Don’t forget these important tips!

1. Report any change of address to a county Assessor’s DMV office or Idaho Transportation Department within 30 days of moving.

2. After acquiring a vehicle, you must title it before selling again.

3. File a release of liability form to protect yourself after the sale. The form is attached to the bottom of the title or available at dmv.idaho.gov

4. Keep your license plates when selling your vehicle (see exceptions below). The plates belong to you and you may transfer them to another vehicle. (Exceptions include vehicles such as ATV or UTV with black on white “restricted plates.”)

5. The bill of sale may be used as a 72-hour permit prior to properly registering the vehicle at your county Assessor’s DMV office (excluding weekends and holidays).

6. Ensure all vehicles are properly titled.

Contact Us!

Idaho Transportation Department
Division of Motor Vehicles
Phone: 208-334-8736
Fax: 208-334-8739
Website: dmv.idaho.gov

Correspondence
Idaho Transportation Department
Attn: Titles
P.O. Box 7129

Pursuant to Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), ITD does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, sex, disability, economic status or Limited English Proficiency.

Persons that require a reasonable accommodation based on language or disability should contact ITD Civil Rights Office at civilrights@itd.idaho.gov. Requests should be made as early as possible to ensure the state has an opportunity to address the accommodation.

A guide for titling vehicles and how to protect yourself when buying or selling a vehicle.
What is Idaho’s titling law?
Idaho law requires you to title a vehicle within 30 days after the purchase date. If you do not apply for a title within that time, you may be charged a penalty. A title demonstrates the legal ownership of a vehicle or boat.

What vehicles must be titled?
All vehicles operated or pulled on public highways must be titled. This includes cars, trucks, motorcycles, travel trailers, transport trailers and boat or utility trailers that have an unladen weight of 2,000 pounds or more including:
- Trucks with slide-in campers.
- All-terrain vehicles, utility type vehicles, off-road motorcycles and snowmobiles with engines larger than 50cc.
- Manufactured homes that have not been formally declared real property.
- Most boats manufactured after 2000 with a permanently attached mode of propulsion such as inboard/outboard motors, personal water crafts, sailboats and outboard boats over 12 feet in length. Similar vessels manufactured or acquired prior to 2000 must be titled if they are being financed.

If I buy a car, what do I need to do about the title?
- If you buy a vehicle from an Idaho-licensed dealer, the dealer will complete and process the title.
- If you borrow money to buy a vehicle from a private party or out-of-state dealer, your lending institution may complete the application for title on your behalf.
- If you buy a vehicle from a private party or out-of-state dealer and do not finance it, you must apply for title at a local DMV office within 30 days. For a first time Idaho title, you must bring the vehicle to your county Assessor’s DMV office for a vehicle identification number inspection.

Do not buy a vehicle without a title!
Require the seller to provide the title to the vehicle, and then make sure the seller:
- Has signed the title and listed all sale information including the selling price and odometer reading. It is a felony to list a false selling price on a bill of sale or title. A county Assessor’s DMV office and Idaho State Tax Commission can look up your vehicle’s fair market value and compare it to the sale price.
- Provides you a title. Do not plan on receiving a “lost title” later. Have it in your hand before you finish buying the vehicle to avoid problems later.

Without a title, you could be burned!
Without a properly signed title:
- You will not be able to register and title the vehicle in your name.
- The vehicle may be towed by a repossession agent if there is an unpaid lien.
- The vehicle may be reported as stolen and law enforcement may impound it.
- The vehicle may carry a “rebuilt salvage” title or other brand and be worth thousands less than what you paid for it.

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