

Odometer Disclosure

Why is an odometer disclosure required?

The Truth in Mileage Act (TIMA) is a federal law that requires the seller of a motor vehicle to provide an odometer disclosure to the buyer at the time of sale or transfer of ownership. The buyer must sign in acknowledgment of the mileage disclosure given.

At least one owner shown on the title must make their disclosure on the actual title. The buyer must sign acknowledging that disclosure on the same title. Other buyers must make disclosures on state issued secure forms, which are controlled and contain security features that meet federal requirements. Vehicles with “not readable” odometer readings are still subject to federal odometer requirements.

Under federal law, the Motor Vehicle Division is required to refuse the transfer of ownership unless the odometer disclosure is completed.

When is an odometer disclosure required?

An odometer disclosure is required on all passenger vehicles, pickup trucks, trucks with a Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) of less than 16,000 pounds, motor homes, and motorcycles that are less than ten years old.

ODOMETER DISCLOSURE

Year	Year Model
2011	2002 and newer
2012	2003 and newer
2013	2004 and newer
2014	2005 and newer
2015	2006 and newer
2016	2007 and newer

Exemptions from odometer disclosures

- Vehicles 10 years old or older.
- Vehicles with a manufacturer’s gross vehicle weight rating over 16,000 pounds.
- Snowmobiles.
- All-terrain vehicles.
- Vehicles that are not self-propelled.
- Title transfers when at least one of the registered owners is staying the same, except when the title submitted is from out of state.
- Duplicate title only.

What is required on an odometer disclosure?

The odometer reading at the time of transfer, the date of transfer, the year, make, model & vehicle identification number of the vehicle, the buyer’s name and address, the seller’s signature, the buyer’s signature and the current vehicle mileage at the time of sale or transfer of ownership. A certification as to whether the reading represents the actual mileage, mileage in excess of the odometer’s mechanical limits, or does not represent the actual mileage.

More than one owner on title

If there is more than one owner on the title, DMV requires an odometer disclosure from only one owner. A disclosure from that owner/seller may also include a release of interest for that party. DMV must still receive a release of interest from all owners.

What forms can be used for an odometer disclosure?

Titles, Manufacturer Certificates of Origin, and/or a Secure Odometer/Reassignment form SFN 18773 can be used. When using the Secure Odometer/Reassignment form you must include the date of the transfer, vehicle information (vehicle identification number, year, make, and model), the buyer and seller signatures and mileage at the time of transfer.

SECURE POWER OF ATTORNEY

A *Secure Power of Attorney* is used when an odometer disclosure is required, and

1. The Certificate of Title is physically held by a lien holder,
2. When a Certificate of Title has been lost and a duplicate is being obtained.

The owner of a vehicle discloses the odometer via a secure power of attorney to a buyer/transferee for the purpose of mileage disclosure. Upon receipt of the title, the secure power of attorney must be used to transfer the assignment onto the title. The buyer/transferee is authorized to transfer the odometer information to the title by the secure power of attorney.