

DPSMV 1606 — Odometer Disclosure Statement: a filled-in example. Amber is what you write; grey is a block somebody else completes. The line-by-line notes follow. [Back to the walkthrough](#)

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

OFFICE OF MOTOR VEHICLES

ODOMETER DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Federal and State law require that you state the mileage upon transfer of ownership. Failure to complete or providing a false statement may result in fine and/or imprisonment.

1 I, Roselle M. Boudreaux certify that the odometer now reads 118406 2
Seller (Print name) (no tenths)

miles and to the best of my knowledge that it reflects the actual mileage of the vehicle described below, unless one of the following statements is checked.

3 ☐ (1) I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge the odometer reading reflects the amount of **MILEAGE IN EXCESS OF ITS MECHANICAL LIMITS.**
☐ (2) I hereby certify that the odometer reading is **NOT THE ACTUAL MILEAGE. WARNING - ODOMETER DISCREPANCY.**

Make Nissan Model Frontier SV Body Type PK
 Year 2015

Vehicle Identification Number 1N6AD0EVXFN718435 4

SELLER'S Signature _____

5 Printed Name of Seller Roselle M. Boudreaux

Seller's Address 3427 Government St
(Street)

Baton Rouge Louisiana 70806
(City) (State) (ZIP Code)

BUYER'S Signature _____

6 Printed Name of Buyer Delmar J. Thibodeaux

Representative Name (of Company) _____

Buyer's Address 1109 Kaliste Saloom Rd
(Street)
Lafayette Louisiana 70508
(City) (State) (ZIP Code)

7 Date of Statement 08/14/2026

How to fill out DPSMV 1606 — Odometer Disclosure Statement

sellmycarhub.com

Louisiana · written against DPSMV 1606 (R10/94), issued under 49 CFR 580.17, federal odometer disclosure requirements </forms/louisiana/dpsmv-1606-odometer-disclosure-statement/>

The separate mileage statement, and the one form in this set most likely to be filled in when it should not be. Louisiana's rule is that a title with the federally mandated disclosure printed on it - a conforming title - is the primary document, and a separate odometer statement is not acceptable alongside one. This sheet exists for the other case: a non-conforming title with no odometer block on it, where the separate statement becomes the primary document and the file is short without it.

This sheet is not the form. Download the blank DPSMV 1606 from the Louisiana Office of Motor Vehicles at <https://public.powerdms.com/LADPSC/documents/353032?f=DPSMV-1606.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	I, [seller]	The name blank in the certification sentence, near the top of the sheet. Watch out: This is a certification, not a heading. The name that goes here is the name signing at the bottom, and it should read the same as the name on the face of the certificate.
2	YOU	the odometer now reads [] miles	The second blank in the same sentence, marked no tenths underneath. Watch out: Whole miles as displayed. Do not round, do not add the tenths, and do not adjust for a cluster that was replaced - if the reading is not the actual mileage, that is what statement (2) is for.
3	YOU	Statement (1) and Statement (2)	Two tick boxes under the certification: mileage in excess of its mechanical limits, and not the actual mileage. Watch out: Leave both empty if the reading is honest. Ticking (2) puts an odometer discrepancy on the record permanently, so it is not somewhere to hedge - but leaving it untouched on a vehicle you know has a replaced or rolled cluster is a false statement on a form that names the penalty at the top.
4	YOU	Vehicle Identification Number	A full-width rule under the Make, Model, Body Type and Year row. Watch out: This is the only line on the sheet that ties the reading to a specific vehicle. A statement with a wrong character in the VIN is a statement about somebody else's car.
5	YOU	Printed Name of Seller	The rule directly under the seller's signature line. Watch out: Print it as well as signing it. The department's requirement is a statement signed and printed by both parties, and a signature nobody can read is exactly what the printed line is there to solve.
6	BUYER	Printed Name of Buyer	The buyer's half, lower down: signature, printed name, and a Representative Name line for a company buyer. Watch out: The buyer has to sign this at the same time you do, in front of you. A statement taken away to be signed later is a statement neither of you watched the other make.
7	YOU	Date of Statement	The last rule on the sheet. Watch out: The date of the transfer, matching the date of sale everywhere else in the file. A statement dated a week after the money moved invites the question of what the reading was on the day.

What gets this one rejected

- Handed in beside a conforming Louisiana title. The department's instruction is explicit that a separate odometer statement is not acceptable with a conforming title, and the file comes back for it.
- A reading with tenths in it. The box says no tenths and means it.
- A reading that does not match the figure on the title or on the vehicle application. Two mileages in one envelope is a discrepancy that has to be resolved before anything else happens.
- Signed by only one of the two parties. The rule is that the statement must be signed and printed by both the transferor and the transferee, and no verbal statement will be accepted or written on the application in place of it.
- The same person signing as seller and buyer. That is barred except where the secure power of attorney rules specifically allow it, and those are for licensed dealers.
- Neither exception box ticked on a vehicle whose odometer has visibly rolled over, which is what statement (1) is for.

☒ 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 DPSMV 1606 (R10/94) and the Louisiana Office of Motor Vehicles's own pages, current as of 2026-08-23. Plain-language help with a form, sellmycarhub.com
not legal advice — where this and the agency differ, the agency governs.