

The last document in the bonded chain, and the only one you do not fill in. WYDOT publishes it under the heading bond form for surety company use, and that is exactly what it is: a two-party instrument in which you are the principal and an insurance company authorised to do surety business in Wyoming is the surety, both bound to the State of Wyoming for the use and benefit of any person who suffers loss or damage because a certificate of title was issued on your affidavit rather than on a real title. It is one page of bond and one page of the department's own instructions, and those instructions are worth reading before you telephone a broker, because most of them are about how the paperwork gets rejected.

This sheet is not the form. Download the blank Bond for Certificate of Title from the Wyoming Department of Transportation, Motor Vehicle Services at <https://www.dot.state.wy.us/files/live/sites/wydot/files/shared/Motor%20Vehicle%20Services/Title%20Bond.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	Confirm you need one at all	Compare your documented value against the printed threshold. Below \$2500 the department does not require a bond. Watch out: The value that counts is the one you evidenced on the affidavit, not what the vehicle might fetch once it is running. Bring the same documentation to the broker.
2	YOU	Find a surety authorised in Wyoming	A corporation organised under the laws of some state and authorised to do surety business in the State of Wyoming. The form asks for both facts on its face. Watch out: Ask the broker whether they will issue on this specific form. A surety that only writes on its own paper is the fastest way to the inappropriate bond form the instructions warn about.
3	YOU	The principal's blanks	Your legal name exactly as it appears on the affidavit, your address, then the surety's name and its state of organisation. Watch out: Exactly as it appears is the instruction's own phrase. A middle initial on one document and not the other is enough to send the file back.
4	YOU	The penal sum and the vehicle	Twice the affidavit value in words and in figures, then year, make, model, trim, identification number and value, and the title and licence numbers with their issuing state where they exist. Watch out: Everything except signatures must be typed or printed, and correction fluid is banned outright. Print a fresh sheet rather than tidy one up.
5	YOU	Sign as principal, in front of a notary	Signature of owner, printed name and title, with a second line where two applicants claim ownership from the same affidavit. Watch out: The execution date and the notary's date must be the same day. If the notary cannot see you today, do not date the bond today.
6	OTHER	Let the surety execute its own half	The authorised signature, printed name and title, the corporate seal, and its own notarial acknowledgement - plus the attorney-in-fact certification where one is used. Watch out: Check the three dates the instructions care about before the envelope closes: the power of attorney, the acknowledgement of the surety's signature, and the execution of the bond.
7	YOU	File it with the affidavit	The bond form is submitted with the Affidavit of Vehicle Ownership at the county clerk's office where the title application is made. Watch out: Photocopy the executed bond before it goes. It is a one-time instrument and reissuing one because the original went astray means paying the premium twice.

What gets this one rejected

- Whiting out a mistake. The instruction is explicit: do not use Whiteout on the bonds, and where a change is needed, strike the mistake through and have the notary initial it.
- A bond dated a different day from the acknowledgement of your signature. The instructions say the executed-by-principal date must match the notary's, because that is what shows the notary actually witnessed the signature.
- Signing without a notary because the surety already sealed it. All signatures must be before a notary public - both columns, both blocks.
- An attorney-in-fact whose dates do not line up. Where the surety executes by an attorney-in-fact, the power of attorney, the acknowledgement of the surety's signature and the date of execution must all be the same date, and differing dates result in the bond being rejected.
- Using the wrong bond form entirely. The instructions warn that completing an inappropriate bond form may delay issuance of a title - a generic surety bond a broker keeps on file is not this document.

☒ Amber is what you write

☐ Grey is a block somebody else completes

The completed example follows overleaf.

WY TITLE NO. _____

STATE OF WYOMING

BOND NO. _____

BOND FOR CERTIFICATE OF TITLE

1 **KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:** That I/We, Verlene A. Tiegen
 _____ Legal Name(s)
1418 Cottonwood Loop, Sheridan, Wyoming 82801 as **PRINCIPAL**, and

 (Address or Box Number, City, State and Zip Code)
 2 Bighorn Basin Surety Company a corporation organized under the laws of the STATE OF Nebraska,
 and authorized to do surety business in the State of Wyoming, as surety, are held and firmly bound unto the STATE OF WYOMING, for the use
 3 and benefit of any person who shall suffer any loss or damage by reason of the issuance of a Certificate of Title to the herinafter described vehicle, in
 the penal sum of Eight Thousand Six Hundred and 00/100 DOLLARS (\$ 8,600), lawful money of the United States,
 for which payment will and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, and each of them, jointly
 and severally by these presents.

4 Year: 2000 Make: Ford Model: Explorer Trim: XLT VIN: 1FMEU63E6YUB40915 Value: \$ 4,300
 Presently bearing Title No. _____, License No. _____, issued by the State of _____

WHEREAS, the said Principal is requesting a duplicate title or has not been able to furnish a prior Certificate of Title nor evidence of the ownership of said vehicle sufficient to clearly establish his right and title thereto, nor clear evidence as to the existence of any lien or encumbrance thereon, and

WHEREAS, the Principal and Corporate Surety herein desire to comply with the provisions of W.S.31-2-105,

THEREFORE, if the Principal and Corporate Surety shall well and truly pay and indemnify and hold harmless any person who shall suffer any loss or damage by reason of issuance of the Certificate of Title to the aforesaid vehicle, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and effect.

PROVIDED, the aggregate liability of the Surety for all transactions occurring shall not exceed the amount of the bond, regardless of the number of claims or claimants.

Executed this 4th day of September, 2026,

Executed by **Principal:**

Executed by **Surety:**

5 Verlene A. Tiegen

 Signature of Owner
Verlene A. Tiegen

 Printed/Typed Name Title

 Signature of Additional Owner (if applicable)

 Print/Typed Name Title

6 _____

 Authorized Signature

 Printed/Typed Name Title

(CORPORATE SURETY SEAL)

For Principal/Owner Signature(s):

For Surety:

State of _____)
 County of _____)

State of _____)
 County of _____)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me by

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me by

This _____ day of _____, 20____.

This _____ day of _____, 20____.

Witness my hand and official seal.

Witness my hand and official seal.

 Notary Public
 My Commission Expires: _____

 Notary Public
 My Commission Expires: _____

(NOTARY SEAL)

(NOTARY SEAL)

(See Reverse Side for Instructions)

STATE OF WYOMING
CERTIFICATE OF TITLE SURETY BOND INSTRUCTIONS

1. A Bond for Certificate of Title is required for circumstances where the owner of a vehicle is requesting a Duplicate Certificate of Title or is not able to obtain a properly executed certificate of title upon transfer of ownership pursuant to 31-2-105. The Surety Bond is a one-time, non-refundable instrument that allows issuance of a new title. **A Bond for Certificate of Title is NOT required for vehicles that are valued at less than \$2500.**
2. The bond shall be submitted in a **dollar amount equal two times the value of the vehicle.**
3. The first blank is the legal name of the applicant as stated on the Affidavit of Vehicle Ownership . The second line needs to list the address of the applicant. The third blank is the name of the surety company, and the fourth blank is the state the surety company is organized in. **Except for signatures, all information on the bond must be typed or printed. Do not use Whiteout on the bonds. If a change needs to be made, strikethrough the mistake and have the notary initial the change.**
4. The fifth and sixth blanks indicate the dollar amount of the bond, which equals double the value of the vehicle as stated on the Affidavit of Vehicle Ownership, and supported by documentation thereof. The remaining blanks describe the vehicle, value of the vehicle, and current title and license number with issuing state.
5. The Executed by Principal date **must** match that of the notary's acknowledgement. This shows that the Principal's signature was actually witnessed by the notary.
6. The applicant claiming ownership of the vehicle must sign as the Principal. If there are two applicants claiming ownership from the same Affidavit of Vehicle Ownership, the second owner shall sign as additional owner. All signatures must be before a notary public. **Completion of an inappropriate bond form may delay issuance of a title.**
6. When the surety company executes the bond by an attorney-in-fact, the dates of (a) the Power of Attorney, (b) the acknowledgement of the surety's signature on the bond form, and (c) the date of the bond's execution must all be the same. **Differing dates will result in the bond being rejected.**
7. When the surety company executes the bond by an attorney-in-fact, the bond must be accompanied by a certification regarding the attorney-in-fact. Contact us should you be unsure of the contents of this document. The certification must be signed, dated and bear the company's seal. Signatures and seals may be affixed by facsimile, but the date must be original.
8. The surety company's bond number should appear at the top of form.