



Selling a commercial truck should be straightforward: agree on a price, transfer ownership, get paid, and hand over the keys. In practice, paperwork is one of the easiest ways for a truck sale to get delayed.

A missing title can stop a transaction before it starts. An unreleased lien can prevent ownership from transferring. A signature in the wrong place can force you to request a replacement title. And something as simple as forgetting a state-required seller notice can leave your name connected to a truck after it has left your property.



The good news is that most paperwork problems are preventable. If you are learning [how to sell your truck](#), getting the title, lien documents, and state-required forms in order early can help you avoid unnecessary delays.

This guide explains the documents truck sellers should prepare, how title transfers and lien payoffs normally work, what changes when a truck has a salvage or rebuilt title, and the state-specific rules worth checking before you complete a sale.

Documents You Need to Sell a Truck

Document	When You May Need It	Why It Matters
 Certificate of title	Almost every titled truck sale	 Transfers legal ownership
 Government-issued ID	Commonly requested	 Confirms seller identity
 Lien release	When a lien appears on the title/record	 Proves the lender no longer claims the truck
 Payoff statement	When the loan is still active	 Establishes the amount needed to satisfy the lien
 Bill of sale	Commonly requested / For your own records	 Records buyer, seller, price, VIN, and sale date
 Seller notice/release of liability	When state rules apply	 Helps separate the seller from post-sale liability
 Power of attorney/authorization	When someone signs for the owner or business	 Establishes authority to transfer ownership
 Salvage/rebuilt documents	For branded vehicles	 Proves title status and required inspections
 Duplicate/replacement title	When the original is lost or damaged	 Restores transferable proof of ownership



Missing or incorrect paperwork can delay your sale.
ByeTruck can help you get it right.

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Before You Sell: Check Your Truck Title First

The vehicle title is the starting point for almost every truck sale. When selling privately, it is also important to watch for [truck-selling scams](#), including buyers who ask you to leave the title incomplete or unsigned.

A certificate of title identifies the legal owner of the vehicle and normally shows important information such as:

- ✓ Vehicle Identification Number (VIN)
- ✓ Year, make, and sometimes model/body type
- ✓ Current titled owner or owners
- ✓ Existing lienholders
- ✓ Title brands, including salvage or rebuilt status
- ✓ Odometer information when applicable

Before listing your truck, pull out the title and compare it with the truck itself.

1 Make Sure the Name on the Title Is Correct

The person or business selling the truck generally needs to match the owner shown on the title.

If the truck is titled to a corporation, LLC, partnership, estate, or trust, additional documentation may be needed to establish that the person signing has authority to transfer it.

For a fleet vehicle titled to a business, prepare documents showing the signer is authorized to act for that business.

If two people or entities appear on the title, look carefully at how the names are joined. A title that says Owner A AND Owner B may require both signatures, while a title using OR may allow either owner to sign. States do not treat every ownership configuration identically.



2 Compare the VIN on the Truck With the VIN on the Title

Never rely only on a registration card, insurance document, maintenance invoice, or fleet spreadsheet.

Physically compare the VIN on the title with the VIN displayed on the truck.

A one-character mismatch can stop a transfer and may require a title correction before the vehicle can be sold.

3 Check the Title For Liens

Look for a bank, finance company, equipment lender, or other secured party.

If a lien is still recorded, do not assume that having paid off the loan means the title is automatically clear. Some states use electronic lien and title systems, while others may require a signed lien release or updated paper title.

For example, Indiana says an existing lien must be released before a vehicle is sold, and a lienholder can release its interest on the title through a lien-release letter, or electronically where applicable.

3

Sign the Title Carefully and Completely

Wait until the transaction is actually ready to close.

Titles contain specific areas for:

- Seller signature
- Buyer information
- Date of sale
- Purchase price
- Odometer reading
- Lien release
- Notarization

Signing in the wrong box, using white-out, changing a date, or writing the wrong purchaser can void the title.

Nebraska, for example, warns that alterations or a signature placed incorrectly can require the seller to obtain a duplicate title before the sale proceeds.

3

Know Whether an Odometer Disclosure Applies to Your Truck

Federal odometer rules are easy to misunderstand because passenger vehicles and heavy commercial trucks may be treated differently.

For most covered vehicles beginning with model year 2011, federal rules extended odometer disclosure requirements from 10 to 20 years.

However, federal regulations also provide an exemption for vehicles with a GVWR above 16,000 pounds, which is especially relevant to Class 8 trucks and many other heavy commercial vehicles.

That does not mean mileage never matters when selling a heavy truck. A state title, buyer, lender, dealer, auction, or sales document may still request mileage. The safest approach is to record the truck's actual displayed mileage accurately whenever the transaction paperwork calls for it.

How to Handle a Truck Loan or Lien Before the Sale

Having a loan on your truck does not automatically mean you cannot sell it. It does mean the lien payoff needs to be coordinated correctly.

A lien gives a lender a legal security interest in the vehicle. Until that interest is released, the buyer may not be able to obtain clear title.



Start By Requesting a Payoff Quote

Ask your lender for:

- Current payoff amount
- Payoff quote expiration date
- Acceptable payment method
- Payoff instructions
- Whether the title is paper or electronic
- How the lien will be released
- Who receives the title after payoff
- Expected documentation after the loan is satisfied

Do not use the remaining balance shown on an old statement as the final payoff figure. Interest, fees, or other charges may make the actual payoff different.

If the Truck Is Worth More Than the Loan

Suppose you agree to sell your truck for \$70,000 and the lender's payoff is \$24,000.

A properly coordinated transaction can direct \$24,000 to the lender, satisfy the lien, and pay the remaining amount to you.

The exact process depends on the lender and state title system.

If You Owe More Than the Truck Is Worth

If the sale price is \$40,000 but the payoff is \$47,000, the \$7,000 difference generally has to be resolved before the lender will release its interest.

That is why sellers should obtain a payoff amount before finalizing a deal.

Electronic Titles Can Change The Timeline

In electronic-lien states, you may never have received a paper title while the loan was active.

Kansas, for example, holds certain lien titles electronically and issues a paper title after the lien is satisfied. Oklahoma also uses electronic titles, with specific procedures for selling vehicles whose titles are electronic.

If you do not physically possess a title, contact the lender before the planned sale instead of assuming a paper document can be produced immediately.

What If the Truck Has a Salvage or Rebuilt Title?

A branded title does not necessarily prevent a truck from being sold, but the title status needs to be disclosed accurately.

Title brands can include terms such as:



AAMVA describes a title brand as a designation connected to an event affecting a vehicle's value or safety, and states do not all use the same terminology or standards.

NMVTIS, the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System, maintains title and brand history to help states and consumers identify salvage, junk, flood, and other significant title events.

Salvage vs. Rebuilt: the Basic Difference

A salvage certificate generally indicates that the vehicle experienced a qualifying major-loss event and has not yet completed whatever process the state requires for normal road use.

A rebuilt, revived salvage, or similarly branded title generally means a previously salvaged vehicle has been repaired and completed the applicable state inspection/title process.

California, for example, requires specific ownership documents, vehicle verification, and safety-related inspections before a revived salvage vehicle can be registered again.

Before Selling a Branded Truck:

- ✓ Identify the exact brand shown on the current title.
- ✓ Do not describe a salvage or rebuilt title as “clean.”
- ✓ Gather inspection or rebuilding documents you still have.
- ✓ Keep invoices for major replacement components when available.
- ✓ Disclose known flood, collision, fire, or major structural history.
- ✓ Confirm whether the state allows the vehicle to be retitled and operated.
- ✓ Never assume a brand disappears just because the vehicle moves to another state.

A rebuilt truck may still be valuable. The important thing is making sure its paperwork accurately reflects its history.



State-by-State Truck Title and DMV Requirements Snapshot

The rules for selling and transferring a truck vary from state to state. Use the snapshot below as a seller-focused starting point for common title, lien, notarization, and sale-reporting requirements, and always confirm the latest rules with your state DMV. Requirements may differ for apportioned commercial vehicles, trailers, business-owned trucks, bonded titles, estates, and out-of-state sales.

If you’re still planning your sale, you may also want to consider the [best time to sell your truck](#) before putting it on the market.

State	Seller Paperwork / Watch-Out
Alabama	Properly assign the title and resolve any recorded liens. Alabama does not require title assignments to be notarized. Supporting sale-document requirements can vary with the transaction.
Alaska	Complete and sign the title assignment and give the original title to the buyer. Notify Alaska DMV of the sale promptly. If the title is lost, the titled owner must obtain a duplicate before ownership can be transferred.
Arizona	Complete the title/eTitle transfer, remove the seller’s plate, and submit Arizona’s Sold Notice. The Sold Notice generally must be submitted within 10 days of the sale.
Arkansas	Properly complete the title assignment and applicable odometer/sale information. Obtain a lien release if a lien remains recorded. Transaction-specific supporting documents, including a bill of sale, may also be required.
California	Properly endorse the title and submit a Notice of Transfer and Release of Liability (NRL) within five calendar days of the sale or transfer. Filing the NRL does not itself complete the ownership transfer.
Colorado	Properly assign the title, complete applicable odometer information, and resolve liens. Check the relevant county motor-vehicle office for transaction-specific bill-of-sale or supporting-document requirements.



State	Seller Paperwork / Watch-Out
Connecticut	Complete and sign the title, give the buyer a bill of sale, remove the plates, and cancel the registration with the DMV. Keep copies of the title and bill of sale.
Delaware	Complete the title assignment and submit the Seller’s Report of Sale when required. Delaware does not require title-transfer signatures to be notarized. For an out-of-state buyer, the seller must remove and surrender/mail the plate.
Florida	Complete the title and required odometer information. Florida Form HSMV 82050 can serve as the Notice of Sale and/or Bill of Sale and includes an odometer-disclosure section.
Georgia	Properly complete the title assignment, including applicable odometer information, and clear liens. Form T-7 may document the transaction and mileage, but a titled vehicle generally still requires the Georgia title itself for ownership transfer.
Hawaii	Title and registration procedures are administered by the individual counties, so sellers should follow the county where the vehicle is registered. For example, Hawaii County requires its Notice of Transfer within 10 calendar days.
Idaho	Sign the title over to the purchaser and remove the seller’s plates. The seller must file a Release of Liability within five days of delivering the vehicle to help protect against post-sale responsibility.
Illinois	Complete and sign the Assignment of Title and submit the Seller’s Report of Sale, Form VSD 703, immediately. The seller’s plates should not remain with the sold vehicle.
Indiana	Complete the title transfer information and make sure all liens are released before the vehicle is sold. If a lien is recorded electronically, the lienholder must release it electronically. Indiana now permits both paper and electronic titles.
Iowa	Provide the properly assigned title and applicable bill of sale, odometer disclosure, and damage disclosure, and remove the seller’s plates. Be aware that some heavier trucks are exempt from Iowa’s damage-disclosure rules.
Kansas	Most title assignments, title applications, and bills of sale do not require notarization. However, Kansas lien releases and certain lienholder consents generally must be notarized.

State	Seller Paperwork / Watch-Out
Kentucky	For a Kentucky-to-Kentucky sale, the seller signs the back of the title in the presence of a notary. For an out-of-state sale, the seller must notify the county clerk and use the incomplete-transfer procedure if the transfer has not been completed within 15 days; the Kentucky plate must also be returned.
Louisiana	Complete the applicable Louisiana title-transfer documentation and satisfy OMV requirements for the transaction. Louisiana also provides a Notice of Vehicle Transfer process. Because notarization requirements depend on the particular transfer documents used, avoid stating that every sale requires a separate notarized bill of sale.
Maine	Provide the properly assigned title when the vehicle is subject to Maine title requirements. As of January 1, 2026, model-year 2001 and newer vehicles generally require titles; model-year 2000 and older vehicles are generally title-exempt.
Maryland	Have a valid title, resolve any lien, and complete the buyer, sale-price, date, mileage, and seller-signature information. Remove the plates before the buyer takes possession and return them to MVA; keep the plate-return receipt.
Massachusetts	Properly endorse the title, including the sale date, purchase price, buyer information, seller information, signatures, and odometer reading. If the title does not contain a space for the sale price, a separate bill of sale showing the price must be provided.
Michigan	Complete the seller portion of the original title, including accurate mileage and buyer information; provide a lien termination if applicable; and remove the seller’s plate before delivery. Michigan recommends keeping a copy of the completed title and sale record for at least 18 months.
Minnesota	Transfer ownership on the title when the vehicle is titled and complete the required seller information and disclosures. Any secured interest shown on the title must be properly released. For certain commercial vehicles, additional requirements may apply; for example, vehicles operated commercially over 10,000 lb may require a USDOT number in the registration process.
Mississippi	Properly assign the title to the buyer and ensure any lien is released. Mississippi’s electronic-lien system has been in effect since January 1, 2025; lienholders with an FEIN must electronically release a satisfied lien within 14 days.



State	Seller Paperwork / Watch-Out
Missouri	Properly assign the title, enter the sale date and applicable odometer reading, remove the seller’s plates, and provide a notarized lien release if applicable. Most covered private sales must be reported to DOR within 30 days using Form 5049, Notice of Sale, or Form 1957, Bill of Sale. Certain transactions, including sales to an out-of-state purchaser or a Missouri dealer, are exempt from the seller-reporting requirement.
Montana	Properly sign over the title, disclose mileage when required, resolve any lien, and remove the seller’s plates. Important update: as of October 2, 2025, Montana no longer requires notarization of individual or business signatures on vehicle titles. Older Montana titles containing a notary section may also be accepted without that section completed.
Nebraska	Complete the seller and purchaser sections and the required odometer certification. The seller must also provide either a bill of sale or Nebraska DOR Form 6. Never leave the buyer information blank after signing; the state treats that as an unlawful “open title.”
Nevada	Give the buyer a properly assigned title and ensure any loan or lien is satisfied before the sale. Nevada generally requires the seller to keep the license plates and cancel the registration; the seller can also submit a resale notification to document that ownership has ended. Keeping a bill of sale is advisable.
New Hampshire	Properly assign the title when a title is required. Ordinary New Hampshire title-transfer forms generally do not require notarization, but separate lien releases and bills of sale used as supporting title documents must be notarized.
New Jersey	Sign the seller section of the title and give the buyer a bill of sale showing the buyer’s name/address, sale date, odometer reading, and sale price. Remove the plates and either surrender them to MVC or transfer them to another vehicle owned by the seller.
New Mexico	Properly assign the title and ensure any recorded lien is released. A separate bill of sale is required when the assignment on the back of the title is incomplete; New Mexico uses MVD Form 10009 for that purpose.
New York	Sign the title over to the buyer, complete the applicable odometer and damage disclosures, and provide the required sale documentation, including a vehicle bill of sale. Remove the seller’s plates and windshield registration sticker; surrender the plates unless they are being transferred to a replacement vehicle.

State	Seller Paperwork / Watch-Out
North Carolina	A North Carolina title must be notarized when ownership is transferred. The assignment includes the buyer’s name/address, sale date, seller signature and printed name, applicable odometer reading, and damage disclosure. A lien release is also required when liens remain shown on the title.
North Dakota	Properly assign and deliver the title to the buyer within 30 days, release all liens shown on the title, and complete applicable odometer and damage disclosures. The buyer must submit the title for transfer within 30 days after receiving it.
Ohio	Complete the Assignment of Ownership on the back of the Ohio title, including applicable odometer information, and have the seller’s signature notarized. Give the properly assigned title to the buyer.
Oklahoma	Oklahoma generally issues titles electronically as of July 1, 2025. If the vehicle has an electronic title, the seller uses Form 718, Bill of Sale of an Electronic Title, in place of the title; the form must be notarized. Existing paper titles remain valid until a title transaction occurs.
Oregon	Sign and date the title or qualifying bill of sale, obtain a lien release if applicable, complete required odometer disclosure, and notify Oregon DMV within 10 days of the sale.
Pennsylvania	Complete the title and mileage information. The seller’s signature on a Pennsylvania title must be notarized or verified by an authorized PennDOT agent. After transfer, remove the seller’s plate and either return it to PennDOT or transfer it to another eligible vehicle.
Rhode Island	For a vehicle requiring a title, sign the title over to the buyer and record the applicable mileage. Provide the buyer with a bill of sale containing the vehicle information and purchase price. Rhode Island generally requires a title for model-year 2001 and newer vehicles, subject to limited exceptions.
South Carolina	Sign the title over to the buyer and enter the odometer reading, purchase date, and selling price. The seller must also submit Form 416, Notice of Vehicle Sold, to SCDMV. If an active plate is not being transferred to another vehicle, it must be surrendered.
South Dakota	Properly transfer the title, provide the required bill of sale, and complete applicable odometer information. Sellers should also complete the state’s Report of Sale through the online Vehicle Registration & Plates portal or use Seller–Report of Sale Form 1024.



State	Seller Paperwork / Watch-Out
Tennessee	Properly assign the certificate of title and complete applicable odometer disclosure. Resolve recorded liens before transfer. Tennessee permits transfer of an existing registration/plate to another eligible vehicle, so plate handling depends on whether the seller is transferring that registration.
Texas	Properly sign the title over to the buyer and provide the information needed for the buyer’s Texas title application. The seller should submit a Vehicle Transfer Notification to TxDMV so the state record shows the date the vehicle was sold; this can help protect the seller if the buyer delays transferring title.
Utah	Give the buyer the signed title and current registration certificate, plus an emissions certificate if applicable. Unless the plates are being sold with the vehicle under an allowed transaction, remove them. The seller should also report the vehicle as sold to Utah DMV online, by mail, or by phone.
Vermont	For a Vermont-registered vehicle model year 2009 or older, a title generally is not required; the registration certificate and a signed bill of sale can serve as ownership documents. Applicable odometer disclosure is required for model-year 2011 and newer vehicles with a registered weight of 16,000 lbs. or less.
Virginia	Complete the seller portion of the Virginia title with buyer information, sale date, and actual odometer reading, and provide proof of purchase price when required. Notify Virginia DMV of the sale; notification is required by law. Remove the seller’s plates unless they are being transferred under DMV rules. Eligible private Virginia-to-Virginia transactions may also use electronic titling.
Washington	Sign and date the title and give it to the buyer, remove the license plates, and file a Vehicle Report of Sale within five days of the sale. Washington’s current seller guidance treats the report as a legal obligation and notes that it can protect the former owner from later liabilities.
West Virginia	Properly reassign and sign the title and record the required mileage. A separate notarized bill of sale is especially relevant where the declared private-sale price is less than 50% of applicable book value; West Virginia’s official DMV bill-of-sale form itself requires notarization. Do not state that every ordinary title assignment necessarily requires separate notarization.
Wisconsin	Assign the title, clear liens, record applicable mileage, and complete Wisconsin’s seller notification process.
Wyoming	Follow Wyoming’s notarized title-assignment requirements and make sure all liens are released before transfer.



State	Seller Paperwork / Watch-Out
Wisconsin	Sign and complete the title, including buyer information, selling price, applicable odometer and brand disclosures, and provide any necessary lien release. For individual-to-individual sales, the seller must submit a seller notification within 30 days. Generally remove the seller’s plates, but note an important truck exception: plates stay with certain trucks registered at 10,000 lb or more and farm trucks registered at 16,000 lb or more.
Wyoming	Properly assign the Wyoming title and disclose liens. Wyoming law generally requires the owner’s title assignment to be executed before a notarial officer, so your original notarization warning is appropriate. Recorded liens should be released before a clean transfer is completed.

Paperwork Mistakes That Delay a Truck Sale

Paperwork problems are one of the most common reasons a truck sale gets delayed. A missing signature, incorrect VIN, unreleased lien, or incomplete title can hold up payment, pickup, or ownership transfer. Reviewing the documents ahead of time can help you catch these issues before they become a problem.

Signing the Title Before You Have a Buyer

Signing the title too early can make mistakes harder to fix. If buyer information, the sale date, or other details change, you may end up needing additional forms or even a replacement title.

Better: Wait until the buyer, sale price, and transaction details are confirmed before completing and signing the title.

Using White-Out or Scribbling Over an Error

A vehicle title is an official ownership document, so even a small correction can cause problems. White-out, crossed-out information, overwritten numbers, or other alterations may cause the DMV to reject the title.

Better: If you make a mistake, check your state's correction procedure before changing anything. Depending on the error, you may need an affidavit or replacement title.

Assuming “Paid Off” Means “Lien Removed”

Paying off a truck loan does not always automatically remove the lender from the title record. The lender may still need to issue a lien release or electronically notify the state that its interest has been satisfied.

Better: Before selling, confirm that the lien has officially been released, not simply that your loan balance is zero.

Forgetting a Co-Owner

If two people or businesses appear on the title, more than one signature may be required to transfer ownership. Requirements can also depend on whether the names are connected by “and,” “or,” or another designation.

Better: Review the ownership section before the sale and confirm exactly who must sign.



Getting the VIN Wrong

A single incorrect character in the Vehicle Identification Number can stop a title transfer. VIN errors often happen when information is copied from old paperwork instead of checked against the truck itself.

Better: Compare the VIN on the title with the VIN displayed on the truck, then verify it again on the bill of sale and other transaction documents.

Ignoring a Salvage or Rebuilt Brand

A truck with a salvage, rebuilt, reconstructed, or other branded title is not the same as a vehicle with a clean title. The brand can affect value, registration, financing, insurance, and the paperwork required by the buyer.

Better: Disclose the title status from the beginning and provide any available inspection, repair, or rebuilding documents.

Forgetting the Seller Notice

In many states, transferring the title is not the seller's final paperwork step. You may also need to file a notice of sale, sold notice, report of sale, or release of liability with the state.

For example, California requires its Notice of Transfer and Release of Liability within five days, Washington requires a Report of Sale within five days, and Oregon requires sellers to report the sale within 10 days.

Better: Check your state's seller-notification deadline and save proof that the notice was submitted.

Not Keeping Copies of the Paperwork

Once the truck leaves, you should still be able to prove when it was sold and who bought it. This can be important if questions later arise about registration, tolls, citations, taxes, or ownership.

Better: Keep copies of the completed title, bill of sale, lien release, and any seller notification or release-of-liability confirmation.

Truck Seller's Paper Work checklist

01

Ownership



- ✓ Original vehicle title
- ✓ VIN checked against the physical truck
- ✓ Seller name matches title
- ✓ Required co-owner signatures identified
- ✓ Business authorization documents if company-owned
- ✓ Business authorization documents if company-owned

02

Loans and Liens



- ✓ Current lender payoff quote
- ✓ Payoff instructions
- ✓ Lien release or confirmation of electronic release
- ✓ Clear instructions on who receives the title after payoff

03

Sale Documents



- ✓ Buyer name and address
- ✓ Sale price
- ✓ Date of sale
- ✓ Bill of sale when required or useful
- ✓ Odometer disclosure when applicable
- ✓ Salvage/rebuilt disclosure and supporting paperwork
- ✓ Copies of every signed document

04

After the Sale



- ✓ Remove or retain plates where your state requires it
- ✓ File seller notice/report of sale/release of liability
- ✓ Save confirmation or receipt
- ✓ Keep copies of title and bill of sale
- ✓ Update insurance only after following your state's plate/registration rules disclosure when applicable
- ✓ Remove company identifiers, toll devices, and personal records from the truck



Need a help with a title, Lien, or Savalage paperwork Issue?

ByeTruck can help you get it right.

Sell your truck fast at [ByeTruck.com](https://byetruck.com)

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ByeTruck Can Help Simplify the Sale

Paperwork can quickly become one of the most frustrating parts of selling a truck, especially when you are dealing with an active loan, a missing title, a salvage brand, or multiple fleet vehicles.

At ByeTruck, we help make the [truck-selling process](#) simple, fast, and hassle-free.

We buy trucks, vans, [commercial vehicles](#), and [fleet vehicles](#) nationwide, including damaged and non-running vehicles. We have purchased more than 5,000 trucks and fleet vehicles, and we coordinate pickup across the country.

Just as importantly, we help sellers work through many of the paperwork issues that can otherwise slow down a sale.

How We Help With Truck Paperwork

1. Title transfers

Once you accept our offer, we help coordinate the paperwork and title-transfer process so you know what is needed to complete the sale.

2. Active liens and loans

You may still be able to sell your truck if you owe money on it. We can work with you and your lienholder to determine the payoff amount and coordinate the steps needed to release the lien.

3. Missing or damaged titles

If you cannot find your title or the document has been damaged, tell us before assuming you cannot sell. We can review your situation and help you understand what replacement or supporting documentation may be needed in your state.

4. Salvage and rebuilt titles

You may still be able to sell your truck if you owe money on it. We can work with you and your lienholder to determine the payoff amount and coordinate the steps needed to release the lien.

5. Fleet sales

If you are selling several commercial vehicles, we can help simplify the process by coordinating the transaction and pickup instead of requiring you to manage separate private-party buyers for every unit.



Our Process Is Simple

Start by telling us about your truck, including its year, make, model, mileage, condition, and title status.

We will review the vehicle and provide an offer. If you accept, we will help coordinate the necessary paperwork, payment, and vehicle pickup.

Most importantly, you do not have to figure out every title or lien issue on your own before contacting us. If something about the paperwork is unusual, tell us what you have, and we can help determine the next step.

Ready to Sell Your Truck?

A lien, missing title, salvage brand, or out-of-state transaction does not necessarily mean your truck cannot be sold.

Send us your truck details and **get an offer from ByeTruck.** We will help you understand what paperwork is needed and work with you to keep the sale moving.



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Get the Paperwork **Right** **Before the Truck Leaves**

The best time to discover a title problem is before you have a buyer waiting for the truck.

Check the title early. Verify the VIN. Find out whether a lien is still recorded. Request replacement paperwork before closing day. Determine whether your state requires notarization or a seller notification. And keep copies of everything you sign.

A few minutes of preparation can prevent a lien payoff, missing signature, DMV rejection, or state-specific rule from turning a straightforward truck sale into a weeks-long problem.

When the paperwork is organized from the start, ownership can move cleanly from seller to buyer, and you can move on from the truck with confidence.

Important: This guide provides general information, not legal advice. DMV rules, forms, fees, deadlines, electronic-title procedures, and commercial-vehicle requirements can change. Always confirm the current requirements with the motor vehicle agency in the state that issued the title.

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