

How to fill out an Alaska title

Certificate of Vehicle or Boat Title · 9 of 11 boxes are the seller's · rules as of 2026-08-23

This sheet is not the title. It is the checklist to keep beside one. The certificate carries its own rule along the bottom edge of the face, in the smallest type on the document: any alteration, erasure, or defacing voids this title. The Division's shorthand for a correctly signed certificate is properly released: signed by one or more of the owners shown on the front, with the number of signatures decided by the conjunction printed between their names.

Who has to sign

One owner, or two joined by OR	A single signature releases the certificate. 2 AAC 92.030(d) calls that the disjunctive, and it is the only case where one name is enough.
Two owners joined by AND	Both sign. So does everyone named where the conjunction is anything else, and so does everyone named where there is no conjunction printed at all.
An attorney-in-fact	Form 847, notarised, naming the vehicle. The Division takes only the original, in ink, and it must be completed in full.
A personal representative of an estate	Signs as executor, in one of three formats the Division sets out, with letters testamentary, letters of administration or a letter of appointment attached.
A successor under the small-estate affidavit	Signs Form 827 in front of a notary or a DMV representative, and then has to title the vehicle in their own name before selling it to anybody.
The lienholder, releasing	Signs the RELEASE BY LIENHOLDER block on the face over LIENHOLDER NAME and SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED AGENT (signed in ink), with the date - or sends a notarised letter on its own letterhead instead.

Every box, in the order you meet it

#	WHO	BOX	WHAT GOES IN IT
0	YOU	Before anything: read the conjunction on the front	Find the owner names on the face of the certificate and look at the word between them. OR means one signature. AND, anything else, or nothing at all means every owner signs. Watch out: This decides whether the sale can happen today. If the certificate says AND and the co-owner is in Bethel, you need Form 847 notarised before the buyer arrives, not after.
1	YOU	Check the remarks and legends band	The strip across the upper part of the face where the Division prints brands. On the specimen above it reads SALVAGE TITLE and DUPLICATE. Watch out: A brand follows the vehicle onto every certificate it is ever issued. If yours carries one, say so in the advert - a buyer who discovers it at the counter walks, and you have already handed over the title.
2	YOU	Check the lienholder block	Name and address of lienholder on the face, with a RELEASE BY LIENHOLDER block under it carrying LIENHOLDER NAME, SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED AGENT (signed in ink) and DATE. Watch out: An unreleased lender on the face stops the transfer even if the loan was cleared years ago. The Division's words: a PAID stamp alone is not acceptable.
3	YOU	Tear off the Notice of Vehicle Sale for Transfer	The strip along the bottom edge of the certificate. Detach it before you hand the title over, because once the title is gone the strip goes with it. Watch out: This is the single most commonly skipped step in an Alaska sale, and it is the one with a criminal consequence attached. If it has already gone, file the same notice online instead - it takes about a minute.
4	YOU	Printed name of owner, on the assignment	Print your name as the front of the certificate has it, in the Assignment of Vehicle Title by Owner on the reverse. Watch out: The Division's instruction is to pay close attention to specific locations for printed name and signature of the owner. They are two different lines and putting the signature on the printed-name line is a rejection.
5	YOU	Signature of owner	Sign on the signature line, in ink, as many owners as the conjunction requires. Watch out: Only the owner shown on the face may sign, or that owner's legal representative. Nobody may sign as both buyer and seller in the same transaction - which is what 2 AAC 92.220(d) is aimed at.
6	BUYER	The buyer's name and address	The transferee's full name and address, written into the assignment before either party signs. Watch out: Write it from their licence, not from a text message. This is the name the new certificate is produced in, and correcting it later means an erasure on a document that erasures void.
7	YOU	The odometer certification	The reading in whole miles, in the certification section printed on the certificate, with the two exception boxes left alone unless one of them is true. Watch out: Do not guess. The Division's warning on that reading is exactly that - do not guess - because a wrong figure recorded here cannot be corrected once the certificate is issued, and a missing one becomes the permanent word Unknown.

#	WHO	BOX	WHAT GOES IN IT
8	YOU	The date	The date of the transfer, which is also the date your ten-day clock starts. Watch out: Put the real date on it. The notice you file has to carry the same one, and a date written to suit somebody's insurance is a false statement on a document the Division treats as sworn.
9	DEALER	The reassignment portion, which is not yours	The dealer blocks printed below the owner's assignment on the reverse. A licensed Alaska dealer uses these to pass the vehicle on without titling it. Watch out: A private seller who writes in this area has claimed to be a dealer. The Division's rule is that only dealers may reassign a title, and a private individual cannot use dealer reassignment until they hold title in their own name.
10	YOU	Hand over the title and the registration	Both documents, at the moment the vehicle changes hands. The statute names both. Watch out: Sellers keep the registration card out of habit and the buyer then cannot prove the vehicle is registered to anybody. Give it to them with the title and the tear-off strip already in your pocket.

Read this before you pick up a pen in Alaska

- **No blank spaces** — The Division's instruction, verbatim, and the reason it gives is that federal law prohibits it from transferring a title whose assignment is incomplete. Fill every box you are given.
- **No erasures, no strikeovers** — 2 AAC 92.230 lets the Division refuse a certificate carrying obliteration of any type. A slip costs a notarised affidavit of explanation or a duplicate title - so slow down on the VIN.
- **Ink, and the original** — The V1 has to be completed in full in ink and signed by the vehicle owner. The power of attorney goes further: only the original, notarized document is acceptable.
- **Whole miles, no guessing** — The reading goes in as a whole number, and the Division's own caution beside it is do not guess as this cannot be changed.
- **Print and sign in different places** — The assignment gives you a printed-name line and a signature line and the Division specifically asks you to look at which is which before writing.
- **A notary or a DMV counter, either one** — Every notarised Alaska vehicle form prints the same alternative - sign in front of Notary Public or DMV Representative - so a trip to the office saves the notary fee.

ASSIGNMENT OF VEHICLE TITLE BY OWNER

the block the Division names on its selling page — stacked in the order you meet it, not in the order it is printed

One instruction governs every box below it: "Federal law prohibits us from transferring the title if the assignment, including the odometer statement, has not been completed." Then, four words later, "Do not leave any blank spaces on the assignment." Alaska will not take a dash where a value belongs.

BEFORE ANY OF IT: THE CONJUNCTION ON THE FACE

Not a block on this side at all, but the word that decides how many signatures the ones below need. "If there is more than one owner joined by any other conjunction or if there is not a conjunction then all owners must sign to release their interest in the vehicle." Only OR lets one owner release it alone — 2 AAC 92.030(d) calls that the disjunctive.

mailed in title procedures · 2 AAC 92.030

4 PRINTED NAME OF OWNER

YOURS

The Division asks you to look before you write: complete the assignment "paying close attention to specific locations for printed name and signature of the owner". They are two different lines and the commonest Alaska rejection is a signature written on the printed-name one.

selling a vehicle in alaska

5 SIGNATURE OF OWNER

YOURS

One name on an OR title, every name on any other. "Only the owner or a legal representative of the owner as shown on the face of the title may sign" — and nobody may sign this document as buyer and as seller in the same transaction.

X

2 AAC 92.220(c)-(d)

6 NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON YOU ARE SELLING TO

YOURS

The statute's own word for them is the transferee: the owner "shall, at the time of delivery of the vehicle, endorse an assignment and warranty of title to the transferee in the space provided on the certificate of title". Write it off their licence — this is the name the new certificate is produced in.

AS 28.10.271(b)

7 ODOMETER CERTIFICATION

YOURS

CURRENT ODOMETER READING · IN EXCESS OF ITS MECHANICAL LIMITS · NOT THE ACTUAL MILEAGE

The regulation puts it here rather than on a separate sheet: an owner transferring ownership "shall complete the assignment and the odometer disclosure statement on the title and deliver the title to the buyer". The two exception boxes carry the wording Form V6 prints, and both stay empty unless one of them is true. Alaska exempts a vehicle only at twenty years old, over 12,000 pounds unladen, not self-propelled, or never titled before.

2 AAC 92.220(a), (e) · Form V6

8 DATE

YOURS

The date of the transfer. It is also the date your ten-day notice runs from, and the date that notice has to repeat — AS 28.10.271(c) lists "date of transfer or assignment" among the four things it must carry.

AS 28.10.271(c)

NOTHING CROSSED OUT, ANYWHERE

2 AAC 92.230 lets the Division refuse a certificate that is "defaced or damaged, or that contains erasures, strikeouts, or obliteration of any type". The certificate says the same along its own bottom edge: alteration, erasure or defacing voids this title.

2 AAC 92.230 · the certificate's footer

THE REASSIGNMENT PORTION — NOT YOURS

printed below the owner's assignment, and a private seller who writes in it has claimed to be a dealer

9 DEALER REASSIGNMENT

"Only dealers may reassign a title. All other persons or businesses must obtain title in their name before selling a vehicle." The Division says it a second way on its new-vehicle page: a private individual cannot use dealer reassignment until they hold title in their own name. And it stops treating a person as private at all once it decides they are buying and selling more than five vehicles in a 12 month period.

mailed in title procedures · 2 AAC 92.020(c)

THE STRIP ALONG THE BOTTOM EDGE

the only part of an Alaska title that stays with the seller — tear it off before the certificate leaves your hand

3 NOTICE OF VEHICLE SALE FOR TRANSFER

YOURS

NAME AND ADDRESS OF OWNER · NAME AND ADDRESS OF TRANSFeree · DATE OF TRANSFER · DESCRIPTION AND LICENSE NUMBER OF VEHICLE

The Division's instruction: "Complete the Notice of Vehicle Sale for Transfer attached to the bottom of the original title. Send or deliver this to DMV as soon as possible." The four sub-labels above are the four items AS 28.10.271(c) requires the notice to carry, and the ten days it gives you are counted from the transfer. If the strip has already gone with the title, the same notice is filed free on the Division's online Report the Sale or Transfer of a Vehicle service.

selling a vehicle in alaska · AS 28.10.271(c)

 You write it, in pen Not yours to fill Numbered to match the walkthrough on this page

Block names and quoted sentences transcribed 23 August 2026 from the Alaska DMV's *Selling a Vehicle in Alaska* and *Mailed in Title Procedures* pages, from 2 AAC 92.030, 92.220 and 92.230, from AS 28.10.271, and from Form V6 (Rev 08/2025) · the Division publishes no image of the reverse of an Alaska certificate and no description of its layout, so the blocks are stacked here in the order a seller meets them and none of the sheet's geometry, colour, security print or proportion is reproduced · the face of the certificate, higher up this page, is the Division's own photograph and is not a drawing



STATE OF ALASKA
CERTIFICATE OF VEHICLE OR BOAT TITLE

DIVISION OF MOTOR VEHICLES

TITLE NO. 6172614

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER FAKSVGVIN39393939

YEAR 2020 **MAKE** CHEV **MODEL** SVG **BODY** 4D **ODOMETER** 100000 **DATE ISSUED** 05/21/2025

REMARKS/LEGENDS
*** SALVAGE TITLE ** DUPLICATE ***
INCOMPLETE VEHICLE NOT FOR ROADWAY USE, MUST OBTAIN RECONSTRUCTED TITLE PRIOR TO REGISTRATION

NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF REGISTERED OWNER
FAKE CHEV OWNER
10000 PENNSYLVANIA AVE
ANCHORAGE AK 99501

RESIDENCE ADDRESS
10000 PENNSYLVANIA AVE
ANCHORAGE AK 99501

VEHICLE

The face, as the Division publishes it on its Salvage Vehicle Titles page. Title number, barcode, vehicle identification number, year, make, model, body, odometer and date issued across the top; the REMARKS/LEGENDS band under them; the registered owner's mailing address on the left and the residence address on the right.



NAME AND ADDRESS OF LIENHOLDER
FAKE BANK USA
123 MAIN ST
ANCHORAGE AK 99504

RELEASE BY LIENHOLDER

Fake Bank USA

LIENHOLDER NAME
John Smith Agent

DATE 01/25/2025

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED AGENT (signed in ink)
1000005 501 6506 02 04 2019 0951

URE, OR DEFACING VOIDS THIS TITLE

The lienholder half of the same face, published separately on the Division's Lienholder Information page: NAME AND ADDRESS OF LIENHOLDER above, then RELEASE BY LIENHOLDER over LIENHOLDER NAME and SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED AGENT (signed in ink) and DATE — and along the bottom edge of the certificate, the rule that ends "...URE, OR DEFACING VOIDS THIS TITLE".

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