

How to fill out CS-L(MVR)40 — Vehicle Bill of Sale

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Hawaii · written against CS-L(MVR)40 (04/2026), issued under City and County of Honolulu Department of Customer Services, /forms/hawaii/csl-mvr-40-bill-of-sale/ Division of Motor Vehicles, issued for use with a certificate of title transfer

Hawaii does not put the price on the certificate of title, so an ordinary sale can be completed without ever writing down what the car sold for. This one-page bill of sale is where that number lives, and it does two other jobs the certificate cannot. It carries a warranty of clear ownership in the seller's own words - the said seller hereby warrants that he is the lawful owner of said vehicle, that it is free from all liens and encumbrances - with a line to name a lien if there is one. And it carries a second, standalone odometer certification, which is what makes it the document the county names when a buyer needs a notarized bill of sale for a double transfer or for a certificate the recorded owner never released.

This sheet is not the form. Download the blank CS-L(MVR)40 from the City and County of Honolulu Division of Motor Vehicle, Licensing and Permits at <https://www4.honolulu.gov/docushare/dsweb/Get/Document-325994/hi-mvr40.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	The consideration, written out in words	The long blank before the word Dollars. Write the amount the way a cheque is written - the whole number, then the cents. Watch out: And other valuable consideration is already printed after it. You do not need to itemise a part-exchange or a set of tyres you threw in; the phrase covers them.
2	YOU	The same amount in figures	The bracketed box straight after. The two have to agree. Watch out: Do not round one and not the other. A bill of sale whose words say eight hundred fifty and whose figures say eight hundred is a document that argues with itself, and the words are the half that governs.
3	YOU	Name of the buyer	The undersigned seller sells, transfers and delivers unto this person. Use the buyer's full legal name, matching the name that will go into Section D on the back of the certificate. Watch out: If two people are buying jointly, write both names here. A bill of sale naming one of a joint pair does not evidence the other one's ownership.
4	YOU	License plate number and VIN	The two boxes on the first description line. Both come off the certificate of registration. Watch out: The VIN is the one that matters if the plate later changes. Check it against the plate on the dashboard as well as the paperwork.
5	YOU	Make and model year, and body type	The second description line. Make and model year share one box on this form; body type takes the county's own shorthand from the registration. Watch out: Model year is the year the vehicle was built as, not the year you bought it. On a car sold new in January the two are often different.
6	YOU	The lien exception	Two ruled lines inside the warranty sentence. If nobody holds a lien, write None across them rather than leaving them empty. Watch out: Empty lines invite a clerk to wonder. The county's own note - if no lienholder shown, transfer will be processed without recording lien - means blank works, but None is unambiguous.
7	YOU	The odometer reading	Whole miles, no tenths, as at the moment of handover. The certification above it is a federal one and the warning about fines and imprisonment is printed on the form. Watch out: Read the dashboard on the day you sign, not the day you advertised. A number two thousand miles stale is a false statement, however innocently it got there.
8	YOU	The two exception boxes	Box one is for a reading that reflects mileage in excess of the odometer's mechanical limits. Box two is for a reading that is not the actual mileage, and prints its own capitalised warning. Watch out: Leave both empty on an honest odometer. Ticking one because you are unsure records a discrepancy against the vehicle that follows it through every future sale.

What gets this one rejected

- A price in figures that does not match the price in words. The form asks for both because the words govern - and a mismatch is the first thing a clerk reads.
- Leaving the lien line blank when a lender is still on the certificate. The form is a warranty that the vehicle is free from all liens and encumbrances except the one you name, and signing that with an open loan is a statement you cannot support.
- Naming a lien you have already paid off. The county's note is that if no lienholder is shown, the transfer will be processed without recording a lien - so writing in a discharged lender re-creates a problem you had already solved.
- Tenths of a mile in the odometer box. The blank prints (no tenths) and the county wants whole miles.
- Ticking a mileage box to be cautious. Both boxes are declarations that the reading is untrue in a specific way; ticking one on a car whose odometer is honest is a false statement on a form that warns about fines and imprisonment.

☒ Amber is what you write ☐ Grey is a block somebody else completes The completed example follows overleaf.



CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMER SERVICES • DIVISION OF MOTOR VEHICLES
 P.O. Box 30330, Honolulu, HI 96820-0330



BILL OF SALE

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

1 That in consideration of Nine thousand eight hundred fifty and 00/100 Dollars (\$ 9,850.00) 2
 and other valuable consideration, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the undersigned (seller) does
 3 hereby sell, transfer and deliver unto Dean T. Kahananui (buyer),
 his right, title and interest in and to the following described vehicle:
 4 License Plate Number KHM 274 Vehicle Identification Number 2HGRM4H57EH715204
 5 Make and Model Year Honda CR-V EX 2014 Body Type 4DSD

The said seller hereby warrants that he is the lawful owner of said vehicle; that it is free from all liens and encumbrances except *lien in favor of None

**If no lienholder shown, transfer will be processed without recording lien.*

Federal and state laws require that you state the mileage in connection with the transfer of ownership. Failure to complete or providing a false statement may result in fines and/or imprisonment.

7 I certify that the odometer now reads 78,412 (no tenths) and to the best of my knowledge that it reflects the actual mileage unless one of the following statements is checked:

- 8 ☐ (1) The odometer reading reflects that amount of mileage in excess of its mechanical limits.
☐ (2) The odometer reading is **NOT** the actual mileage. **WARNING: ODOMETER DISCREPANCY.**

Signed this _____ day of _____, 20 _____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day
 of _____, 20 _____

Notary Public

Notary Signature

My commission expires: _____

(Stamp or Seal)

Signature of Seller

Printed Name of Seller

Signature of Seller

Printed Name of Seller

Address

City

State

Zip Code

NOTARY CERTIFICATION (Hawaii Administrative Rules §5-11-8)

Document Date: _____ No. Pages: _____

Document Description: _____

Notary Printed Name

Circuit

Notary Signature

Date