgment. A stamped signature is acceptable on forms with unsworn falsification (for example, "I certify under penalty of law...").

H. Digitized and Electronic signatures: [Updated 5/24/18]

VSB accepts digitized signatures (an electronic copy of the person's actual signature) on any titling transaction document where a signature is required. VSB does not accept electronic signatures because it is not the person's actual signature.

- **Digitized signatures** are a person's actual signature in digital format. An example of this is when a person goes to the grocery store, swipes their debit card, and then signs for the transaction. There is an actual "copy" of the person's physical signature.

Digitized signatures are not signatures on scanned or faxed copies of a document.

- **Electronic signatures** ("e-signature") signify acceptance to terms of an agreement, and that initials, etc. represent the person's agreement to the terms. An example of this is when a person applies for a job online, types in their name,



and has an explanation below stating that this is an electronic “stand in” for the person’s signature.

Title Brands [Rev. 02/16/2022]

Montana brands titles for various reasons. Some commonly used examples are listed below. Montana also carries brands forward from foreign/out-of-state titles to the Montana title. The brand notation prints on the face of the Montana title.

- Crushed – used when the vehicle has been disposed of because it was crushed by a crushing machine
- Exceeds Limits (72) – used when the odometer reading exceeds odometer limits
- Junk (08) – used when the vehicle has been disposed of through a licensed wrecking facility
- Kit (06) – used when a vehicle that has been built by combining a chassis with a different (non-matching VIN) frame, engine, and body parts. The VIN on the Chassis is used as the vehicle’s VIN
- Not Actual (69) used when the odometer reading is not the actual reading
- Rebuilt Salvage (09) used when a salvage vehicle has been rebuilt and inspected
- Reconstructed Veh (10) – used when major component parts are removed, added, or substituted
- Recovered Theft (36) – used when a vehicle was stolen and subsequently recovered
- Salvage (11) – used when a vehicle is damaged to the extent that repairing the vehicle is deemed uneconomical by the owner or an insurer
- Salvage-Stolen (49) – used when a vehicle is deemed stolen
- Street Rod (28) – used when the vehicle has been modified to not conform with the manufacturers specifications, and the modifications adhere to jurisdiction-specific criteria.
- Replica (30) Used when a replica vehicle needs to be clearly identified as a replica and not an original
- Totaled (31) – used when a vehicle is deemed a total loss by the insurer

Certificates of Title – Mobile Homes and House Trailers

MCA 61-3-207 was repealed in the 2005 legislative session. Mobile Homes or House Trailers as defined in MCA 15-1-101 are not titled effective 1/1/2006.

Exception: If a security interest was perfected on a mobile home or house trailer when a title was previously issued and the owner has defaulted, the secured party can obtain title through repossession.

- A. Upon a transfer of any interest in a mobile home or house trailer, the seller would sign the title, if they have one, transferring interest to the buyer or complete a Bill of Sale ([Form MV24](#)) transferring to the buyer.
 1. It is recommended that the seller take a copy of the completed title or bill of sale to their county assessor to notify them of the change in ownership.



Custom Vehicles [06/15/2021]

Definition: see [the Glossary appendix](#).

Custom Vehicles

Definition: see the Glossary appendix.

Custom vehicles will be registered and titled through the County Treasurer's office.

A. The following documents are required:

1. The Certificate of Origin or title

Note: A state-assigned VIN will be required if the Certificate of Origin is not

available or the inspector cannot locate a VIN. Request for State Assigned VIN ([Form MV10B](#)). If no ownership document is available see Break Bond process.

2. An Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)).

3. The county may require a Fact Sheet ([Form MV121](#)) verifying the type of vehicle.

B. Custom vehicles can be registered under Vintage/Pioneer statutes or regular registration statutes, and are allowed to display one plate after certifying to the Department that the vehicle is not used for general transportation purposes (see the Glossary appendix for definition) and after paying the associated fee.

1. A waiver must be obtained from Montana Highway Patrol (MHP) and must be included with title paperwork.

C. The vehicle will be titled and registered using the date the vehicle is manufactured and MCO issued, not the year it resembles.

D. The Montana title and registration receipt will show "Custom."

E. Custom Vehicles do not include motorcycles.

Dealer Title Only

A dealer, broker or wholesaler (hereinafter referred to as "dealer") licensed in Montana may obtain a title in their name without registering the vehicle. This is known as a "Title Only" ("TO").

A. A "TO" will be issued for **used** vehicles, trailers, snowmobiles, boats and OHVs.

1. A "TO" will not be issued for new vehicles, snowmobiles, boats, OHVs, being transferred wholesale or retail. If all of the re-assignments on the MCO are filled transferring between dealers licensed to sell new vehicles the last selling dealer can use a bill of sale or separate re-assignment if selling to another dealer.
2. Out-of-state dealers and Montana licensed auto auctions are not authorized to obtain a "TO."
3. If the vehicle was registered with a military registration and the customer has the Manufacturer Certificate of Origin, the vehicle is considered "used" and the dealer can obtain a "TO."

B. Applications for a "TO" will be submitted directly to the VSB, accompanied by the appropriate title fee either by addressing the applications to the attention of the "Dealer Services Section" or by bringing the applications to the Dealer Services Counter.

C. If the dealer should have applied for a "TO" but sends the paperwork to the county treasurer's office completed for transfer to their buyer, the dealer must apply for a "TO"



before a title can be issued. The dealer must complete a Statement of Fact ([Form MV100](#)), indicating the name of the purchaser that was entered in error; and once the title is received by the dealership, the title will be transferred to that purchaser.

If security interest or lien information was entered prior to the dealer applying for a "TO" a Statement of Fact ([Form MV100](#)) from the secured party or lienholder must be submitted, stating their security interest or lien was entered in error; and once the title has been executed for transfer to the actual owner their security interest or lien will be filed.

Limits on Montana Dealers' Use of Dealer Assignments Provided on a Title

- A. A dealer may only transfer ownership of a vehicle by using a dealer assignment section provided on a title. If the last assignment is used to transfer ownership to a Montana dealer, the purchasing dealer will have to apply for a "TO." A Montana dealer **shall not** use a separate dealer assignment form.

Exceptions:

1. Upon receiving ownership of a vehicle with a Canadian registration the dealer may transfer ownership to a **retail** customer by using the Dealer Statement of Sale on the Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)). If the dealer wishes to wholesale the Canadian vehicle to another dealer, they will have to first obtain a "TO."
2. Out-of-state dealers may use separate dealer assignment forms when transferring ownership of a vehicle to a dealer or a retail customer.
3. If a Montana dealer is named as purchaser from an out-of-state dealer on the last title assignment or a separate assignment, the Montana dealer must obtain a "TO" before they can wholesale or retail the vehicle.

a. **Exception:** Out-of-state title extensions:

- i. If the customer has the foreign (out-of-state) title and the Montana dealer is not the first assignor on the extension form, the Montana dealer can use the title extension to transfer their interest, if the title extension is from the same state as the foreign (out-of-state) title.
- ii. If the out-of-state dealer uses the last assignment on the title extension to transfer to the Montana dealer, the Montana dealer must obtain a "TO." The extension does not need to be from the same state as the foreign (out-of-state) title.

Exception: If the title extension is from the same state as the foreign (out-of-state) title, the last assignment is to a Montana dealer but there is an assignment section open on the foreign (out-of-state) title, the Montana dealer can use that assignment to transfer to their purchaser.

- b. If the title extension is not from the same state as the foreign (out-of-state) title and the out-of-state dealer assigned to a Montana dealer, the Montana dealer must obtain a dealer title only (TO) even if there is an open assignment on the extension.

- B. If the titling document is an out-of-state/foreign salvage title or certificate the salvage inspection must accompany the paperwork. The transfer procedures described in section A (above) still apply.

1. If the dealer indicates that the inspection cannot be conducted because the vehicle has not been rebuilt and they are selling the vehicle as salvage, the dealer needs



to use the re-assignments on the back of the Out-of-State Salvage Title or Certificate transferring to their buyer.

- a. If there are no re-assignments on the back of the Out-of-State Salvage Title or Certificate the dealer will need to submit a damage report with the title or certificate, application for salvage title and the associated fee. A Montana Salvage Certificate will be issued to the dealer.
2. A Montana Salvage Certificate will only be issued on vehicles that are newer than fifteen years old. To determine the age of the vehicle, subtract the model year from the current calendar year.

Duties of Department – Records [Rev. 12/7/20]

A. Residence Address:

A vehicle owner must have a Montana residential address as required in MCA 61-3-101. MCA 61-3-303 provides that a person must register his/her vehicle in the office of the County Treasurer where the owner makes his/her permanent residence at the time of making application for registration.

If a dealer is selling vehicles to non-residents, the purchasers may not apply for Title and Registration in this state (Montana). They must register the vehicle in his/her state of residence. According to MCA 61-3-303, a nonresident who has an interest in real property may register a motor vehicle including a trailer, boat, snowmobile, or off-highway vehicle in the county where the real property is located.

Kit Vehicles [11/30/20]

Definition, see [the Glossary appendix](#).

Kit vehicles will be registered and titled through the county treasurer's office.

A. The following documents are required:

1. The Certificate of Origin for the kit. If the Certificate of Origin or title for the donor vehicle is not available, the new title must be acquired through the Break\Bond title procedure. [See Break\Bond Titles](#).
 - i. The original title for the donor vehicle (if one was used).
2. A Stage 1 inspection is required. If the donor vehicle is a salvage vehicle a Stage 3 inspection may be required depending on the vehicle age.

Note: A state-assigned VIN will be required if the Certificate of Origin is not available. Using Request for State Assigned VIN ([Form MV10B](#)).

If the kit is a motorcycle the inspection must be documented on the Inspection Checklist For Motorcycles and Quadricycles ([Form MV70](#)).

Note: If the frame comes from a donor vehicle, the VIN from the donor vehicle will be used if the inspector is able to locate the original VIN on the frame.

3. Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)).
4. The applicant's county may require a Fact Sheet ([Form MV121](#)) verifying the type of vehicle.

B. The vehicle will be registered and titled using the vehicle description listed on the Certificate of Origin.



Note: If the Certificate of Origin is not available, the year of the vehicle will be the calendar year in which application for title was made.

B. The Montana title and registration receipt will show "Kit."

Replica Vehicle [Rev. 05/21/2024]

Replica see the Glossary Appendix

Replica vehicles will be registered and titled through the county treasurer's office.

A. The following documents are required:

1. The Certificate of Origin for the Replica or out of state title if titled previously in another jurisdiction.
2. Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle (Form MV1).
3. Conforming Odometer Statement if applicable.
4. The vehicle will be registered and titled using the vehicle description listed on the Certificate of Origin.

B. The vehicle will be registered and titled using the vehicle description listed on the Certificate of Origin.

C. The Montana Title will reflect the following

1. Year will reflect the year in which the replica vehicle was made to resemble. i.e., 1965
2. Make will reflect the make identified on the MCO or out of state title i.e., Shelby American
3. Model will reflect the model reflected on the MCO or out of state title i.e., Cobra 427.
4. Extended Model will reflect the year it was manufactured (May be MCO issue date) i.e., 2024
5. Brand of Replica will be added to the vehicle record

Example

1965 Shelby Cobra 427, Manufactured by Shelby American, MCO Issued in 2024 as a Replica

Year: 1965
Make: Shelby American
Model: 427
Extended Model: 2024
Brand: Replica



Manufactured Homes [Rev. 02/16/2022]

Manufactured homes are titled and taxed in the county where the home sits.

Double Wide Homes [Rev. 7/31/20]

When a home has multiple sections and corresponding letters (A,B,C) as part of the VIN for each section, the A will be shown as part of the primary VIN, the B and C will be shown in the customer's vehicle record within the motor vehicle system. For example, a home having three pieces will show primary VIN as 123456A on the title documents and VIN 123456B and 123456C will be recorded in the customer's vehicle record.

When a home has multiple sections and corresponding letters (A,B,C) as part of the VIN for each section, VIN will be displayed as follows:

- If two VINs are present, the first VIN will be appended by AB.
- If more than two VINs are present, the VIN will be appended by ABC.

De-title Real Property

Manufactured Home declared as real property ([MCA 15-1-116] Effective 10/1/2005).

To declare a manufactured home as real property, the Certificate of Ownership must be eliminated, and the file marked as de-title. See Instructions for Statement of Intent to Declare a Manufactured Home Real Property ([Form MV72A](#)).

The manufactured home must be 1977 or newer and the taxes, interest, and penalties must be paid for the home to qualify for the detitling process.

First Recording: The owner must record the Statement of Intent to Declare a Manufactured Home Real Property ([Form MV72](#)) in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of the county in which the real property is located. The Clerk and Recorder's Office will give the owner the original recorded or certified copy of the Statement of Intent to Declare a Manufactured Home Real Property ([Form MV72](#)) to complete the detitling process through their County Treasurer.

The documents required by the County Treasurer to complete the process include:

- A. The Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin (properly signed-off to owner) or the Certificate of Title (in the owner's name or properly signed-off to the owner).
- B. The original recorded or a certified copy of the Statement of Intent to declare a manufactured home real property.

The County Treasurer will enter the transfer of interest (Detitle) on the electronic record, collect the associated fee, and issue the owner a transaction receipt. (All fees outlined are subject to a 3% administrative fee.) The county will then forward the following to the VSB:

- A. The certified copy of the Statement of Intent, the Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin, or Certificate of Title, and a copy of the transaction receipt showing the fees collected.

The VSB will provide the owner with a signed Statement of Intent to Declare a Manufactured Home Real Property ([Form MV72](#)) form and a verification letter stating that the process of surrendering the Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin or Certificate of Title was completed.

Second Recording: The owner must record the signed Statement of Intent to Declare a Manufactured Home Real Property ([Form MV72](#)) form with the County Clerk and Recorder's office in which the real property is located.

Once the second recording is finalized, the manufactured home is considered real property.

New security interest/liens must be perfected with the Clerk and Recorder and not through the County Treasurer's office.

Manufactured homes considered to be real property may not be physically removed without consent of all person who have an interest in the home.



Guidelines in effect prior to 10/01/05:

- A. A Statement of Intent to Declare a Manufactured Home Real Property ([Form MV72](#)) was submitted to VSB with applicable fees
- B. VSB provide a verification letter stating that the process of surrendering the Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin or Certificate of Title was completed.
- C. No recording was required (1st or 2nd)

De-title Manufactured Home Without Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin [Rev. 4/30/14]

This procedure was developed by the Department of Justice, Motor Vehicle Division (MVD), in consultation with representatives of the Land Title Association to facilitate the de-titling of a manufactured home when the owner of the manufactured home cannot present a manufacturer's certificate of origin (MCO) for the manufactured home.

This procedure should only be used when the original MCO cannot be found for a manufactured home situated on real property in Montana on or after January 1, 1977, and the owner/agent cannot obtain a replacement (duplicate) MCO from the manufacturer of the home because:

- A. the manufacturer is no longer in business; or
- B. the manufacturer will not issue a replacement MCO.

Required Documents:

1. A completed and recorded copy of the "Statement of Intent to Declare a Manufactured Home an Improvement to Real Property" ([Form MV72](#)), as recorded in the Clerk and Recorder's Office of the county in which the real property is located.
2. A signed Statement of Fact ([Form MV100](#)) from the owner or the owner's agent explaining that the MCO for the manufactured home has been lost or misplaced and the reason why the owner or agent is unable to obtain a replacement MCO from the home's manufacturer; such as, the owner or agent contacted the manufacturer to ask for a replacement MCO and the owner or agent learned that the manufacturer is no longer in business, the manufacturer's business records were destroyed, or the manufacturer does not issue replacement MCOs for homes of a certain age.
3. A copy of the residential/agricultural property record card, as maintained by the local county office of the Department of Revenue's Property Assessment Division, for the real property upon which the manufactured home is situated. The card must include at least a summary description of the manufactured home (make and, if available, model year), an indication that the foundation for the home is permanent (i.e., concrete), and preferably, the year during which the home was situated on the property.
4. A print-out from the County Treasurer's Office showing the record of tax payments on the real property upon which the home is situated. The record of payments must show payments made for the tax year before the home was situated on the real property through payments made in the most recent tax year. For example, if the home was situated on the property in 2003, the record of payments should span from 2002 through the most recent tax year. If the County Treasurer's Office tax payment records do not date back to the year preceding the permanent placement of the manufactured home on the real property or the year of permanent placement cannot be determined, a letter from the County Treasurer



should be submitted that confirms that it no longer maintains tax payment records for any years preceding the earliest year reflected on the printout.

5. A copy of each deed recorded in the County Clerk and Recorder's Office showing the chain of ownership of the real property upon which the manufactured home is situated, beginning with the deed that was in effect when the manufactured home was first situated on the property through the current date, and if that cannot be determined, all deeds that correspond with the time period reflected in the print-out of records of tax payment for that property.

For this detitling procedure only, the documents should **not** be submitted to the County Treasurer's office of the county in which the manufactured home is situated. **All review and approval under this procedure will be handled directly and centrally by the VSB.** This central review and approval process will allow the MVD to monitor this procedure and determine if it needs to be modified to address unanticipated issues or recurrent requests for exceptions. Direct any questions about this procedure to mvdtitling@mt.gov.

The detitle unit will review the documents. If sufficient, this unit will execute the verification on the back page of the submitted Statement of Intent to Declare a Manufactured Home an Improvement to Real Property ([Form MV72](#)) and return the form to the owner/agent listed on the front page of the Statement of Intent to Declare a Manufactured Home Real Property ([Form MV72](#)).

The owner/agent must then complete the detitling process by resubmitting the Statement of Intent to Declare a Manufactured Home Real Property ([Form MV72](#)) to the Clerk and Recorder's office of the county in which the manufactured home is situated and submitting a certified copy of the form to the Department of Revenue Property Assessment Office for that county.

To complete detitling a manufactured home using procedure, the owner/agent must mail the necessary documents and the associated title fee to:

Vehicle Services Bureau
302 N Roberts
Helena, MT 59620-1431

Re-title Reversal of Real Property

To reverse the declaration and obtain a title [MCA 15-1-118].

Please see Instructions for Reversal of Declaration of Manufactured Home Real Property (Form MV73A).

The owner would record the Reversal of Declaration of Manufactured Home Real Property (Form MV73) with the County Clerk and Recorder office of the county in which the manufactured home was treated as real property. The Clerk and Recorder will forward a copy of the reversal statement to the County Treasurer.

The County Treasurer shall enter the Transfer of Interest (Re-title) on the electronic record, collect the associated fee and issue the owner a transaction receipt. (All fees outlined are subject to a 3% administrative fee.)

The county will then forward to the VSB.

1. The copy of the Reversal of Declaration of Manufactured Home Real Property ([Form MV73](#)) and a copy of the transaction receipt showing fees collected.

The VSB will issue a title and send it along with the original Reversal of Declaration of Manufactured Home Real Property ([Form MV73](#)) statement verifying the process of restoring the Certificate of Origin or Certificate of Title has been completed.



Note: If the valid Reversal of Declaration of Manufactured Home Real Property ([Form MV73](#)) was used to re-title, the VSB will date and sign the appropriate box on the back of the original statement, affix the Motor Vehicle seal and return it to the owner along with their new title. If the valid statement was not used to re-title, the VSB will return the statement and their new title along with a letter (signed, dated with seal affixed) verifying the process has been completed.

The owner must record the verification statement with the Clerk and Recorder office of the county in which the manufactured home was treated as real property.

A description of any security interest in the manufactured home or real property from which it will be removed must be disclosed on the reversal statement and the secured party or lienholders must sign the reversal statement.

Motor Vehicle Security Interests or Liens [Rev. 06/15/2021]

Electronic Issuance and Perfection

Please note that per MCA 61-3-103, the security interest is to be perfected and applied to the electronic record of the title. As of July 2023, we implemented a change at VSB to more closely match the MCA standard. Security interests applied to vehicle titles after initial title and registration will only apply the lien electronically and produce an electronic title unless a paper title is requested and applicable fees paid. See Replacement Title section for more information.

Assignment of Security Interest or Lien

A secured party may assign their perfected security interest or lien to another secured party by submitting a Security Interest Processing: Assign/Transfer/Force ([Form MV81A](#)) executed by the assignor and assignee identifying the accounts being transferred along with the associated lien fee. The secured party's name and address will be updated on the electronic record; a notice of security interest/lien filing will be issued and sent to the new secured party or lienholder. If the assignee wishes to appear on the title as secured party or lienholder, they must submit the assignment agreement to the Vehicle Services Bureau (VSB) with the titles for the vehicles involved in the transaction with the associated filing fee for each vehicle. (All fees outlined are subject to a 3% administrative fee.)

Different Dealers on Retail Installment Contract and Application

A dealer signing a retail installment contract does not have to be the dealer signing the dealer assignment on the title or the dealer's statement of sale on the Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)), however, there must be a dealer reassignment given by the financing dealer to the selling dealer. If it is a sale of a new vehicle, both dealers must be licensed to sell new vehicles.

Different Secured Party on Lien Document and Application [Rev. 12/7/20]

A. The secured party's name must match all titling documents.



- B. If a different secured party appears in error in the application section of the Montana title than the one entered on the Security Interest Processing: New ([Form MV81B](#)), the secured party shown in the application section must submit a Statement of Fact ([Form MV100](#)) explaining that they have no security interest to file against the vehicle. The statement must include the complete vehicle description. The statement will be acceptable if it states they have no security interest against the individuals (will need to list the name of the people). The correct secured party's name must be entered on the application.

Exception: When the county operator perfected the wrong security interest/lien. If the county treasurer operator enters the wrong secured party's name when processing the transaction, that operator may complete the statement of error. The statement must include the names of the wrong secured party, the correct secured party, the county operator name and the county for which they work. The operator who made the error must sign the statement.

Information Required for the Security Interest or Lien [Rev. 12/7/20]

- A. The Security Interest Processing: New ([Form MV81B](#)) does not have to accompany a title to perfect a security interest.
- B. Enter your security interest on the application section on the back of the Montana title or an Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)), or Security Interest Processing: New ([Form MV81B](#)).
- C. If a financial institution is named as trustee, any officer of that institution can execute documents for the trust. A copy of the trust or trust affidavit is not necessary.

Involuntary Liens [Rev.12/7/20]

Agister (Mechanic) Lien [MCA 71-3-1201 (2)(a)]

A person (lien claimant) in possession of personal property (e.g., a vehicle) who renders a service has a special lien on the property. The lien is for the compensation due to the lien claimant from the owner or lawful claimant for the service and for the material furnished related to the service. If the service is towing or storage, the lien is for the reasonable cost of the towing or storage.

If payment is not made within 30 days of rendering the service, the lien claimant in possession of the property may enforce the lien. The agister lien is enforced through execution with the court as detailed in Montana Code Annotated (MCA) Title 25, Chapter 13.

Statute requires the lien claimant to obtain a court-issued writ of execution for the sheriff to seize the property. The writ of execution directs the sheriff to seize and, if necessary, sell property belonging to the debtor to satisfy the debt established by the special lien.

Statute also requires the lien claimant to provide the following information to the sheriff:

1. Description of the property
2. Name of the owner
3. Description of the services rendered

Once the vehicle is seized, the sheriff or levying officer is required to post and publish the intended sale of the vehicle.

An involuntary lien per MCA 61-3-103(6) only occurs when a sheriff seizes property pursuant to a writ of execution, issued after a lien claimant enforces a special lien, and after the sheriff's posting and publishing of the intended sale occurs. It does not occur when the services are rendered by the lien claimant.



An involuntary lien on a motor vehicle record may only be processed if a sheriff's posting and publishing are submitted.

The agister lien does not take precedence over a current security interest or lien unless requirements outlined in MCA 71-3-1202 are met.

Once the posting and publishing notices are received, the department will mail to the owner and any secured party or lienholder of record, the name and address of lien claimant, amount of lien, and date of execution.

Once the involuntary lien is processed, the vehicle must be disposed of through a law enforcement sale (a.k.a., sheriff sale) using Certificate of Sale ([Form MV24AB](#)).

Judgment [Rev. 8/22/13]

A creditor may obtain a judgment through the court system when money is owed to them.

The judgment is enforced through execution as detailed in MCA Title 25, chapter 13. Statute requires the creditor to obtain a court-issued writ of execution for the sheriff to seize the debtor's property. The writ of execution directs the sheriff to seize and, if necessary, sell property belonging to the judgment debtor to satisfy the debt established in the judgment. This may include personal property (motor vehicles) titled in Montana. Once the vehicle is seized, the sheriff or levying officer is required to serve a notice of seizure upon the judgment debtor.

This process is often referred to as the means by which property of the judgment debtor is attached, as outlined in MCA 25-13-501.

An attachment per MCA 61-3-103(6) only occurs when a sheriff seizes property pursuant to a writ of execution issued after a creditor obtains a judgment and subsequent service of a notice of seizure. It does not occur when a judgment is obtained by the creditor.

An attachment to a motor vehicle record may only be processed if a writ of execution and notice of seizure are submitted.

Once the writ and notice are received, the department will mail to the owner, or any secured party or lienholder of record, the full title of the court and the action and names of the attorneys for the plaintiff and attaching creditor.

Once the attachment is processed, the vehicle must be disposed of through a law enforcement sale (a.k.a., sheriff sale) using the Certificate of Sale ([Form MV24AB](#)).

Child Support Liens [MCA 40-5-247 & 248]

This is a lien that is submitted to the VSB by the Department of Public Health and Human Services (DPHHS)-Child Support Division to be perfected against vehicles owned by persons owing child support payments.

- A. These liens are filed against vehicles using a notice of lien to file that is submitted by the DPHHS listing the name of the Obligor, his/her address, the amount of lien to file, and description of the property.
 1. The lien is entered against the record.
 2. The owner of record, current secured parties and the DPHHS office receive notification from this office that the lien was filed.
 3. The Child Support lien does not prevent license plate renewals. If a replacement application is received or the original title is submitted to either perfect a security interest or lien or to remove a security interest or lien, the child support lien is entered on the new title.



Lessor/Lessee

- A. If a lease agreement does not specifically state that the lessee is not to be named on the title (this is usually found under an "ownership" provision on the reverse side of the lease agreement), the names of both the lessor and lessee may appear on Line 1 of the Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)) or as purchasers on a Montana title transfer. **When the Title is subsequently transferred, both the lessor and lessee must sign as seller.**
- B. The lease agreement can be filed as a security interest or lien even though the owner and secured party or lienholder will be the same.
- C. A title should not be issued in the name of the lessee only. If it is, the lessor should be shown on the title as lienholder.
- D. If a vehicle is being titled in the name of the lessor or the lessor/lessee and a third party is being named as secured party or lienholder, a lease agreement with an assignment to the third party can be used to file the security interest or lien. If there is no lease agreement, a security interest or lien can be perfected with a Security Interest Processing: New ([Form MV81B](#)) between the third party and lessor or by entering the security interest or lien information on the title application.

Lien or Security Interest Satisfactions/Releases [Rev. 06/15/2021]

If a security interest or lien is shown on a Montana title that is being transferred, the county treasurer's office will request a lien release or Release of Security Interest or Lien ([Form MV37A](#)) to submit with the title. If the lien release or Release of Security Interest is not submitted with the title application and the security interest or lien has not been released in the file, then the paperwork cannot be completed. The VSB will accept a fax of the security interest release to show that the SI has been released on the electronic record.

- A. Information Required: A lien release or Release of Security Interest or Lien ([Form MV37A](#)), which may be a fax from the secured party, must show the year, make and vehicle identification number of the vehicle, the name of the debtor and the full name of the secured party. If the title has multiple security interests or liens for the same secured party the amount of the security interest or lien must be shown on the release so that the VSB can determine which security interest or lien has been satisfied. An out-of-state lien release or Release of Security Interest will be accepted to release security interest or lien on a Montana title-see [Foreign Documents Requiring a Notary](#)

If a title is in more than one name, the VSB will accept a Release of Security Interest or Lien Release in just one of the owner names provided the VSB has the year, make, and VIN on the release.

- B. Signature on Release of Security Interest or Lien: The signature of the agent signing for the secured party must include the full last name of the agent and his/her official capacity. Using just initials is not acceptable. This includes out-of-state titles that have a section providing for a release of security interest or lien. Exception: Montana will accept initials on California titles.
- C. If a security interest or lien has been perfected at the county treasurer's office and the applicant pays off the security interest or lien before he/she goes to the county treasurer's office to register the vehicle, the VSB will need a Release of Security Interest or Lien along with the title application and the state copy of the lien perfection receipt.
- D. A statement of Fact (Form MV100) can be used as a no security interest or lien to file statement when a security interest or lien is entered on an Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)), the back of a title or Certificate of Origin) in error or



when a security interest or lien was to be perfected but the loan was paid BEFORE THE SECURITY INTEREST OR LIEN WAS PERFECTED at the county treasurer's office.

A release of security interest or lien release cannot be used in lieu of a No Lien or Security Interest to File Statement because a security interest or lien HAS NOT YET BEEN PERFECTED.

If a registered owner on a title has written their name in the security interest or lien section, the VSB will accept a statement of error on the Statement of Fact ([Form MV100](#)) in lieu of a no security interest or lien to file statement.

If a handwritten name in the security interest or lien section on the face of the title is not that of a registered owner, he/she must provide a no security interest or lien to file statement.

Information Required: The no lien or security interest to file statement must contain the name(s) of the person(s) against whom there is no lien or security interest to file and a complete description of the vehicle involved. The secured party being deleted must sign the statement. If a person is signing for a commercial entity, he/she must give his/her official capacity.

If there was a canceled sale, the no security interest or no lien to file statement must contain the complete description of the vehicle, state that the secured party or lienholder has no security interest in the vehicle. If the secured party or lienholder is the secured party or lienholder for the new buyer the statement must include the names of the person they have no security interest or no lien to file against.

- E. No Interest Statement: A No Interest Statement from the secured party on a security interest or lien that has not been perfected will be accepted as a release. The statement needs to indicate the secured party has no "security" interest in the vehicle. (Do not confuse this with the statement on some foreign titles, such as California and Hawaii, that require a signature "to release the interest" of a legal owner. It is clearly the intent of these statements to release the security interest or lien.)
- F. Security Interest or Lien on Out-of-State Title:
1. If the person applying for a Montana title is the registered owner on the out-of-state title, the security interest or lien must be released or entered in the security interest/lien section of the Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)).
 2. If the person applying for a Montana title is not the registered owner on the out-of-state title, a release of security interest or lien must be submitted.
 3. A Washington Release of Interest (Form TD 420 050) is acceptable as a release of security interest or lien.
 4. Perforated "PAID" stamp on Florida titles is not acceptable.
 5. If the release is a state form and does not provide for a notary, the VSB will not require that the form be notarized.
 6. A certified copy of a release of security interest or lien is acceptable.
 7. If an out-of-state title has a section to release the security interest or lien and does not provide for a notary acknowledgement, the VSB will not require the signature to be notarized. This would also be true if the release is on a separate form from another state and it has no provisions for a notary acknowledgement or for witnesses.
 8. Secured Party and Lienholder's may release their interest on Florida, Wisconsin and New Jersey titles by using a rubber "PAID" stamp on the face of the title showing the secured party's name, full signature of agent and date released.



- G. Secured Party's Signature:
1. A release for a security interest or lien that is filed on a Montana title requires the signature of the secured party and, if signing for a commercial entity, the official capacity of the person signing the release.
 3. Secured party or Lienholder Deceased:
When the secured party or lienholder is an individual and that individual is deceased, the surviving heir can sign a release of security interest or lien release as "surviving heir of John Doe." The surviving heir must submit a certified copy of the death certificate. If there is an estate requiring probate the release of security interest or lien release would be signed by the personal representative and a certified copy of the letters of appointment must be submitted.
 4. Security Interest or Lien released in error:
Before a security interest or lien can be put back on file, the secured party or lienholder must submit the title and re-file the security interest or lien. The associated fee to file the security interest or lien is required. (All fees outlined are subject to a 3% administrative fee.)
If the secured party or lienholder is repossessing the vehicle, they do not need to re-file the security interest or lien. They would only submit a statement verifying the security interest or lien was released in error along with the repossession form and appropriate title fee.
- H. Lien Satisfaction Penalty: A secured party or lienholder who fails to file a satisfaction [release] of a lien within 21 days after receiving final payment shall be required to pay the Department \$25.00 for each day that the secured party or lienholder fails to file the satisfaction Per MCA 61-3-103.
- I. If the owner wants a clear title issued, he/she will need to submit the title or application, the lien release if needed, and the appropriate title fee.
- J. The VSB no longer issues replacement RMV37A documents. Release of Security Interest or Lien ([Form MV37A](#)) can be used to release a security interest.

Perfection

- A. Perfection is a legal term referring to security interests. Perfected security interests have priority over unperfected interests and the date of perfection determines priority among several perfected security interests.
- B. As opposed to security interest or liens on transfers of ownership, collateral liens are security interest or liens covering personal property where there is not a transfer of ownership.
- C. All security interest or liens on vehicle title transfers and new vehicle purchases must be perfected at the county treasurer's office. Collateral liens not requiring a transfer of ownership must be perfected by submitting the completed documents to the VSB.
1. If ownership of a prorated (apportioned) vehicle is being transferred and there is a security interest or lien to be filed, the security interest or lien must be perfected at the county treasurer's office
 2. A collateral lien or security interest may be perfected at the time of applying for a replacement title by submitting a signed a Security Interest Processing: New ([Form MV81B](#)) along with the application for replacement title, the required replacement title fee and the filing fee.
- D. How perfected:



1. A security interest or lien cannot be perfected without the Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)) or Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin (MCO) for a motor vehicle or one of the appropriate ownership documents for boats, snowmobiles or off-highway vehicles. The title or MCO must be accompanied by a legible copy of the Security Interest Processing: New ([Form MV81B](#)) or by entering the security interest or lien information in the appropriate section on the back of a Montana title or the Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)).
2. The associated security interest or lien-filing fee must be paid at the time of perfection. (All fees outlined are subject to a 3% administrative fee.)
3. A security interest or lien cannot be perfected without the applicant's signature. This may be accomplished by the applicant's signature appearing on the Security Interest Processing: New ([Form MV81B](#)) or on the title application listing the security interest or lien information.

If the security interest or lien is perfected at the county treasurer's office, but the owner fails to register and apply for title the secured party or lienholder can force the security interest or lien to have the title issued. See **Forced Liens** under [Montana title transfers](#) and [Repossessions](#).

4. If the above requirements have not been complied with, the security interest or lien cannot be perfected, and the documents must be returned to the secured party or lienholder/dealer.
5. If the transaction is being pre-entered to perfect a security interest or lien and the system rejects it due to an invalid VIN, the security interest or lien cannot be perfected, and the documents must be returned to the secured party or lienholder/dealer. This would also apply if the vehicle has no vehicle identification number (VIN).

Note: If the documents meet the requirements as outlined in this section to perfect a security interest or lien but an error exists relative to the transfer of ownership, the county treasurer's office must accept delivery of the documents and issue a lien perfection receipt. However, the applicant will not be able to register the vehicle until the error is corrected.

Unless the security interest or lien is revoked or if a person must register in another county, **do not** release the titling documents once the security interest or lien has been perfected and a lien perfection receipt has been issued.

E. Lien perfection receipt:

On the day of delivery to and acceptance by the department, its authorized agent, or a county treasurer, the County Treasurer; the accepting party shall issue a lien perfection receipt evidencing the perfection. This is the date of perfection (not the contract date) that will be shown on the title. The receipt shall show the complete vehicle description, owner information, lienholder information and date of perfection. One copy of the receipt shall be sent to the lienholder. The lien perfection date on the title will be the date of the lien perfection receipt.

F. Security interest or liens on vehicles held in a dealer's inventory are not perfected at the county treasurer's office; they are perfected in accordance with Montana Code Annotated Title 30, Chapter 9.

Revocation of Lien or Security Interest [Rev. 03/31/2021]

- A. If a sale has been canceled after the security interest or lien has been perfected a lien release is required to release the lien.



Signatures Acknowledging Security Interest or Liens [Rev. 03/31/2021]

1. When filing a security interest the information must be entered on the back of the title or the Security Interest Processing: New ([Form MV81B](#)) and one of the vehicle owners must sign the application section of the title or Security Interest Processing: New ([Form MV81B](#)) to acknowledge the security interest or lien.

Signatures Required on Retail Installment Contract

The dealer and the applicant must sign a Retail Installment Contract. If the contract is being assigned to a financial institution, the dealer must sign the dealer assignment. The person signing for the dealer must give their official capacity. If the filing copy of the contract does not have an assignment section, a separate assignment can be used.

Title Sent to Secured Party or Lienholder [Rev. 03/31/2021]

Montana is not a "title holding" state and titles are mailed to the registered owner, unless the VSB is directed to mail the title to an out-of-state secured party or lienholder. The applicant can complete the Request for Foreign Title Transfer ([Form MV63](#)) to authorize their title to be mailed to the out-of-state lienholder.

If a Montana secured party or lienholder wants to maintain possession of the title they will need to arrange with the owner to bring the title in when they receive it. See MCA 61-3-218.

Odometer Disclosure Requirements

Federal Truth in Mileage Act (TIMA) [Rev. 10/04/2021]

A. General Information:

The Truth in Mileage Act (TIMA), which went into effect April 29, 1989, amended the federal law requiring odometer statements. Specifically, the rules include:

1. Mileage disclosures be made on titles;
2. A secure process must be used to produce titles;
3. Added disclosure requirements for lessors and lessees;
4. Limited the use of powers-of-attorney.

The transferor (seller) of a motor vehicle that is model year 2011 or newer, must disclose the actual mileage of the vehicle to the transferee (buyer) when ownership of the vehicle is being transferred. Exemptions are:

1. A vehicle having a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 16,000 pounds;
2. A vehicle that is not self-propelled;
3. A vehicle model year 2010 or older;
 - a) Odometer reading is not required for titling transactions and is not recorded on Montana titles for vehicles model year 2010 or older.
4. A vehicle sold directly by the manufacturer to any agency of the United States in conformity with contracted specifications;



5. A transferor of a new vehicle prior to its first transfer for purposes other than resale need not disclose the vehicle's odometer mileage. (Interpretation: a new vehicle transferred between dealers.) UNDER STATE LAW a new vehicle that has been used as a demonstrator and transferred between dealers is not exempt from odometer disclosure.

For purposes of TIMA, the definition of a "Transferor" is any person who transfers his ownership in a motor vehicle by sale, gift or any means other than by creation of a security interest, and any person who, as agent, signs an odometer disclosure statement for the transferor. The definition of a Transferee reads the same as a Transferor except that a Transferee is any person to whom the ownership of a vehicle is being transferred. VIOLATION OF THE TIMA RULES MAY SUBJECT A PERSON TO FEDERAL AND STATE FINES OR IMPRISONMENT.

B. Odometer Disclosure Required on Titles:

TIMA requires that all titles must provide a disclosure statement in the assignment section with specific disclosure information, as follows:

1. An odometer reading that specifies "no tenths"
2. Hand-printed name of transferor and transferee and address; TIMA does not recognize a typewritten name as being "printed."

This is referred to as a "conforming" title and the intent is to phase out the use of separate odometer statements when a title is being transferred. Montana began issuing a conforming title in August 1989.

Currently, if a conforming generic power-of-attorney form is signed by the vehicle owner, disclosing the odometer, and is signed by the party appointed power-of-attorney verifying that disclosure, it will be accepted.

Eventually, separate odometer statements will only be used for new motor vehicles and vehicles that have been registered in a foreign country. When a conforming title is being transferred, the odometer statement in the assignment section of the title **MUST** be completed. A separate odometer statement **CANNOT** be used.

C. Separate Odometer Statements:

A separate odometer statement must accompany non-conforming titles and documents for new vehicle sales. The odometer statement must contain:

1. The odometer reading at the time of transfer (not to include tenths of miles);
2. The date of transfer;
3. The transferor's printed name and current address;
4. The transferee's printed name and current address;
5. The identity of the vehicle including make, model, year, body type and the vehicle identification number.
6. The transferor's signature.

The transferor, or his/her agent, must provide the odometer reading and certify that it is the actual mileage, that the odometer reading exceeds the mechanical limits, or that the odometer reading does not reflect the actual mileage and should not be relied upon. A statement that the odometer reading is UNKNOWN may not be used and is in violation of the TIMA.

The transferee, or his/her agent, must sign the odometer statement acknowledging the odometer reading.

D. Power-of-Attorney:



1. Secure Form: The federal government requires that any power-of-attorney used in conjunction with an odometer reading be on a form printed by a secure process to deter counterfeiting and alterations, if the person acting as attorney-in-fact is the transferee (purchaser). The design, format and distribution of this form must be prescribed by the state.
Note: "Secure process" is defined as one, which both deters counterfeiting and/or unauthorized reproduction and allows alterations to be visible to the naked eye.
2. Non-secure Form: If the person exercising the power-of-attorney is not the transferee, a non-secure power-of-attorney is applicable under any circumstance. See the general section on powers-of-attorney.
3. No person exercising a power-of-attorney shall sign the odometer disclosure statement as both the transferor and the transferee in the same transaction.
 - a. A power-of-attorney can be used to apply for a replacement title and to sign the replacement title off for the registered owner, even though the person exercising their power-of-attorney is also the transferee (dealer). The original power-of-attorney will be submitted with the application for replacement title and the carbon copy will accompany the replacement title when it is signed off if the title is being transferred in Montana.
4. The transferor – owner of the trade-in – will enter the odometer reading on the power-of-attorney form and it will be acknowledged by the transferee—dealer. When the dealer receives the title from the secured party or lienholder, the dealer, or his/her agent, must complete the assignment section of the title and enter the odometer reading exactly as it appears on the power-of-attorney form. If it is a non-conforming title the dealer or his agent will complete a separate odometer statement entering the odometer reading exactly as stated on the power-of-attorney form and signing it for the transferor.

Note: When a vehicle is subject to ***Federal Truth in Mileage Act*** requirements, the same dealer or agent cannot sign as power-of-attorney for the seller and as agent for the purchaser.

E. Dealer Reassignment Certificates:

Effective January 1, 1996 Montana licensed dealers, brokers, and wholesalers may not use separate dealer reassignment certificates. They must apply for a "Title Only" after the last assignment on a title has been used. See [Dealer Title Only](#).

F. Lessors and Lessees:

Before executing any transfer of ownership document, each lessor of a leased motor vehicle shall notify the lessee in writing that the lessee is required to provide a written odometer disclosure to the lessor regarding the mileage. This notice shall contain a reference to the federal law and shall state that failure to complete or providing false information may result in fines and/or imprisonment. This notice can be a part of the lease agreement or by separate notice.

Included with the transfer of ownership of the leased motor vehicle, the lessee shall provide the lessor an odometer statement regarding the mileage of the vehicle. This statement must be signed by the lessee and contain the following information:

1. The printed name of the person making the disclosure;
2. The current odometer reading (not to include tenths of miles);
3. The date of the statement;
4. The lessee name and current address;



5. The lessor name and current address;
6. The identity of the vehicle including its make, model, year, body type and the identification number;
7. The date the lessor notified the lessee of disclosure requirements;
8. The date the completed disclosure statement was received by the lessor, and
9. The signature of the lessor and the printed name.

The lessee shall certify that to the best of his/her knowledge the odometer reading reflects the actual mileage, the odometer reading exceeds the mechanical odometer limit or that the odometer reading is not the actual mileage and should not be relied upon.

If the lessor transfers the leased vehicle without obtaining possession of it, the lessor may indicate on the title the mileage disclosed by the lessee on the odometer statement, unless the lessor has reason to believe that the disclosure by the lessee does not reflect the actual mileage of the vehicle. In this event a visual inspection of the odometer should be made to ascertain the true mileage.

G. Retention of Odometer Disclosure Statements:

Dealers and distributors of motor vehicles who are required to execute an odometer disclosure statement shall retain for five years a photocopy, carbon or other facsimile copy of each odometer mileage statement which they issue and receive. They shall retain all odometer disclosure statements at their primary place of business in an order that is appropriate to business requirements and that permits systematic retrieval.

Lessors shall retain, for five years following the date they transfer ownership of the leased vehicle, each odometer disclosure statement that they receive from a lessee. They shall retain all odometer disclosure statements at their primary place of business in an order that is appropriate to business requirements and that permits systematic retrieval.

Each auction company shall establish and retain at its primary place of business in an order that is appropriate to business requirements and that permits systematic retrieval, for five years following the date of sale of each motor vehicle, the following records:

1. The name of the most recent owner, other than the auction company;
2. The name of the buyer;
3. The vehicle identification number; and
4. The odometer reading on the date that the auction company took possession of the motor vehicle.
5. Dealers, distributors and auction companies that receive a title that conforms to the TIMA requirements will not have a separate odometer statement to keep in their file. A photocopy of the title will have to be retained.
 - a. State law provides that odometer information may be recorded on the auction receipt or invoice or may be maintained as a portion of a computer database or manual file.
 - b. An auto auction that executes a transfer of ownership as an agent on behalf of a seller or buyer is responsible for providing an odometer disclosure statement for the seller or an odometer disclosure acknowledgement for the buyer.

H. Involuntary Transfers:

There are many reasons for ownership of a vehicle to change without owner involvement. Reasons include but are not limited to court order, court order for Quiet title, repossession, a sheriff or police sale, death of an owner or probate of an estate. Where an involuntary transfer occurs (court order notwithstanding). For vehicles model year 2011 or newer , the



last known conforming odometer reading within the motor vehicle record is shown on the title.

I. Odometer Repair or Replacement:

Repaired or replaced odometers must register the same mileage reading as before the repair or replacement. Submit a statement verifying the mileage at time of the cluster was repaired or replaced and the current mileage showing. The title will show the mileage as "not actual discrepancy."

If the odometer is incapable of registering the same mileage, then the odometer must be adjusted to read "0." A durable label must then be attached to the left doorframe of the vehicle specifying the mileage prior to repair or replacement of the odometer and the date it was serviced.

J. Odometer is Missing or Unreadable:

The transferor must note on the disclosure form that it is impossible to provide an odometer reading and the reason it is impossible and must check the "Not Actual Mileage" box.

K. Odometer Reading is in Kilometers and Not Miles:

The transferor must cross out the word "miles" and substitute the word "kilometers" in the disclosure statement, and both the transferor and transferee must initial the change. The title will be printed with "odometer is kilometers" in the other pertinent data field on the title.

L. Odometer reading is converted from KM to Miles:

To convert an odometer reading from KM to Miles by replacing the cluster, one of the following must be submitted. Both require a separate conforming odometer statement.

1. Conversion statement that includes:
 - a. Name of the company/business converting the odometer
 - b. Vehicle description
 - c. Kilometers in
 - d. Miles out
 - e. Technicians signature or initials
2. Statement of Fact ([Form MV100](#)) stating no conversion is needed due to Options on the vehicle (e.g., conversion switch is an option on a 2001 Buick).

The Montana title will read as actual miles.

Information Required

A. The seller of a motor vehicle shall record on the title the odometer reading at the time of transfer, or, if the title does not provide for the recording of the odometer reading, furnish to the purchaser a written statement signed by each seller, containing the following information:

1. The odometer reading at the time of transfer, not to include tenths of miles;
2. The date of transfer;
3. The seller's name and current address;

Note: A dealer executing a separate odometer statement must appear in the chain of ownership on title transfer documents.

4. The purchaser's name and current address;
5. The vehicle year, make, body style and identification number;



6. One of the following statements or certification:
 - a. A certification by the seller that, to the best of his/her knowledge, the odometer reading reflects the actual miles or kilometers the vehicle has been driven;
 - b. If the seller knows that the odometer reading reflects the amount of mileage in excess of the designed mechanical limit of 99,999 miles or kilometers, he/she shall include a statement to that effect; or
 - c. If the seller knows that the odometer reading differs from the number of miles or kilometers the vehicle has actually traveled and that the difference is greater than that caused by calibration error, he/she shall include a statement that the odometer reading is not the actual mileage and should not be relied upon;
 - d. A person cannot state that the mileage is unknown.
- B. The purchaser shall acknowledge receipt of the disclosure statement by signing it.
- C. Photocopies of dealer odometer disclosure statements will be accepted.
- D. Dealers and wholesalers must keep a record of odometer statements for five years.
- E. Federal law requires the printed name of all parties as well as their signatures.

Vehicles Not Subject to Disclosure

- A. Motor vehicles with a model year 2010 or older.
- B. A vehicle that is not self-propelled.
- C. A new motor vehicle transferred between dealers and wholesalers prior to its first retail sale, unless such vehicle has been used as a demonstrator.
- D. A vehicle having a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 16,000 pounds.
- E. A vehicle sold directly by a manufacturer to any agency of the U.S. Government.
- F. An odometer statement is not required when a name is being added to or deleted from a title; or when the name is legally changed. An odometer statement is required when complete ownership is being changed.
- G. Off-Highway Vehicles (OHVs).
- H. Snowmobiles

Vehicles Subject to Disclosure

- A. All motor vehicles, including motorcycles that are model year 2011 or newer. This includes new motor homes.
 1. The age of a vehicle is determined by subtracting the model year from the current calendar year.
 2. All motor homes that have been titled are subject to disclosure as there is no way to determine the vehicle's GVW rating. Motor homes that have a GVW rating of over 16,000 pounds as indicated on the MCO are not subject to disclosure.
- B. Individual sales as well as dealer sales.
- C. Vehicles transferred for purposes other than resale (e.g., gifts, etc.).



- D. Secured Party or Lienholders must disclose the mileage when transferring titles for repossessed vehicles.

Off-Highway Vehicles (OHVs) Definitions (MCA 23-2-801) [Rev. 10/04/2021]

- A. "Off-highway vehicle" means a self-propelled vehicle used for recreation or cross-country travel on public lands, trails, easements, lakes, rivers, or streams. The term includes but is not limited to motorcycles, quadricycles, dune buggies, amphibious vehicles, air cushion vehicles, Kawasaki Mules and any other means of land transportation deriving motive power from any source other than muscle or wind.
1. Amphibious Vehicles:

If the applicant is going to use this vehicle on water and land it must be registered as both an off-highway vehicle (OHV) and a vessel. It will be titled as a vessel.

If the vehicle is not going to be operated on the water advise the county office at the time of registration and they will register as an OHV-only.
 2. Golf Carts:

Montana no longer registers or titles golf carts. If a golf cart was previously registered or titled, the owner can retain the registration and title for his/her records. If the golf cart is sold, the owner can give the title and a bill of sale to the new owner for his/her records.
 3. Go-Carts:

Montana does not register or title go-carts. If a go-cart was previously registered or titled the owner would retain the registration and title for his/her records. If the go-cart is sold, the owner would give the title and a bill of sale to the new owner for his/her records.

Newer go-carts may be considered unconventional light vehicles if they meet the requirements listed in that section. See [Unconventional light vehicles](#).
- B. Off-highway vehicle does not include:
1. Vehicles designed primarily for travel on, over, or in the water;
 2. Snowmobiles; or
 3. Except as provided in MCA 23-2-804, vehicles otherwise issued a certificate of title and registered under the laws of the state, unless the vehicle is used for off-road recreation on public lands.
- C. Dealer Requirements:
1. New off-highway vehicles: The seller must be licensed as an OHV dealer.
 2. Used off-highway vehicles: The seller must be licensed as a Montana dealer.
 3. Sellers who are not a Montana-licensed dealer must obtain a Montana title in his/her name to transfer to their buyer.

Certificate of Title for OHV

Machines that must be titled and registered as OHVs: All machines as defined in MCA 23-2-801 that are operated on public lands.

Machines **not** required to be titled as OHVs [MCA 23-2-802]:



- A. Owned or used by the United States or another state or an agency or political subdivision thereof;
- B. Registered in a country other than the United States or in another state of the United States, temporarily used within this State for no more than 30 days.
- C. A licensed motorcycle or licensed quadricycle used for fishing and hiking access, camping or picnicking on a visible two-track trail or road within one mile of a designated road.

Ownership Evidence to Apply for Original Montana Title [Rev. 03/31/2021]

- A. Out-of-state title; or, registration from a non-titling state

Note: Foreign/Out-of-State Title:

A bill of sale can be used in transferring first and subsequent interest in an out-of-state title **if** the seller is not a Montana resident or a licensed Montana dealer. The out-of-state title or registration must accompany the bill of sale.

(See [the appendix for other states' OHV titling requirements.](#))

- B. Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin (MCO)
 - 1. An MCO may be transferred by executing a re-assignment section on the reverse side of the MCO or by completing the dealer assignment section on an Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#))
- C. Montana Title

If the ownership document (listed above) is not available, the applicant will need to obtain title through the [How to Apply for a Break/Bond Montana Title](#).

Odometer disclosure requirements do not apply to OHV's unless they are equipped with street legal options.

Motorized Non-standard Vehicle and Electric Personal Assistive Mobility Device

The definition of a Motorized Non-standard Vehicle is a vehicle upon which a person may be transported that:

- 1. Is propelled by its own power.
 - 2. Has a wheelbase of less than 40" and a wheel diameter of less than 10"; and
 - 3. Does not display a certification in accordance with federal safety guidelines, or have a 17-digit VIN assigned by a manufacturer in accordance with federal guidelines.
- A. If a vehicle meets all three the above listed criteria it is considered a "Motorized Non-Standard Vehicle" and will not be titled or registered.
 - B. If a vehicle does not meet one or more of the criteria listed above in the definition, it can be titled and registered:
 - 1. The manufacturer of the vehicle must be licensed in the state of Montana and the selling dealer must be licensed Montana dealer.
 - 2. The MCO is required.
 - 3. The information on the Certificate of Origin can be handwritten by the manufacturer but if an error appears on the MCO it is void and a corrected one will be required.



- C. Electric Assistive Mobility Devices will not be titled or registered. See [the appendix for definition](#).
- D. If the vehicle fits the definition listed above and cannot be titled or registered the local jurisdiction (city, county, etc.) will determine if the vehicle can be driven on the streets.
- E. If a vehicle currently titled in Montana fits the definition of a Motorized Non-standard Vehicle (some of these vehicles were titled before this law became effective), the Department will not title or register upon transfer to the new owner.

Replacement Titles [Rev. 06/15/2021]

- A. Only one signature is required when the title is in more than one name.
- B. A name cannot be removed or added when applying for a replacement title.
- C. A personal representative can apply for a replacement title although there is no need to do so as the vehicle can be transferred without the title. A Letter of Appointment must be submitted with the application for a replacement title (see [Estates](#)).
- D. A guardian, trustee or conservator can apply for a replacement title. Documents appointing such officers must be submitted along with the application for replacement certificate of title.
- E. If a replacement title has been issued and the applicant states that they have not received it, a second replacement will not be issued the same day.
- F. **WHEN A REPLACEMENT TITLE HAS BEEN ISSUED THE ORIGINAL TITLE IS VOID.** The original title must be submitted to this office or destroyed if located.
- G. A collateral lien may be perfected at the time of applying for a replacement title by submitting a Security Interest Processing: New ([Form MV81B](#)) with the application for replacement certificate of title the replacement title fee and the security interest filing fee. (All fees outlined are subject to a 3% administrative fee.)
- H. The Application for Replacement Certificate of Title ([Form MV7](#)) must be completed and submitted with the associated fee. (All fees outlined are subject to a 3% administrative fee.)

Residency [Rev. 06/15/2021]

Only a Montana resident can receive Montana titles and registration.

Exception:

1. A non-resident with interest in real property, proof of real property ownership is required.
2. A non-resident, who doesn't have interest in real property, can be on a title/registration if one of the owners on the title work is an individual human being (not a company) and that individual human being can prove Montana residency. Proof of residency is required.



Salvage Vehicles [Rev. 12/07/2020]

Transfer by Insurance Company [Rev 12/23/19]

Motor vehicle 15 years of age or older

- A. When an insurance company or its adjuster takes possession of a motor vehicle 15 years of age or older when settling an insurance claim and transfers ownership of the motor vehicle, it will deliver to the transferee at the time of transfer the title signed and acknowledged by the registered owners before the County Treasurer, a deputy County Treasurer, or a notary public

The insurance company must transfer their ownership by executing the dealer assignment section on a title or a separate dealer assignment form.

- B. If a security interest exists, a release must be provided to the transferee by the insurance company or its adjuster.
- C. If the owner totaled the vehicle, subtract the model year from the current calendar year.

Salvage Certificate Issuance [Rev. 3/10/14]

Motor Vehicle less than 15 years of age

- A. When an insurer acquires ownership of a salvage vehicle that is less than 15 years of age, the insurer must obtain a salvage certificate by completing the Application for Salvage Certificate of Title of a Vehicle ([Form MV206](#)). The certificate of title assigned to the insurer must accompany Application for Salvage Certificate of Title of a Vehicle ([Form MV206](#)), unless the insurer was unable to obtain the certificate from the owner after making at least two attempts.
- B. If a security interest exists, a release must be provided to the department by the insurance company or its adjuster.
- The salvage certificate issued can be used to transfer ownership of the vehicle. There will be only one assignment of a salvage certificate. The salvage buyer must apply for a new salvage certificate or rebuild the vehicle and apply for a Certificate of Ownership.
1. An insurance company cannot transfer its interest on an out-of-state title for a salvage vehicle less than 15 years of age. It must obtain a salvage certificate in its name to transfer interest.
- C. If the insurance company sells a salvage vehicle prior to obtaining a salvage certificate, the insurance company will issue a Montana Salvage Receipt ([Form MV203](#)) to the salvage vehicle purchaser to apply for a salvage certificate.
- D. A salvage vehicle disposed of by an insurer prior to January 1, 1992, is not subject to these requirements.
- E. The same requirements apply to self-insured vehicle owners.
- F. Salvage certificates are not issued for trailers.
1. When a trailer is the subject of an insurance settlement, the trailer, regardless of the age, will receive a Montana title with a designation (brand) of totaled.
 2. If the trailer already had an out-of-state designation (branded), that designation will be carried forward to the Montana vehicle record, however, a salvage certificate cannot be issued for a trailer in Montana.



Owner Keeps

- A. If an insurance company determines that a salvage vehicle will remain with the owner after an agreed settlement, the insurance company shall notify the Vehicle Services Bureau (VSB) of the Notice of Total Loss Payoff "Owner Retained Salvage Vehicle" ([Form MV205](#)).
- B. If the vehicle is less than five years old, the VSB will notify the owner that they must surrender their title and apply for a salvage certificate. If the vehicle is five years or older the owner will not be required to surrender the title.
 1. The vehicle will show a designation (brand) of totaled.

Re-titling Salvage and Rebuilt Vehicles [Rev. 11/30/20]

- A. Prior to re-titling or registering a salvage vehicle, an inspection is required. See [Requirements for VIN Inspection on Rebuilt Salvage Vehicles](#).
- B. The inspecting officer may authorize the issuance of a 40-day TRP if there is a delay in having the vehicle inspected.
- C. Once inspection is completed, the title documents must be submitted through the vehicle owner's County Treasurer's office.
- D. Montana licensed dealer can submit title documents through the Vehicle Services Bureau.

Out-of-State/Foreign Salvage Title or Certificate [Rev. 11/30/20]

- A. If a Montana licensed dealer requests a title only on an Out-of-State or Foreign Salvage Certificate or Title, a stage 3 inspection is required.
 1. If the dealer indicates that the inspection cannot be conducted because the vehicle has not been rebuilt and they are selling the vehicle as salvage, the dealer needs to use the re-assignments on the back of the Out-of-State Salvage Title or Certificate transferring to their buyer.
 - a. If there are no re-assignments on the back of the Out-of-State Salvage Title or Certificate, the dealer will need to submit the title or certificate, Application for Salvage Certificate of Title of a Vehicle ([Form MV206](#)), and associated fee. (All fees outlined are subject to a 3% administrative fee.) A Montana Salvage Certificate will be issued to the dealer.
 2. If a customer (not a licensed dealer) has an Out-of-State Salvage Title or Certificate and they are not going to rebuild the vehicle before selling it, they will need to submit the Out-of-State Salvage Certificate or Title, Application for Salvage Certificate of Title of a Vehicle ([Form MV206](#)), and the associated fee. (All fees outlined are subject to a 3% administrative fee.) They cannot use the re-assignments on the back of the Out-of-State Salvage Title or Certificate because they are not a licensed dealer.
- B. The Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)) is required with out-of-state salvage certificates/titles.

Requirements for VIN Inspection on Rebuilt Salvage Vehicles [Rev. 11/30/20]

Salvage vehicle owners are notified of the inspection requirement on the reverse side of all Montana Salvage Certificates. Bills of sale for component parts are fully explained in the Supplemental Form for



Explanation of Component Parts and Bills-of-Sale ([Form MV207](#)). This form accompanies each Salvage Certificate issued by the MVD and should remain attached whenever a person transfers their interest in a salvage vehicle.

Note: If component parts of a salvage vehicle are sold separately, the salvage certificate or a certificate of ownership (title) follows the body or center structure of a passenger vehicle or the truck cab, which contains the public VIN. The remaining component parts may be sold by executing a bill of sale or receipt.

- a. Documentation of other component parts, which may be in the form of:
 1. Salvage certificate
 2. Junk vehicle receipt
 3. Certificates of title
 4. Bills of sale and/or receipts establishing the source and ownership of the component parts used to rebuild the vehicle. The bills of sale or receipts must contain:
 - a. the name and address of the seller
 - b. the name and address of the buyer
 - c. the value or other consideration
 - d. the year, make, model, vehicle identification number or stock number allowing cross-reference to the vehicle identification number of the vehicle from which the parts were removed.
 - e. the vehicle's salvage certificate number or the certificate of ownership number, if known

Excluded from the Salvage requirements (including inspections) are boats, snowmobiles, and off-highway vehicles.

Once an ATV is made street legal and licensed, it falls under MCA Title 61 and the salvage requirements must be followed.

- A. Rebuilt salvage vehicles will be inspected through the Motor Vehicle Division's Driver Services Bureau (DSB). The DSB is divided into four regions across the state.

Appointments for inspections must be through the salvage vehicle owner/rebuilder's local driver exam station. When making the appointment, the vehicle owner/rebuilder must present the original or copy of the Salvage Certificate **or** correspondence letter from the MVD requesting the type inspection.

If an applicant makes an appointment to have a rebuilt vehicle inspected and fails to give 24-hour notice of cancellation or fails to appear at the appointed time, the applicant must reschedule the appointment and again pay the inspection fee.

Inspection applicants can be issued a temporary registration permit to drive the vehicle to and from the inspection site. The permit contains a detachable payment receipt for the applicant's records and will be issued by the driver exam station responsible for scheduling the inspection.

- B. The following classes of rebuilt salvage vehicles must be presented to the Department of Justice for inspection prior to registration and titling:

Vehicles with a Salvage Certificate must be inspected:

1. Stage 3 salvage inspections will be required on vehicles with a Salvage Certificate (Montana or Foreign/Out-of-State). The MVD Driver Services Bureau will conduct these inspections. There is an associated fee for the inspection. (All fees outlined are



subject to a 3% administrative fee.) **This fee must be paid prior to the inspection.** A list of inspectors can be found on the [MVD website](#).

When presenting the vehicle for the Stage 3 inspection the customer will be required to provide:

- a. Proof to the inspector that the associated was paid. The inspector must enter on the inspection form the check number and indicate the inspection fee was paid.
- b. Either the Salvage Certificate, copy of Salvage Certificate, **or** correspondence letter from the MVD requesting the inspection.
- c. Bills of sale or purchase receipts proving legal acquisition of all component parts used in the rebuilding process.

Once the inspection is conducted and the inspector has completed the certification section on the ([Form MV208](#)) inspection form, he/she will give the applicant his/her copy of the inspection and send the original inspection with copies of the bills of sale and receipts for the component parts into the VSB.

The applicant/owner will need to take his/her copy of the inspection and paperwork **or** correspondence letter from the MVD to his/her County Treasurer's office to complete the registration process and obtain license plates.

A Montana licensed dealer will need to send his/her copy of the inspection and paperwork or correspondence letter from the MVD to Vehicle Services Bureau.

The Montana title issued will be branded Rebuilt Salvage as required by law.

Vehicles Reconstructed Changing Cab/Frames

A Stage 1 inspection is required on vehicles that have been reconstructed changing the cab/frame. The inspection fee is not required. A Montana Department of Justice employee or Montana Peace Officer must conduct these inspections.

When presenting the vehicle for the inspection, the customer needs to present the title for the cab and either the title or bill of sale for the frame (or bills of sale if the titles are not available).

Note: If the body or truck cab used in the reconstruction comes from a vehicle issued a salvage certificate, the Stage 3 salvage inspection must be conducted, and the customer must pay the associated fee.

Montana issues titles using the vehicle description of the cab/body of a vehicle because it is more accessible to law enforcement. The frame vehicle identification number is needed so it can be referenced in the other pertinent data field on the title.

Once the inspection is conducted, the officer/examiner will give the inspection to the applicant. The applicant will need to take the inspection and paperwork or letter from the MVD (if the MVD is holding paperwork) to his/her County Treasurer's office to complete the registration process and obtain license plates.

The registration and title need to be processed using the vehicle description of the cab/body of the vehicle.

Montana will carry brands forward on the Montana title from out of state titles.

Vehicles that are owner-retained salvage older than 5 years of age will not require inspections.

Inspection descriptions:



- A. **Stage 1 Inspections** are carried out by local law enforcement or driver exam station personnel. Documented on the Vehicle/Off-Highway Vehicle Identification Number Inspection ([Form MV20](#)) (NO FEE), conducted verifying the public VIN.
- B. **Stage 3 Inspections** are carried out by the driver exam station regional manager or CVOL examiners only. An appointment must be scheduled with the applicant's local driver exam station. A list of inspectors can be found on the [MVD website](#). **It must be documented on the Vehicle/Off-Highway Vehicle Identification Number Inspection ([Form MV20](#)) (associated fee required subject to 3% administrative fee).** Conducted by verification of as many sources of identification as possible at the discretion of the inspector. If the vehicle was manufactured with frame and chassis numbers, these numbers must be verified. The full frame number needs to be entered onto the inspection form. The inspector will indicate on the MV208 in the comments section that the fee was paid and the check number. A title will not be issued until the fee is paid.

Vehicle Has NOT Been Issued a Salvage Certificate

- A. Rebuilt from several vehicles:
 - 1. The following documents are required:
 - a. Titles for each vehicle or component part containing a VIN that was used in the rebuilding process. The applicant must be the registered owner, or the title must be properly assigned to him/her.
 - i. If a title is not available, submit an explanation as to why; a Break\Bond title may be required.
 - b. A letter explaining what was done to rebuild the vehicle and from where the component parts were obtained.
 - c. A Statement of Correction ([Form MV11AB](#)) if the completed vehicle differs in any way from the title for the body.
 - 2. If any additional documents or procedures are needed, the applicant will be so advised.
 - 3. After all the required paperwork has been received and approved; a Stage 1 inspection will be required. See [Requirements for VIN Inspection on Rebuilt Salvage Vehicles](#)
 - A. Once the vehicle passes inspection, the inspecting officer will, except for bills of sale and/or receipts and the original Vehicle/Off-Highway Vehicle Identification Number Inspection ([Form MV20](#)), give the documents to the applicant to take to the applicant's county treasurer's office so the vehicle can be registered.

Note: The year of a vehicle rebuilt from several vehicles will be the year of the body for a passenger or truck-type vehicle, and the year of the frame for a motorcycle.)

- B. Tractor Truck rebuilt with a glider kit:

Documents required are the MCO for the Kit, the Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)) and bill of sale or receipt for the engine if purchased separately, or a statement if the engine was removed from the old vehicle.

It will be titled as a new vehicle and no inspection is required.

Vehicle Has Been Wrecked [Rev. 03/31/2021]

- A. The foreign title was surrendered out-of-state, and no document was issued to replace it:



1. The following documents are required:
 - a. Obtain a copy of the canceled title and a letter of verification from the other state's Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) showing the name of the last registered owner, the name of the person or company to whom the owner assigned the title, and verifying that the title was surrendered. Request a copy of the canceled title from DMV records.

Exceptions:

- i. **If the title was surrendered to Washington, the following is required.**
 1. A Wrecking Report
 2. A copy of the title from the wrecking yard (or) the notarized bill of sale from the auction verifying the Certificate of Title was forwarded to the Department of Licensing in accordance with RCW 46-12-070.
 3. A copy of the Total Loss Claim Settlement Report.
 4. A copy of the Affidavit in Lieu of Title stamped as wrecker Destroyed.
 - ii. **If a California dismantler was issued a salvage certificate and later reported the vehicle as junk.**
 1. The salvage certificate must be surrendered to the state. The dismantler can sell the junk vehicle using a bill of sale. A "Dismantlers" bill of sale can be used to issue a Montana title.
 - b. A release from the registered owner to whoever acquired the vehicle after it was wrecked (insurance company, salvage yard, private party, etc.).
 - c. Notarized bills of sale or receipts from each subsequent owner. The last bill-of-sale or receipt would be to the person applying for the title.
 - d. An Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)).
2. If any additional documents or procedures are needed, the applicant will be advised.
 3. After all the paperwork has been received and approved, an inspection will be required. See [Requirements for VIN Inspection on Rebuilt Salvage Vehicles](#).
- B. Montana Title Was Surrendered as Junked:
1. If the title was surrendered as junked by a licensed wrecking facility, that wrecking facility will need to contact the VSB requesting a Junk Vehicle Certificate to transfer to their buyer.

If the title did not accompany the quarterly transmittal, a Junk Vehicle Certificate cannot be issued. The wrecking facility can only sell parts from the vehicle, the vehicle cannot be titled and registered.
 2. All vehicle owner(s) may sign off their Montana title and submit a Statement of Fact ([Form MV100](#)) indicating their vehicle is junked to Vehicle Services Bureau. The vehicle record will be marked as junked.
- C. Vehicle Has Been Issued a Junk Vehicle Certificate:
1. Montana Junk Vehicle Certificates are issued to licensed wrecking facilities upon request for vehicles that can be rebuilt. The Junk Vehicle Certificate can be used to transfer ownership and re-title the vehicle.
 - a. The seller (licensed wrecking facility) must complete the Assignment Section.



- b. The purchaser must acknowledge the odometer reading in the Assignment Section and complete the Title Application Section.
 - c. A Stage 1 inspection will be required.
 - d. The Junk Vehicle Certificate must be submitted through the County Treasurer's office in the county the purchaser resides to apply for title and registration. The county will enter the Junk Vehicle Certificate, creating a new vehicle file.
2. Out-of-State Junk Vehicle Certificate/Title:
- a. Any situation where the out of state junk certificate/title indicates the vehicle cannot be registered for road use, will not be titled.
 - b. If a Junk vehicle can be registered for road use, the Junk Vehicle Certificate must be accompanied by bills of sale documenting the chain of ownership and submitted with an Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)).
 - c. A Stage 1 inspection will be required. [Requirements for VIN Inspection on Rebuilt Salvage Vehicles](#).

Surrender of Title by Wrecking Facility [Rev. 03/31/2021]

As provided in MCA 75-10-513 and MCA 61-3225, a licensed wrecking facility must provide a list of all junk vehicles acquired by it during the previous quarter. The titles, if available, must be submitted with the list to be canceled. If requested, a Montana Junk Vehicle Certificate will be issued for vehicles that can be rebuilt. The Junk Vehicle Certificate can be used to transfer ownership and re-title the vehicle. The receipt has a title application section that provides an inspection certification.

Snowmobiles

Certificate of Title – Snowmobile [Rev. 03/31/2021]

Machines that must be titled as snowmobiles: All machines as defined in MCA 23-2-601 that are operated on public lands.

Note: It is mandatory that any snowmobile purchased after April 16, 1993 must be titled. This includes snowmobiles operated only on private lands.

Machines that will **not** be titled as snowmobiles:

- A. Machines that are wider than 48 inches and/or are not steered by skis or runners. Large snowcats that are operated on tracks with no skis or runners are titled and registered as off-highway vehicles.
- B. Snowmobiles owned by the United States, MCA 23-2-614.
- C. A snowmobile built or used exclusively for racing in sanctioned competitive events or organized races.
- D. Unregistered snowmobiles owned by non-residents who either [MCA 23-2-614]:
Display visual proof that a nonresident temporary-use permit has been purchased; or use the snowmobile only in races and not more than 30 days in the state. "Race" means an organized competition on a predetermined course that is run according to accepted rules.

Montana Title Transfers [Rev. 03/31/2021]



- A. If a snowmobile is repossessed and the lien was perfected in a state that is not a snowmobile titling state, and who may or may not register snowmobiles, the lienholder will not have to apply for a repossession title. The lienholder may transfer ownership of the snowmobile with a bill-of-sale, a repossession affidavit from the state where the lien is perfected and a copy of the filing copy of the financing statement evidencing perfection of the lien.

Specially Constructed Vehicle [Rev. 10/04/2021]

Definition, see [the Glossary appendix](#).

These vehicles will be registered and titled through the county treasurer's office.

If there is not a Certificate of Origin or valid title for the body/cab of the motor vehicle or frame of a motorcycle used in constructing the vehicle, the title must be acquired through the Break/Bond title procedure [See Break/Bond Titles](#).

- A. The following documents are required:
1. The Certificate of Origin or valid title for vehicle of the body/cab of the vehicle or the frame of the motorcycle used in the construction, or
 2. Application for Break/Bond Title ([Form MV10](#)) if the Certificate of Origin or title is not available.
 3. Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle is available ([Form MV1](#)).
 4. Motor Vehicles:
 - Stage 1 inspections conducted by local law enforcement or driver exam station examiners, documented on the Vehicle/Off-Highway Vehicle Identification Number Inspection ([Form MV20](#)).
 - Note:** A state assigned VIN will be required if the Certificate of Origin is not available or the inspector cannot locate a VIN using Request for State Assigned VIN ([Form MV10B](#)).
- Motorcycles:
- Stage 1 inspection conducted by local law enforcement or driver exam station examiners, documented on the Vehicle/Off-Highway Vehicle Identification Number Inspection ([Form MV20](#)).
 - If the vehicle is to be street legal, the customer will need to complete the Inspection Checklist for Motorcycles and Quadricycles Form MV70.
 - Note:** If the frame comes from a donor vehicle, the VIN from the donor vehicle will be used if the inspector is able to locate the original VIN on the frame.
5. Bills of sale or invoices for the component parts used in the construction.
 6. Bill of sale for the engine used in the motorcycle.
 7. Statement verifying the major component parts used in the construction.
 8. The county may require a Fact Sheet ([Form MV121](#)) verifying the type of vehicle.
- B. The vehicle will be registered and titled as the year the application for title is made.
- C. The vehicle will be registered and titled with the make "ASVE" (assembled vehicle).
- D. The Montana title issued will be branded showing "SPEC CNST." This brand should also appear on the registration receipt.



Street Rod [Rev. 10/04/2021]

Definition, see [the Glossary appendix](#).

These vehicles will be registered and titled through the county treasurer's office.

- A. The following documents are required:
 1. The Certificate of Origin or title. If neither of these documents is available, the title must be acquired through the Break\Bond title procedure. [See Break\Bond Titles](#).
 2. A Stage 1 inspection is required. If the vehicle is a salvage vehicle then a Stage 3 inspection may be required depending on the vehicle age.

Note: A state-assigned VIN will be required if the Certificate of Origin is not available or the inspector cannot locate a VIN using the Request for State Assigned VIN ([Form MV10B](#)).
 3. An Application for Certificate of Title for a Motor Vehicle ([Form MV1](#)).
 4. The county may require a fact sheet ([Form MV121](#)) verifying the type of vehicle.
- B. Street Rod vehicles can be registered under Vintage/Pioneer statutes or regular registration statutes, and are allowed to display one plate after certifying to the Department that the vehicle is not used for general transportation purposes (see [the Glossary appendix](#) for definition) and paying a fee.
 1. A waiver must be obtained from Montana Highway Patrol (MHP) and must be included with title paperwork.
- C. The vehicle will be registered and titled using the year and make the vehicle resembles.
- D. The Montana title and registration receipt will show "Street Rod."
- E. Street Rod Vehicle does not include motorcycles.

Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) [Rev. 02/16/2022]

VIN Assignments and Replacements (State-Assigned)

- A. Motor vehicles: In a case where the identity of a vehicle can be established, the original VIN will be restored for the vehicle. A person must apply directly to the VSB for restoration of the original VIN.

If the true identity of a vehicle cannot be established, a VIN will be assigned to the vehicle.
- B. All vehicles/trailers must be inspected prior to having a VIN assigned or replaced.
 1. Double wide manufactured homes requiring a State Assigned VIN are issued a different VIN assignment for each side of the home. The VIN assignment is issued through the Vehicle Services Bureau.
- C. There is an associated fee for any VIN that is assigned or replaced. (All fees outlined are subject to a 3% administrative fee.)

VIN Composition

- A. Since 1954, the American Automobile Manufacturers have used a VIN that describes the vehicle for purposes of identification. Beginning with the 1981 model year, the National



- Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) required manufacturers selling over-the-road vehicles in the United States to produce the vehicles with a 17-digit VIN.
- B. The VIN on Off-Highway Vehicles, snowmobiles, and vessels are not regulated by NHTSA, therefore they do not necessarily have to be 17 digits.
 - C. The alpha characters "I," "O," and "Q" are never used in composing a 17-digit VIN. Dashes, slashes and hyphens are not entered on the system as part of the VIN. Do not enter them on MV1s.
 - D. Many alpha characters can be mistaken for numeric characters such as a "B" for an "8", an "S" for a "5", and "I" for a "1", and the letter "O" for a zero.
 - E. Double Wide Manufactured Homes: There may be two MCOs. If the identification numbers are the same and have a suffix of A & B, only one title will be issued.

Vessels –Certificate of Vessel Title

Vessels That Must be Titled:

- A. All sailboats and windsurfers 12-feet in length or longer.
- B. All motorized vessels:
 - 1. Includes canoes, sailboats, Float tubes/pontoons under 12 feet in length or **any** other vessels that are **occasionally** powered by a motor. See definition for motorboat or vessel listed above.
 - 2. Includes personal watercraft (jet skis):
 - a. Must be a licensed boat dealer to sell new personal watercraft.
- C. Amphibious vehicles (used on both land and water):
 - 1. Amphibious vehicles must display both a boat number and an OHV decal.
 - 2. If the vehicle is not going to be operated on the water advise the county office at the time of registration and they will register as an OHV-only.

Vessels that will not be titled:

- A. Sailboats and windsurfers under 12-feet in length, canoes, rafts, tubes or any other vessels that are never powered by a motor.
- B. Documented vessels are not required to be titled or registered to operate on Montana waters. The owner must carry the Certificate of Documentation on board the vessel.
 - 1. If the owner decides to obtain a title the Certificate of Documentation must be submitted with the title application.
- C. New Vessels that do not have a Hull Identification Number on the vessel or on the Certificate of Origin until a state assigned hull identification number is issued and affixed to the vessel.

Vessels that must be registered:

- A. A motorboat on the waters of this state, propelled by a motor or an engine of any description must be registered.
- B. Sailboats 12-feet in length or longer, personal watercraft or a motorized pontoon or float tube shall be registered.

Accepted as Evidence of Ownership to Apply for an Original



Montana Title

- A. Out-of-state title; or registration from a non-titling state. See [the appendix for a list of other states' titling requirements](#). Or, refer to the NADA Title Manual or other resource.
- B. Manufacturer Certificate of Origin:
 - 1. If the new vessel is ordered from a catalog or purchased from a retail business, the VSB will accept the invoice in the applicant name along with the Certificate of Origin if the Certificate of Origin is not signed off. If the manufacturer does not provide Certificate of Origins, the VSB will require a statement to that effect from the manufacturer and the applicant will need to obtain title using the procedure for a How to Apply for a Break/Bond Montana Title (see link below in "D").
- C. If a Montana resident acquires a vessel or personal watercraft, he/she can transfer their interest in a new or used vessel or a used personal watercraft with a bill of sale. The bill of sale must accompany the Certificate of Origin or Foreign/Out-of-State title. A Montana resident must title the vessel in his/her name first prior to selling the vessel; a bill of sale is not acceptable.
- D. If the ownership document (listed above) is not available, the applicant will need to obtain a title by following the instructions listed below: [How to Apply for a Break/Bond Montana Title](#).

If a Montana resident acquires a vessel and the previous owner cannot be located to complete a proper transfer, the person must apply for title by completing the Application for Break/Bond Title ([Form MV10](#)) as instructed on the reverse side of the form and following the procedure in [How to Apply for a Break/Bond Montana Title](#).
- E. If a lien is to be filed, the paperwork must be submitted through the county treasurer's office.



Appendix A – Statutory Authority

Unless otherwise noted, requirements are authorized by [Title 61](#) of the Montana Code Annotated.



Appendix B - State Requirements Summary

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect each state's current practices. Contact the individual state directly for up-to-date requirements.

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Alabama- Updated 7/3/2023

[Motor Vehicle - Alabama Department of Revenue](#)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

No	Affidavit of Correction	No	Power of Attorney
No	Affidavit of Repossession	No	Right of Survivorship
No	Affidavits, all other	No	Salvage bill of sale
No	Bill of sale	No	Salvage certificate
No	Dealer reassignment	No	Statements
No	Inspection form	No	Title
No	Lien release	No	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin

Seal Requirements: None

Lessor required to sign, Lessee can with POA.
TOD on title: No

Signatures Required with Conjunction: "AND": All
"AND/OR": One
"OR": One

Effective Year of Title Law: Vehicles 35 years of age are not titled but are required to be registered

Trailer Requirements:

Title: All 1975 and later trailers except special mobile equipment, boat trailers, pole trailers, travel trailers and mobile homes. 1990 and subsequent year models of travel trailers and mobile homes are titled.

Registration: All trailers used on the highways, except boat trailers and any trailer or semi-trailer used by a farmer for transporting farm products on his personal property for use on the farm.

ATV/OHV Requirements: No title or registration required.

Moped Requirements: Title and registration required

Salvage: Salvage Certificate issued. New title issued when repaired will be branded "Rebuilt."

Snowmobile Requirements: No title or registration required.

Vessel Requirements: Not titled, registration required for personal watercraft/Jet Skis (Dept of Conservation). Starting in 2024 Alabama will title vessels if they are manufactured in 2024 or later and they have to be 26 ft long with a marine sanitation device. Registration will be handled by ALEA (AL Law Enforcement Agency).

Purged Documents: Our records retention is 10 years for electronic and 3 months for hard copies.

Dealer Reassignment: No notary required, no limit on reassignments.



Alaska- Updated 6/13/2023

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

All documents require to be notarized except for dealer reassignment.

Seal Requirements: Ink Stamp with notary signature and expiration date. Internal documents can use division employee as a "notary".

Signatures Required with Conjunction: "AND": All
"AND/OR": (NA)
"OR": One

Lessor/lessee: Will accept the signature of only the Lessor

Effective Year of Title Law: 1951 (Territorial titles)- 1959 State titles

Trailer Requirements:

Title: All trailers used on the highways-Mobile Homes are titled at option of owner (8/8/94)

Registration: Every trailer or semi-trailer driven or moved on the highways

ATV/OHV Requirements: Registration required - (some ATVs are registered as snowmobiles)

Moped Requirements: Title and registration required for 50CC and greater.

Salvage/Junk: Titled and registered. New title issued when repaired will be branded "Reconstructed"

Snowmobile Requirements: Not titled. Registration is required unless operated on private property (1/1/04)

Vessel Requirements: Vessels over 24ft are required to be titled. Vessels under 24ft are optional. Documented boats are required to be registered.

Dealer reassignments: Dealer reassignments do not require notary. No limit of reassignments.

Documentation Purge: Documents are not purged.



Arizona-Updated 7/3/2023

[MVD | Department of Transportation \(azdot.gov\)](http://MVD | Department of Transportation (azdot.gov))

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

No	Affidavit of Repossession	Yes*	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin
Yes	Affidavits, all other	Yes	Salvage bill of sale
Yes	Bill of sale	Yes	Salvage certificate
No	Dealer reassignment	Yes	Statements
No	Inspection form	No*	Title
Yes	Lien release	Yes	Power of Attorney

- * Not required of seller' signature when vehicle is transferred to or from a licensed Arizona dealer, as dealers are bonded and notarization requirements are waived.
- Arizona Motor Vehicle Department agent can witness a seller's signature on Arizona titles. No seal is necessary.

Seal Requirements: Embosser **or** Ink Stamp.

Signatures Required with Conjunction: "AND": All
 "AND/OR": All
 "OR": One

Lessor/lessee: Will accept the signature of only the Lessor

Effective Year of Title Law: 1925

Trailer Requirements:

Title: All trailers

Registration: All trailers, except those used in the operation of farms for transporting fiber or forage products, and mobile homes.

ATV/OHV Requirements: ATVs are titled-not registered
*OHVs are **not** titled or registered*

Moped Requirements: Not titled, registration required

Salvage: Salvage Certificate issued. Title issued when repaired will be branded "Restored Salvage"

Snowmobile Requirements: No title or registration required

Vessel Requirements: Not titled, registration required. Processed through Arizona Department of Game and Fish.

Dealer reassignment: No notary required. Assignments are done on back of title.



Arkansas Updated 6/13/2023

[Motor Vehicle | Department of Finance and Administration \(arkansas.gov\)](http://arkansas.gov)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

Effective July 3, 1989 the State of Arkansas implemented statutory changes, which deleted notarization requirements for any documentation pertaining to vehicle transfers of ownership.

All existing Arkansas title documents will remain valid; however the spaces for notarization may be ignored when surrendered to another jurisdiction.

Seal Requirements: N/A

Signatures Required with Conjunction:

"AND":	All
"AND/OR":	ALL
"OR":	One

* Lessor/lessee: Will accept the signature of either. TOD requires Certified copy of Death Certificate.

Effective Year of Title Law: 1949

Trailer Requirements:

Title: All trailers, including mobile homes. Required documents: Title, Bill of Sale, Security agreement if applicable.

Registration: All trailers used on the highways.

ATV/OHV Requirements: Title and registration required.

Moped Requirements: 50 cc's or less with automatic transmissions are exempt from title & registration. All others must be titled and registered.

Salvage: No salvage certificate issued-Title reflecting brand "Damage" indicates salvage vehicle which requires an inspection to retitle-new title will reflect "previous damage" indicating it has been rebuilt.

Snowmobile Requirements: No title or registration requirements

Vessel Requirements: Boats 2020 and newer are required to Title and Register. Boats 2020 and older are required to register.

Dealer Reassignments: No Notary required, no limit of reassignments.

Documentation Purged: No documents have been purged.



California-Updated 7/3/2023

[California DMV](#)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

Notarization is not required for any document from California. This includes MCO/MSO and California titles.

Notarization Requirements: Notarization is the notary's signature and stamp.

Signatures Required with Conjunction:

"AND":	All
"AND/OR":	NA
"OR":	One (Slash "/" means "and")

Lessor/lessee: Will accept the signature of only the Lessor

TOD=Transfer on Death: The person named after TOD is not a co-owner and is not required to sign the CA title releasing interest.

Effective Year of Title Law: 1923

Trailer Requirements:

Title: All trailers are required to be titled. Mobile Homes/trailer coaches that are under 40 ft in length and 8 ft in width are titled and registered. Mobile homes/trailer coaches that exceed 40ft in length or 8ft in width are not titled and registered with the Dept of Motor Vehicle..

Registration: All vehicles moved, driven or left standing on the highways.

ATV/OHV Requirements: Title and registration required

Moped Requirements: Not titled, registration required.

Salvage: Salvage titles issued. Titles issued when repaired will be branded "Salvaged"

Snowmobile Requirements: Title and registration required.

Vessel Requirements: Sailboat over 8 ft long or a vessel with a motor, title and registration required.

Dealer Reassignment: No notary required, no limit on reassignments.

Documents purged: Every 4 years



Colorado – Updated 7/3/2023

[Home](#) | [Department of Revenue - Motor Vehicle \(colorado.gov\)](#)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

After January, 1990 anything with a perjury statement does not need a notary. The perjury statement begins with the statement "I/we certify under penalty of perjury ..."

An old title without the perjury statement must be signed, but does not need a notary if they attach the "Statement of Transfer" (can only be used in conjunction with a CO title).

Yes-Power of Attorney

Seal Requirements: None

Signatures Required: Plural ownership requires all signatures.

Effective Year of Title Law: 1925

Trailer Requirements:

Title: All trailers used on the highways.

Registration: All trailers used on the highways

ATV/OHV Requirements: Registration of all off-highway vehicles and vessels is required. Effective July 1, 2014, title is required for all power sports vehicle dealer and auctioneer sales. Snowmobile titling is optional for private party to private party sales. Registered through Division of Parks & Recreation

Moped Requirements: No title or registration required through Division of Parks & Recreation

Salvage: Salvage title issued. Title issued from salvage title: 10/1/90-12/31/02 reflects a brand of "S." Effective 1/1/03 Titles issued from salvage title will reflect "Rebuilt from Salvage" brand.

Snowmobile Requirements: Title required after July 1, 2014, registration required registered through Division of Parks & Recreation

Vessel Requirements: Not titled, registration required registered through Division of Parks & Recreation

Dealer Reassignment: Notary not required, reassignments on title. Separate reassignment not allowed.

Documents Purged: Colorado will purge a vehicle record eight years after the last purchase date if the vehicle is not currently registered. If the record has been purged, a person may sell the vehicle using a Motor Vehicle Bill of Sale for Purged Colorado Title.



If a person wants to apply for a Montana title using the above listed form they must first obtain a letter from the Colorado Department of Motor Vehicles verifying that the record has been purged and that they cannot issue a replacement title.

Documents required to obtain a Montana title are:

- Motor Vehicle Bill of Sale for Purged Colorado Title
- Copy of a Colorado registration in the sellers name
- VIN Inspection Certificate
- Letter of Verification from Colorado DMV
- Application for Montana Title (see [Form MV1A](#))



Connecticut- Updated 6/13/2023

Connecticut DMV | CT.gov

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

Power of Attorney and all affidavits if stated on form.

Seal Requirements: In any circumstance when a notary's signature is required, it must always be the original signature of the notary signed exactly as the name appears on the notary's certificate of appointment. If a seal and/or stamp is not used, the notary should type, stamp or print legibly his/her name in close proximity to his/her signature. The notary cannot use a signature stamp in place of his/her signature, and no other person can sign on behalf of the notary Connecticut state law does not require that notaries obtain and use a seal, or rubber stamp. If a seal is used, it must include the notary's name as it appears on their certificate of appointment, the words "Notary Public" and "Connecticut". State law does give the notary the option of having the words "My Commission Expires (commission expiration date)" appear on the seal. However, most notaries find that it is more practical to have their commission expiration date appear on a separate rubber stamp along with their name, and title of notary public. Power of attorney documents notarized by a CT notary also require two witnesses.

Signatures Required with Conjunction:

"AND":	All
"AND/OR":	NA
"OR":	One

Response: Vehicles - AND/COMM requires all signatures, OR/JNT - requires 1 signature, AND/OR - doesn't exist in CT, but would be treated as AND if written on an assignment Vessels - all signatures are required to transfer ownership, regardless of conjunction.

TOD does not exist in Connecticut.

Lessor/Lessee: Signer must be an officer of the lessor, or their legal representative-must have POA or other document showing capacity of other than officer.

Effective Year of Title Law: 1959

Vehicles exempt from titling requirements included vehicles manufactured 20 years prior to current year. . Ownership may be conveyed by completing a Supplemental Assignment of Ownership (form Q1) and a Bill of Sale.

Trailer Requirements:

Title: All trailers except those 3,000 pounds or less gross weight and mobile homes

Registration: All trailers used on the highways.

ATV/OHV Requirements: Registration required

Moped Requirements: No title or registration required

Salvage/Junk: No salvage title issued. Insurance Co stamps "Salvage" on title and must submit to the CT MVD. New title issued when repaired will reflect "Rebuilt". Junk Vehicles are not titled or registered.



Snowmobile Requirements: Registration required

Vessel Requirements: Not titled, registration required for all motorized boats 19 ½ ft long and greater.

Dealer reassignment: Notary not required, no limitations on reassignments.

Documentation Purged: Do not purge documents at this time.



Delaware-Updated 6/13/2023

[Delaware Division of Motor Vehicles - Division of Motor Vehicles](#)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

Yes	Affidavit of Repossession	No	Affidavits, all other
No	Salvage Bill of sale	No	Lien release
No	Bill of sale	No	Salvage certificate
No	Dealer reassignment	No	Statements
No	Inspection form	No	Title
No	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin	Yes	Power of Attorney

Seal Requirements: Embosser **and** ink stamp

Signatures Required with Conjunction: "AND": All
 "AND/OR": One
 "OR": One

*Lessor/lessee-both needs to sign.

Effective Year of Title Law: 1921

Trailer Requirements:

- Title: All trailers, including mobile homes
- Registration: All trailers used on the highways.

ATV/OHV Requirements: Registration required

Moped Requirements: Title and registration required

Salvage/Junk: Salvage Certificate issued. New title issued when repaired will be branded "Reconstructed". Junks- No title or registration.

Snowmobile Requirements: No title or registration required

Vessel Requirements: Not titled, registration required through Dept of Natural Resources & Environmental Control.

Documentation Purged: Documents are archived every 5 years, but never purged.



District of Columbia Updated 6/13/2023

[| dmv \(dc.gov\)](http://dmv.dc.gov)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

Yes Power of Attorney

Seal Requirements: Ink Stamp

Signatures Required with Conjunction: Joint Ownership requires all signatures "AND/OR"

- TOD: The person who has been signed ownership per court order in TOD.

Trailer Requirements:

Title: All trailers are titled

Registration: All trailers used on the highways

ATV/OHV Requirements: No title or registration required

Salvage: No Salvage Certificate is issued. DC title issued branded as "Salvage." The new title issued when repaired is not branded.

Snowmobile Requirements: No title or registration required.

Mopeds: Titled and registered.

Vessel Requirements: Title & Registration issued through District of Columbia Harbor Patrol.

Dealer reassignment: Currently, no information provided.

Documentation Purged: Every 10 years.



Florida- Updated 6/13/2023

[Florida Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles \(flhsmv.gov\)](http://flhsmv.gov)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

N/A	Affidavit of Repossession	N/A	Right of Survivorship
No	Affidavits, all other	No	Salvage bill of sale
No	Bill of sale	No	Salvage certificate
No	Dealer reassignment	No	Statements
No	Inspection form	No	Title
No*	Lien release on Form HSMV 82260	Yes	Power of Attorney
No	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin		

* The perforation stamp is not acceptable.

* The secured party may be assigned a permit number to use a stamp to release their interest on the face of the title or on form listed above. The stamp must show the name of the secured party, the word "paid," the date of satisfaction, the permit number issued by the Department and the signature or initials of the authorized representative of the secured party.

Seal Requirements: Inked rubber stamp

Signatures Required with Conjunction: "AND": All
 "AND/OR": All
 "OR": One

Effective Year of Title Law: 1923

Trailer Requirements:

Title: All trailers including mobile homes, except boat and luggage trailers weighing less than 2,000 pounds.

Registration: All trailers used on the highways, except farm trailers.

ATV/OHV Requirements: Title required on all ATVs purchased 7/1/2002 or after & all off highway vehicles if operated on public lands. Not registered.

Moped Requirements: Not titled but Registration is required.

Salvage: Salvage title issued. New title issued when repaired will be branded "rebuilt"

Slide-on Campers: Not titled.

Snowmobile Requirements: No title or registration required.

Vessel Requirements: Title and registration required.

Dealer reassignments: No notary required, no limit on reassignment.



Georgia-Updated 7/3/2023

[Motor Vehicles](#) | [Georgia Department of Revenue](#)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

Yes	Affidavit of Repossession	No	Right of Survivorship
Yes	Affidavits, all other	No	Salvage bill of sale
No	Bill of sale	No	Salvage certificate
N/A	Dealer reassignment	No	Statements
N/A	Inspection form	No	Title
No	Lien release	Yes	Power of Attorney
No	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin		

Seal Requirements: Embosser or Ink Stamp

Signatures Required: Plural ownership requires all signatures.

Effective Year of Title Law: 1962-issued on 1963 and newer models

Exceptions: Vehicles 63 through 85 year model may or may not be titled upon transfer of ownership *; except mobile homes, cranes, or vehicles weighing 10,000 pounds or more must continue to be titled if the model year is 1963 or newer.

* Verification from GA that no title was issued will be required. If a GA title was not issued the GA registration in the name of the customer applying for title can be used to obtain a Montana title.

If the GA registration is not in the name of the customer applying for Montana title a Break\Bond title will be required.

Trailer Requirements:

Title: All trailers except pole, boat and homemade trailers, and a utility trailer with an unladen gross weight of 2,000 pounds or less. Travel trailers and camper trailers 13 years old or older are not required to be titled.

Registration: All vehicles and trailers used on the highways except farm trailers weighing less than 2,000 lbs or 4 wheel farm trailers without springs used exclusively to haul agricultural products from one farm to another.

ATV/OHV Requirements: No title or registration required.

Moped Requirements: No title or registration required.

Salvage: Salvage Certificate of Title issued. New title issued when repaired will be branded "rebuilt" unless the Georgia inspector authorizes no brand as per Georgia law.

Snowmobile Requirements: Not titled or registration required.

Vessel Requirements: Georgia became a boat title state 7/1/2020. Georgia boats may be eTitled, not yet titled (registration not renewed after 7/1/2020), or have a paper title, depending on



circumstances. Boat status available at [Boat Registration | Department Of Natural Resources Division \(gadnr.org\)](#)



Hawaii- Updated 7/3/2023

[Vehicle Registration & Licensing Division | Hawaii County, HI](#)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

No	Affidavit of Repossession	No	Right of Survivorship
Yes	Affidavits, all other	Yes	Salvage bill of sale
Yes	Bill of sale	No	Salvage certificate
Yes	Dealer reassignment	Yes	Statements
No	Inspection form	No	Title
No	Lien release	Yes	Power of Attorney
Yes	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin if indicated		

Seal Requirements: Embosser **and** ink stamp

Signatures Required: Plural ownership requires all signatures.

Effective Year of Title Law: early 1940s

Trailer Requirements: No title but registration required.

ATV/OHV Requirements: No title or registration required.

Moped Requirements: No title or registration required.

Salvage: Certificate of Salvage issued to Insurance Company. New title issued when repaired will be branded "Insurance Salvage Rebuilt Vehicle" and "SLVG" will be entered as the TYPE on the title.

Snowmobile Requirements: No title or registration required.

Vessel Requirements: On July 1, 2021, DOBOR implemented vessel titling, pursuant to Chapter 200A, Hawaii Revised Statutes. Vessel titles do not need to be renewed and are valid for the life of the vessel or until ownership is transferred. All undocumented vessels principally used in Hawaii and not already titled must be titled by September 30, 2022 through Dept of Land & Natural Resources, Div of Boating & Ocean Recreation. [Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation | Vessel Registration & Titling \(hawaii.gov\)](#)



Idaho- Updated 6/13/2023

[DMV | Idaho Transportation Department](#)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

No	Affidavit of Repossession	No	Affidavit of Inheritance
No	Affidavits, all other	No	Salvage bill of sale
No	Bill of sale	No	Salvage certificate
No	Dealer reassignment	No	Statements
No	Inspection form	No	Title
No	Lien release	No	Power of Attorney
No	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin		

Require all signatures to be original or certified copies; do not accept fax copies of documents unless they are faxed from the author of the document and the fax is verified to be a true and exact copy. Idaho auto license clerks are authorized to acknowledge signatures. They do not have seals.

Seal Requirements: Ink stamp or electronic notary statement with Secretary of State E-notary number.

Signatures Required with Conjunction:

"AND":	All
"AND/OR"	One
"OR"	One

Lessor/lessee: Will accept the signature of only the Lessor

Effective Year of Title Law: 1927

The following vehicles are not titled: Farm or road construction equipment.

Trailer Requirements:

Title: All trailers over 2,000 pounds unladen weight; and all camp/tent trailers. Boat and utility trailers are not titled unless over 2000 pounds unladen weight.

Manufactured Homes are titled unless they are declared real property.

Registration: All trailers operated on the highways.

ATV/OHV Requirements: Title required if purchased after 01/01/91. Registration required

Moped Requirements: Title (unless 50cc or less) and registration required.

Salvage/Junk: Salvage Certificate issued if vehicle is 5 years old or newer at the time of salvage declaration or vehicle had value exceeding \$6000 prior to the damage. Insurance companies insuring vehicles in Idaho may issue the Salvage Certificate. If the owner retained possession he/she must apply for a Salvage Certificate through the Idaho Transportation Dept. The new title issued when repaired will be branded with "repaired Vehicle" (if one major component part was damaged) or "Reconstructed Vehicle" (if two or more major component parts were damaged, if the vehicle was flood damaged or if the vehicle repairs began before the vehicle was inspected by a motor vehicle investigator). Junk vehicles are issued a "Junk Only" title, and cannot be registered after a junk title has been issued.



Slide in Truck Camper: Registered only.

Snowmobile Requirements: Title required if purchased after 01/01/91. Registration required.

Vessel Requirements: Title required on vessels 2000 & newer with permanently attached mode of propulsion and all vessels over 12 feet in length regardless of the mode of propulsion. Registration is done through Idaho Parks and recreation.

Vessels that are exempt and cannot be titled include rowboats (manually propelled by oars), canoes, kayaks, drift boats, inflatable vessels, rafts, barges, non-motorized paddle vessels, sail-boards, tenders, seaplanes, documented vessels and vessels owned by the U. S. or a foreign state or political subdivision and outboard motorboats 12 feet or less in length.

Vessels that may be optionally titled include all the types of vessels listed and are older than 2000 unless they are being financed or if the boat had been previously titled and ownership is transferred, titling is required in both of those situations.

Idaho uses the first 3 digits of the HIN as the make on all boats. For a HIN assigned in Idaho, these three digits are the boat manufacturer's code.

Documentation Purged: Records 20 years or older that are a history record or supporting documents are purged. Is a vehicle having active credentials record of ownership is retained indefinitely but supporting documents are purged at 20 years.

Dealer reassignment: No notary required. No limit on reassignments. Dealers can utilize additional reassignment forms.



Illinois- Updated 6/13/2023

[The Official Website for the Illinois Secretary of State \(ilsos.gov\)](http://ilsos.gov)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

Yes	Affidavit of Repossession	No	Right of Survivorship
Yes	Affidavits, all other	No	Salvage bill of sale
No	Bill of sale	No	Salvage certificate
No	Dealer reassignment	No	Statements
No	Inspection form	No	Title
No	Lien release	No	Power of Attorney
No	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin		

Seal Requirements: Embosser **or** ink stamp

Signatures Required: Plural ownership requires all signatures.

Lessor/Lessee: Lessor is required to sign

Effective Year of Title Law: 1934

Trailer Requirements:

Title: All trailers, including mobile homes, regardless of weight classification.

Registration: All trailers, regardless of weight classification, if operated on streets or highways with the exception of implements of husbandry and special mobile equipment.

ATV/OHV Requirements: ATV-Title required if purchased new or used on or after 1/1/1998. Registration not required. OHV-Registration required if upgraded for on-road use.

Moped Requirements: Title and registered as motorcycle under 150 CC.

Snowmobile Requirements: *Title not required.* Registration required through Department of Conservation.

Salvage: Salvage Certificate issued. The new title issued when repaired will be branded "rebuilt."

Vessel Requirements: Title and registration required through Department of Conservation.

Documentation Purged: Nothing has been purged since 1997.

Dealer reassignments: No notary required. Limited to the 6 reassignment spaces on the title.



Indiana- Updated 6/13/2023

[BMV: Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicles](#)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

Will accept either a notary or penalty of perjury statement on any of their documents. Their new documents ask that the applicant sign all documents under penalty of perjury. The person is attesting to the information being true and correct. Notary only verifies that the person signed the document; does not attest to the actual information given on the documents.

Seal Requirements: Embosser, ink stamp or electronic.

Signatures Required: Plural ownership requires "All" signatures.

Lessor/Lessee: Lessor must sign.

TOD: Joint Tenancy is not recorded, but full rights of survivorship is implied. Survivor may submit Death Certificate, copy of will, letters of administration/testamentary, guardianship, or court order and endorse the certificate of title.

Effective Year of Title Law: 1921

Trailer Requirements:

Title: As of 1/1/90 all trailers must be titled. Camping trailers of any size manufactured after 1/1/86 must be titled.

Registration: All trailers.

ATV/OHV Requirements: Required to title and register for purchases after 1/1/2010.

Moped Requirements: Not titled, but is registered-must meet the IN definition of "Moped".

Salvage/Junk: Salvage Title is issued. New title issued when repaired will be branded "Rebuilt." Junk vehicles are not titled and registered.

Snowmobile Requirements: Title is not required/voluntary. Registered with Dept of Natural Resources.

Vessel Requirements: All watercraft must be titled unless exempt. Watercraft valued at \$3,000 were exempt from titling prior to 7/1/2016. These [previously exempt watercraft may be voluntarily titled by the current registered owner. If the current owner transfers ownership, the purchaser is required to obtain title.

Dealer reassignment: No notary required. Dealers have 3 reassignments on the title. After the final reassignment has been completed, the title must be transferred to the purchases name in the final reassignment.

Documentation Purged: No longer purge documents. Last purge was 1999.





Iowa- Updated 6/13/2023

[Official Iowa DOT: Motor Vehicle Division](#)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

Yes	Affidavit of Repossession	Yes	Affidavit of Death Testate
Yes	Affidavits, all other	Yes	Affidavit of Death Intestate
No	Bill of sale	No	Salvage bill of sale
No	Dealer reassignment	No	Salvage certificate
No	Inspection form	Yes	Power of Attorney
Yes	Lien release-unless electronic	No	Title
No	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin		

Seal Requirements: Generally, signature and seal is required. Electronic Notary also accepted.

Signatures Required with Conjunction: "AND": All
"OR": One

*Lessor/Lessee: Lessee may be designated as an agent for the lessor.

*TOD: Court appointed, no assignment on title.

Effective Year of Title Law: 1953

Trailer Requirements:

Title: All trailers except regular and semi-trailers with empty weight 2,000 pounds or less

Registration: All trailers except farm trailers and Mobile Homes

ATV Requirements: Title required if new or acquired on or after 1/1/2000. Registration required.

OHV Requirements: No title or registration required.

Moped Requirements: Title and registration required.

Reconstructed: The title is issued with "rec" in the make section, the year indicates the year the vehicle was reconstructed and the model section indicates the year and make of the vehicle from which it was reconstructed. A VIN is assigned with "IA" in the first 2 positions followed by the original chassis VIN.

Snowmobile Requirements: Title required if new or acquired after 1/1/1998. Registration is required.

Salvage/Junk: Salvage title issued. New title issued when repaired will either be branded "Prior Salvage" or "Rebuilt." Junk Certificate is provided, but never titled and registered.

Vessel Requirements: Registration required.

Title required *if* vessel 17' and over or there is lien on the vessel. Exception is canoes and inflatables.



Dealer reassignments: No Notary required. Only 2 reassignments allowed. will accept OOS reassignment forms.



Kansas-Updated 6/13/2023

[Kansas Department of Revenue Division of Vehicles Home Page \(ksrevenue.gov\)](http://ksrevenue.gov)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

No	Affidavit of Repossession	No	Decedent's Affidavit
No	Affidavits, all other	**	Salvage bill of sale
*	Bill of sale	No	Salvage certificate
**	Dealer reassignment	No	Statements
No	Inspection form	No	Title, seller only
Yes	Lien release	No	Power of Attorney
No	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin		

* For antique vehicles, trailers less than 2,000 pounds gross weight and/or sales tax purposes only

** Dealer Reassignments: The attachment of one additional reassignment form to a Kansas title will be permitted after 7/1/02. Any Kansas dealer may use the dealer reassignment on the back of the title or MCO and attach 1 additional reassignment. After using one additional reassignment form the dealer is to apply for a Title Only in the dealership name.

** Salvage bill of sale: Do not allow vehicles to be sold on a bill of sale regardless if the vehicle is salvage. The only exceptions are antique vehicles (35 years old or older) and trailers with a gross weight of 2,000 pounds or less.

Seal Requirements: As of 7/1/02, the notary requirements for Kansas titles were eliminated. No title documents submitted beyond 7/1/02 need to be notarized. The exception is lien releases, motor vehicle dealer bonds and bills of sale used to transfer ownership on boat trailers with a GVW over 2000 lbs.

Signatures Required with Conjunction: "AND": All
"AND/OR": One
"OR": One

Lessor/lessee: Will accept the signature of only the Lessor or POA.

Effective Year of Title Law: 1929

Electronic "E" Titles: Effective 1/1/2003 If there is a security interest on a vehicle, the Kansas Dept of Revenue's Division of Vehicles will hold the title electronically, until the security/lien is satisfied. If the security interest is not satisfied Kansas form TR42 must be completed and sent to the Kansas Dept of Revenue by the Montana county treasurer's office in the county the owner is applying for title.



Trailer Requirements:

Title: All trailers except with operating GVW 2,000 or less are titled at owner option.

Registration: All trailers used on the highways (optional on trailers of 2,000 pounds or less).

ATV/OHV Requirements: Title required.

Moped Requirements: Title required, and annual registration required if street worthy.

Salvage: Salvage title issued as of 7/1/2000. New title issued when repaired will be branded "Rebuilt Salvage".

Titles that are branded as "Formerly Non-Highway" are considered same as Rebuilt Salvage Title. Titles that are currently branded as "salvage non-highway" are considered to be the same as a salvage title (inspection required)

Snowmobile Requirements: No title or registration required,

Vessel Requirements: Not titled, must be registered with the Kansas Wildlife & Parks,

Dealer reassignment: Kansas dealers can attach 1 Kansas dealer reassignment addendum to any title once all available reassignment space on the title has been completed and a Kansas reassignment addendum has not been previously attached. Kansas also allows dealers from other jurisdictions to attach 1 additional reassignment form from the state in which they are licensed to a Kansas certificate of title. There is a maximum of 2 open dealer assignments and 1 reassignment addendum.

Documentation Purged: Documents are not purged.



Kentucky-Updated 7/3/2023

[Welcome - DRIVE \(ky.gov\)](http://ky.gov)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

Yes	Affidavit of Repossession	N/A	Right of Survivorship
Yes	Affidavits, all other	Yes	Salvage bill of sale
Yes	Bill of sale	Yes	Salvage certificate
Yes	Dealer reassignment	Yes	Statements
Yes	Inspection form	Yes	Title
Yes	Lien release	Yes	Power of Attorney
Yes	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin		

Seal Requirements: Ink Stamp

Signatures Required with Conjunction: "AND": All
"OR": One

Lessor/Lessee: Requires Lessor signature.

Effective Year of Title Law: 1974 (combination document) 1983 (separation of documents).

Trailer Requirements:

Title: All trailers are titled.

Registration: Exempted if used as personal.

ATV/OHV Requirements: All ATV's are require to be titled if purchased after July 1, 2010, but not registered.

Moped Requirements: 49cc or less are not titled.

Salvage: Salvage title issued. New title issued when repaired will be branded either "Rebuilt Vehicle" or "Water Damaged."

Snowmobile Requirements: No title or registration required.

Vessel Requirements: All motorized watercraft and jet skis required to be titled. NOTE: Documented vessels are not required to be titled or registered.

Dealer Reassignment: Front of title may be utilized with 1 reassignment form. Transfers between Kentucky dealers are entered into an automated system.



Louisiana-Updated 7/3/2023

[Home - Louisiana Office of Motor Vehicles \(expresslane.org\)](http://expresslane.org)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

Yes	Affidavit of Repossession	Yes	Right of Survivorship
Yes	Affidavits, all other	Yes	Salvage bill of sale
Yes	Bill of sale	Yes	Salvage certificate
Yes	Dealer reassignment	No	Inspection form
Yes	Title	Yes	Power of Attorney
Yes	Lien release (must be on Company letterhead)		
Yes	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin		

Seal Requirements: Embosser if notarized in Louisiana
Embosser **and** ink stamp if notarized out of Louisiana

Signatures Required: Plural ownership requires all signatures.

Effective Year of Title Law: 1950

Trailer Requirements:

Title: All trailers used on the highways.

Registration: All trailers used on the highways.

ATV/OHV Requirements: Title and registration required.

Moped Requirements: Title and registration required.

Salvage: Salvage Certificate of title is issued. New title issued when repaired will be branded "Reconstructed Vehicle" and the "RC" code will be shown on the face of the title in the model field (with exception of trucks).

Snowmobile Requirements: No title or registration required.

Vessel Requirements: Effective 8/25/2009 boats valued at \$2,500, required to be registered for the first time in Louisiana, and financed may be titled. All other boats may be titled. All done through Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries.



Maine- Updated 6/14/2023

[Bureau of Motor Vehicles \(maine.gov\)](http://maine.gov)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

Yes	Affidavit of Repossession	Yes	Right of Survivorship
No	Affidavits, all other	No	Salvage bill of sale
No	Bill of sale	No	Salvage certificate
No	Dealer reassignment	No	Statements
No	Inspection form	No	Title
Yes	Lien release	No	Power of Attorney
No	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin		

Seal Requirements: Ink Stamp or Embosser

Signatures Required: Plural ownership requires all signatures.

*TOD: Estate paperwork required.

Effective Year of Title Law: 1975 (vehicles 15 years old and newer only titled)

Trailer Requirements:

Title: Trailers that are 3,000 pounds or more and mobile homes.

Registration: All trailers used on the highways.

ATV Requirements: No title issued-Registered with Inland Fish & Wildlife.

OHV Requirements: No title issued-Registered with Inland Fish & Wildlife.

Moped Requirements: *No title issued.* Registration required.

Salvage: Certificate of Salvage issued. New title issued when repaired will be branded either "Rebuilt" or "Repaired."

Snowmobile Requirements: *No title issued.* Registration required with the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife.

Vessel Requirements: No title issued, registration required with Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife if motorized watercraft.



Maryland-Updated 6/13/2023

[Motor Vehicle Administration \(maryland.gov\)](http://maryland.gov)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

No	Affidavit of Repossession	No	Right of Survivorship
No	Affidavits, all other	Yes	Salvage bill of sale
Yes	Bill of sale	No	Salvage certificate
No	Dealer reassignment	No	Statements
No	Inspection form	No	Title
No	Lien release	No	Power of Attorney
No	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin		

Seal Requirements: Embosser **or** ink stamp

Signatures Required: Plural ownership requires all signatures

*Lessor/Lessee: Lessor required to sign. Lessee can renew registration

*TOD: Beneficiary can receive a title in their name. If joint ownership, title can be transferred into survivors name with death certificate.

Effective Year of Title Law: 1920

Trailer Requirements:

Title: All trailers (mobile homes are optional). Effective 1/1/97 boat & utility trailers with a 2,500 GVWR or less have the option to register and not title.

Registration: All trailers used on the highways except mobile homes.

ATV/OHV Requirements: Mandatory to be titled if purchased after 9/1/2010.

Moped Requirements: Effective 9/1/2012, required to be titled and issued a title decal.

Snowmobile Requirements: Purchased after 9/1/2010, required to be titled and issued a decal.

Salvage: Salvage Certificate issued. New Maryland title issued when repaired will be branded "Salvage."

Vessel Requirements: Title and registration issued by Dept of Natural Resources.

Dealer reassignment: No notary required. Maryland title has room for two reassignments on the back. The dealer may use an additional MD reassignment which has a space for three reassignments.



Massachusetts- Updated 7/3/2023

[Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles | Mass.gov](https://www.mass.gov)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

Yes	Affidavit of Repossession	No	Right of Survivorship
Yes	Affidavits, all other	No	Salvage bill of sale
Unk	Bill of sale	No	Salvage certificate
No	Dealer reassignment	Yes	Statements
No	Inspection form	No	Title
No	Lien release	No	Power of Attorney
No	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin		

Seal Requirements: Embosser or Ink Stamp

Signatures required: Plural ownership requires all signatures.

Lessor or representative of Lessor must sign.

TOD on title: No

Effective Year of Title Law: 1972

Trailer Requirements:

Title: All trailers over 3,000 pounds with exception of mobile homes.

Registration: All trailers used on the highways with exception of mobile homes.

ATV/OHV Requirements: Title not required. Registration required. Contact MA Environmental Police

Memorandum (Non-Negotiable) Title: This document is issued when and out of state lienholder is holding the original out-of-state title. This document is not valid to transfer or obtain a Montana title.

Moped Requirements: Title not required. Registration required through Dept of Marine & Recreational Vehicles.

Salvage: Salvage title issued. New title issued when repaired will be branded "Reconstructed." Junks are not titled.

Snowmobile Requirements: Title not required. Registration required with Department of Marine and Recreational Vehicles.

Vessel Requirements: Title and registration required with Department of Marine and Recreational Vehicles.

Dealer Reassignment: No notary Required. No limit on reassignment.

Documentation Purged: No



Michigan- updated 6/14/2023

[Vehicle \(michigan.gov\)](http://michigan.gov)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

No	Affidavit of Repossession	Yes	Power of Attorney
No	Affidavits, all other	No	Right of Survivorship
No	Bill of sale	No	Salvage bill of sale
No	Dealer reassignment	No	Salvage certificate
No	Inspection form	No	Statements
No	Junking Certificate	No	Title
No	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin	No	Lien release

Seal Requirements: None- Allows traditional pen/paper, electronic or state-approved vendor system.

Signatures Required: Plural ownership requires all signatures.

Lessor/lessee: Will accept the signature of only the Lessor.

Effective Year of Title Law: 1919

Trailer Requirements:

Title: All trailers weighing 2,500 pounds or more. All Trailer Coaches i.e.. Travel trailers, pop up campers etc. are required to title; no weight limit.

Registration: Every trailer moved on the highways. Mobile Homes are not registered

ATV/OHV Requirements: Green ORV title only.

Moped Requirements: Not titled. Registration required.

Salvage: Salvage title issued. New title issued when repaired will be branded "This vehicle was previously issued a Salvage Title."

Slide-in Campers: Title required as of 1/1/1991

Snowmobile Requirements: Not titled. Registration required.

Vessel Requirements:

Title: Required for all watercraft with an inboard engine (permanently affixed engine), or all watercraft 20 feet in length and longer if acquired since 1977. A title will be issued for an exempt vessel if request by the owner.

Registration: Required for all motorized watercraft, sailboats and hand-powered vessels 16 feet and longer (three-year registration).

Dealer reassignment: No notary required. 1 reassignment on front and 4 on back of title.





Minnesota- Updated 6/14/2023

[DVS Home - Vehicle Registration \(mn.gov\)](http://DVS Home - Vehicle Registration (mn.gov))

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

Yes	Affidavit of Repossession	Yes	Right of Survivorship-or Witness by employee or agent
Yes	Affidavits, all other	NA	Salvage bill of sale
No	Bill of sale	No	Salvage certificate
No	Dealer reassignment	No	Statements
No	Inspection form	No	Title
Yes	Lien release (generic)	Yes	Power of Attorney
No	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin		

Seal Requirements: Ink stamp or electronic

Signatures Required: Plural ownership requires all signatures.

*Lessor/Lessee: Lessor is required to sign, unless POA.

*TOD: Is on title, beneficiary can sign after death.

Effective Year of Title Law: 1972

Trailer Requirements:

Title: Title issued if 3,000 or greater. Will title 3,000 or less if a lien exist.

Registration: All trailers operated on highways, except farm trailers under certain conditions, liquid fertilizer trailers, and mobile homes.

ATV/OHV Requirements: No title issued. Registration required through DNR.

Moped Requirements: Title and registration required-if meets requirements.

Salvage: Salvage title is a Minnesota title that has been stamped with the legend "Salvage Certificate of Title." The new title issued when repaired will be branded "Prior Salvage."

Snowmobile Requirements: No title issued. Registration required through DNR. Exception is collector snowmobiles 25 years or older (owned as a collector's item) and a snowmobile at least 15 years old used only on land owned or leased by the snowmobile owner.

Vessel Requirements: Titled (effective 1/1/91) over 16' and 1980 and newer and registration required (exception is non-motorized watercraft 9ft or less does not have to be registered).

Note: Contact Minnesota Dept of Natural Resources for information on these last four vehicle types.

Dealer reassignment: Notary not required. No limit on reassignments but must be done on the supplemental reassignment form.





Mississippi- updated 6/14/2023

[Vehicle Title and Registration | DOR \(ms.gov\)](http://DOR.ms.gov)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

Yes	Affidavit of Repossession	Yes	Right of Survivorship
Yes	Affidavits, all other	No	Salvage bill of sale
No*	Bill of sale	No	Salvage certificate
No	Dealer reassignment	Yes	Statements
No	Inspection form	No	Title
No	Lien release	**	Power of Attorney
Yes	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin		

* Bills of sale not acceptable for transfer except on 1969 and older vehicles that were never titled.

** Yes, general Power of Attorney; No, secure Power of Attorney

Seal Requirements: Ink stamp

Signatures Required: Plural ownership requires all signatures.

Effective Date of Title Law: Manufactured after July 1, 1969.

Replacement Non-transferable Title: 8.5 X 11 white sheet of paper listing the vehicle and ownership information listing "Replacement" is a "non-transferable" document. The original title is held by the secured party.

Trailer Requirements:

Title: All trailers weighing more than 5,000lbs are required. Effective 7/1/99 Mobile homes must be titled.

Registration: All trailers used on the highways except farm trailers of 8,000 pounds or less.

ATV/OHV Requirements: Title is optional. Registration not required.

Moped Requirements: Title & registration required if 49CC and greater.

Salvage: Mississippi title issued with brand of "Salvage" on the face. New title issued when repaired will be branded "Rebuilt Vehicle."

Snowmobile Requirements: No title or registration required.

Vessel Requirements: Title is optional. Registration required through WFP.

Dealer reassignment: Notary not required, no limit on reassignments.

Documentation purged: Records are kept for 15 years from date of title issuance.





Missouri- Updated 7/5/2023

[Motor Vehicle Titling & Registration](#)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

Yes	Affidavit of Repossession	No	Right of Survivorship
***	Affidavits, all other	Yes	Salvage bill of sale
Yes	Bill of sale	No	Salvage certificate
No	Dealer reassignment	Yes	Power of Attorney
**	Inspection form	No	Title
No	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin	*	Lien release

- * Yes; However if the lien release is submitted on the lienholder's letterhead a notary is not required.
All liens released on or after 7/1/2003 must be notarized. Liens will no longer be able to be released on the face of the Missouri title as of 7/1/2003.
- ** No; the only exception is the Vehicle Examination Certificate and Affidavit (DOR 551).
- *** All statements/affidavits must be notarized with the exception of the odometer disclosure statements (DOR 3019) and any statement/affidavit pertaining to mileage.

Seal Requirements: Embosser **or** ink stamp

Signatures Required: Plural ownership requires all signatures.

Effective Year of Title Law: 1903

Trailer Requirements:

Title: All trailers, including mobile homes.

Registration: All trailers used on the highways. Mobile Homes are not registered

ATV/OHV Requirements: Title and registration required.

Moped Requirements: Title and registration required if meets standards: Any two-wheeled or three-wheeled device having an automatic transmission and a motor with a cylinder capacity of not more than fifty (50) cubic centimeters, which produces less than three (3) gross brake horsepower, and is capable of propelling the device at a maximum speed of not more than thirty (30) miles per hour on level ground.

Salvage: Salvage Certificate of title issued. New title issued when repaired will be branded "Prior Salvage."

Snowmobile Requirements: No title or registration required.

Vessel Requirements: Title: Required on all motorized watercraft and all watercraft over 12 feet in length powered by sail alone, and all motors regardless of size except trolling motors.
Registration: Required (there-year sticker).

Dealer reassignment: No notary required. Only reassignments on title accepted.



Montana -Updated 6/14/2023

[Vehicle Services - Montana Department of Justice \(dojmt.gov\)](http://dojmt.gov)

[Rev. 11/12/15]

Documents Requiring Notarization:

No	Affidavit of Repossession	No	Right of Survivorship
*	Affidavits, all other	Yes	Salvage bill of sale
No	Bill of sale	Yes	Salvage certificate
No +	Dealer reassignment	*	Statements
No	Inspection form	Yes	Title, only individual to individual
**+	Lien release	No	Application for Title
Yes	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin (Dealer's signature does not require notarization)	No	Application for replacement Title
Yes	Power of Attorney	No	Application for Salvage Certificate

- * No, unless the statement involves the release of a person's interest in a vehicle, in which case it must be notarized.
- ** Forms have been revised. Older forms that provide for a notary require a notary. Newer forms contain an Unsworn Falsification Penalty and do not require a notary
- + Out-of-state lien releases on Montana titles: If the release form is from a state that does not require a notary, the VSB will not require a notary.

Seal Requirements: Embosser **or** ink stamp, city or town of residence and date commission expires; notary signatures must be in ink.

Note: Effective October 1, 2013, embossed seals will not be acceptable. Ink stamps only will be accepted.

Signatures Required: Plural ownership requires all signatures.
(Montana no longer issues titles using conjunctions and does not recognize the conjunction "or").

Effective Year of Title Law: 1926 motor vehicles, 1971 snowmobiles, 7/1/77 mobile homes, 7/1/88 vessels, 1990 off-highway vehicles.

Trailer Requirements*:

Title: All trailers.

Registration: All trailers used on the highways.

* Tow dollies, car dollies, converter gears, booster axles and jeeps are neither titled nor registered. For title and registration purposes a flip axle unit is a trailer and would be titled and registered.

ATV/OHV Requirements: Title and registration required if used on public lands. Not required if used on private lands.

Moped Requirements: Not titled and registered. Driver license required, no motorcycle endorsement.



Salvage: Salvage Certificate issued on vehicles newer than five years old. New title issued when repaired will be branded "Rebuilt Salvage."

Slide in Truck Campers: Title only is required for campers 1991 and newer only. Registration is not required.

Snowmobile Requirements: Title and Registration required.

Vessel Requirements: Title and registration required on all motorized vessels. Vessels and sailboats that are 12 ft in length and longer.

Vessels that will not be titled:

- A. Sailboats and windsurfers under 12-feet in length, canoes, rafts, tubes or any other vessel that is never powered by a motor.



Nebraska-Updated 6/14/2023

[Welcome | Nebraska Department of Motor Vehicles](#)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

Yes	Affidavit of Repossession	No	Right of Survivorship
Yes	Affidavits, all other	Yes	Salvage bill of sale
Yes	Bill of sale	* No	Power of Attorney
No	Dealer reassignment	No	Statements
No	Inspection form	No	Title - beginning 07/16/94
No	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin	No	Lien release

* Notary required if it is a General or Durable POA

Seal Requirements: Embosser **and** ink stamp (Notaries use personalized stamps for their seal. They may be in the form of a heart, stag etc. They are official and acceptable.)

Signatures Required: Plural ownership requires all signatures.

Effective Year of Title Law: 1939

Trailer Requirements:

Title: All trailers used on the highways, except non-commercial trailers with a gross weight of 9,000 pounds or less.

Registration: All trailers used on the highways.

ATV/OHV Requirements: Title Only, required if purchased new after 1/1/04. Will be marked as "not to be registered".

Moped Requirements: No title or registration required.

Salvage/Junk: Salvage Certificate of Title is issued. New title issued when repaired will be branded "Previously Salvage." Junk: no title or registration

Snowmobile Requirements: Title not required. Registration required.

Vessel Requirements: Title required if manufactured after 11/1/92. Registration is required on all motorized boats.

Dealer reassignment: If NE title, dealers may use the reassignment on back of title, but cannot be used with NE reassignment form. If MCO, the reassignments on MCO can be utilized in conjunction with the NE reassignment form.



Nevada-updated 6/14/2023

[Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles Official Website \(nv.gov\)](http://nv.gov)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

Yes	Affidavit of Repossession	NA	Right of Survivorship
*	Affidavits, all other	No	Salvage bill of sale
*	Bill of sale	No	Salvage certificate
No	Dealer reassignment	*	Statements
No	Inspection form	No	Title
No	Lien release	Yes **	Power of Attorney
No	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin		
* Notary may be used; but can be signed in front of an authorized Nevada DMV employee in lieu of a notary.			
** Regular Power of Attorneys does require a notary. The secure power of attorney does not as there is not a place for a notary.			

Seal Requirements: An ink stamp is preferred for notaries public.

Signatures Required:

With conjunction:	"AND":	All
	"AND/OR":	One
	"OR":	One

Lessor/lessee: Will accept the signature of only the Lessor.

Effective Year of Title Law: 1931

Trailer Requirements:

Title: All trailers used in Nevada except special mobile equipment.

Registration: All vehicles used on the highways, except manufactured homes.

ATV Requirements: Title not required; registration required.

OHV Requirements: Title not required; registration required.

Moped Requirements: Title not required; registration required.

Salvage: Salvage Certificate issued. New title issued when repaired will be branded "Rebuilt."

Snowmobile Requirements: Title not required; registration required.

Vessel Requirements: Title and registration required through Division of Wildlife; replacement titles are not issued for vessels (use the last registration and verification from Nevada that the last registered owner is still the current owner).

Dealer reassignment: Notary not required. No limit on reassignments.



New Hampshire-Updated 7/5/2023

[Welcome to the New Hampshire Division of Motor Vehicles | NH Division of Motor Vehicles](#)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

No	Affidavit of Repossession	No	Right of Survivorship
Yes	Affidavits, all other	Yes	Salvage bill of sale
Yes	Bill of sale	No	Salvage certificate
No	Dealer reassignment	No	Statements
No	Inspection form	No	Title
Yes	Lien release	No	Power of Attorney
No	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin		

Seal Requirements: Embosser **or** ink stamp

Signatures Required with Conjunction: "AND": All
 "AND/OR": All
 "OR": One

Lessor/Lessee: Requires signature of Lessor only.

Effective Year of Title Law: 1968 (vehicles older than 15 years are not required to be titled).

Trailer Requirements:

Title: All vehicles, except those older than 15 years or trailers with a gross weight of less than 3,001 pounds (heavy trucks and truck-tractors exceeding 18,000 pounds GVW are titled regardless of age).

Registration: All trailers used on the highways.

ATV/OHV Requirements: Not titled--registration required through Fish & Game.

Moped Requirements: Not titled--registration required through NH DMV offices.

Salvage: Salvage Certificate of title issued on vehicles 15 years and newer. The new title issued when repaired will be branded "Rebuilt Vehicle."

Snowmobile Requirements: Not titled, Registration required through Fish & Game.

Vessel Requirements: Not titled, registration required.

Dealer reassignment: No Notary required, no limit on reassignments.



New Jersey-updated 6/14/2023

[NJ Motor Vehicle Commission](#)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

	No	Affidavit of Repossession		No	Right of Survivorship
	No	Affidavits, all other		No	Salvage bill of sale
*	Yes	Bill of sale		No	Salvage certificate
	No	Dealer reassignment		No	Statements
	No	Inspection form		No	Title
	No	Lien release	*	Yes	Power of Attorney
	No	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin			

* Notary not required on any New Jersey MVC form. Attorneys can notarize any document; no seal is required.

Seal Requirements: Stamp or Seal

Signatures Required: Plural ownership requires all signatures.

Effective Year of Title Law: 1930

Trailer Requirements:

Title: All trailers over 2,500lbs are titled.

Registration: All trailers used on the highways.

ATV/OHV Requirements: No title required, registration may be required.

Moped Requirements: Title and registration required if purchased on or after 6/13/83

Reconstructed Vehicles: The title will be issued with "REC" in the make field

Salvage: Salvage title is issued. New title issued when repaired will carry a special code of "S"

Snowmobile Requirements: No title required. Registration required

Vessel Requirements: Title required for vessels and hulls over 12-feet in length; registration required.

Dealer reassignment: Notary not required. No limit on reassignments, however NJ does not accept non-controlled reassignment documents. These documents are created on standard, non-sequential paper and lack customary security protocols.

Documentation purged: Documents submitted for vehicle titling purposes are purged after 8 years.



New Mexico-Updated 7/5/2023

<https://www.mvd.newmexico.gov/>

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

Yes	Affidavit of Repossession	Yes	Power of Attorney
Yes	Affidavits, all other	Yes	Right of Survivorship
Yes	Bill of sale, generic	Yes	Salvage bill of sale
No	Bill of Sale, Form MVD-10009	Yes	Salvage certificate
Yes	Dealer reassignment	Yes	Statements
Yes	Inspection form	No	Title
Yes	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin	Yes	Lien release

Seal Requirements: Embosser **or** ink stamp

Signatures Required with Conjunction: "AND": All
 "AND/OR": All
 "OR": One

Effective Year of Title Law: 1912

Trailer Requirements:

Title: All trailers used on the highways.
Registration: All trailers moved on the highways.

ATV/OHV Requirements: Title and registration required.

Moped Requirements: Title and registration required if meets requirements

Salvage: New Mexico title will show "Salvage" in the model field and the title will be stamped "Salvage." New title issued when repaired will still show "salvage" as the model but will show "Rebuilt" as the make.

Snowmobile Requirements: Title and registration required.

Vessel Requirements: Title required for motorboats 10-feet long and over; registration required.

Dealer reassignment: No notary required, no limit on reassignments.



New York-Updated 7/5/2023

[New York DMV \(ny.gov\)](http://ny.gov)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

No	Affidavit of Repossession	No	Right of Survivorship
Yes	Affidavits, all other	No	Salvage bill of sale
No	Bill of sale	No	Salvage certificate
No	Dealer reassignment	Yes	Statements
No	Inspection form	No	Title
No	Lien release	Yes	Power of Attorney
No	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin		

Seal Requirements: Signature

Signatures Required: Only one signature required.

Effective Year of Title Law: 1973 (and newer models titled); for 1972 and older vehicles-transfer with Transferable Registration Receipt or MV-353 (Certification of New York State Registration for Transfer of Non-Titled Vehicle).

Trailer Requirements:

Title: Law applies to most 1973 and newer models except limited-use trailers less than 1,000 pounds unladen weight, pole trailers and 1995 and newer mobile homes.

Registration: All vehicles used on the highways.

ATV/OHV Requirements: Not Titled. Registration required.

Moped Requirements: Not Titled. Registration required.

Snowmobile Requirements: Not Titled. Registration required.

Salvage: Salvage Certificate is issued. The new title issued when repaired will be branded "Rebuilt Salvage NY".

Vessel Requirements: No title, Registration required if watercraft is motorized.

Dealer reassignment: Must be completed by using the Paper Retail Certificate of Sale (MV50) or the electronic version.



North Carolina-Updated 6/14/2023

[The Official North Carolina DMV Website \(ncdot.gov\)](http://ncdot.gov)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

Yes	Affidavit of Repossession	Yes	Right of Survivorship
Yes	Affidavits, all other	Yes	Salvage bill of sale
No	Bill of sale	Yes	Salvage certificate
Yes	Dealer reassignment	No	Statements
No	Inspection form	Yes	Title
No	Lien release	Yes	Power of Attorney
Yes	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin		

Seal Requirements: Embosser **or** ink stamp

*TOD: Reflects JTW on title.

Signatures Required: North Carolina does not use conjunctions. Plural ownership requires all signatures.

Effective Year of Title Law: 1923

Trailer Requirements:

Title: All trailers used on the highways.

Registration: All trailers used on the highways.

ATV/OHV Requirements: No title or registration required.

Moped Requirements: Registration required-must meet requirements.

Salvage: Salvage title is issued. New title issued when repaired will be branded "Reconstructed" if the cost of the repairs exceeds 75% of the vehicle value. If the repairs did not exceed 75% the title will not be branded

Snowmobile Requirements: No title or registration required.

Vessel Requirements: Motorized 14ft and greater to be titled. Coast Guard not required to title but registered. Registration for personal watercraft is done through Wildlife Resources Commission.

Dealer reassignment: Notary required. No limit on reassignments.



North Dakota- Updated 6/14/2023

[NDDOT - Motor Vehicle](#)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

Yes	Affidavit of Repossession	No	Right of Survivorship
Yes	Affidavits, all other	Yes	Salvage bill of sale
Yes	Bill of sale	No	Salvage certificate
No	Dealer reassignment	Yes	Statements
No	Inspection form	No	Title
No	Lien release	Yes	Power of Attorney
No	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin		

Seal Requirements: Embosser **and** ink stamp

Signatures Required:

With conjunction: "AND": All
 "OR": One

Lessor/lessee: Title and registration issued in the name of the lessor. Registration cannot be issued in the name of the lessee; however, lessee's name and address may be used for an address.

Effective Year of Title Law: 1927

Trailer Requirements:

Title: All trailers except luggage, utility, boat trailers or non-farm private trailers that are not for hire and weigh less than 1500 lbs.

Registration: All vehicles used on the highways except utility and boat trailers under 1,500 pounds gross weight (identification plates not required but may be obtained).

ATV/OHV Requirements: Title and registration not required.

Moped Requirements: Title and registration required (registered as a motorcycle).

Salvage/Junk: Salvage Certificate of Title issued. Effective 1/1/2004 the new title issued once repaired will be branded "This vehicle has been previously salvaged". If the title was issued before 1/1/2004 the title will be branded "This vehicle has been previously damaged." Junk can be titled with inspection and brand, not registered

Snowmobile Requirements: Title and registration required.

Vessel Requirements: Not titled, registration required.

Dealer reassignment: Allowed reassignment on title and on Secure Odometer Disclosure.



Ohio-Updated 6/14/2023

[Ohio BMV](#)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

Yes	Affidavit of Repossession	Yes	Right of Survivorship
Yes	Affidavits, all other	Yes	Salvage bill of sale
Yes	Bill of sale	Yes	Salvage certificate
N/A	Dealer reassignment	Yes	Statements
No	Inspection form	Yes	Title
No	Lien release	Yes	Power of Attorney
Yes	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin		

Seal Requirements: Signature, seal embosser and date commission expire.

Signatures Required: Plural ownership requires all signatures.

Effective Year of Title Law: 1938

Ohio issues a Memorandum title when a vehicle is financed by a lender. This title is non-negotiable and cannot be used to transfer interest in the vehicle to another person.

Trailer Requirements:

Title: All trailers used on the highways, except non-commercial or commercial trailers and semi-trailers under 4,000 pounds vehicle weight. All travel trailers are titled regardless of weight.

Registration: All trailers operated on the highways.

ATV/OHV Requirements: Title and registration required if used on State & Federal land.

Moped Requirements: Not titled; registration required.

Salvage: Salvage Certificate of title issued. New title issued when repaired will be branded "Rebuilt Salvage."

Snowmobile Requirements: Not titled-Registration required, except for those operated just on private lands.

Vessel Requirements: Title and registration required for boats over 14' and all vessels with outboard motors of 10 hp or more and personal watercraft. Canoes and kayaks are exempt from titling. All watercraft are required to be registered.

Dealer reassignment: Dealers do not have reassignments on titles.



Oklahoma-Updated 7/5/2023

[Vehicle Registration \(oklahoma.gov\)](http://oklahoma.gov)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

Yes	Affidavit of Repossession	Yes	Right of Survivorship
Yes	Affidavits, all other	Yes	Salvage bill of sale
Yes	Bill of sale	Yes	Salvage certificate
Yes	Dealer reassignment	Yes	Statements
No	Inspection form	Yes	Title
No	Lien release	Yes	Power of Attorney
Yes	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin		

Seal Requirements: Embosser, stamp or impression seal (no stamped notary signature).

Signatures Required with Conjunction: "AND": All
 "AND/OR": One
 "OR": One

Effective Year of Title Law: 1925

Trailer Requirements:

Title: All commercial trailers; and all non-commercial that exceed 30,000 GVW (all trailers issued a certificate of convenience by ICC or OCC shall be presumed commercial) travel trailers and pop-up tent trailers. Boat, utility and trailers used to haul personal items are not titled.

Registration: All trailers except small trailers not used for commercial purposes.

ATV/OHV Requirements: Titled and registered if purchased on or after 7/1/2005.

Moped Requirements: Title and Registration required.

Reconstructed (Assembled) Vehicles: The "make" field on the title issued will list 1st & 2nd characters "AV" denoting an assembled vehicle. Characters 3 and 4 will be the year of the body. The 5th & 6th characters will be the first 2 letters of the original make name. Example is AV94CH=Assembled 94 Chevrolet.

Salvage: Certificate of title is issued showing Salvage brand on the front. New title issued when repaired will be an orange title if the vehicle is 1-7 years old. If the vehicle is older than 7 years a green title will be issued. "Rebuilt" notation is listed in the "type of title" field.

Snowmobile Requirements: No title or registration required.

Vessel Requirements:

Title: Required for all watercraft, documented vessels and outboard motors greater than 10-horsepower.

Registration: Required.

Dealer reassignment: Notary required. Assignments allowed on title only. Once full, dealer must put into their name.





Oregon-updated 6/14/2023

<https://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/DMV/pages/index.aspx>

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

No	Affidavit of Repossession	No	Right of Survivorship
Yes	Affidavits, all other	No	Salvage bill of sale
No	Bill of sale	No	Salvage certificate
No	Dealer reassignment	No	Statements
No	Inspection form	No	Title
No	Lien release	No	Power of Attorney
No	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin		

Seal Requirements: Ink stamp required, may use embosser in addition to stamp

Signatures Required: "Or" state, either party may sign.

Lessor/lessee: Oregon requires signature of Lessor & security interest holder.

Effective Year of Title Law: 1925

Trailer Requirements:

Title: Over 1800lbs must be title and registered to operate on public roads.

Registration: Optional to register if under 1800lbs. They must be titled if they are registered. Over 1800lbs is required to title and register.

Manufactured Home: Issued a Manufactured Structure Ownership Document.

ATV/OHV Requirements: Title is optional and registration is required through Oregon State Parks and Recreation.

Moped Requirements: Title and registration required if used on public highways.

Salvage: Salvage title issued. New title issued when repaired will be branded either "Reconstructed", "Replica" or "Assembled."

Snowmobile Requirements: Title and registration required unless used exclusively for farming, agriculture, forestry operations or owned and operated by a Government agency.

Vessel Requirements: Title and registration required through Oregon Marine Board



Pennsylvania-Updated 6/20/2023

[DVS Home \(pa.gov\)](http://pa.gov)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

Yes	Affidavit of Repossession	No	Right of Survivorship
Yes	Affidavits, all other	No	Salvage bill of sale
No	Bill of sale	No	Salvage certificate
Yes	Dealer reassignment	No	Statements
No	Inspection form	Yes	Title
Yes	Lien release	Yes	Power of Attorney
Yes	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin		

Seal Requirements: Required to use rubber seal stamp but retain option to use an embosser.

Verification in lieu of notarization: May only be used by issuing agents/Licensed dealers or their employees with 85, 86, or 87 DINS (dealer identification number). The issuing agent's name and ID number and the signature of the issuing agent or its employee shall be written in the space provided for a notarization or verification (may not be stamped or reproduced). All other agents must continue to notarize documents.

Signatures Required: Plural Ownership requires all signatures.

Lessor/lessee: Will accept the signature of only the Lessor

Effective Year of Title Law: 1923

Trailer Requirements:

Title: All trailers.

Registration: All trailers operated on the highways.

ATV/OHV Requirements: Title and registration required through DCNR.

Moped Requirements: Title Only, If registered-Insurance Required

Salvage: Certificate of Salvage issued. New title issued when repaired will show "Reconstructed" and will show a code "R" in brand field.

Snowmobile Requirements: Titling effective 10/23/2001 through DNRC.

Vessel Requirements: Title required on 1997 and newer; Registration required on all. Done through Fish and Boat Commission.

Dealer reassignment: Notarization required, 4 reassignments on back of title.



Rhode Island-Updated 7/5/2023

[Welcome | RI Division of Motor Vehicles](#)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization: Affidavits and Applications

Yes	Affidavit of Repossession	Yes	Right of Survivorship
Yes	Affidavits, all other	No	Salvage bill of sale
No	Bill of sale	No	Salvage certificate
No	Dealer reassignment	No	Statements
No	Inspection form	No	Title
No	Lien release	Yes	Power of Attorney
No	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin		

Seal Requirements: Ink Stamp

Signatures Required with Conjunction: "AND": All
"AND/OR": One
"OR": One

Effective Year of Title Law: 1972 (vehicles 10 years old and newer required to be titled).

Trailer Requirements:

Title: Trailers that are 2001 or newer with a GVWR of 3,001 lbs. or more require a title.
Registration: All trailers used on the highways.

ATV/OHV Requirements: Not title-Registration required.

Moped Requirements: Not title-Registration required.

Salvage: Salvage Certificate issued. New title issued when repaired will be branded "Reconstructed Salvage."

Snowmobile Requirements: No title-Registration required.

Vessel Requirements: Titled and registered by Dept of Environmental Management.
Registration is required for vessels longer than 14-feet.



South Carolina- Updated 6/22/2023

[SCDMV \(scdmvonline.com\)](http://scdmvonline.com)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

No	Affidavit of Repossession	No	Right of Survivorship
No	Affidavits, all other	No	Salvage bill of sale
No	Bill of sale	No	Salvage certificate
No	Dealer reassignment	No	Statements
No	Inspection form	No	Title
No	Lien release	Yes	Power of Attorney
No	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin		

Seal Requirements: Embosser OR Ink Stamp-Signature and date commission expires is required. If vehicle has crossed state lines either entering or exiting the State of South Carolina, an embosser stamp is required.

Signatures Required with Conjunction:

"AND":	All
"AND/OR":	All
"OR":	One

Effective Year of Title Law: 1958

Trailer Requirements:

Title: Not required if weighing less than 2,500 pounds empty.

Registration: All trailers used on the highways, except privately owned utility, boat and farm trailers weighing less than 2,500 pounds.

ATV/OHV Requirements: Title is required on OHV-no registration required; ATV can be titled with brand of "off road use only" but not registered.

Moped Requirements: Title is optional, registration is required. Must meet moped requirements. If capable of exceeding 30mph, may be classified as a motorcycle.

Salvage Requirements/Junk: Certificate of title is issued with a salvage brand. New title issued when repaired will be branded "Rebuilt Salvage.". Junk/non-rebuildable will be issued a "Red" Salvage non-rebuildable title will be issued.

Snowmobile Requirements: No title or registration required.

Vessel Requirements: All Motorized watercraft and sailboats are required to be Title and registered through SCDNR.

Documentation purged: Documents are purged every 1-3 years depending on the on specific document and department.

Dealer reassignment: Notary not required. No limit of reassignments. Non-dealer reassignments must be titled by each owner.



South Dakota-Updated 6/22/2023

[All Vehicles - Title, Fees & Registration](#) | [South Dakota Department of Revenue \(sd.gov\)](#)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

Yes	Affidavit of Repossession	Yes	Right of Survivorship
Yes	Affidavits, all other	N/A	Salvage bill of sale
No	Bill of sale	N/A	Salvage certificate
No	Dealer reassignment	Yes	Statements
N/A	Inspection form	No	Title
No	Lien release	Yes	Power of Attorney
No	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin		

Seal Requirements: Embosser **and** ink stamp.

Signatures Required with Conjunction: "AND": All
 "AND/OR": Construed as "OR"
 "OR" One

Lessor/lessee: Will accept the signature of only the Lessor.

Effective Year of Title Law: 1925

Trailer Requirements:

Title: All trailers.

Registration: All trailers operated on the highways.

ATV/OHV Requirements: ATV: Any all-terrain vehicle with four or more wheels with a combustion engine having a piston or rotor displacement of 200cc or more or any 2 wheeled off road vehicle 120cc or more may be licensed. An ATV shall be titled. ORV: Off-road vehicles may be register and licensed for the use upon the highways but must be titled. Any four wheel (200cc or more or electric) off-road vehicle may be licensed. Refer to Off Road Vehicle Sheet.

Moped Requirements: Title or registration (optional).

Salvage/Junk: Effective July 1, 2005, South Dakota provides for a salvage title (on less than 11 years old and vehicle that's weigh less than 16,000 lbs. GVRW) on any vehicle that an insurer or self-insurer determines a total loss. Junk or parts only may never be titled and registered.

Snowmobile Requirements: Title and registration required.

Vessel Requirements: Title & registration required on vessels 12 feet & over in length and all motorized vessels with the exception of canoes, inflatables, kayaks, sailboards and seaplanes.

Dealer reassignment: No notary required. No limit on assignments.



Tennessee- Updated 6/23/2023

[Driver Services - TN.gov](http://TN.gov)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

No	Affidavit of Repossession	No	Right of Survivorship
Yes	Affidavits, all other	Yes	Salvage bill of sale
No	Bill of sale	No	Salvage certificate
No	Dealer reassignment	Yes	Statements
N/A	Inspection form	No	Title
No	Lien release	No	Power of Attorney
No	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin		

Seal Requirements: N/A-Notary not required.

Signatures Required with Conjunction: "AND": All
 "AND/OR": All
 "OR": One (if husband & wife)

Effective Year of Title Law: 1951

Trailer Requirements:

Title: All trailers except boat trailers and farm trailers (one and two horse trailers), collapsible camping trailers

Registration: All trailers except farm (one and two horse trailers), boat and utility trailers

ATV/OHV Requirements: Titled but not registered.

Moped Requirements: Titled Required.

Salvage: Salvage title issued on vehicles newer than 10 years. New title issued when repaired will be branded "Rebuilt Vehicle-Anti Theft Inspection Passed."

Snowmobile Requirements: Titled, but not registered.

Vessel Requirements: Not titled but registered with Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency.

Dealer Reassignment: No notary required. Reassignments on back of title and reassignment forms.



Texas- Updated 6/23/2023

[TxDMV Home](#) | [TxDMV.gov](#)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

Yes	Affidavit of Repossession	No	Right of Survivorship
No	Affidavits, all other	No	Salvage bill of sale
No	Bill of sale	No	Salvage certificate
No	Dealer reassignment	No	Statements
No	Inspection form	No	Title
No	Lien release	No	Power of Attorney
No	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin		

Seal Requirements: Embosser **or** ink stamp

Signatures Required: Plural ownership required all signatures.

Effective Year of Title Law: 1939

Trailer Requirements: 4000 lbs. and over is required. 4000lbs and under-title optional, registration required.

ATV/OHV Requirements:

All terrain vehicles (three or more wheels, equipped with a bench seat, and not designed by the manufacturer for farm use) are required to be titled, but not registered.

Off-highway vehicles (two or three wheels) are required to be titled and registered.

Moped Requirements: Title and registration required.

Salvage: Salvage title issued. New title issued when repaired will be branded "Rebuilt Salvage."

Snowmobile Requirements: No title or registration required.

Vessel Requirements:

Title: Required for vessels and motorized watercraft. Exempt are canoes, kayaks, punts, rowboats, or other vessels under 14-feet when paddled, poled, oared or windblown.

Registration: Required for watercraft vessels over 14-feet in length and all motorized watercraft. Done through Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

Documentation purged: If no title and registration activity on a vehicle record for 10 years, the record may be purged.

Dealer reassignment: Notary not required. A reassignment form may also be used. No limit of reassignments.



Utah- Updated 7/3/2023

[Utah Division of Motor Vehicles - Utah DMV](#)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

No	Affidavit of Facts	No	Power of Attorney
No	Affidavit of Repossession	Yes	Right of Survivorship
No	Affidavits, all other	No	Salvage bill of sale
No	Bill of Sale	No	Salvage certificate
No	Dealer reassignment	No	Statements
No	Inspection form	No	Title
No	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin	No	Lien release

Seal Requirements: Embosser or Ink Stamp

Lessor: required to sign unless lessee has POA.

TOD: No

a

Signatures Required with Conjunction: "AND": All
 "AND/OR": One
 "OR": One

Effective Year of Title Law: 1934

Trailer Requirements: Trailers that weigh less than 750 lbs. and are not for commercial use, are not required to be titled or registered in the State of Utah. They can be titled if requested by the Owner and must submit proof of ownership, they can also receive a registration in the form of a non-expiring plate and decal. All other trailers must be titled and registered.

ATV/OHV Requirements: Every 1988 or newer OHV operated in Utah must be titled, No title is to be issued on an off-highway vehicle that is 1987 or older, though registration requirements may apply.

1. **Moped Requirements:** Yes, over 2 brake hp and capable of propelling the cycle in excess of 30mph on level ground or have an internal combustion engine of over 50cc would need to pass the state safety inspection and be registered as Small Motor Vehicle. If the moped exceeds the above limitations, it would no longer be able to be defined, according to code, as a moped and would therefore require standard MC registration.

Salvage: Salvage Certificate issued. New title issued when repaired is branded with "Rebuilt/Restored." Junk Permits are issued by the Motor Vehicle Enforcement Division and other government entities for vehicles that are not repairable. These permits are not reversible.

Slide in Truck Campers: Not titled or registered.

Snowmobile Requirements: Registration required; title required for 1988 and newer.

Vessel Requirements:



Title: Required for 1985 and newer except canoes, inflatable vessels powered by an outboard motor 25-horsepower or less, government-owned watercraft and sailboats.

Registration: Required for all watercraft with motor or sail.

Dealer Reassignment: No Notary required. No limit on reassignments. **Individuals may also use the reassignment on the back.**

Purged Documentation: Documents are imaged electronically and purged every 15 yrs.



Vermont- Updated 7/3/2023

[Vermont DMV - Home](#) | [Department of Motor Vehicles](#)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

Yes-Power of Attorney

Seal Requirements: Embosser or Ink Stamp

Signatures Required with Conjunction: Plural ownership requires all signatures.

Lessor required to sign.

TOD on title: Yes

Effective Year of Title Law: Vehicles 15 years old and newer. *

*Motorcycles that have less than 300 cc engine displacement and mopeds are not titled.

Trailer Requirements:

Title: Trailers 15 years old and newer except trailers with an unladen weight of 1,500 pounds or less.

Registration: All trailers used on highways except farm trailers towed by a farm tractor or registered farm truck owned by a bona fide farmer in transportation of agricultural products.

ATV/OHV Requirements: Title required on ATV 15 years old or newer. Registration required. OHV not titled or registered.

Moped Requirements: "Motor-Driven Cycle" -Not titled.

Salvage: Title issued with "salvage" brand stamped across the face to vehicles newer than 10 years. New title issued when repaired will be branded "Rebuilt Vehicle." Junk vehicles are titled and rebuilt if gone through the rebuild process.

Snowmobile Requirements: Title required if 15 years old or newer. Registration is required.

Vessel Requirements:

Title: 15 years old or newer models 16 feet and longer except canoes, kayaks.

Registration: Required.

Dealer reassignment: No notary required. No limit to reassignments.

Documents purged: Electronic copies will not be purged beginning in November. Hard copies are kept in a state record repository.



Virginia-Updated 7/5/2023

[Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles](#)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

No	Affidavit of Repossession	No	Right of Survivorship
*	Affidavits, all other	No	Salvage bill of sale
No	Bill of sale	No	Salvage certificate
No	Dealer reassignment	No	Statements
No	Inspection form	No	Title
No	Lien release	No	Power of Attorney
No	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin		

* Notary is required on an Affidavit in Lieu of Title; however Virginia code provides that employees are "notaries" for purpose of DMV business.

Seal Requirements: None

Signatures Required: Plural ownership requires all signatures.

Effective Year of Title Law: 1927

Trailer Requirements:

Title: All trailers operated on the highways.

Registration: All trailers operated on the highways except trailers used exclusively for agricultural or horticultural purposes and operated for a distance of not more than 10 miles from the owner's land.

ATV/OHV Requirements: ATV or off-road motorcycles powered by a gasoline or diesel engine displacing more than 50 CCs must be titled. Not required to register.

Moped Requirements: Required title and registration as of 7/1/2014

Salvage: "Salvage Vehicle" will appear in the other pertinent data field on the Virginia title. New title issued when repaired will be branded "Salvage Rebuilt" in the other pertinent data field.

Snowmobile Requirements: No title or registration required.

Vessel Requirements: Title and registration required through Department of Wildlife Resources.

Dealer reassignments: Notary not required. No limit of reassignment on a new vehicle. Used vehicles must be titled every 4 assignments.



Washington-Updated 6/23/2023

[Home](#) | [Washington State Department of Licensing](#)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

Yes	Affidavit of Repossession	Yes	Right of Survivorship
Yes	Affidavits, all other	Yes	Salvage bill of sale
Yes	Bill of sale	N/A	Salvage certificate
No	Dealer reassignment	Yes	Statements
No	Inspection form	No	Title
Yes	Lien release	Yes	Power of Attorney
No	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin		

Seal Requirements: Embosser **and** ink stamp

Washington dealers may notarize in lieu of a notary. No stamp or seal is required. They write in their four-digit WA Dealer Number

Signatures Required: Plural ownership requires all signatures.

Lessor/lessee: Will accept the signature of only the Lessor.

Effective Year of Title Law: 1933

Trailer Requirements:

Title: All trailers and mobile homes with exception of trailers described under registration below.

Registration: All vehicles used on the highways except trailers used exclusively to transport farm implements from one farm to another for a distance not to exceed 15 miles from where principally used or garaged.

ATV/OHV Requirements: Title and registration required.

Moped Requirements: Title and registration required.

Salvage: No salvage title issued. The title is required to be submitted to the WA Motor Vehicle Dept and the file is marked as destroyed. Once the vehicle is repaired and inspected the Washington title reflects "WA REBUILT" in a banner across the front.

Snowmobile Requirements: Registration only. Must have bill of sale to receive WA registration or title from out of state if that state issues a title, the title will only be copied and returned to the customer.

Vessel Requirements: Title and registration required on vessels over 16-feet; required on vessels under 16-feet, if used with a motor that is more than 10-horsepower. Title and registration is not required on any vessel that is human-powered.

Dealer reassignment: Notary not required; dealer must enter the 4-digit dealer number in lieu of Notary. No limit on reassignments.



West Virginia- Updated 6/23/2023

[West Virginia Division of Motor Vehicles \(wv.gov\)](http://wv.gov)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

Yes	Affidavit of Repossession	Yes	Right of Survivorship
Yes	Affidavits, all other	No	Salvage bill of sale
Yes	Bill of sale	No	Salvage certificate
No	Dealer reassignment	Yes	Statements
No	Inspection form	No	Title
Yes	Lien release	Yes	Power of Attorney
No	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin		

Seal Requirements: Embosser **and** ink stamp

Signatures Required with Conjunction: "AND": All
 "AND/OR": One
 "OR": One

Effective Year of Title Law: 1930

Trailer Requirements:

Title: All trailers designed for use on the highways.

Registration: All trailers used on the highways.

ATV/OHV Requirements: Title required, registration not required.

Moped Requirements: Title and registration required.

Salvage: Salvage title issued. New title issued when repaired will be branded "Reconstructed."

Snowmobile Requirements: Title required, no registration required.

Vessel Requirements: Title and registration required if motorized.

Dealer reassignment: Notary not required. 4 assignments on back of title. Once full, the dealer must apply for a dealer title, then the back of that title may be signed.



Wisconsin-Updated 7/5/2023

[Wisconsin DMV Official Government Site - Division of Motor Vehicles \(DMV\) information \(wisconsin.gov\)](http://wisconsin.gov)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

Yes	Affidavit of Repossession	Yes	Right of Survivorship
Yes	Affidavits, all other	No	Salvage bill of sale
No	Bill of sale	No	Salvage certificate
No	Dealer reassignment	No	Statements
No	Inspection form	No	Title
No	Lien release	No	Power of Attorney
No	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin		

Seal Requirements: Embosser **or** ink stamp

Signatures Required:

<u>With conjunction:</u>	"AND":	All
	"AND/OR":	All
	"OR":	One (effective 7/1/97)

Lessor/lessee: Will accept the signature of only the Lessor

Effective Year of Title Law: 1925

Trailer Requirements: Trailers that have a combined weight and load of less than 3,000 lbs. are exempt from registration- Optional registration. All trailers, regardless of weight and size, should have a title.

ATV/OHV Requirements: Not titled. Registration required by Dept of Natural Resources.

Moped Requirements: Title and registration required.

Salvage: Salvage title issued. New title issued when repaired will be branded "This vehicle is a rebuilt Salvage-WI Inspection passed." "Titled in WI as Claim Paid" is used if vehicle is less than 7 years old, damaged to the extent that the cost of repairing exceeds 30% and is transferred to insurance company is not a salvage vehicle and will be branded in Montana as "rebuilt title."

Snowmobile Requirements: Not titled. Registration required by Dept of Natural Resources.

Vessel Requirements: Any boat 16-feet and over must be titled and registered, by the Dept of Natural Resources. However the following vessels are exempt from registration: Any non-motorized boat which is not a sail boat or non-motorized sailboat 12-feet or less in length, federal documented vessels (i.e. commercial fishing boats) and boats covered by a valid certificate from another state or federal government when used in Wisconsin no more than 60 consecutive days.



Dealer reassignment: No notary required. No maximum limit number of transfers between dealers per car, except when using a conforming title, last assignee must obtain a title in their own name.



Wyoming-Updated 7/5/2023

[Home \(state.wy.us\)](http://state.wy.us)

Note: This information is advisory only and may not reflect the state's current practices. Contact this state directly for up-to-date requirements.

Documents Requiring Notarization:

Yes	Affidavit of Repossession	N/A	Right of Survivorship
Yes	Affidavits, all other	N/A	Salvage bill of sale
Yes	Bill of sale	N/A	Salvage certificate
Yes	Dealer reassignment	Yes	Statements
Yes	Inspection form	Yes *	Title
Yes	Lien release (generic)	Yes	Power of Attorney
Yes	Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin		

* A separate "Warranty and Notarization Statement" may be used in lieu of notarizing on the title

Seal Requirements: Embosser **and** ink stamp

Signatures Required: Plural ownership requires all signatures. For titles issued Jan 1, 2020 or after, all owner's shall sign at the time of sale unless owners' names are joined with no conjunction or with the word "or". In the case of no conjunction or the word "or", only one owner needs to sign.

Effective Year of Title Law: 1935

Trailer Requirements:

Title: All vehicles used on the highways except trailers with an unladen weight of 1,000 pounds or less.

Registration: All vehicles used on the highways.

ATV/OHV Requirements: Title and registration optional if used on private lands. Required if used on public lands; only 4-wheelers may be registered and operated on streets and highways.

Moped Requirements: No title or registration required.

Slide in Camper Requirements: No title or registration is required for the camper. Wyoming does not issue titles for slide-in campers, the camper is an attachment to the pickup. When a license plate is issued for the truck, it goes to both the pickup and camper.

Salvage: WY title issued with "Salvage" branded across the top. New title issued when repaired will be branded "Rebuilt" across the front. Effective 2002.

Snowmobile Requirements: Not titled. Registration required by the Wyoming Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources.

Vessel Requirements: Not titled, registration required for motorized watercraft five (5) horsepower or greater.

Dealer reassignment: Notary required. No limit on reassignment.



Appendix C – Definitions [Rev. 03/31/2021]

- Affidavit** A statement by an individual attesting to the truth and/or validity of a given statement which is witnessed and signed by a notary public.
- Agent** A person who is empowered to act on behalf of another.
- Agister's Lien** Agister (Mechanic) Lien [MCA 71-3-1201] – A person (lien claimant) in possession of personal property (e.g., a vehicle) who renders a service has a special lien on the property.
- AKA (Also Known As)** Refers to a person who uses different or dissimilar names.
- Amateur Radio Plates** Registration Plates issued upon request to holder of a Federal Communications Commission (FCC) license, reflecting the FCC call letters.
- Amateur Radio Operator Plate** Available to a vehicle owner who holds an un-revoked and unexpired official amateur radio station license and operator's license. Additional one-time associated fee.
- Antique Vehicle** A motor vehicle more than 30 years old and used solely as a collector's item and not for general transportation purposes.
- Application for Vehicle Title** A standardized form used to request a title.
- Apportioned Vehicle** A vehicle that is regularly operated in several states and is registered with the Motor Carriers Service Division to obtain authority to operate in other states with which Montana has reciprocal agreements.
- Assignment** The first space on the Montana Certificate of Title, used to indicate the transfer of ownership of a vehicle from seller to buyer.
- Authorized Agent** (a) A person who has executed a written agreement with the Department and is specifically authorized by the Department to electronically access and update the Department's motor vehicle titling, registration, or driver records, using an approved automated interface, for specific functions or purposes upon behalf of a third party.
- Authorized agent agreement** The written agreement executed between an authorized agent and the Department that sets the technical and operational program standards, compliance criteria, payment options, and service expectations by which the authorized agent must operate in performing specific motor vehicle or driver-related record functions.
- ATV (All-Terrain Vehicle)** A vehicle designed primarily for use off the roads, streets or highways.
- Bicycle** [MCA 61-8-102](#) Bicycles are not titled or registered in Montana.
- Bill of Sale** A notarized written statement certifying that the ownership of property has been transferred by sale.
- Boat Number** The "MT" number placed on both sides of the forward part of the hull.
- Body Style:** A description of the exterior construction of a vehicle (i.e., two-door, hatchback, four-door sedan, station wagon, pickup, box, van trailer, etc. Same as "Body Type."
- Body Type** see Body Style.
- Bond** A condition for issuing a Certificate of Title without standard ownership documents.
- Break\Bond Title** A certificate of ownership (title) that is produced by the Vehicle Services Bureau when a person cannot properly execute title to affect a proper transfer of ownership. Bond is purchased for a period of three years to insure claims or damages brought about by a previous owner. Required when proper transfer of ownership documents are not available for vehicles valued at more than \$500 by the surety company.



Branded Title A certificate of ownership marked on the face in a manner to indicate the status of the certificate or denotes a special condition or description of the vehicle. Examples: BONDED, JUNKED, REBUILT SALVAGE, FLOOD DAMAGE, RECONSTRUCTED VEHICLE, UNRECOVERED THEFT, RECOVERED THEFT, TITLE REBUILT.

Broker A person, other than a dealer engaged in the business of offering to procure or procuring motor vehicles or who holds himself out through solicitation, advertisement, or otherwise as one who offers to procure or procures motor vehicles by negotiating purchases, contracts, sales, or exchanges, and who does not store, display, or take ownership of any vehicles for the purpose of selling vehicles.

Bus Every motor vehicle designed for carrying more than 10 passengers and used for the transportation of persons and any other motor vehicle, other than a taxicab, designed and used for the transportation of persons for compensation.

Calendar Year 1-1-XX to 12-31-XX, also often expressed as 01/01/XXXX to 12/31/XXXX

Cab means the passenger compartment of a common truck or pickup truck. It is a unit of construction that includes the top or roof and the cowl and may or may not include glass, instrumentation, the steering column, and a seat or seats.

Camper A structure designed to be mounted in the cargo area of a truck or attached to an incomplete vehicle for the purpose of providing shelter for persons. The term includes but is not limited to a cab-over, half cab-over, non-cab-over, telescopic, and telescopic cab-over. This term does not include a truck canopy cover or topper.

CC Cubic Centimeters; the volume displacement of an engine (used primarily for motorcycles).

Center structure includes the section of either a unibody or frame-type passenger vehicle that consists of a unit of sheet metal that extends from the firewall to the back of the rear seat or the centerline of the rear wheels. The structure may comprise the roof, side and rear window posts, cowl panel, dash panel, floor pans, doors, and rocker panels if two or more of these parts are assembled together as one unit.

Certificate of Number means the certificate issued by the county treasurer to the owner of a motorboat or by the Department of Justice to dealers or manufacturers, assigning the motorboat an identifying number and containing other information as required by the Department of Justice.

Certificate of Origin See Manufacturer Certificate of Origin.

Certificate of Title The paper record issued by the Department or by the appropriate agency of another jurisdiction that establishes a verifiable record of ownership between an identified person or persons and the motor vehicle or motorboat or sailboat 12-feet in length or longer specifically described in the record and that provides notice of a perfected security interest in the motor vehicle.

Chassis Every frame or supportive element of a vehicle whether or not a manufacturer's identification numbers are present.

Chattel Mortgage (definition under Development).

Collateral Lien The addition of a lien to a title with no transfer of ownership. The title is reissued showing the new lien. Liens covering personal property where there is no transfer of ownership.

Collector Plate A specialty plate available for a vehicle that is more than 30 years old and is used solely as a collector's item, rather than for general transportation. Additional one-time fee for vehicles weighing 2,850 pounds or less, and associated fee for vehicles weighing more. (All fees outlined are subject to a 3% administrative fee.)

Collegiate License Plates Depict the name and a special logo for various public and private colleges in Montana. Both two-year and four-year colleges participate in the program. Additional annual



associated fee, which goes to a scholarship fund at the selected school. (All fees outlined are subject to a 3% administrative fee.)

Commercial Motor Vehicle A motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles used in commerce to transport passengers or property if the vehicle:

- Has a gross vehicle combination weight rating or a gross combination weight of 26,001 pounds or more, whichever is greater, inclusive of a towed unit with a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 10,000 pounds;
- Has a gross vehicle weight rating or a gross vehicle weight of 26,001 pounds or more, whichever is greater;
- Is designed to transport at least 16 passengers, including the driver;
- Is a school bus; or
- Is of any size and is used in the transportation of hazardous material as defined in [MCA 61-8-801](#).

The following vehicles are not commercial motor vehicles:

- Authorized emergency service vehicle:
 1. Equipped with audible and visual signals as required under MCA [61-9-401](#) and [61-9-402](#); and
 2. Entitled to the exemptions granted under MCA [61-8-107](#)
- A vehicle:
 1. Controlled and operated by a farmer, family member of the farmer, or person employed by the farmer;
 2. Used to transport farm products, farm machinery, or farm supplies to or from the farm within 150 miles of the farm or, if there is a reciprocity agreement with a state adjoining Montana, within 150 miles of the farm.
 3. Not used to transport goods for compensation or for hire; or
- A vehicle operated for military purposes by active duty military personnel, a member of the military reserves, a member of the National Guard on active duty, including personnel on full-time National Guard duty, personnel in part-time National Guard training, and National Guard military technicians, or active duty United States coast guard personnel.

Component part means the front-end assembly, center structure, or tail section of an automobile, the cab of a truck, the bed of a 1-ton or lighter truck, the frame of a vehicle, or any part of a vehicle that contains a vehicle identification number or a derivative of a vehicle identification number.

Conservator Person appointed by the court to handle affairs for an incompetent or other protected person.

Consignment An agreement between a dealer and a vehicle owner requesting the assistance of a dealer to negotiate the sale between vehicle owner and purchaser.

Conversion Kit Any series of materials used to alter the body style of a vehicle.

County where a vehicle is domiciled The county in which the vehicle owner permanently resides or, if a vehicle is owned by a corporation or is leased or used for commercial purposes, the county in which the vehicle is permanently assigned or most frequently used, dispatched, or controlled.

Certificate of Title (CT) Titled for the first time in Montana, either by a Manufacturer's Certificate of Ownership (MCO) or a foreign title.



Custom Vehicle A motor vehicle (other than a motorcycle) that:

- was manufactured with a model year after 1948 and that is at least 25 years old; or
- was built to resemble a vehicle manufactured after 1948 and at least 25 years before the current calendar year, including a kit vehicle intended to resemble a vehicle manufactured after 1948 and that is at least 25 years old; and
- has been altered from the manufacturer's original design or has a body constructed from non-original materials.

Dealer A person, firm, association, or corporation that, for commission or profit, engages in whole or in part in the business of buying, selling, exchanging, accepting on consignment or acting as a broker, as defined in [MCA 61-4-131](#), of new or used motor vehicles, trailers, semi-trailers, or pole trailers that are not registered in the name of the person, firm, association, or corporation and that are required to be licensed under Chapter 4 of this title.

The term 'dealer' does not include the following:

- receivers, trustees, administrators, executors, guardians, or other persons appointed by or acting under a judgment or order of any court of competent jurisdiction;
- employees of persons included in above subsection when engaged in the specific performance of his/her duties as employee; or
- public officers while performing or in the operation of his/her duty.

Dealer means any person who engages in whole or in part in the business of selling new personal watercraft or buying, selling, or exchanging new and unused vessels or used vessels, or both, either outright or unconditional sale, bailment, lease, chattel mortgage, or otherwise, and who has an established place of business for sale, trade, and display of vessels. A yacht broker is a dealer.

Declared Weight The total unladen weight of a vehicle plus the weight of the maximum load to be carried on the vehicle as stated by the registrant in the application for registration

Deed of Full Reconveyance A document issued to the owner when mortgage is paid/satisfied. This document is generally used for real property. It is not acceptable by the VSB as a lien release.

Department The Department of Justice acting directly or through its duly authorized officers or agents.

Department (For Vessels) means the Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks of the State of Montana.

De-Title To declare a manufactured home real property.

Disabled Veterans Plates Special license plates issued to disabled American veterans.

Documented Vessel A vessel which has and is required to have a valid marine document as a vessel of the United States.

Dolly or Converter Gear a device consisting of one or two axles with a fifth wheel and trailer tongue used to support the forward end of a semi-trailer, converting a semi-trailer into a trailer. Not titled or licensed in Montana.

DOT Montana Department of Transportation.

Driver License Bureau (DLB) is a bureau within the Motor Vehicle Division including the regional driver exam stations and the Investigation and Enforcement Unit.

Duplicate Plates 1) Two original applications showing the same plate number; 2) two sets of plates with the same plate number; or 3) a set of plates issued to two different individuals.

Electric Personal Assistive Mobility Device a device that has two non-tandem wheels, is self-



balancing, and is designed to transport only one person with an electric propulsion system that limits the maximum speed of the device to 12 ½ miles an hour.

Electric Vehicle A vehicle that is powered solely by an electric motor powered by storage batteries or fuel cells that can be recharged from an external source. The term does not include a low-speed electric vehicle or medium speed electric vehicle.

EPA The federal Environmental Protection Agency.

Estate Property distributed to heirs as decreed in a will, by right-of-survivorship or by a personal representative appointed by the court to dispose of a decedent's property.

Executor A person appointed by a testator to carry out the provisions and directions in his or her will.

Exempt Vehicle Any state or county vehicle granted an exemption to the requirement that every motor vehicle, trailer, semi trailer and pole trailer driven or moved along a highway shall be subject to statutory registration and title provisions.

Farm Truck – Farm Trailer Plates Registration plates issued to a farmer for vehicles used exclusively in an agricultural, horticultural, or livestock operation (not-for-hire).

Fee Monies charged for various services, including titling, registration and other services.

FKA (Formerly Known As) Commonly used by lienholders (e.g., when one bank buys another).

Flag An indicator on the automated system showing the status of a vehicle record. If a transaction is taking place on a record, no additional transactions can be processed until the current transaction is completed.

Fleet One or more commercially owned motor vehicles.

Forced Lien Lienholder requests issuance of title so the lien is perfected. The vehicle is not registered and the title is held by the County Treasurer.

Foreign Title Any title issued by a state other than Montana or by another country.

Frame means the structure that supports the automobile body and other external component parts.

Front-end assembly includes the hood, right front and left front fenders, grill, bumper, and radiator supports if two or more of these parts are assembled together as one unit forward of the firewall.

FWP Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks.

Glider Kit A complete truck-tractor unit minus an engine.

Grey Market Vehicle A vehicle not originally manufactured for use in the United States and not in compliance with safety and emissions standards.

Gross Vehicle Weight The weight of a vehicle without load plus the weight of any load on the vehicle.

Guarantor One who pledges his/her vehicle as collateral for the debt of another.

Ham Radio Plates See Amateur Radio Plates.

Hearing Impaired A hearing disability is a disability resulting in the complete absence of hearing or hearing that with sound enhancing or magnifying equipment is so impaired as to require the use of sensory input other than hearing as a means of receiving spoken language.

HIN Hull Identification Number which is assigned by the manufacturer of a boat or by FWP if the boat is home constructed or missing a HIN.

Horsepower The taxable horsepower of a vehicle which is used to determine the registration fees of passenger vehicles; no longer a required field on title and/or registration applications.



House Trailer (see **Mobile Home**)

Probate Estate If the combined value of the vehicles exceeds \$20,000 the property is subject to probate and a Personal Representative must be appointed by the District Court or in the case where a person dies and leaves a will in which an executor is named the executor must file for appointment with the Clerk of District Court.

Identifying Number means the boat number set forth in the certificate of number and properly displayed on the motorboat.

Interstate Traveling between two or more states.

In-Transit Permit A registration permit for one trip for vehicles in transit by the drive-away or tow-away method, operated by a transporter.

Intrastate Traveling between places in the same state, including movement into or through another state before delivery is made within this state.

Involuntary Transfer Any situation where the registered owner does not voluntarily release his/her interest in a vehicle/vessel. This includes Break\Bond titles, repossessions, court orders, sheriff sales, estates etc.

IRP The abbreviation for the "International Registration Plan," a registration reciprocity compact among states of the United States and provinces of Canada that provides for payment of license fees on the basis of the fleet miles operated in various jurisdictions.

Joint Tenancy The ownership of a vehicle by two or more individuals.

Joint Tenants and JTROS (Joint Tenants With Right of Survivorship) These terms are one and the same and mean that title passes to the surviving co-owner upon the death of one of the owners shown on the face of the title and not to an heir of the deceased.

Judgment A creditor may obtain a judgment when money is owed to them. Attachment is made with writ of execution and notice of seizure. See [Involuntary Liens](#)

Junk Vehicle A discarded, ruined, wrecked, or dismantled motor vehicle, including component parts, which is not lawfully and validly licensed and remains inoperative or incapable of being driven. [MCA 75-10-501(4)]. A junk vehicle certificate is issued to a wrecking facility upon surrender of the appropriate document.

Kit vehicle A motor vehicle assembled from a manufacturer kit, either as:

- A complete kit, consisting of a pre-fabricated body and chassis; to construct a new motor vehicle; or
- A kit with a pre-fabricated body to be mounted on an existing motor vehicle chassis and drive-train, commonly referred to as a donor vehicle.

Lease A written document giving exclusive possession, use, control and responsibility to the lessee during the periods the vehicle is operated by or for the lessee for a specific period of time.

Lease Agreement An agreement between a lessor and a lessee creating a right of possession and control of a vehicle from the lessor to the lessee for a specified period of time.

Leased Vehicle A vehicle that has its possession or right of possession transferred to a user for a valuable consideration for a period of one year or longer.

Lessee A person, firm or corporation that grants the legal right of possession and control of, and responsibility, for the operation or a vehicle owned by another under the terms of a lease agreement.

Lessor A person, firm or corporation who, under the terms of a lease, grants the legal right of possession and control of, and responsibility for the operation of the vehicle to another person, firm or corporation.



Letters Testamentary A legal document issued by the court giving an executor authority to dispose of the decedent's property.

Lien A financial interest (in a vehicle) belonging to someone other than the purchaser of the vehicle.

Lien Holder A person holding a security interest in a vehicle.

Lien Perfection Date The date that the lien notice and the certificate of ownership or manufacturer's statement of origin are delivered to the County Treasurer.

Lien Release A document used to release liens; also, "Release of Security Interest," the termination of a security interest executed by an authorized lienholder and delivery of the Certificate of Title to the owner or second lienholder.

Light Vehicle a motor vehicle commonly referred to as an automobile, van, sport utility vehicle, or truck having a manufacturer's rated capacity of one-ton or less.

Make An identifying term referring to a specific manufacturer of a vehicle (e.g., Ford, Porsche, Dodge, etc.).

Manufactured Home A residential dwelling built in a factory in accordance with the United State Department of Housing and Urban Development code and the federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards.

This does not include a mobile home, as defined in [MCA 15-1-101](#), or a mobile home or house trailer constructed before the federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards went into effect on June 15, 1976.

Manufacturer Includes any person, firm, corporation, or association engaged in the manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers, or semi-trailers as a regular business or any person engaged in the business of manufacturing or importing new and unused vessels or new and unused outboard motors for the purpose of sale or trade.

Manufacturer Certificate of Origin (MCO) The "Birth Certificate" of a motor vehicle manufactured for U.S. consumption. By the fact that the vehicle has an MCO indicates that it has never been titled and is therefore considered a new vehicle (*see also: MCO/MSO*).

Manufacturer License Plates A resident of Montana, who is an employee of a motor vehicle manufacturer licensed under MCA 61-4-202 and whose responsibility includes coordinating and promoting sales efforts with the manufacturing dealers, may display manufacturer's license plates on a vehicle used solely for business purposes.

MCA Montana Code Annotated, the laws of Montana.

MCO/MSO Manufacturer Certificate of Origin/Manufacturer Statement of Origin; a document issued by the manufacturer for a new vehicle.

Military Plates These special plates are available in a variety of styles to reflect an individual's military experience. The plates are issued for National Guard members, reservists, military veterans, disabled veterans, former prisoners of war, survivors of the Pearl Harbor attack, persons with disabilities, and veterans who were awarded the Purple Heart. Additional annual associated fee for Purple Heart and certain veteran plates. (All fees outlined are subject to a 3% administrative fee.)

Mobile Home or house trailer has the meaning provided in [MCA 15-1-101](#).

Model A term designated by a vehicle manufacturer to identify a specific line of vehicles produced by that manufacturer (e.g., Mustang, Taurus, Malibu, etc.).

Moped A vehicle equipped with two or three wheels, foot pedals to permit muscular propulsion and an independent power source with an engine not to exceed 50 cc's. The vehicle may not exceed 30 miles per hour and the power drive system must not require clutching or shifting. May be pedaled or power driven. Defined in the statute as a bicycle.



Motorboat means a vessel, including a personal watercraft or pontoon, propelled by any machinery, motor, or engine of any description, whether or not the machinery, motor, or engine is the principal source of propulsion. The term includes boats temporarily equipped with detachable motors or engines but does not include a vessel which has a valid marine document issued by the U.S. Coast Guard or any successor federal agency.

Motorcycle A motor vehicle having not more than three wheels in contact with the ground and a saddle on which the operator sits or a platform on which the operator stands and a driving wheel in contact with the ground in addition to the wheels of the vehicle itself. A motorcycle may carry one or more attachments and a seat for the conveyance of a passenger.

The term does not include a tractor, a bicycle as defined in [MCA 61-8-102](#), a motorized nonstandard vehicle, or a two or three-wheeled all-terrain vehicle that is used exclusively on private property.

Motor Driven Cycle A motorcycle, including a motor scooter, with a motor that produces 5 horsepower or less. The term does not include a bicycle as defined in [MCA 61-8-102](#) or a motorized nonstandard vehicle.

Motor home A motor vehicle:

1. Designed to provide temporary living quarters, built as an integral part of or permanently attached to a self-propelled motor vehicle chassis or van;
2. Containing permanently installed independent life support systems that meet the NFPA /A119.2 standards of:
 3. a properly working carbon monoxide detector, in case of a propane gas leak or a pilot light goes out at night and emits raw propane gas;
 4. a properly working smoke detector. Many upholstery components are deadly when they burn or ignite;
 5. 12 volt power plus battery backup;at least two exits. The main door qualifies as one, but there should be a back door, roof exit or glass window CLEARLY MARKED EMERGENCY EXIT opposite side of the primary entry/exit. (in case of a rollover) The placement of a hammer or one of those punches that break tempered glass is allowable. This tool should be chained near the window and be readily accessible; and
6. Providing at least four of the following types of facilities:
 1. Cooking, refrigeration, or icebox;
 2. Self-contained toilet;
 3. Heating or air conditioning or both;
 4. Potable water supply, including a faucet and sink; or; e. separate 110-volt or 125-volt electrical power supply or a liquefied petroleum gas supply; or both.

Motorized non-standard vehicle A vehicle:

- Upon or by which a person may be transported, that:
 1. Is propelled by its own power, using an internal combustion engine or an electric motor;
 2. Has a wheelbase of less than 40-inches and a wheel diameter of less than 10-inches; and
 3. Does not display a manufacture's certification in accordance with 49 CFR, part 567, or have a 17 character vehicle identification number assigned by the manufacturer in accordance with 49 CFR, part 565.
- Includes, but is not limited to, a motorized skateboard and a vehicle commonly known as a



“pocket rocket.”

- Does not include an electric personal assistive mobility device or a motorized wheelchair or other low-powered, mechanically propelled vehicles designed for use by a physically disabled person.

Motor Vehicle A vehicle propelled by its own power and designed or used to transport persons or property upon the highways of the state. The term does not include a bicycle as defined in [MCA 61-8-102](#) or a motorized wheelchair or other low-powered, mechanically propelled vehicle that is designed specifically for use by a physically disabled person and that is used as a means of mobility for that person.

Motor Vehicle Use Tax (Sales between individuals) A tax on the sale of cars, trucks, motorcycles, vans, and motor homes between individuals or on vehicles purchased outside of Montana.

Multiple Owners The ownership of a vehicle and/or registration by two or more persons.

Mutilated Title A title that has erasures, alterations, correction fluid, missing information because title is torn or marked-out information on the face or assignment section of the document.

NADA National Automobile Dealers Association.

NADA Guide A guide published by NADA on values of vehicles for trade-in, loan, and retail.

NATB National Automobile Theft Bureau.

NATB Manual A manual prepared by NATB which describes the symbols of vehicle identification number systems.

NCIC National Crime Information Center.

New Motor Vehicle Is “a motor vehicle, regardless of mileage of the vehicle, the legal or equitable title to which has never been transferred by a manufacturer, distributor or dealer to another person as the result of a retail sale.”

New Snowmobile Is any snowmobile that has not been previously sold

NHTSA National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (of the United States Department of Transportation) Federal regulatory authority over TIMA, vehicle identification numbers (VINs), crash testing, air bags, safety devices, etc.

NICB National Insurance Crime Bureau.

NMR National Marketing Reports.

Non-Secure Power of Attorney Form Also called a generic POA, this form is on plain paper, and may be used when odometer disclosure requirements under TIMA do not restrict its use.

Not Used for General Transportation purposes The operation of a motor vehicle, registered as a collector’s item, a custom vehicle, or a street rod, to or from a car club activity, event, exhibit, show, cruise night, parade or other occasional transportation activity. This does not include operation of a motor vehicle for routine or ordinary household maintenance, employment, education, or other similar purposes.

Odometer Certification A statement by a seller of a vehicle affirming the vehicle odometer reading and indicating whether the reading is actual, not actual, or exceeds mechanical limits. This certification requires the buyer’s signature as verification that s/he is aware of, and in agreement with, the odometer certification.

Odometer Reading The number of miles traveled by a vehicle as indicated by its odometer.

Off-Highway Vehicle A self-propelled vehicle used for recreation or cross-country travel on public lands, trails, easements, lakes, rivers, or streams. The term includes but is not limited to motorcycles, quadricycles, dune buggies, amphibious vehicles, air cushion vehicles, and any other means of land transportation deriving motive power from any source other than muscle or



wind.

This term does not include: 1) vehicles designed primarily for travel on, over, or in the water, 2) snowmobiles; or 3) vehicles otherwise issued a certificate of title and registered under the laws of the state, unless the vehicle is used for off-road recreation on public lands.

One-Trip Permit A temporary permit issued by this jurisdiction in lieu of legal registration or reciprocity for a single passage through the state of Montana.

Online Used in reference to a county's connection to the State of Montana data communications network, indicating a county is linked directly to the state motor vehicle system.

Operate means to navigate or otherwise use a motorboat or a vessel.

Operator A person who is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle or who navigates, drives, or is otherwise in immediate control of a motorboat or vessel..

Owner A person who holds the legal title to a vehicle or vessel. If a vehicle is the subject of an agreement for the conditional sale thereof with the right of purchase upon performance of the conditions stated in the agreement and with an immediate right of possession vested in the conditional vendee, or in the event a vehicle is subject to a lease, contract, or other legal arrangement vesting right of possession or control, for security or otherwise, to in the event a mortgagor of a vehicle is entitled to possession, then the owner is the person to whom is vested right of possession or control.

Passenger means every person carried on board a vessel other than:

1. The owner or his/her representative;
2. The operator;
3. Bona fide members of the crew engaged in the business of the vessel who have contributed to consideration for their carriage and who paid for their services; or
4. Any guest on board a vessel that is being used exclusively for pleasure purposes who has not contributed any consideration, directly or indirectly, for his/her carriage.

Perfection A legal term referring to security interests and the act of filing a lienholder's claim against personal property; also, an interest in a vehicle reserved or created by agreement which secures payment or performance of an obligation. A security interest in a vehicle is "perfected" when it is recorded on a certificate of title record within the unique MVD computer system. See also [Lien Perfection](#) descriptions.

Person an individual, corporation, partnership, association, firm or other legal entity.

Personalized Plates License plates bearing some unique combination of vehicle-owner-determined letters and numbers and requiring an additional fee.

Personal watercraft means a vessel that uses an outboard motor or an inboard engine powering a water jet pump as its primary source of propulsion and that is designed to be operated by a person sitting, standing, or kneeling on the vessel rather than by the conventional method of sitting or standing in the vessel.

Persons with Disabilities A natural person who, as determined by a licensed physician: 1) cannot walk without use of, or assistance from, a brace, cane, crutch, another person, prosthetic device, wheelchair, or other assisted device; 2) is restricted by lung disease to such an extent that his or her forced (respiratory) expiratory volume for one second, when measured by spirometry, is less than one liter, or the arterial oxygen tension is less than 60 mm/hg on room air at rest; 3) uses portable oxygen; 4) has a cardiac condition to the extent that the person's functional limitations are classified in severity as Class III or Class IV, according to standards set by the American



Heart Association; 5) is severely limited in the person's ability to walk due to an arthritic, neurological, or orthopedic condition; or 6) cannot walk 200 feet without stopping to rest because of one of the above conditions.

Pole Trailer Every vehicle without power designed to be drawn by another vehicle and attached to the towing vehicle by means of a reach or pole or by being boomed or otherwise secured to the towing vehicle and ordinarily used for transporting long or irregularly shaped loads such as poles, pipes, or structural members capable generally of sustaining themselves as beams between the supporting connections.

Power of Attorney A legal document giving an individual authority to sign documents on behalf of another person.

Principle A person who gives authority to another to act for or represent him or her.

Probate The process of settling the estate of a deceased person through the court.

Pro-Rated See APPORTIONED.

Purged The removal or destruction of vehicle records usually maintained by the Motor Vehicle Division.

Purple Heart Plates Special license plates issued to recipients of the Purple Heart awarded by a branch of the Armed Forces of the United States.

Quadricycle A four-wheeled motor vehicle, designed for on-road or off-road use, having a seat or saddle upon which the operator sits and a motor capable of producing not more than 50-horsepower. The term does not include golf carts (golf carts are not registered or titled).

Reassignment of Title An area on the back of a title used only by dealers to transfer ownership of a vehicle.

Rebuilder A person in the business of returning a vehicle, for which a salvage title has been previously issued, to its original or operating condition.

Rebuilt Brand An identifying notation on a title record for a vehicle that has been issued a salvage certificate due to a total loss insurance claim or other reasons and then repaired to operate on the roads again.

Rebuilt Vehicle A vehicle that has been reconstructed using component parts from two or more vehicles.

Reconstructed Every vehicle of a type required to be registered which was materially altered from its original construction by the removal, addition, or substitution of essential parts, new/ used.

Recreational Vehicle Includes self-propelled vehicles originally designed or permanently altered to provide temporary facilities for recreation, travel, and camping use.

Referee in Bankruptcy A person to whom a bankruptcy pending in court is referred by the court, to take testimony, hear parties and report thereon to the court.

Registration or register The act or process of creating an electronic record, maintained by the Department, of the assignment of a license plate or a set of license plates to and the issuance of a registration decal for a specific vehicle, the ownership of which has been established or is presumed in department records.

Registration decal An adhesive sticker produced by the Department and issued by the Department, its authorized agent, or a county treasurer to the owner of a motor vehicle, trailer, semi-trailer, pole trailer, or vessel as proof of payment of all fees imposed for the registration period indicated on the sticker as recorded by the Department under MCA 61-3-101.

Registration receipt A paper record that is produced and issued or, if authorized by the Department, an electronic record that is transmitted by the Department, its authorized agent, or a county treasurer to the owner of a vehicle that identifies a vehicle, based on information



maintained in the electronic record of a title for the vehicle, and that provides evidence of the payment of all fees required to be paid for the registration of the vehicle for the registration period indicated in the receipt.

Release of Interest The process of relinquishing legal rights to registration or title.

Release of Security Interest The termination of a security interest executed by an authorized lienholder.

Renewal The re-registration of a vehicle which was registered in the previous registration year.

Renewal Sticker A colored, number sticker to be attached to the rear plate that will renew the registration and plates for a predetermined period.

Replacement Plates An application to secure replacements for registration plates that have been lost, stolen, or mutilated.

Replacement Title A title issued to replace an original that was lost, stolen or mutilated. The replacement title voids out the original, should it be located.

Replica [A new body manufactured to resemble an early classic vehicle such as a 1965 Shelby Cobra 429](#)

Replica Kit A new body manufactured to resemble an early classic vehicle such as a 1929 Mercedes roadster.

Repo Repossession of a vehicle.

Repossession The legal process of obtaining the ownership of a vehicle by a person or firm holding a security interest in the vehicle.

Repossessor A financial institution, lending institution or persons engaged in the business of repossessing motor vehicles for others in situation where the motor vehicle has been used as a security.

Resident A resident would be registered to vote in Montana and file Montana income tax. Having a Montana driver license is not sufficient to verify residence.

Retail Installment Contract An agreement between the seller (dealer) and the purchaser of a vehicle which contains the terms and conditions of the sale and provides for the financing of the agreed sale price. The contract may be assigned to a financial institution.

Retail Sale The sale of a new motor vehicle or used motor vehicle, a recreational vehicle, a trailer, a travel trailer, a motorcycle, a quadricycle, or special mobile equipment by a dealer to a person for purposes other than resale.

Revocation of Lien If a vehicle sale is cancelled and the lien has been perfected, the lender must withdraw or cancel their lien against the vehicle.

RPO Registration Purposes Only, no Montana title issued. Issued to out-of-state residents who are temporarily employed in Montana.

Roadway Includes only those portions of any highway, road, or street improved, designed, or ordinarily used for travel or parking of motor vehicles.

Sailboat means a vessel that uses a sail and wind as its primary source of propulsion. It does not include a canoe or kayak propelled by wind.

Salvage Certificate Means a certificate of ownership issued by the Department for a salvage vehicle that may be used to re-title the vehicle.

Salvage Vehicle A vehicle damaged by collision, fire, flood, accident, trespass, or other occurrence to the extent that the owner, an insurance company, or other person acting on behalf of the owner determines that the cost of parts and labor makes it uneconomical to repair the vehicle.



Salvage vehicle purchaser means a person, other than an insurance company, who purchases or otherwise obtains possession of a salvage vehicle.

Secure Power of Attorney Form Refers to the type of paper and the format on the form. "Secure" means that the document is printed on counterfeit/alteration resistant paper similar to that used for printing money, titles, etc. The secure POA was mandated by the Truth and Mileage Act (TIMA) to prevent fraudulent disclosures when a person is given the right to act on another person's behalf.

Security Interest see *Lien* [MCA 61-3-103](#)

Semi trailer or Semi-trailer A vehicle, with or without motive power (other than a pole trailer), designed for carrying property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle and so constructed that some part of its weight and that of its load rests upon or is carried by another vehicle.

Snowmobile Includes any self-propelled vehicle of an overall width of 48 inches or less, excluding accessories, designed primarily for travel on snow or ice, which may be steered by skis or runners and that is not otherwise registered or licensed under the laws of the state of Montana.

Specially constructed vehicle A motor vehicle, including a motorcycle, that:

- Was not originally constructed under a distinctive make, model or type by a generally recognized manufacturer of motor vehicles;
- Has been structurally modified so it doesn't have the same appearance as similar vehicles from a generally recognized manufacturer of motor vehicles;
- Has been constructed or assembled entirely from custom-built parts and materials not obtained from other vehicles;
- Has been constructed or assembled by using major component parts from one or more manufactured vehicles and cannot be identified as a specific make or model;
- Has been constructed by the use of a kit that cannot be visually identified as a specific make or model.
- Does not include a motor vehicle that has been repaired or restored to its original design by replacing parts

Special Mobile Equipment A vehicle not designed for the transportation of persons or property on the highways, but incidentally operated or moved over the highways, including road construction or maintenance machinery, ditch-digging apparatus and well-boring apparatus. The fact that equipment is permanently attached to a vehicle does not make the vehicle special mobile equipment. The enumeration in this subsection is partial and does not exclude other vehicles that are within the general terms of this subsection.

Special Mobile Equipment Decal Available for anyone who owns, leases or rents special mobile equipment that must occasionally be moved on the highways. Additional annual associated fee. (All fees outlined are subject to a 3% administrative fee.)

Sport Utility vehicle A light vehicle designed to transport 10 or fewer persons that is constructed on a truck chassis or that has special features for occasional off-road use. The term does not include trucks having a manufacturer's rated capacity of 1 ton or less.

Stage 1 Inspection means inspection of public VIN

Stage 3 Inspection means a complete inspection of the vehicle to include verification of as many sources of identification as possible at the discretion of the inspector. This level of inspection may only be conducted by Regional Managers and Commercial Vehicle Operator License (CVOL) Examiners.

Street Rod A motor vehicle (other than a motorcycle), that



- Was manufactured prior to 1949 or was built to resemble a vehicle manufactured before 1949, including a kit vehicle intended to resemble a vehicle manufactured before 1949; and
- Has been altered from the manufacturer's original design or has a body constructed from non-original materials.

Surety Bond A one-time, nonrefundable instrument that allows the issuance of a new title. The value of a vehicle determines whether or not a surety bond is required.

Surrendered Notice from a foreign state that a Montana title was surrendered to issue that state's title.

Tail section includes the floor pan, right rear and left rear quarter panels, deck lid, upper rear and lower rear panels, and rear bumper if two or more of these parts are assembled together as one unit.

Temporary Permit A permit issued to vehicle purchaser to allow them to operate a newly purchased vehicle from the place of sale in Montana to his/her destination.

Tenants in Common If there is 2 or more owners shown on the face of the title and "tenants in common" is listed on the title this means that they hold equal shares. Upon the death of one of these owners, his/her interest passes to his/her legal heirs or as directed in a Last Will and Testament.

Title Correction (TC) a Certificate of Title on which information from a prior title has been added, deleted, or changed (i.e., year model, make, body style, VIN, address, name, etc.). Changes to a title must be supported by required documents according to current business standards.

TO Title Only.

Owner-retained Total Loss Vehicle A vehicle determined to be salvage by an insurer that will be retained by the owner.

Tow Truck A truck designed or altered and equipped for and used to push, tow, or draw vehicles by means of a crane, hoist, tow bar, towline, or auxiliary axle, or to render assistance to disabled vehicles.

Trailer A vehicle with or without motive power (other than a pole trailer), designed for carrying property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle and constructed so that no part of its weight rests upon the towing vehicle. The term does not include a mobile home or manufactured home as defined in [MCA 15-1-101](#).

Transaction summary receipt an electronic record produced and issued by the Department, its authorized agent, or a County Treasurer for which a paper receipt is issued. The record may be created by the Department and transmitted to the owner of a vehicle, a secured party, or a lienholder. The record must contain a unique transaction record number and summarize and verify the electronic filing of the transaction described in the receipt on the electronic record of title maintained under [MCA 61-3-101](#).

Transfer Montana title being issued to a new owner.

Travel-Trailer a trailer that is:

- 46 feet or less in length;
- Is of a size or weight that does not require special permits when towed by a motor vehicle;
- That is designed to provide temporary facilities for recreational, travel, or camping use and not used as a principle residence.

VS The Vehicle Services Bureau of the Department of Justice, Motor Vehicle Division. Located in Helena.



Truck or motor-truck A motor vehicle designed, used, or maintained primarily for the transportation of property.

Truck Tractor A motor vehicle designed and used primarily for drawing other vehicles and not constructed to carry a load other than a part of the vehicle and load drawn.

Trustee (generally) A person who is entrusted with the management and control of another's property and estate.

Trustee in Bankruptcy An agent of the court authorized to liquidate the assets of the bankrupt, protect them and bring them to the court for final distribution for the benefit of the bankrupt and all the creditors.

Undeliverable The return of any documents not deliverable by the U.S. Postal Service.

Uniform state waterway marking system means one of two categories:

1. A system of aids to navigation to supplement the federal system of marking in state waters;
2. A system or regulatory markers to warn a vessel operator of dangers or to provide general information and directions.

Use Tax The tax imposed on the privilege of using, in Montana, motor vehicles and trailers acquired by purchase.

Used Motor Vehicle Includes any motor vehicle that has been sold, bargained, exchanged, given away, or had its title transferred from the person who first took title to it from the manufacturer, importer, dealer or wholesaler, or agent of the manufacturer or importer, and has been used so as to have become what is commonly known as 'second hand' within the ordinary meaning of that term.

Van A motor vehicle designed for the transportation of at least six persons and not more than nine persons and intended for but not limited to family or personal transportation without compensation.

Vanity Plates See personalized plates.

Vehicle A device in, upon, or by which any person or property may be transported or drawn upon a public highway, except devices moved by animal power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks. The term does not include a manually or mechanically propelled wheelchair or other low-powered, mechanically propelled vehicle that is designed specifically for use by a physically disabled person and that is used as a means of mobility for that person.

Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) The number, letters or combination of number and letters assigned by the manufacturer, by the Department, or in accordance with the laws of another state or country for the purpose of identifying the motor vehicle or a component part of the motor vehicle.

Vehicle Search The process of locating a vehicle owner based on license plate number.

Vessel means every description of watercraft, unless otherwise defined by the Department, other than a seaplane on the water, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water.

VIN See Vehicle Identification Number.

Waters of this state means any waters within the territorial limits of Montana.

Wholesaler A person, firm, partnership, association, or corporation that for a commission or with intent to make a profit or gain of money or other thing of value sells, exchanges, or attempts to negotiate a sale or exchange of an interest in a used motor vehicle, recreational vehicle, trailer,



semi trailer, pole trailer, special mobile equipment, motorcycle, or quadricycle only to vehicle dealers and auto auctions licensed under Chapter 4, part 1.

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