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If you have ever bought or sold a car in your lifetime, chances are that you have filled out an odometer disclosure statement before. These statements are necessary in order to transfer ownership of a vehicle. An odometer disclosure statement is a signed document containing accurate mileage of a vehicle based on the odometers reading. In order to take possession of a new vehicle, the odometer disclosure statement must be filled out, though there are a few exceptions. In the rest of this article, I will go over when an odometer disclosure statement is always required, where you can acquire one, how to fill this statement out easily, and some frequently asked questions. So if you would like to learn a little more about odometer disclosure statements, lets get started. So first, its essential to understand when a disclosure statement is required and why this document is so important when buying or selling a new car. So is an odometer disclosure statement actually required by law? An odometer disclosure statement is required by law in all 50 states to transfer vehicle ownership. The only exceptions are concerning vehicles weighing over 16,000 lbs (7 MT) and those over ten years of age. Each state may have slightly different forms and requirements on its odometer disclosure statements. So its vital that you fill out the correct form for your state when preparing to purchase or sell a new vehicle. The reason odometer disclosures are required by law is that these disclosures help prevent odometer fraud. However, there are a few ways this kind of fraud can be committed, and these statements allow for better tracking of a vehicles odometer mileage. Here are the three main types of odometer fraud that you might run into: 1st-degree odometer fraud. A device is installed into the vehicle to read a different mileage than those actually driven.2nd-degree odometer fraud. The odometer has been reset or messed with in some way to reflect incorrect mileage.3rd-degree odometer fraud. A vehicle under ten years of age with a disconnected or malfunctioning odometer that is still regularly driven. Now some of these types of odometer fraud are more rare, but by completing an odometer disclosure statement each time the vehicle is sold, a better record of the vehicles mileage can be kept, thus alerting you and the authorities to possible cases of fraud. Plus, its essential to know how much wear and tear has been put on a vehicle before purchasing it. For example, how many miles are on a car can significantly reduce how much its worth and how long it will last without breaking down. Now that you understand the importance of obtaining and signing an odometer disclosure statement for every vehicle, its time to discuss where you can acquire this document. You can get an odometer disclosure statement online by googling your states name and odometer disclosure. In some states, you can also use a federal disclosure statement, but you should always double-check your states rules on odometer disclosures. You can also easily find your states odometer disclosure statement at eForms. This site has a beautiful list of all the states odometer disclosure statements and allows you to fill out those forms electronically. However, this site does require that you sign up for their service. If signing up for eForms isnt something you wish to do, you can simply google the term odometer disclosure statement along with your states name and print off the document. This method is free and easy so long as you have access to a printer. eForms also has a great short video explaining the odometer disclosure statement if you want to understand these forms better. Now its time to move on to how to fill out your disclosure statement. Again, this document is relatively straightforward and shouldnt take more than a few minutes to fill out, and as I previously stated, the form can be found online for your specific state. There is a general federal odometer disclosure statement that can be used in some cases, though you will want to double-check your states rules as each state also provides its own disclosure. The information you will need to provide for this form generally includes: The transferees name. This is where the sellers full name should be clearly printed.The transferees street address, city, state, and zip code. The seller should fill out this information for themselves.The year, make, and model of the vehicle. Again, the party selling the vehicle should provide these details.The vehicle/hull identification number (VIN/HIN) and body type. You can generally find this information on the inside of the vehicles door or on a sticker on the inside of the cars windshield.An accurate odometer reading from the vehicle. Whoever is selling the car will also have to verify that the number written down reflects the vehicles actual mileage. There is a section where the seller can check a box stating that there is a discrepancy with the odometer.A signature along with the date from the transferrer. This signature indicates that the seller has provided accurate information to the best of their knowledge.Transferees name. This would be the full name of the buyer.The transferees address, city, state, and zip code. This section should be filled neatly by the buyer.The transferees signature and the date. This signature signifies that the buyer has looked over the document and finds everything accurate. Now each document may be slightly different, but this is the basic information that will be required on any state odometer disclosure statement. Again, as I discussed earlier, there are some websites where you can fill these documents out electronically if that better suits your needs. When it comes to filling out any legal forms, its essential to always provide the most accurate information possible. Otherwise, you may have to pay a hefty fine or even face some jail time. So lets talk a little about how to acquire an accurate odometer reading for your odometer disclosure statement: Check your odometer for an accurate reading and write down the exact number on the odometer disclosure statement.If your odometer has ever been replaced, is broken, or you suspect it may not be accurate, you must report that on the disclosure statement. Its okay if your odometer is broken and you dont know what the vehicles actual mileage is. What matters is that you report that to the potential buyer and make sure to include that information in the odometer disclosure. If you dont report issues with the odometer on your vehicles disclosure statement, this will be considered fraud, and you may find yourself facing charges. If you have just purchased a new vehicle and wish to keep an extremely accurate log of your travels, I would consider purchasing a Vehicle Mileage Log. This log will help you track the mileage of your trip so that you will have an easier time recognizing any mileage discrepancies in the future. Next, I am going to answer a few of the most commonly asked questions about odometer disclosure statements. An odometers purpose is to provide the vehicle owner with an accurate account of how many miles the vehicle has traveled. By knowing how many miles have been put on a vehicle, you can better assess how long the car will last and how much maintenance will be needed. The federal penalty for providing a fraudulent odometer disclosure statement is a fine of at least \$1,500 or more since the accused may be liable for any damages that have occurred due to the falsified information as well as attorney fees. The best way to ensure that the odometer mileage is accurate on your disclosure statement is to purchase a vehicle history report through a trusted site like Carfax, Bumper, or Autocheck. These sites will provide you with detailed information about your vehicle so that you can better spot any mileage discrepancies. The simplest way to describe an odometer disclosure statement is a document containing the accurate mileage of the vehicle. This document is needed to transfer a vehicles title to a new owner, and any falsified information on this disclosure can lead to severe fines or even jail time. Just remember: Always provide accurate information.Let the buyer know if theres an issue with the odometer.Check your state for the correct odometer disclosure statement. When purchasing a new vehicle, its important that you always have this form in order to make sure you are being provided with accurate miles. You may also like: How to Buy a Car With Cash From a Private Seller Use an odometer disclosure statement to disclose the mileage of a vehicle. 20M+ Documents Created Since 2015 An odometer disclosure statementprovides an official report of the mileage of a vehicle at the time of sale.Because vehicles with higher mileage are usually worth less, some unscrupulous sellers may tamper with the odometer for a higher sale price. The disclosure statement aims to prevent odometer fraud. The details and requirements of odometer disclosure statement forms vary from state to state, so checking the state requirements before creating your own is essential. The federal law that governs disclosure requirements for transferred motor vehicles is 49 U.S. Code 32705. Table of Contents What Is an Odometer Disclosure Statement?An odometer disclosure statement is a document recording the current mileage on your vehicle. Your states Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) may provide a state-specific form, or you can use a generic template.Odometer disclosure statements often ask for detailed information in a particular format. Your DMV or local equivalent establishes the formatting for this document. These agencies aim for continuity for quick and uniform application of signatures, seals, and other internal information. Some counties have their own forms, as well. The seller should disclose the mileage and attach the appropriate form with the vehicle bill of sale and other documentation when registering as the vehicles new owner. Odometer Disclosure Statements by StateMany states and counties have different odometer disclosure statement forms. However, some states choose to use the federal form. Heres an overview of the requirements in each state. StateOdometer Reading Required?State LawForm AlabamaYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011, under 16,000 pounds, and self-propelled.Alabama Department of RevenueForm MVT 5-5 AlaskaYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011, with an unladen weight less than 12,000 pounds, and self-propelled.2 Alaska Admin. Code 92.220Form 839 ArizonaYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011, under 16,000 pounds, and self-propelled.Ariz. Rev. Stat. 28-2058Federal Form ArkansasYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011, under 16,000 pounds, and self-propelled.AR Code 4-90-206Included in the Bill of Sale CaliforniaYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011, under 16,000 pounds, and self-propelled.California DMV Chapter 5: Vehicle Industry Registration Procedures ManualForm REG 256 ColoradoYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011 and under 16,000 pounds.Federal LawFederal Form ConnecticutYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011 and under 16,000 pounds.Federal LawFederal Form DelawareYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011 and under 16,000 pounds.Del. Code tit. 21 6408Federal Form District of ColumbiaYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011, under 18,000 pounds, and self-propelled.D.C. Code 50-506Federal Form FloridaYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011, under 16,000 pounds, and self-propelled: exempt after 20 years.Fla. Stat. 319.225Form HSMV 82042 GeorgiaYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011, under 16,000 pounds, and self-propelled.Ga. Code 40-3-25Form GA-25 HawaiiYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011, under 16,000 pounds, and self-propelled.Hawaii Rev. Stat. 39.02.05-201Federal Form IllinoisYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011, under 16,000 pounds, and self-propelled; exempt for vehicles manufactured without odometer.625 ILCS 5/3-112.1Form VSD 333.4 IndianaYes, applies to passenger vehicles, pickup trucks, motorcycles, motor homes, and trucks newer than 2011, under 16,000 pounds, and self-propelled.Ind. Code 9-17-2-6Form 43230 IowaYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011 and under 16,000 pounds.Iowa Code 321.71Form 411077 KansasYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011 and under 16,000 pounds; trailers and all-terrain vehicles are exempt.Kan. Stat. 50-652Form TR-59 KentuckyYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011, under 16,000 pounds, and self-propelled.Ky. Rev. Stat. 190.300Form TC 95-5 LouisianaYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011, under 16,000 pounds, and self-propelled.La. Admin. Code tit. 55 III-398Form DPSMV 1606 MaineYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011, under 16,000 pounds, and self-propelled.Me. Stat. tit. 29-A 752-AForm MVT-32 MarylandYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011, under 16,000 pounds, and self-propelled.Md. Code Regs. 11.13.06.03Form VR-197 MassachusettsYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011, under 16,000 pounds, and self-propelled.Federal LawFederal Form MichiganYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011, under 16,000 pounds, and self-propelled.Mich. Comp. Laws 257.233aBDVR-108 MinnesotaYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011 and under 16,000 pounds.Minn. Stat. 325E.15Federal Form MississippiYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011, under 16,000 pounds, and self-propelled.Miss. Code 63-21-15Form 78-015 MissouriYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011, under 16,000 pounds, and self-propelled.Missouri Department of RevenueForm 1545 MontanaYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011 and under 16,000 pounds.Mont. Code 61-3-206Form MV90-A NebraskaYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011, under 16,000 pounds, and self-propelled.Neb. Rev. Stat. 60-192DMV Form NevadaYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011, under 16,000 pounds, and self-propelled.Nev. Admin. Code 13:21-5.8Form OS/SS UTA New MexicoYes, New Mexico Taxation & Revenue Department, Motor Vehicle DivisionForm MVD10187 New YorkYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011.NY Comp. Codes R. & Regs. Tit. 15 78.12-14Form MV-103 North CarolinaYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011, under 16,000 pounds, and self-propelled.NC Gen. Stat. 20-347Form MVR-180 North DakotaYes, applies to passenger vehicles, pickup trucks, motorcycles, motor homes, and trucks newer than 2011, under 16,000 pounds, and self-propelled.Federal LawFederal Form OhioYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011, under 16,000 pounds, and self-propelled.Ohio Rev. Code 4549.46Form BMV-3724 OklahomaYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011, under 16,000 pounds, and self-propelled.47 OK Stat 1107.2Form 729 OregonYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011 and under 16,000 pounds; trailers, campers, Class 1 ATVs or a snowmobiles are exempt.Oregon Department of TransportationFederal Form PennsylvaniaYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011, under 16,000 pounds, and self-propelled.75 Pa. C.S. 7134Federal Form Rhode IslandYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011, under 16,000 pounds, and self-propelled.Federal LawFederal Form South CarolinaYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011, under 16,000 pounds, and self-propelled; low speed vehicles without odometers are exempt.Federal LawFederal Form South DakotaYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011, under 16,000 pounds, and self-propelled.Federal LawForm DMV-611 TennesseeYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011, under 16,000 pounds, and self-propelled.Federal LawForm RV-F1317001 TexasYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011, under 16,000 pounds, and self-propelled.Tex. Transp. Code 501.072Federal Form UtahYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011, under 18,000 pounds, and self-propelled.Utah Code 41-1a-902Form TC-891 VermontYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011, under 18,000 pounds, and self-propelled.06-007 Code Vt. R. 06-031-007-XFederal Form VirginiaYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011, under 18,000 pounds, and self-propelled.Va. Code 46.2-1532Form VSA-5 WashingtonYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011.Wash. Admin. Code 308-56A-640Special Instructions West VirginiaYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011, under 18,000 pounds, and self-propelled.W. Va. Code 17A-3-12aForm VSA-5 WisconsinYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011 or exempt from mileage disclosure.Wis. Admin. Code Trans Trans 154.04Federal Form WyomingYes, if vehicle is newer than 2011 or exempt from mileage disclosure.Federal LawFederal Form Washington state prints its odometer disclosure statement forms on tamper-proof paper, which is unavailable online. Instead, you can pick one up at your local vehicle licensing office or call the Washington State Department of Licensing to mail it to your address.How to Fill Out an Odometer Disclosure StatementFollow these steps to fill out an odometer disclosure statement:Write the buyers and sellers information, including their names, addresses, phone numbers, and emails.Record the odometer reading and indicate if the figure is in miles or kilometers.Clarity if the mileage was in excess of its mechanical limits or if it isnt the actual mileage. You can also explain if the vehicle was exempt from disclosure in the prior state of title.Provide the vehicles information, including its model, make, body type, year, license plate number, color, VIN, license plate number, and price.When completing an odometer disclosure statement, you can fill out a separate form or, if your state allows, write it on the bill of sale or in the corresponding section of the vehicles title.Odometer Disclosure Statement SampleIf you live in a state that accepts the federal format, you can download an odometer disclosure statement template below in PDF or Word format: Frequently Asked Questions Its legal to repair, service, or replace your odometer if you ensure the new device displays the same mileage as the old one. An odometer can have an incorrect reading due to intentional and accidental causes. For example, adding larger tires than your vehicles manufacturer recommends can cause the odometer to show a reading with fewer miles because each rotation of a larger tire covers more distance.Other reasons for incorrect odometer readings include the following:Odometer fraudAccidental resetsMechanical failuresElectrical issues The owner should make a full disclosure if they dont know the vehicles true mileage. They can provide an estimate by referencing old service paperwork and inspection documents, but they must ascertain its not an exact figure. It depends on the country where the vehicle is advertised and sold. Countries that use the imperial system for measurement will likely have their vehicles odometers display the distance traveled in miles. Countries using the metric system will likely have odometers display the distance in kilometers. An Odometer Disclosure Statement is a legal mandatory form. You have to include the current odometer mileage reading on the state-approved Odometer Disclosure Statement form. This form is necessary when you transfer, sell or buy a motor vehicle model year 2011 or newer and below 16,000 pounds. Usually you can take the reading on the vehicles title or on a separate form, it depends on your states requirements. To see more details please read below.Below you will find all the details and specific legal requirements for each US state. For your convenience we manually verified and reviewed all the forms. So if youre in a hurry you can use now this Federal Odometer Disclosure Statement. This form is useful as an additional document or when your state doesnt provide a specific form.So this legal form provides an exact reading of the mileage currently displayed on the odometer (mileage counter) of the vehicle. You must take this reading at the moment of the vehicles transaction or ownership transfer. The Odometer Disclosure Statement serves also as a written proof of mileage for the vehicles seller and can be useful in future disputes with the buyer.What Odometer Disclosure Statement Form should I use?Below you will find all the details about the Odometer Disclosure Statement requirements for each state:Choose your state to find all the details about the Odometer Disclosure Statement:Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming and Washington DC.If you want to accurately take an odometer reading here you can learn how to read an Odometer.Please note that a fillable PDF form is NOT sent electronically to a DMV office when it is completed. You need to complete, print, sign and submit the correct form listed here to the appropriate DMV office in your state. To complete this form always use a pen with black or blue ink and not a pencil.Is an Odometer Disclosure Statement required by law?The quick answer is Yes! An odometer disclosure statement and/or reading is mandatory by state and federal law for all vehicles of model year 2011 or newer and below 16,000 pounds.According to the NHTSA (Department of Transportations National Highway Traffic Safety Administration), the fleet of vehicles in the US is now older than ever. Because of that NHTSA had to modify the odometer disclosure rules. In this way it addresses the increasing odometer fraud involving older vehicles. As a result, the model year 2011 or newer vehicles will only be exempt from the odometer rules after 20 years. So anyone transferring a vehicle Model Year 2011 or newer has to provide an odometer disclosure to the new owner (on the vehicles title and/or on a separate form). Please keep in mind that sellers of model year 2011 vehicles must continue to disclose odometer readings until 2031, for model year 2012 until 2032 and so on.Usually these type of vehicles dont require an odometer disclosure:A vehicle model year 2010 or olderA low-speed vehicle (LSVA) non-motorized vehicle (like a trailer-type vehicle)A moped or a scooterA vehicle with a registered gross weight or gross vehicle weight rating above 16,000 pounds. This includes vehicles that have been registered in another states above 16,000 pounds at any time in the past.Be very careful! When you fail to complete or provide a false statement regarding an odometer reading you may be fined and/or imprisoned!The federal generic Odometer Statement FormYou can also find below a generic federal Odometer Disclosure Statement Form. This form is a fillable PDF that you can complete on the phone, tablet or on the computer. As a recommendation, please complete this generic federal Odometer Disclosure Statement Form in addition to the state required form or title section, for your own records. Remember: each time you sell or buy a vehicle do not forget to complete an Odometer Disclosure Statement!To be sure you can use a generic federal Odometer Disclosure Statement Form in addition to the specific state required Odometer Disclosure Statement form.Here you can download a Generic Federal Odometer Disclosure Statement FormLegal requirementsThe U.S. Department of Transportations National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) amended the federal laws to provide better customer protection. This means that NHTSA keeps accurate records of odometer mileage for a longer period of time. This law is part of the odometer fraud prevention strategy. The duration of the exemption is now 20 years instead of 10 years as a result of this new federal rule.However, in the past, the requirement to declare the vehicles mileage upon sale or transfer did not apply to vehicles that were more than 10 years old. Starting January 1, 2021, you have to declare the vehicles mileage in an Odometer Disclosure Statement and/or on the back of the motor vehicles title for all vehicles model year 2011 or newer.As a result, as of January 1, 2021, all eligible vehicles of model year 2011 and newer are subject to odometer disclosure for 20 years. According to the old rule a model year 2011 vehicle would have become exempt from disclosure in 2021. Now according to the new rule in effect you need to disclose the odometer reading at the sale of a 2011 vehicle until 2031. So the model year 2012 vehicles will become exempt in 2032 and so on.In the years 1972 and 1976, the US Congress enacted the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act (Cost Savings Act). This law aimed to protect buyers of motor vehicles from odometer fraud. Following, in the year 1986, the Congress enacted the Truth in Mileage Act (TIMA), which added provisions to the odometer provisions of the Cost Savings Act.For how long odometer records are kept?According to the Federal Register vehicle dealers and distributors and auction companies must keep the records for a certain period. This period is for five years in a manner and method so they are accessible to NHTSA investigators and other law enforcement personnel.

Odometer statement. Odmeter disclosure form. What is an odometer disclosure statement. What does an odometer disclosure statement prove. Odometer disclosure statement. How to get odometer disclosure statement. Do i need an odometer disclosure statement. Ofometer disclosure statement.