



Texas Department
of Motor Vehicles

Rebuilt Vehicle Statement

Instructions

This form is required when a vehicle is repaired, rebuilt, reconstructed, or assembled in order to obtain a Texas title. The completed form must be submitted to a county tax assessor-collector with the *Application for Texas Title and/or Registration* (Form 130-U), ownership evidence, and any other required documents. **Note: Page 2 must be completed if component parts were used to repair, rebuild, reconstruct, or assemble the vehicle. The owner and rebuilder may be the same; therefore, the same individual may sign both statements.**

Note: An Automotive Service Excellence (ASE) inspection performed by a Certified Master Technician is required for any newly assembled vehicle that has not previously been titled as a complete vehicle. This ASE inspection is completed on the Form VTR-64 (or Form VTR-852, if applicable).

Vehicle/Owner Information

Vehicle Identification Number	Year	Make	Body Style	Model
3GCPCREC8EG178403	2014	Chevrolet	PK	Silverado 1500
First Name (or Entity Name)	Middle Name	Last Name	Suffix (if any)	
Amado	R.	Quintanilla		

Details of Work Performed

Rebuilder	First Name (or Entity Name)	Middle Name	Last Name	Suffix (if any)
	Amado	R.	Quintanilla	
Work Performed	Address			
	714 W Hutchins Pl, San Antonio, TX 78221			
	The individual (rebuilder) who repaired, rebuilt, reconstructed, or assembled the vehicle must provide an explanation as to the work done to repair, rebuild, reconstruct, or assemble the motor vehicle and specify the location* of any component parts replaced:			
	Date Work Completed			
	10/03/2026			
Replaced flood-damaged wiring harness, ECM and both front seats (LF, RF).				
Replaced carpet, underlay and door sill trim throughout.				
Replaced starter motor and alternator; flushed and refilled all fluids.				
Interior dried and treated; no structural or frame repair required.				
* Right (R), Left (L), Front (F), Rear (R), Right Front (RF), Left Front (LF), Right Rear (RR), Left Rear (LR)				

Rebuilder Certification – State law makes falsifying information a third degree felony

I, the rebuilder listed above, certify I repaired, rebuilt, reconstructed, or assembled the vehicle described above, have documented all repairs and work performed, and purchased or came into possession of all the component parts listed on page 2 in a legal and lawful manner in accordance with the provisions of Transportation Code, Chapter 501.

Amado R. Quintanilla	Amado R. Quintanilla	10/03/2026
Signature of Rebuilder	Printed Name (Same as Signature)	Date

Owner Certification – State law makes falsifying information a third degree felony

I, the owner (as listed above), certify I am the legal and rightful owner of the vehicle described above; the vehicle has been repaired, rebuilt, reconstructed, or assembled; and the vehicle identification number (VIN) provided above is the same as the VIN affixed to the motor vehicle.

Amado R. Quintanilla	Amado R. Quintanilla	10/03/2026
Signature of Owner	Printed Name (Same as Signature)	Date

How to fill out VTR-61 — Rebuilt Vehicle Statement

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Texas · written against VTR-61 (Rev 01/25), issued under Texas Transportation Code 501.100

</forms/texas/vtr-61-rebuilt-vehicle-statement/>

The account of what was done to a wrecked or flooded car to make it roadworthy again. Texas requires it before a rebuilt vehicle can be titled, and it is what turns a salvage title into a rebuilt one. If you sold a total loss to somebody who intends to fix it, this is the form on the other end of that transaction.

This sheet is not the form. Download the blank VTR-61 from the Texas Department of Motor Vehicles at https://www.txdmv.gov/sites/default/files/form_files/VTR-61.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	OTHER	Vehicle and owner	VIN, year, make, body style, model and the owner's name. Watch out: The VIN is the original one. A rebuild does not get a new VIN unless the original is gone, which is a separate process.
2	OTHER	The rebuilder	Name and full address of whoever did the work. Watch out: If you did it yourself, you are the rebuilder. The form expects that and gives you both signature blocks.
3	OTHER	What was actually done	Four numbered lines explaining the repair, with the location of replaced components in the form's abbreviations. Watch out: Specific beats brief. This is the record a future buyer's inspector will read.
4	OTHER	Date work completed	The date the rebuild was finished. Watch out: It should sit after the salvage title date, not before it. A rebuild that predates the wreck is the sort of thing that gets noticed.
5	OTHER	Sign both blocks	Rebuilder and owner, each with a printed name matching the signature and a date. Watch out: Then check page 2. If any major component was replaced, it is not optional.

What gets this one rejected

- A vague description of the work. The rebuilder must explain what was done and specify the location of any component parts replaced, using the form's own abbreviations - R, L, F, RF, LF, RR, LR.
- Skipping page 2 when parts were used. The instruction is explicit: page 2 must be completed if component parts were used to repair, rebuild, reconstruct or assemble the vehicle.
- Filing it alone. It goes to a county tax assessor-collector with the Form 130-U, ownership evidence and whatever else that transaction needs.
- Missing the ASE inspection on an assembled vehicle. A newly assembled vehicle that has never been titled as a complete vehicle needs an Automotive Service Excellence inspection by a Certified Master Technician, on Form VTR-64 or VTR-852.

☒ 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 VTR-61 (Rev 01/25) and the Texas Department of Motor Vehicles's own pages, current as of 2026-08-23. Plain-language help with a form, not legal advice — where this and the agency differ, the agency governs.

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