



Utah State Tax Commission, Division of Motor Vehicles

Notice of Salvage Vehicle or Branded Title

TC-814

Rev. 5/20

dmv.utah.gov

Clear form

Vehicle Information

Year	2019	Make	SUBARU	Model	FORESTER PREMIUM	Body style	Sport utility
Color	Ice silver metallic			Vehicle identification number	JF2SKAJC2KH512074		

Note: The following disclosure statement must be given by the seller to the buyer every time this vehicle is knowingly resold with a salvage certificate or total loss history.

Disclosure Statement

Salvage or total loss vehicle – not for resale without disclosure.

Warning: This vehicle has a salvage or total loss history which may materially affect the value, safety, and/or condition of the vehicle. Because of its condition the manufacturer's warranty or service contract on this vehicle may be affected. This vehicle may not be safe for operation unless properly repaired. Some states may require an inspection before this vehicle is registered. The state of Utah may require this vehicle to be permanently branded as a rebuilt salvage vehicle. Other states may also permanently brand the certificate of title. You may ask the seller of the vehicle to see a copy of the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System (NMVTIS) vehicle history report. You may also independently obtain the report by checking NMVTIS online at vehiclehistory.gov.

Signature of purchaser	Date
Signature of lienholder	Date

If the seller is a dealer, this notice must be prominently displayed in the lower passenger-side corner of the windshield when the vehicle is displayed or offered for sale (see Utah Code §§41-1a-1004 & 1005.3 and Utah Administrative Rule R873-22M-25).

Copies are to be provided to the purchaser, seller and lienholder.

Definitions

"Branded title" means a title certificate that is labeled:

- (a) rebuilt and restored to operation;
 - (b) flooded and restored to operation; or
 - (c) not restored to operation.
- (UC §41-1a-102(10))

"Salvage vehicle" means any vehicle:

- (a) damaged by collision, flood, or other occurrence to the extent that the cost of repairing the vehicle for safe operation exceeds its fair market value; or
 - (b) that has been declared a salvage vehicle by an insurer or other state or jurisdiction, but is not precluded from further registration and titling.
- (UC §41-1a-1001(8))

How to fill out TC-814 — Notice of Salvage Vehicle or Branded Title

sellmycarhub.com

</forms/utah/tc814-notice-of-salvage-vehicle-or-branded-title/>

Utah · written against TC-814 (Rev 5/20), issued under Utah Code 41-1a-1004 and 41-1a-1005.3

A single-sided disclosure that has to travel with a damaged car every time it changes hands. Its own note is the clearest statement of that: the following disclosure statement must be given by the seller to the buyer every time this vehicle is knowingly resold with a salvage certificate or total loss history. Private sellers are inside it as much as dealers - what a private seller does not have to do is tape it to the windscreen while the car is on the drive.

This sheet is not the form. Download the blank TC-814 from the Utah State Tax Commission, Motor Vehicle Division at <https://files.tax.utah.gov/tax/forms/current/tc-814.pdf> — always take the current revision from the agency rather than a copy. Print this and keep it beside you while you complete theirs.

Every line, in the order you meet it

1	YOU	Vehicle Information	Year, make, model, body style, colour and the identification number. Watch out: Copy the identification number from the certificate rather than the dashboard, because this disclosure will be read against the title's brand line.
2	YOU	Read the disclosure aloud before you hand it over	The printed paragraph about value, safety, condition and warranty. Watch out: The obligation is to disclose before the sale. Producing the sheet as the buyer drives away is not disclosure, and the buyer's signature is dated.
3	BUYER	Signature of purchaser	The buyer signs and dates the notice. Watch out: This signature is your evidence, not theirs. Keep the copy - the form says copies go to purchaser, seller and lienholder.
4	LENDER	Signature of lienholder	The buyer's lender signs where one is taking security over the vehicle. Watch out: Leave it blank on a cash sale rather than signing it yourself. A lender's line signed by a seller is a false statement on a disclosure form.
5	READ ONLY	The history report	Nothing to fill in - but the sheet tells the buyer they may ask you for the vehicle history report. Watch out: Have it ready. A rebuilt car sells faster with a printed history beside it than with an argument about whether the brand matters.

What gets this one rejected

- Handed over after the money has moved. The obligation is a disclosure before a sale, and a notice produced afterwards has not done the job the statute asks of it.
- Filled in for a vehicle with no salvage or total-loss history. The form is a warning, and a warning attached to a clean car is a claim about that car.
- Left unsigned by the purchaser. The buyer's signature is the record that the disclosure was actually made.
- The lienholder line ignored where the buyer is financing it. The lender is on the copy list for the same reason the buyer is.
- A missing identification number. The disclosure follows a specific vehicle for the rest of its life, and an unidentified one follows nothing.
- Used in the belief that it removes anything. Utah does not remove brands from titles - not after repair, not after a flood, not because another state branded it first.

☒ Amber is what you write ☐ Grey is a block somebody else completes The filled-in example is at the start of this sheet.

Read off TC-814 (Rev 5/20) and the Utah State Tax Commission, Motor Vehicle Division's own pages, current as of 2026-08-23. Plain-language help sellmycarhub.com with a form, not legal advice — where this and the agency differ, the agency governs.