

**Wisconsin
Division of Motor Vehicles**

***Facts & Figures
2001***



A Reference Guide

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When must an accident be reported?

An accident must be reported when it results in:

- injury or death of a person
- \$1,000 or more total damage to property owned by any one person
- damages of \$200 or more to government property (except motor vehicles)

Who reports accidents to the State of Wisconsin?

Generally, law enforcement agencies investigate and file the written reports with the DMV. In those reportable accidents where an enforcement agency does not investigate and/or file a report, the people involved are required to file one. Report forms are available from the division, law enforcement agencies and DMV Service Centers located throughout the state or at www.dot.state.wi.us/dmv/accident.html

What does the Department do with information that is reported?

DMV creates an accident entry on the driver record of each driver shown on the accident report. DMV follows up on accident reports to ensure that liable drivers and owners are insured or make alternative arrangements to cover their accident liability. Accident entries remain on the driver record for 4 years from the date of the accident.

DMV enters and stores detailed information from the accident report form into a computerized system. The accident diagram, narrative and the names and addresses of uninjured occupants and witnesses are not stored on the computer.

Who uses accident data?

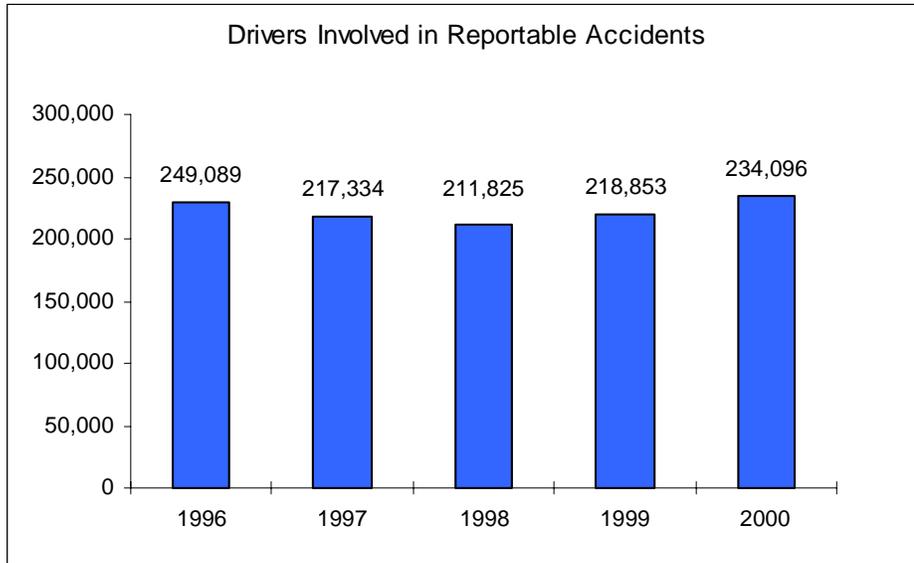
Primary users of accident data are:

- the Department of Transportation for analysis of highway safety
- the DMV for administration of the Safety Responsibility Law
- law enforcement agencies for selective enforcement
- Traffic Safety Commissions and traffic engineers for safety and elimination of hazards
- driver educators, legislators, insurance companies and other interested parties
- County Highway Safety Commissions to meet their duties under S. 83.013, Wis. Statutes
- Local units of government to target specific accident locations

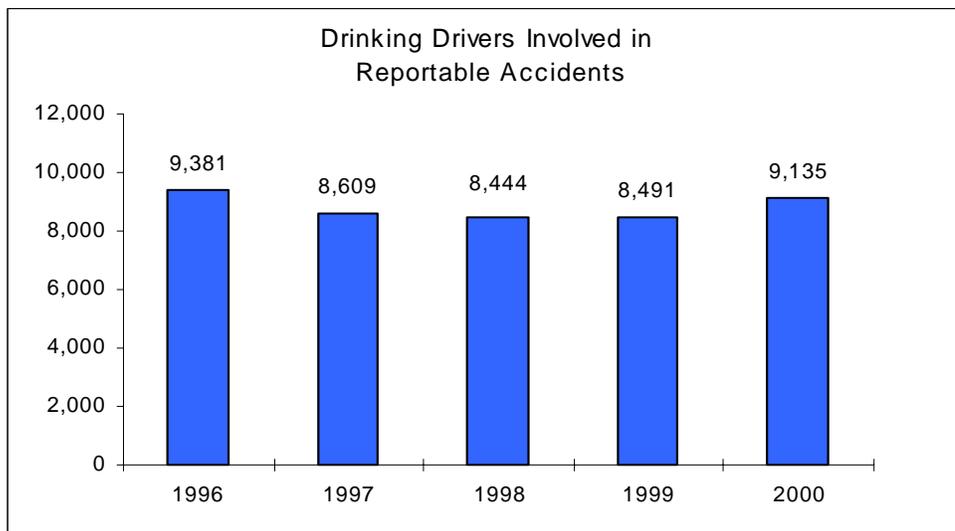
For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Traffic Accident Section
(608) 266-8753
traffic-accidents.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

2 Accident Reporting



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Traffic Accident Section



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Traffic Accident Section

What is a Safety Responsibility Administrative Hearing?

The law requires a person who receives a notice of a safety responsibility suspension the opportunity for a hearing on the proposed suspension action, s. 344.02, Stats. The person, called the petitioner, must request a hearing in writing prior to his/her suspension date.

How long has Wisconsin conducted SR Hearings?

In 1971, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Bell v. Burson* that States must allow a person an opportunity for a hearing prior to suspending, an uninsured motorist's operating or registration privileges.

What is the scope of an SR Hearing?

The scope of an SR Administrative Hearing is limited to whether or not a reasonable possibility of a judgment exists against an uninsured operator involved in an accident for the amount of bond claimed, or for a lesser amount, as a result of the accident.

Where are the SR Hearings conducted?

The hearings are conducted at several DMV Service Centers in Wisconsin. The hearing site closest to the parties involved is chosen whenever possible.

How are SR Hearings conducted?

The hearings are formal. Drivers and witnesses are placed under oath and testify on the record. They may be represented by attorneys, bring witnesses, sworn affidavits, pictures or other evidence. Administrative hearing procedures are governed by ch. 227, Stats. The hearing examiner is not bound by statutory rules of evidence. On average, between 800 and 1,000 hearings are conducted each year.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Traffic Accident Section
(608) 266-8753
traffic-accidents.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

4 Safety Responsibility Law

What is the Safety Responsibility Law?

The Safety Responsibility Law was enacted in 1945 to protect persons who suffer damages in accidents caused by uninsured motorists. The program provides an incentive for motorists to carry liability insurance or otherwise satisfy accident damages. The law imposes driver licensing and motor vehicle registration sanctions against uninsured motorists who do not pay for the damages they cause.

To whom does the law apply?

The law applies to all operators and owners of motor vehicles who are involved in reportable accidents in the State of Wisconsin.

How are the Safety Responsibility sanctions initiated?

The Safety Responsibility process is initiated by the receipt of an accident report in the Traffic Accident Section. If all motorists in the accident are insured, no action is taken. When the Traffic Accident Section determines that a motorist is uninsured, others involved in the accident are notified. They can invoke the sanctions of the law for damages or injuries.

What actions are taken against uninsured motorists?

If damages or injuries are substantiated, the Traffic Accident Section sends notices of suspension to the operator and registered owners of uninsured vehicles who appear to be at fault in the accident. The notice warns the uninsured motorist that the operator's driving privilege and all registrations of the owner will be suspended unless they do **one** of the following:

- file proof that liability insurance was in effect at the time of the accident
- deposit security in the amount necessary to cover possible judgments arising out of the accident
- submit evidence that the parties involved have settled the damage claims directly
- request a hearing if they feel a judgment in the amount claimed could not be rendered

How long is the suspension?

A Safety Responsibility suspension remains in effect until the uninsured motorist complies with one of the Safety Responsibility requirements. The motorist may reinstate suspended privileges if the DMV is not notified of a pending lawsuit within one year of suspension. Reinstatement requires the filing of proof of insurance for three years and payment of a \$50 fee for reinstatement of operating privileges and \$50 for reinstatement of registration privileges.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Traffic Accident Section
(608) 266-8753
traffic-accidents.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

2000 Safety Responsibility Program Results*

THE WISCONSIN SAFETY RESPONSIBILITY LAW requires all motorists involved in reportable accidents to submit evidence to the DMV of their financial ability to pay for damages they caused in the accident. An accident is reportable if there is injury or death, if there is \$200 or more damage to government property (except a government owned vehicle), or if there is \$1,000 or more damage to any one person’s property (including government owned vehicles). In 2000, there were 10,418 claims made against 13,182 uninsured drivers and/or owners exceeding \$39 million in damages.

2000 – Safety Responsibility (SR) Claims by Type of Claim and Amounts

Claim Type	Total Claims	Total Amount
Fatalities	77	\$1,876,015
Personal Injuries	1,643	\$7,106,708
Property Damage	685	\$1,876,314
Vehicle Damage	8,013	\$28,803,969
Total	10,418	\$39,663,006

A claim is verification of damages or injuries filed against an uninsured negligent driver and/or vehicle owner resulting from an accident. The claim amount includes estimated court costs.

2000 – Motorists Subject To SR Law

13,821	Notices of Suspension were sent to the drivers and owners of 10,088 vehicles in 2000. In many crashes, the drivers and owners were different persons.
4,623	(35%) Responded to the Notice of Suspension by settling the claims prior to revocation.
331	Posted the required security deposit.
<hr/>	
8,559	Drivers and owners failed to comply with the requirements given on the Notice of Suspension and their operating and registration privileges were suspended.
2,889	suspended motorists complied with the Safety Responsibility requirements after the Suspension Orders were entered.
4,422	Motorists accepted the one year suspension of privileges.
1,246	Drivers and owners were still withdrawn as of April 12, 2002.

Out of 229,505 vehicles involved in reportable crashes in 2000, only 2% were uninsured, failed to pay for the damages, and accepted a one-year suspension of privileges.

*2000 is the latest year that SR program results are available.

6 Accident Statistics

Total Accidents by Accident Severity with Licensed Drivers and Registered Vehicles 16-Year Summary

Year	Fatal Accidents	Injury Accidents	Property- Damage Accidents	Reportable Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Licensed Drivers	Registered Vehicles
1985	672	41,647	87,296	129,615	750	60,363	3,265,322	3,418,789
1986	661	41,547	84,754	126,962	757	60,557	3,288,517	3,613,124
1987	729	42,031	87,834	130,594	817	61,500	3,313,791	3,690,578
1988	710	40,769	92,791	134,270	813	58,925	3,329,557	3,764,880
1989	714	42,673	99,395	142,782	817	62,108	3,357,339	3,839,647
1990	672	42,395	99,889	142,956	763	62,529	3,394,203	3,907,343
1991	675	40,916	97,142	138,733	795	60,055	3,473,236	3,982,901
1992	579	40,792	96,451	137,822	645	60,142	3,481,421	4,018,786
1993	616	41,215	100,453	142,285	703	60,901	3,502,347	4,129,519
1994	616	43,783	103,947	148,346	706	66,417	3,554,003	4,172,462
1995	656	43,846	104,362	148,864	739	66,233	3,601,619	4,268,619
1996	656	43,773	92,269	136,698	759	66,048	3,723,685	4,241,260
1997	631	41,962	87,361	129,954	721	63,166	3,672,469	4,503,904
1998	628	41,594	83,609	125,831	709	62,236	3,709,957	4,449,217
1999	675	41,345	88,930	130,950	745	61,577	3,733,077	4,713,643
2000	718	43,145	95,647	139,510	801	63,890	3,667,497	4,798,056

* Latest data available

Accident Reporting Threshold Changes:

December 20, 1979	Property damage threshold increased from \$200 to \$400 combined damage. \$200 threshold for government owned property.
July 31, 1981	Property damage threshold \$500 to “any one person’s property.” \$200 threshold for government-owned property.
April 19, 1988	Property damage threshold \$500 to “any one person’s property.” Government-owned property changed to \$500 for government-owned vehicles, and \$200 for all other government-owned property.
January 1, 1996	Property damage threshold changed to \$1,000 to “any one person’s property.” Government-owned property changed to \$1,000 for government-owned vehicles, but remained at \$200 for all other government-owned property.

Note: The “reporting threshold” is the minimum set of criteria that must be met before an accident is considered to be reportable. The above represent changes to the reporting threshold over recent years.

What is a BID card?

A Buyer Identification (BID) card is a piece of identification which permits the holder to attend salvage auction pools. DMV licenses persons who wish to purchase damaged motor vehicles from motor vehicle salvage pools. The BID card holder must be an employee of a licensed dealer and may hold BID cards for more than one dealer at a time.

What are the requirements?

Buyer Identification card holders must be:

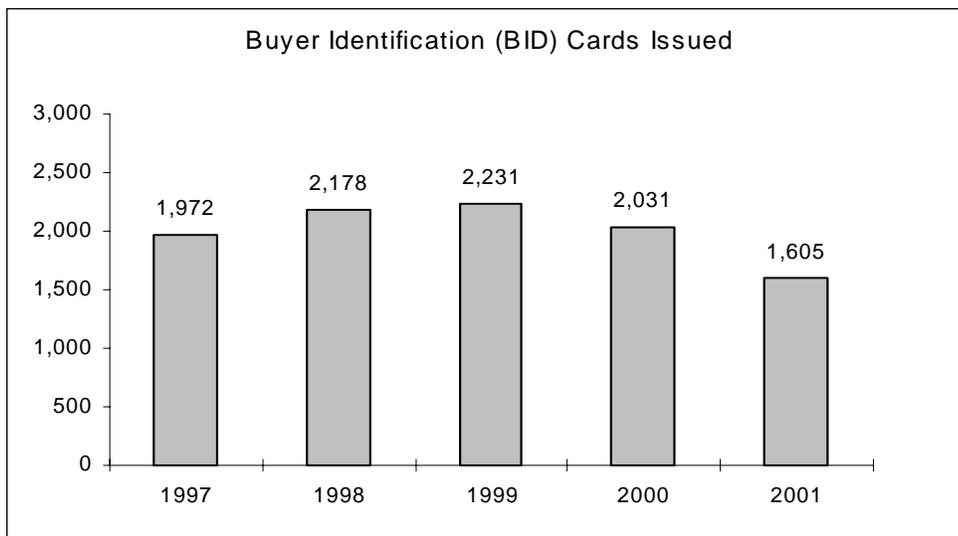
- a motor vehicle dealer, wholesaler, or salvage dealer licensed in Wisconsin or another jurisdiction;
- or an employee of a motor vehicle dealer, wholesaler or salvage dealer
- of good character

What does a BID card cost?

The annual fee is \$6. The fee for a replacement card or renewal is also \$6. Fees of Wisconsin dealers and their employees are collected for two years and licenses are issued for two years. Out-of-state BID card holders are issued a card good for the current calendar year.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
 Customer Service Unit
 (608) 266-1425
dealers.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



Source: Business Licensing Unit Work Statistics

8 Consumer Complaint Investigation

What complaints are investigated?

The DMV investigates citizen complaints against motor vehicle manufacturers, distributors, dealers, and salvage dealers for violations related to:

- advertising
- sales practices
- product quality or representation
- warranty service

How are complaints filed?

Citizens generally contact the Consumer Assistance Hot Line at (608) 266-1425. DMV consumer specialists advise citizens of pertinent regulations. When appropriate, they will mail a complaint form for completion, return and investigation.

Is there a fee for filing?

There is no fee for DMV complaint mediation activities.

How are complaints handled?

DMV categorizes the nature of the complaints and enters them into a shared computer file with the state Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. Field investigators or consumer specialists investigate and mediate complaints depending on whether an on-site inspection is necessary.

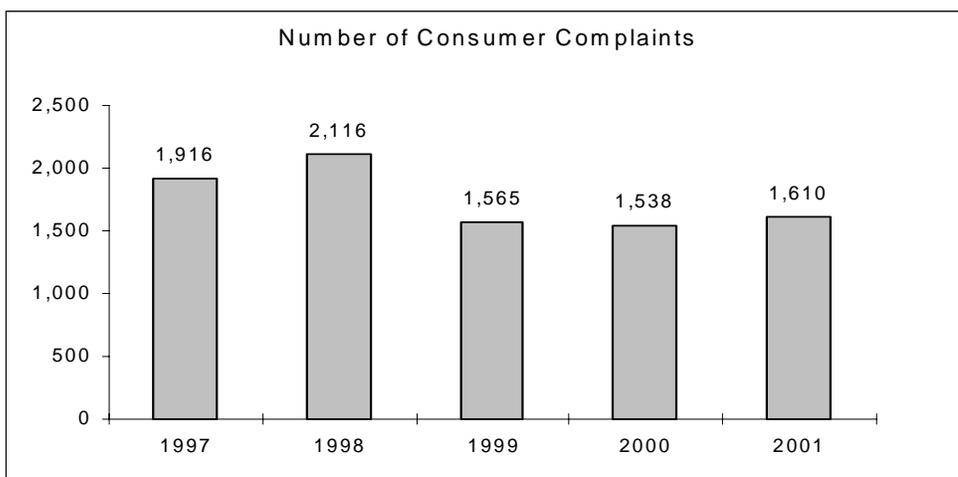
What are the results of investigations?

Complaint resolution is usually achieved through informal mediation. Wisconsin consumers receive over \$1,500,000 back annually in the form of cash adjustments, free or discounted repairs, buy-backs, and refunds. Investigations may also result in the following disciplinary actions:

- advisory letter
- formal warning letter
- court action
- civil forfeiture
- administrative special order
- dealer license denial, suspension or revocation

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Customer Service Unit
(608) 266-1425
dealers.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



Source: Consumer Assistance Unit Work Statistics

Why are dealers inspected?

Wisconsin statutes and DOT Administrative Code specify acceptable trade practices and business facility and record keeping requirements for motor vehicle, wholesale and salvage dealers. Inspections are necessary to ensure dealers comply with standards.

What does the inspection consist of?

Facilities and records are periodically inspected to ensure compliance with state regulations pertaining to maintenance of facilities, record keeping, inspection/disclosure-of-condition of vehicles offered for sale, and proper usage of required forms.

How often are dealers inspected?

An initial inspection is made when a first-time application for a wholesale or salvage dealer license is received and each time the dealer changes business location or there is a change of ownership.

First-time retail motor vehicle dealers complete application forms on their individual backgrounds and their business facilities. When their applications are approved, they receive an informational video and guide book on record-keeping and disclosure rules, how to complete a purchase contract and how to complete title/registration applications. A field investigator will inspect the dealership after the dealership has had some time to study the tape and guidebook.

What do inspections accomplish?

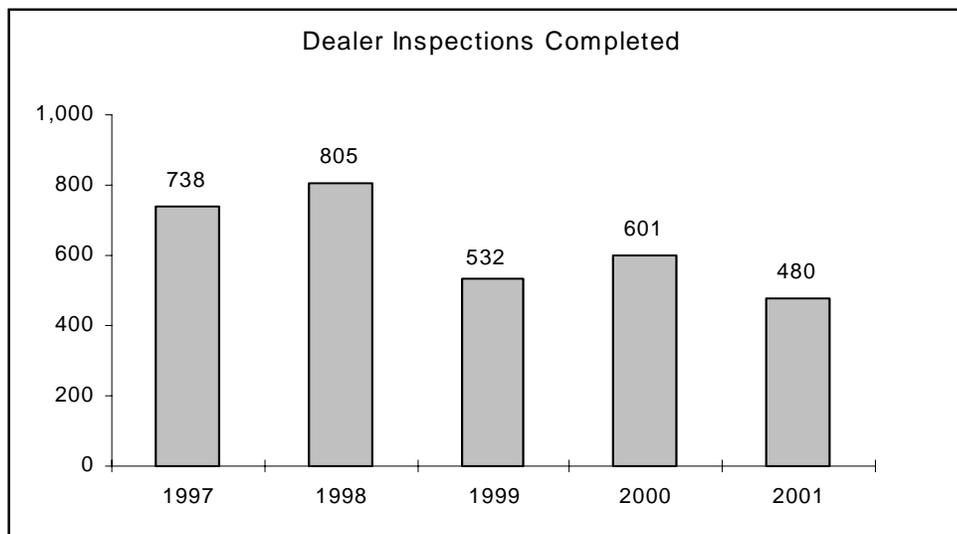
Licenses are granted, granted conditionally, or denied, based on inspection findings. Periodic inspections result in an "all OK" rating or required corrective action by the dealer within 15 days.

How much do they cost?

There is no fee for inspection.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
 Dealer Section
 (608) 266-1425
 Email: dealers.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



Source: Field Investigations Unit Work Statistics

10 Dealer License

Who needs a dealer license?

Wisconsin law states, "Motor vehicle dealer licenses are required of any person, firm or corporation who: for commission, money or other thing of value, sells, leases, exchanges, buys, offers or attempts to negotiate a sale, consumer lease or exchange of an interest in motor vehicles; or who is engaged wholly or in part in the business of selling or leasing motor vehicles, including motorcycles, whether or not such motor vehicles are owned by such person, firm or corporation."

Why are dealers licensed?

Dealers are licensed to ensure fair business competition and provide consumer protection.

If I sell my own car do I need a license?

Persons may sell up to five of their own vehicles per year, whether used for personal or business transportation, without obtaining a dealer's license.

What are the requirements and qualifications?

An applicant must be of good character, be financially solvent, and have a permanent business location meeting specified requirements. Proof of financial solvency is accomplished by filing a \$25,000 surety bond, or \$25,000 irrevocable letter of credit with the license application. Dealers of new motor vehicles must be franchised by the manufacturer (or authorized distributor) who must also be licensed.

What is the cost of a license?

The various dealer licenses and their two-year fees are:

Type	Fee
Motor Vehicle Dealer	\$40
Recreational Vehicle Dealer	\$100
Moped Dealer	\$40
Used Car Wholesaler	\$40
Manufacturer & Distributor	\$40

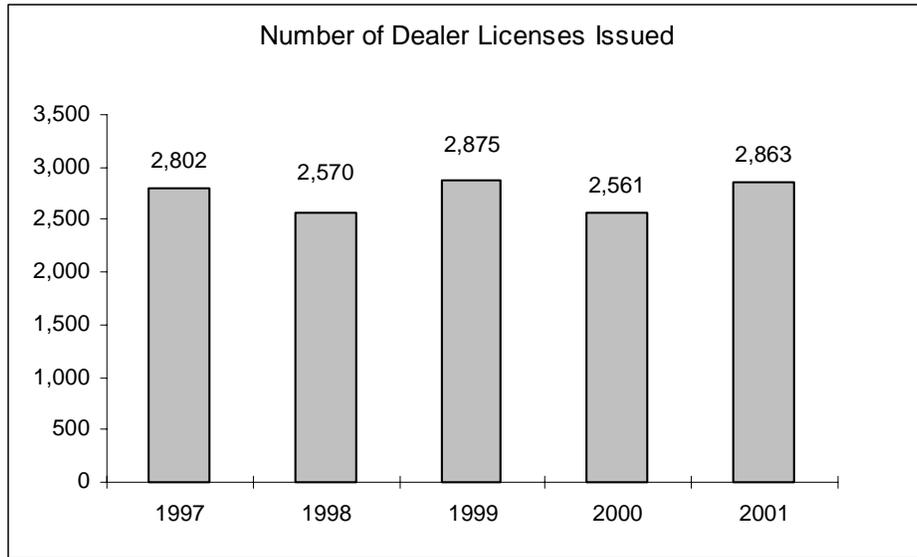
Dealer plate fees are \$150 for the first two plates plus \$10 each additional plate except as noted below:

Wholesaler Auction Dealer	\$100 (plates not issued)
Salvage Dealer	\$150 (plates not issued)

Fees are collected for two years and licenses and plates are issued for two years.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Customer Service Unit
(608) 266-1425
dealers.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



Source: Business Licensing Unit Work Statistics

12 Motor Vehicle Salesperson License

What salespeople are licensed?

Persons selling or approving the retail sales, or leasing or approving consumer leases of motor vehicles and recreational vehicles are required to be licensed by DMV. The salesperson must be employed by a dealer and may be licensed for only one dealer at a time, except in the case of multiple dealerships owned by the same dealer principal. DMV also licenses motor vehicle manufacturer and distributor representatives.

What are the licensing requirements?

Motor vehicle salespersons must be of good character and must pass a written exam at time of first application. A bond may be required if the applicant's character is questionable or past sales practices are unacceptable.

What does a license cost?

First-time applicants for a motor vehicle salesperson license must pay a \$5 examination fee in addition to the license fee. Salespersons who do not renew their license for five years must be retested. The annual license fee is \$4. A salesperson's license expires on the same date as the employer's dealer license.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Customer Service Unit
(608) 266-1425



Includes licenses issued to manufacturer and distributor representatives.

Source: Business Licensing Unit Work Statistics

What are citations?

Enforcement officers issue traffic citations (tickets) to drivers for violations of traffic laws. Most citations are written on the Wisconsin Uniform Traffic Citation (UTC) form. Each citation must be resolved by a court action.

What are convictions?

A traffic conviction results from a guilty plea or court finding of guilty when a person is cited for a traffic violation. When a court finds a driver guilty of a charge, the person usually pays a fine or forfeiture and is assessed demerit points on point assessable offenses.

What happens to citations and convictions?

The courts forward all citations to the DMV. The DMV is required to record convictions to establish a person's driving history. The DMV maintains this history of Wisconsin drivers to determine when license withdrawal is necessary. Some single convictions require that DMV withdraw a license. Other times a driver's accumulation of demerit points triggers an action.

How long does a conviction remain on the record?

In general, convictions remain on the driver record for five years from date of conviction. There are some situations, however, where entries remain on the record beyond five years. These include non-compliance with a driver safety plan, unsatisfied damage judgments, all commercial motor vehicle disqualifying convictions and alcohol related convictions.

Do convictions from other states affect a person's Wisconsin record?

Yes, when Wisconsin drivers are convicted in other states DMV enters the convictions on the Wisconsin driver record but without points being assessed. With a serious offense, such as operating while intoxicated, drivers may lose their operating privilege.

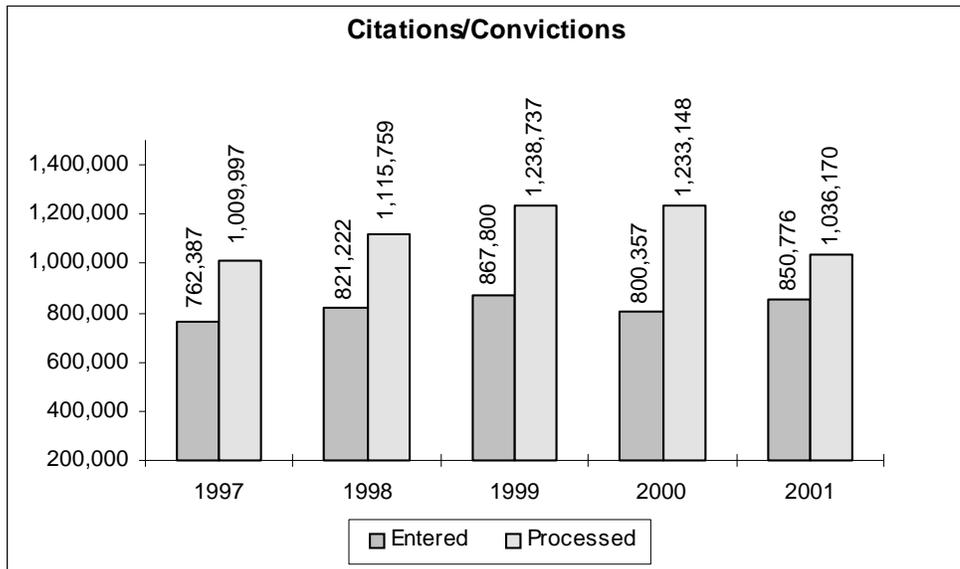
What happens to out-of-state drivers?

When a nonresident is convicted in Wisconsin, DMV notifies the driver's home state of the offense so that state can take appropriate action. A Wisconsin driver record is created for major offenses and license withdrawals are entered the same as for a Wisconsin driver.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Revocation and Suspension Section
(608) 266-2261
cnr.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

14 Citations and Convictions



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Report #P7011923-2 (convictions entered); Records and Licensing Information Section (convictions processed)

'Entered' means convictions were posted to the Driver Record.

'Processed' includes convictions posted to the Driver Record and those that do not post to the Driver Record. For example, tickets that are written to out-of-state drivers, to companies, that are dismissed, or not guilty, etc., still need to be sorted, filmed, and processed because of UTC accountability issues.

**Traffic Convictions Entered on Driver Record File
January–December 2001**

Rank	Charge	Quantity YTD	& of Total
1	SI	Speeding intermediate	175,389 20.62%
2	S	Speeding	91,514 10.76%
3	FFS	Failure to fasten seat belt	89,686 10.54%
4	OVS	Operating while suspended***	54,138 6.36%
5	FOS	Failure to obey traffic sign or signal	46,012 5.41%
6	UV	Unregistered vehicle	40,870 4.80%
7	SE	Speeding excess	34,645 4.07%
8	UAL	Underage alcohol (207)	34,582 4.06%
9	OWI	Operat. under influence intoxicant/controlled substance	33,164 3.90%
10	OWL	Operating w/o driver license	31,084 3.65%
11	OAR	Operating after revocation***	28,099 3.30%
12	ORS	Operating while registration suspended (209)	19,620 2.31%
13	FYR	Failure to yield right of way	16,302 1.92%
14	DS	Defective speedometer	15,412 1.81%
15	IP	Improper plates	12,363 1.45%
16	ID	Inattentive driving	10,264 1.21%
17	IL	No or improper lights	8,187 0.96%
18	OT	Obstructing traffic	8,159 0.96%
19	JA	Juvenile alcohol*	6,953 0.82%
20	FTC	Following too closely	6,596 0.78%
21	IT	Illegal turn	6,159 0.72%
22	IVO	Intoxicant in vehicle-operator	5,673 0.67%
23	IS	Imprudent speed	5,122 0.60%
24	TFC	Too fast for conditions	4,858 0.57%
25	CSR	Child safety restraint	4,327 0.51%
26	DLT	Deviating from lane of traffic	4,264 0.50%
27	PI	Passing illegally	3,872 0.46%
28	FRA	Failure to report accident	3,710 0.44%
29	VOR	Violation of restriction	3,355 0.39%
30	RD	Reckless Driving	2,938 0.35%
31	PAC	Prohibited alcohol concentration (212)	2,844 0.33%
32	DWS	Driving on wrong side of highway	2,429 0.29%
33	IM	Improper muffler	2,278 0.27%
34	D	Drug convictions	2,235 0.26%
35	FVC	Failure to keep vehicle under control	2,061 0.24%
36	BI	Backing illegally	1,984 0.23%
37	UAO	Underage alcohol operation*	1,938 0.23%
38	IVP	Intoxicant in vehicle-passenger	1,870 0.22%
39	T	Truancy	1,772 0.21%
40	IIV	Intoxicant in vehicle carrying underage person	1,663 0.20%
41	FSU	Failure to stop after accident - unattended vehicle	1,651 0.19%
42	MSC	Miscellaneous	1,522 0.18%
43	IE	Improper equipment	1,512 0.18%
44	CSI	Comm. speeding intermediate (15-19 over)	1,431 0.17%
45	DSP	Duty upon striking property	1,381 0.16%

**Traffic Convictions Entered on Driver Record File
January–December 2001**

Rank	Charge	Quantity	% of Total	
46	PUP	Permitting unauthorized person to operate	1,364	0.16%
47	FSB	Failure to stop for school bus	1,249	0.15%
48	FSA	Failure to stop after accident	984	0.12%
49	CD	Careless driving	908	0.11%
50	LNP	License not on person	813	0.10%
51	OV	Obstructed view or control	770	0.09%
52	IC	Implied consent	695	0.08%
53	FGS	Failure to give signal	654	0.08%
54	UID	Underage ID (208)	588	0.07%
55	AEO	Attempt to elude officer	581	0.07%
56	IB	Improper brakes	439	0.05%
57	OII	Operating while intoxicated causing injury	437	0.05%
58	DOW	Driving over walk	425	0.05%
59	CFC	Comm. following too closely	385	0.05%
60	POH	Parking on highway	377	0.04%
61	JCS	Juvenile controlled substance	368	0.04%
62	UA	Unnecessary acceleration	318	0.04%
63	FTT	Failure to transfer title	298	0.04%
64	R	Racing	265	0.03%
65	CDL	Comm. deviating from lane of traffic	264	0.03%
66	FDL	Failure to dim lights	259	0.03%
67	TPV	Transporting person or vehicle illegally	204	0.02%
68	CSE	Comm. speeding excess (20 or more over)	194	0.02%
69	OWD	Operating while disqualified	180	0.02%
70	GPV	GDL Passenger Violation (203)	179	0.02%
71	MDO	Miscellaneous driving offenses (204)	141	0.02%
72	UN	Unnecessary noise	133	0.02%
73	FA	Falsified application	129	0.02%
74	CUL	Comm. unlawful license	126	0.01%
75	CTF	Comm. too fast for conditions	106	0.01%
76	DAT	Driving against traffic	95	0.01%
77	IUL	Illegal use of operator's license	94	0.01%
78	FD	Found delinquent	90	0.01%
79	CPI	Comm. passing illegally	89	0.01%
80	GCV	GDL Curfew Violation (202)	88	0.01%
81	OML	Operating with multiple licenses	84	0.01%
82	FAR	Falsified accident report	71	0.01%
83	CIS	Comm. imprudent speed	58	0.01%
84	CWI	Comm. operating while intoxicated	49	0.01%
85	LOL	Loaning of license	43	0.01%
86	VOO	Violation of occupational license	35	0.00%
87	COO	Comm. 0.0 - not a drop	28	0.00%
88	CDS	Comm. duty upon striking property	24	0.00%
89	CFR	Comm. failure to report accident	23	0.00%

**Traffic Convictions Entered on Driver Record File
January–December 2001**

Rank	Charge	Quantity	% of Total	
90	GBH	Great bodily harm	23	0.00%
91	JID	Juvenile ID	22	0.00%
92	CRD	Comm. reckless driving	18	0.00%
93	CFH	Crossing fire hose	16	0.00%
94	VUF	Vehicle used in commission of felony	13	0.00%
95	CCD	Comm. careless driving	11	0.00%
96	LH	Littering highway	11	0.00%
97	NHI	Negligent homicide intoxicated	10	0.00%
98	CPB	Comm. possession of intoxicant beverage	8	0.00%
99	CFU	Comm. failure to stop after accident-unattended vehicle	7	0.00%
100	CA	Commercial alcohol	7	0.00%
101	FPS	Failure to pay support (205)	4	0.00%
102	HWI	Haz comm. operating while intoxicated	4	0.00%
103	IR	Illegal riding (passenger-0 points)	4	0.00%
104	HFR	Haz comm. failure to report accident	3	0.00%
105	ICU	Implied consent underage	3	0.00%
106	ADL	Altering driver license	2	0.00%
107	HCA	Haz comm. alcohol	2	0.00%
108	HDS	Haz comm. duty upon striking property	2	0.00%
109	HFS	Haz comm. failure to stop after accident	2	0.00%
110	IDT	Ignition/immobilization device tampering	2	0.00%
111	NH	Negligent homicide	2	0.00%
112	AV	Arterial violation	1	0.00%
113	BO	Boulevard ordinance	1	0.00%
114	CFS	Comm. failure to stop after accident-attended vehicle	1	0.00%
115	CIC	Comm. implied consent	1	0.00%
116	CVF	Comm. Vehicle used in Commission of Felony	1	0.00%
117	HIC	Haz comm. implied consent	1	0.00%
118	OSB	Operating w/o school bus license/endorsement	1	0.00%
119	UBH	Unnecessary blowing of horn	1	0.00%
TOTAL			850,776	

* Under the legal drinking age (under 21); violation under Chapter 48 & 125

** Under 21 years of age;not-a-drop, Statue 345.63(2m)

***Beginning with July 1998 report, OAR & OWS will be reported as separate totals.

What are driver record abstracts?

Driver record abstracts are computer-generated copies of DMV's driver records. Most driver record entries are retained for the preceding five years; however, certain convictions can result in a driver record being retained indefinitely. Driver abstracts contain the following standard information:

- name and address
- driver license or identification card number
- sex and date of birth
- former names
- dates and types of traffic convictions, accidents, restrictions, and withdrawals

Who requests these abstracts?

Federal and state government agencies, county courts and enforcement agencies request information for various reasons. These abstracts are provided at no cost to the users.

Insurance companies, employers, school bus contractors, businesses, and the general public also request information for various reasons. These users pay a fee for the abstracts.

Why does DOT provide this information?

Wisconsin's Motor Vehicle Law and Open Records Law provide that anyone who requests and pays the appropriate fee and is accompanied by a completed Vehicle/Driver Record Information Request form (MV2896) can obtain any person's driver record information.

What is MV2896?

The Federal Drivers' Privacy Protection Act became effective on April 13, 2000, causing any request for driver record information to be accompanied by a MV2896 (DPPA) form. The form requires information regarding the requester, name of person about whom record(s) are being requested and authorization for the information.

Is any information confidential?

Medical information is confidential and is only released if the driver has signed a release authorization form.

Certain information on juveniles (such as suspensions for juvenile alcohol and truancy) is also confidential and will only be released to courts, law enforcement and, in some cases, parents or guardians.

Social Security numbers are used for driver licensing purposes and are not available to the public.

Identification (ID) card information is also confidential and can only be released to the following: the courts; district attorneys; county corporation counsels; city, village or town attorneys; law enforcement agencies; the ID card holder; or to the parent/legal guardian of an ID card holder who is under 18 years of age.

Can drivers request suppression of personal identifiable data on files used for marketing and research?

Yes, customers can "opt out" by completing MV3592. If 10 or more records are requested, their personal identifiable data will be suppressed. There are currently 322,300 driver records containing

How are requests made?

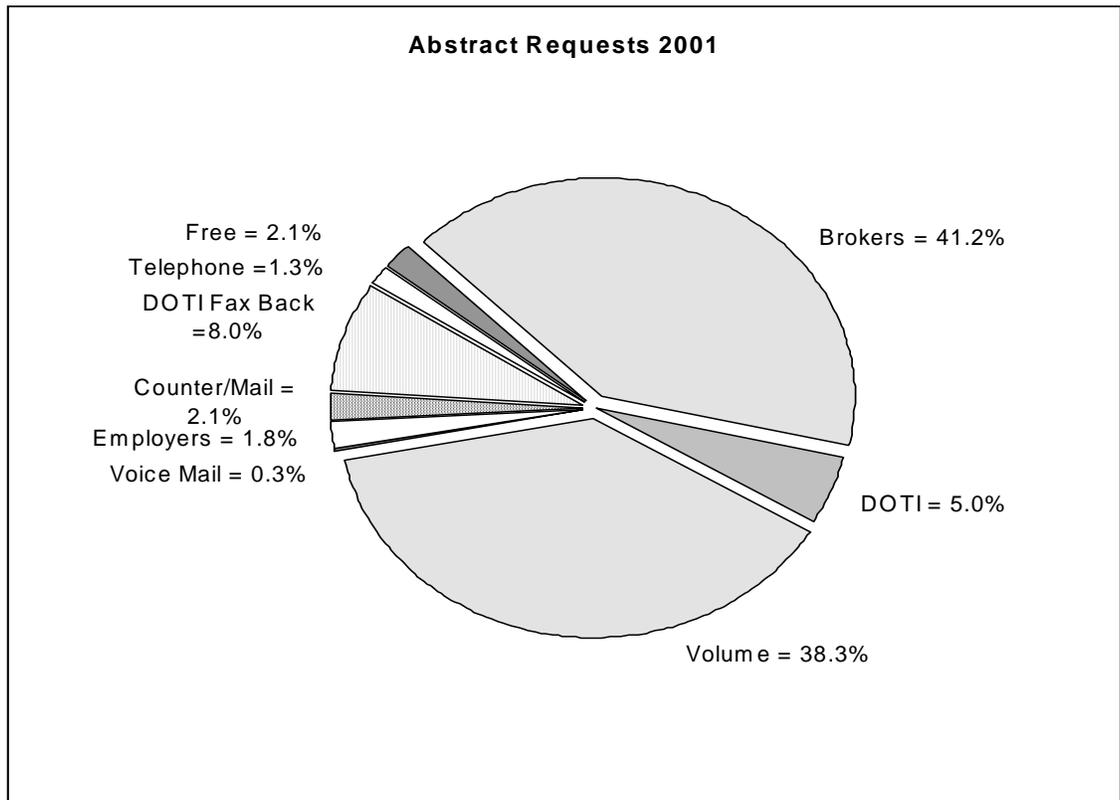
the “opt out” notation. Forms can be obtained at all DMV Service Centers.

Requests can be made in writing or in person, at Hill Farms Room 334 in Madison. Some large volume requesters maintain telephone accounts for immediate response by our computerized automated voice system (DOTI), or telephone personnel. Other volume users provide computer tapes of requests, for next-day return of abstract information.

Written copies of abstracts are \$3 each. Telephone account holders pay \$4 per request when they receive information over the phone from an operator in addition to a printed abstract. Telephone account holders may receive information via DOTI, at \$3 per inquiry.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
 Records and Licensing Information Section
 Customer Service Unit
 (608) 266-2353
 rlis.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Records and Licensing Information Section

20 Employer Notification Program

What is the Employer Notification Program?

The Employer Notification Program provides employers with current information regarding the driving record of their employees who operate commercial motor vehicles.

A copy of the employee's driver record abstract is mailed to the employer whenever an accident conviction, suspension, revocation, cancellation, disqualification, or out of service order is recorded. In 2001, 21,426 driver record abstracts were mailed under this program.

Who can belong to the Employer Notification Program?

Any employer who owns or leases commercial motor vehicles or assigns a person to drive a commercial motor vehicle can belong to this program. Employers of non-commercial drivers are not eligible.

In 2001, 1,029 employers were involved in the program, covering a total of 64,8143 commercial motor vehicle drivers.

What does it cost?

The annual fee is \$20 plus \$2 for each employee enrolled in the program. In addition, the employer is billed \$5 for each abstract that is generated. An employer can withdraw employees from the program at any time without incurring a fee.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Records and Licensing Information Section
Customer Service Unit
(608) 266-2353
rlis.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

Who needs a CDL?

A commercial driver license (CDL) is required for anyone operating a vehicle that:

1. Weighs over 26,000 pounds. To determine the weight of the vehicle, use the highest of the following weights:
 - manufacturer’s gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR)
 - manufacturer’s gross combination weight rating (GCWR)
 - actual weight
 - registered weight
2. Carries hazardous materials that require placarding under federal law. (Placarding requirements are found in Title 49, Code of Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations, part 397.)
3. Is designed or used to carry 16 or more persons including the driver.

What does the law require?

1. Creation of a classified licensing system consisting of:
 - Class A** – Any combination of vehicles with a GVWR, actual weight, or registered weight over 26,000 pounds provided the GVWR, actual weight, or registered weight of the towed vehicle(s) is more than 10,000 pounds.
Some examples: tractor-trailer combinations with single or double trailers, ‘18 wheelers.’
 - Class B** – Any single vehicle with a GVWR, actual weight, or registered weight over 26,000 pounds or such vehicle towing a vehicle with a GVWR, actual weight, or registered weight of 10,000 pounds or less.
Some examples: dump trucks, most buses.
 - Class C** – Any single vehicle with a GVWR, actual weight, or registered weight of 26,000 pounds or less (or such vehicle towing a vehicle less than 10,000 pounds) transporting hazardous materials in amounts requiring placarding, or designed or used to carry 16 or more persons including the driver.
Some examples: pick-up trucks, small buses, and other small vehicles carrying passengers or placarded for hazardous materials.
 - Class D** – Automobiles and light trucks.
 - Class M** – Motorcycles.
2. Issuing of only one license to each driver.
3. Testing of commercial drivers. Commercial operators must pass a knowledge exam and skills test in the type of vehicle they drive. School bus drivers are required to pass a knowledge test and abbreviated driving skills test at each renewal. Commercial drivers with an H endorsement are required to pass a hazardous materials knowledge test at each renewal.

4. Enforcement of the law is through the Commercial Driver License Information System (CDLIS), a computer network of all states. Wisconsin has 275,472 commercial drivers entered on CDLIS as of December 1, 2001. This includes commercial instruction permits and licenses.
5. Enforcement of CDL disqualifications for alcohol and serious traffic violations such as a BAC of .04 in a commercial motor vehicle and speeding in excess in a commercial motor vehicle (15 mph or more).

What is an endorsement?

An endorsement allows you to drive a vehicle with special operating characteristics or with passengers. To receive any of the following endorsements you must pass special tests:

T – Double/Triple Trailers

N – Tank Vehicles

H – Hazardous Materials

S – School Bus

P – Passenger

F – Farm Service (Restricted)

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Records and Licensing Information Section
Customer Service Unit
(608) 266-2353
rlis.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

What is a driver license?

A driver license is evidence of authority to operate a motor vehicle. The two types of driver licenses are **probationary** or **regular**.

What is a probationary license?

A probationary license is always a class D and/or class M license issued for 2 years from the licensee's next birthday. DMV issues probationary licenses to:

- new drivers
- persons with foreign or international licenses
- persons reinstating revoked or canceled probationary licenses
- new residents surrendering a license expired for more than 6 months, or with less than 3 years of driving experience or under the age of 21

Drivers convicted of 2 or more driving offenses with a point penalty are assessed double demerit points if they have a probationary license.

What is a regular driver license?

DMV issues a regular license after completion of the probationary period. The license is valid for 8 years and can be any combination of the 5 classes (A, B, C, D, M) and 6 endorsements (F, H, N, P, S, T).

What are the requirements for a driver license?

Drivers must be 18 years old or 16 years old and have completed an approved driver education course. Persons 15 years and 6 months old, enrolled in a driver education course, may apply for an instruction permit. Drivers must pass written, sign, vision, and road tests. New drivers under 18 must have an instruction permit for at least 6 months before taking the road test, be conviction-free for at least 6 months prior to application of their probationary license and have at least 30 hours of driving practice (10 hours at night) before a probationary license can be issued.

Who does not need a Wisconsin driver license?

Non-resident visitors to the state and members of the armed forces and their families living in Wisconsin but with permanent residence elsewhere, are not required to obtain a Wisconsin driver license. However, they must have a valid driver license from their home jurisdiction and be at least 16 years of age to operate a motor vehicle in Wisconsin. If residency is established, they must obtain a Wisconsin license within 30 days. Non-registered farm machinery may also be moved short distances via highways without a driver license.

What documentation must be provided?

An applicant must provide:

- proof of name and date of birth (e.g., a certified birth certificate or passport)
- one form of personal identification with signature or photo (if moving to Wisconsin from another state, the license or ID card from that state must be surrendered)
- Social Security number
- proof of completion of an approved driver education course if under age 18

(con't)

- the signature of an approved adult sponsor (e.g., parent/legal guardian) evidencing sponsorship or acceptance of financial responsibility for the minor as an operator, if applicant is under 18

What does a license cost?

License fees are:

Non-Commercial Driver License

Instruction permit	\$25
Motorcycle instruction permit	\$22
Driving skills exam	
Auto (Class D)	\$15
Motorcycle (Class M)	\$15
Original Probationary or Regular License	
Auto (Class D)	\$18
Motorcycle (Class M)	\$12
Renewal License – 8 year	
Auto (Class D)	\$24
Motorcycle (Class M)	\$8
4-year extension (Class D)	\$12
(Class D/M)	\$16

Commercial Driver License

Instruction permit	\$20
Driving skills exam (except school bus)	
(Class A, B, C)	\$20
School bus skills exam (Class B, C, D)	\$15
Original or Renewal License	
(Class A, B and/or C with or	
without endorsements	\$64
Add Class(es) to existing license	\$5
Add Endorsements (each) to existing license	\$5
Lift (No CMV operation in interstate commerce)	\$4
restriction	
Lift (No CMV operation with air brakes) restriction	\$5

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Records and Licensing Information Section
Customer Service Unit
(608) 266-2353
rlis.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

Why did Wisconsin pass a GDL law?

Wisconsin passed a Graduated Driver License (GDL) law to address the problem of teen drivers' and passengers' involvement in more than their share of crashes.

How does GDL address the problem?

GDL requires more practice time for teens before they become licensed.
 It keeps teens in lower risk driving situations when they are first licensed.
 Probationary drivers are taken off the road more quickly for multiple driving offenses.

What are some of the key provisions of GDL?

Effective Date February 1, 2000:

For drivers under age 18:

- 30 hours driving experience prior to issuance of a probationary license.
- Distinctive license showing driver is under age 18.

For all drivers regardless of age:

- Class D instruction permit valid for 12 months, previously valid for 6.
- Increase Class D instruction permit fee from \$20 to \$25.

Simplifies definition of who can accompany permit holders.

Effective Date September 1, 2000:

For drivers under age 18:

- Must hold instruction permit 6 months before getting probationary license.
- Must be 6 months violation free before getting probationary license.
- Can drive alone but passengers are limited: only 1 passenger, immediate family members and qualified instructor for first nine months.
- No driving midnight to 5 a.m. except between home, work and school for first nine months.
- Restrictions extended 6 months for driving convictions or revocation/suspension of driving privilege.

For all probationary drivers regardless of age or issuance date:

- Demerit points doubled for 2nd and subsequent driving convictions.

6-month suspension for accumulation of 12 points in 12 months.

Is GDL working?

Preliminary data for 16 year old drivers in the first full year of GDL shows a reduction in crashes for new teen drivers. Specifically:

- Property damage crashes down 6 percent¹
- Injury crashes down 16 percent¹
- Fatal crashes down 33 percent¹

Total number of GDL drivers in 2001 was 57,030.

Contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
 John Alley
 (608) 266-0614

¹Source: GDL Evaluation Data examining first year of GDL.

26 Instruction Permits

Who is required to have an Instruction Permit?

Anyone learning to drive an automobile, motorcycle or Commercial Motor Vehicle (CMV) must first obtain an Instruction Permit.

What is required for a permit?

An applicant must pass the appropriate knowledge exam and a highway sign test. To apply for an automobile instruction permit, a person must:

- be at least 15 years and 6 months old
- be enrolled in a certified driver education program
- provide proof of name and date of birth, such as a certified birth certificate, a passport or naturalization papers and acceptable proof of identity (usually a document with name and signature or photo) when applying for the first permit
- have the signature of a parent, step-parent, or other adult sponsor, or file financial responsibility under certain conditions if under 18

To apply for an instruction permit to learn to operate a CMV, a person must be 18 years of age or older and hold a valid Class “D” (automobile/small truck) driver license.

Where are permits issued?

DMV issues permits at Service Centers located throughout the state.

What is the cost?

The fee for an instruction permit is \$25, except motor cycle permits are \$22 and CDL permits are \$20.

How long is the permit valid? Can it be renewed?

The class D permit is good for 1 year. CDL and motorcycle permits are good for 6 months. Each renewal costs \$25, \$20, and \$22 respectively. A minor must show proof of enrollment or completion of a certified driver education course to renew the permit.

What restrictions apply to persons operating with a permit?

Persons operating with a Class D permit must be accompanied by a person who has at least 2 years licensed driving experience, who presently holds a valid regular (non-probationary) license and who is one of the following: a qualified instructor age 19 or older or parent, guardian or spouse, age 19 or older, or a person age 21 or older.

Persons operating a CMV with an instruction permit must be accompanied by a licensed driver age 21 or older, with the appropriate class of license and endorsements.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Field Services
Technical & Training Services Section
(608) 266-9831

or any local DMV Service Center

What is the definition of a motorcycle?

A motorcycle is a motor vehicle designed and built to have no more than 3 wheels. It must have its own power source capable of speeds in excess of 30 mph with a 150 pound rider, under ideal road conditions.

Who needs a Class M – Motorcycle license?

Anyone who drives a motorcycle must have a Class M motorcycle license or motorcycle instruction permit. (Moped drivers do not have the same licensing requirements. They must have a Class D regular, probationary, or special license restricted to moped use.)

What are the requirements for a Class M License?

A person must hold a Wisconsin motorcycle instruction permit or surrender a valid motorcycle license from another state before they may obtain a Class M license. Successful completion of a rider course is required for persons who fall under any one of the following:

- are under 18
- held three previous motorcycle instruction permits
- previously failed two DOT-administered motorcycle skill tests

Rider courses are highly recommended for anyone who wants to ride a motorcycle or who wants to improve their motorcycle riding skills.

What rider courses are offered?

There are two motorcycle rider courses; successful completion of either course can be used for point reduction of motorcycle violations. See “Traffic Safety Programs” for more information on point reduction.

The 20-hour ***Basic Rider Course*** is designed for beginning riders. The course was developed and the instructors are certified by the Motorcycle Safety Foundation and Wisconsin DOT. It is taught off-street, out of traffic, and motorcycles and helmets are provided. The course consists of 9 hours of classroom and 11 hours of on-cycle instruction, including the following: preparing to ride; turning, shifting and braking; street strategies; special situations; increasing riding skills; maintenance, and insurance. The course is offered by most of the vocational colleges in Wisconsin and a few other organizations. A person may get a waiver of the skills test upon successful completion of this course, providing other licensing requirements are met.

The ***Experienced Rider Course*** is an advanced motorcycle safety course with a minimum of 8 hours of instructions. This is available to persons who have a Class M license.

How does the Motorcycle Skills Test Waiver Program work?

Upon successful completion of a basic rider course (on or after January 1, 1992), the motorcycle riding instructor issues each student a signed waiver authorization form. This form is usable only by the person to whom it is issued, and is only usable one time. The form must be presented to a DOT examiner, and when other licensing requirements have been met and the motorcycle skills test is waived, an authorization to operate Class M vehicles will be added to the person’s driver’s license. The Waiver Program sets standards for and administers these waivers.

How is a Class M license obtained?

To obtain a motorcycle instruction permit, the applicant must pass the motorcycle knowledge (written) test. Additional tests such as Class D knowledge (written) test, highway signs test, and vision and hearing screening may be required.

The applicant must demonstrate competency in motorcycle operation by passing a DOT-administered motorcycle skills test or providing a waiver showing completion of DOT approved basic rider course.

For the skills test, the applicant must provide a cycle in good working order and wear eye protection and an approved helmet. Skills tests are conducted by appointment at DMV Service Centers located throughout the state.

What are the fees and period of validity?

A motorcycle instruction permit is \$22 and is valid for 6 months. The original Class M license is \$12 plus a \$15 fee if a skills test is required. The Class M license is valid for 8 years or whenever the basic license expires and has a \$8 renewal fee.

Are there special requirements for the operation of motorcycles?

Eye protection is required for all operators with instruction permits and those operators whose cycle does not have a windshield rising at least 15 inches above the handlebars. Headlights and taillights must remain on at all times while driving on public roadways. Approved helmets must be worn by motorcycle operators under 18 years old, passengers under 18 years old and operators with instruction permits. Permit holders may ride alone during the day. If cycling after dark, the permit holder must be accompanied by a person at least 25 years old with two years licensed driving experience and a Class M motorcycle license.

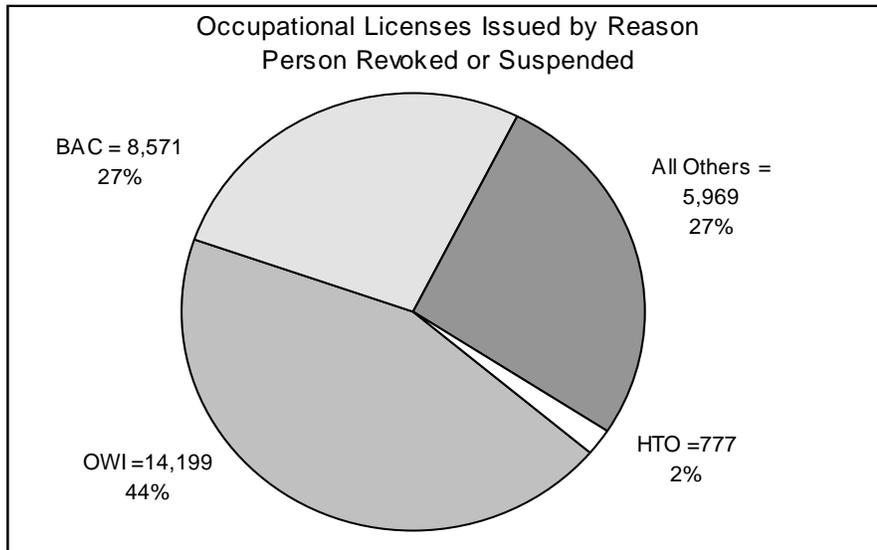
For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services

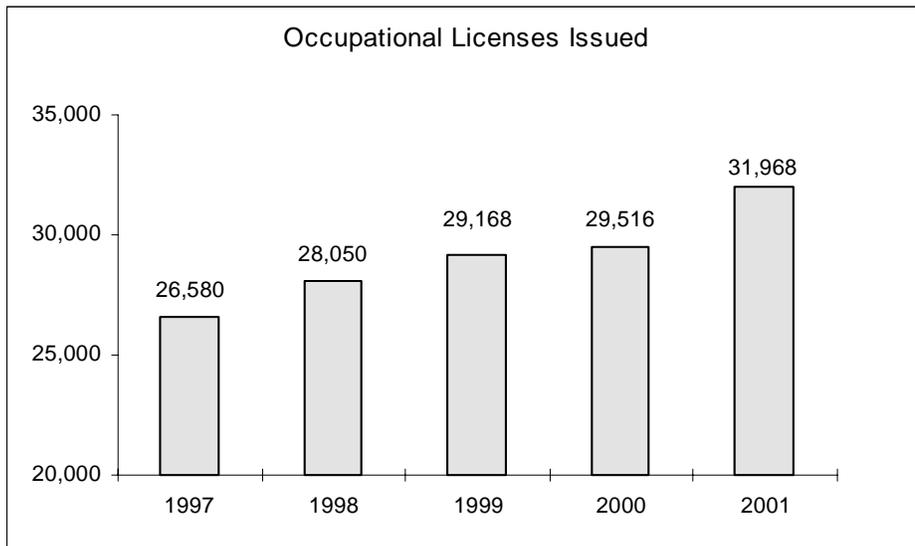
For Motorcycle License:
Records and Licensing Information Section
(608) 266-2353

For Motorcycle Waiver Program:
Program Development Section
Alice Weiss
(608) 266-7386
alice.weiss@dot.state.wi.us

What is an occupational license?	<p>An occupational license is a restricted license that allows a person to drive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">· to and from work, school, and church· to court-ordered rehabilitation classes
Who qualifies for an occupational license?	<p>A person whose license is suspended or revoked may qualify for an occupational license unless he or she was previously suspended or revoked within the preceding 12 months. A waiting period is usually required. Depending upon the offense, the waiting period can be 15 days to two years, but some offenses allow the person to get an occupational license immediately.</p> <p>A commercial driver whose license is suspended or revoked for offenses committed in a non-commercial vehicle may get a CDL occupational to drive commercial vehicles. However, a commercial driver who is disqualified from holding a commercial driver license, cannot get a CDL occupational.</p>
How are they issued?	<p>A person may apply for an occupational license at a DMV Service Center, excluding DMV Express offices. Individuals revoked as a habitual traffic offender must petition a circuit court in their county of residence. The judge of the court may order DMV to issue an occupational license if the person's livelihood depends on driving.</p> <p>A \$40 application fee is required for every application, including those that change the restrictions on an occupational license.</p>
What other requirements apply?	<p>A driver must prove financial responsibility. This proof can be in the form of an SR22 certificate, bond or cash deposited with the DMV. Commercial drivers can list LC, MC, or IC authority numbers.</p>
What restrictions apply?	<p>Occupational licenses restrict a person to driving no more than 12 hours per day/60 hours per week. The approved hours, vehicles, and driving routes are specified on the license, except for emergency services providers and commercial drivers.</p>
How long is an occupational license valid?	<p>An occupational license is valid from the date it is issued through the second working day after the last day of the suspension/revocation.</p>
For more information contact:	<p>Bureau of Driver Services Compliance and Restoration Section (608) 266-2261 cnr.dmv@dot.state.wi.us</p>



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Compliance and Restoration Section Monthly Workload Reports



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Compliance and Restoration Section Monthly Workload Report

Who needs a School Bus (S) endorsement?

Anyone operating a school bus to transport:

- pupils to/from public and private schools (and in some instances vocational, technical and adult education programs)
- pupils to/from curricular or extra-curricular school activities
- pupils to/from religious instruction when school is in session
- children (under 21) with exceptional needs to/from approved educational programs
- handicapped or elderly persons in connection with certain transportation assistance programs

What are the requirements for a School Bus (S) endorsement?

Drivers must be 18 years of age and hold a valid Wisconsin driver license. The driver must have vision in both eyes, color perception, normal hearing, and use of both hands and the foot normally used to operate the accelerator and brake.

Applicants are not eligible for a school bus endorsement if:

- convicted of a felony or other offense within the previous 5 years, which could impact on job performance as a school bus operator
- convicted of an OWI related offense or certain other traffic convictions within the previous 2 years

What tests are required?

Each applicant for a school bus endorsement, regular or renewal, takes:

- the applicable CDL knowledge tests if a commercial motor vehicle, and sign test
- a school bus knowledge test
- a vision and hearing screening
- a driving skills test in a school bus

Applicants up to age 70 must file a medical report or valid Federal Medical Card every 2 years and take a skills test at renewal.

Applicants 70 years of age and older must file a medical report yearly and take a skills test every 2 years.

What are the fees and period of validity?

The first CDL issued with an S endorsement is \$64 (or a prorated portion of that fee) plus \$15 for the skills test. Adding the S endorsement to an existing CDL costs \$5, plus \$15 for the skills test. The license period of validity is 8 years or until the expiration of the current license.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Records and Licensing Information Section
Customer Service Unit
(608) 266-2353
rlis.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Year to Date
PHOTO IDENTIFICATION CARD													
ORIGINAL	5,501	5,547	6,483	5,898	5,934	6,804	6,652	6,675	4,903	6,249	5,775	4,858	71,279
RENEWAL	3,584	3,522	3,849	3,236	3,371	3,331	3,300	3,710	3,145	3,772	3,640	2,967	41,427
DUPLICATE	3,129	2,989	3,292	2,883	3,067	3,052	3,106	3,619	2,905	3,377	3,316	2,710	37,445
REGULAR INSTRUCTION PERMIT (CLASS D)													
ORIGINAL	6,513	9,113	8,397	7,842	7,173	10,247	7,470	6,305	7,727	8,146	7,563	5,348	91,844
RENEWAL	488	948	1,501	1,442	1,492	1,754	1,553	1,385	930	1,023	868	598	13,982
DUPLICATE	243	207	260	260	299	322	339	313	251	289	274	218	3,275
REINSTATEMENT FROM CANCEL/REVOKE	33	43	37	35	36	34	31	34	21	40	38	21	403
MOTORCYCLE INST PERMIT (CLASS M)													
ORIGINAL	92	176	1,281	2,401	3,383	2,673	2,430	1,991	804	388	172	57	15,848
RENEWAL	84	196	1,077	2,018	1,754	1,018	788	501	275	134	66	47	7,958
DUPLICATE	1	0	0	3	8	16	17	8	5	4	4	0	66
REINSTATEMENT FROM CANCEL/REVOKE	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
COMMERCIAL INST PERMIT (CLASS ABC)													
ORIGINAL	933	1,018	1,335	1,150	1,080	875	852	1,380	939	972	680	586	11,800
RENEWAL	402	478	623	573	481	366	404	564	432	463	359	318	5,463
DUPLICATE	18	21	43	35	31	35	34	26	45	25	22	19	354
CHANGE OF AUTHORITY	47	70	69	92	85	58	63	92	58	77	60	40	811
REINSTATEMENT FROM CANCEL/REVOKE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROBATIONARY (CLASS DM)													
ORIGINAL	5,984	5,057	7,027	7,361	8,367	8,066	7,571	9,688	6,749	7,629	6,864	5,900	86,263
DUPLICATE	2,169	1,925	2,389	2,120	2,214	2,514	2,527	2,983	1,847	2,297	2,044	1,813	26,842
CHANGE OF AUTHORITY	5	5	14	48	119	198	202	218	87	65	24	11	996
REINSTATEMENT FROM CANCEL/REVOKE	462	524	626	544	657	526	528	582	442	455	422	307	6,075
REGULAR (CLASS ABCDM)													
ORIGINAL	10,779	7,562	11,392	8,782	10,858	11,183	11,809	14,693	8,689	10,110	10,040	8,649	124,546
RENEWAL	35,632	29,964	35,385	30,882	32,878	32,718	34,094	35,041	29,982	32,847	29,032	25,149	383,604
4-YEAR EXTENSION RENEWAL	41,503	26,957	46,117	35,359	22,408	46,379	44,862	32,270	34,782	35,984	26,100	21,544	414,265
DUPLICATE	14,887	12,479	16,300	14,807	16,654	17,087	19,090	21,514	16,820	20,504	19,006	16,602	205,750
CHANGE OF AUTHORITY	993	1,001	1,376	1,833	2,605	2,735	2,580	3,191	2,167	2,091	1,329	927	22,828
REINSTATEMENT FROM CANCEL/REVOKE	1,221	1,397	1,591	1,354	1,338	1,218	1,077	1,149	995	1,136	1,231	1,239	14,946

*Original means first time issued: does NOT include reissued or issued after reinstatement

OCCUPATIONAL (CLASS ABCDM)													
ORIGINAL	1,685	1,723	1,914	1,782	1,827	1,714	1,574	1,857	1,561	1,862	1,799	1,438	20,736
DUPLICATE	54	57	51	39	50	54	62	45	47	51	46	42	598
REINSTATEMENT FROM CANCEL/REVOKE	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	6
MOPED INSTRCT PERMIT (CLASS D)													
ORIGINAL	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
RENEWAL	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
JUVENILE INSTRUCTION PERMIT (CLASS D)													
ORIGINAL	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
RENEWAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DUPLICATE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JUVENILE PROBATIONARY (CLASS D)													
ORIGINAL	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
DUPLICATE	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
SPECIAL RESTRICTED INST PERMIT (CLASS D)													
ORIGINAL	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
RENEWAL	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
SPECIAL RESTRICTED (CLASS D)													
ORIGINAL	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
RENEWAL	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	0	0	11
DUPLICATE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
REINSTATEMENT FROM CANCEL/REVOKE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Year to Date
ORIGINALS	31,487	30,197	37,831	35,216	38,626	41,562	38,359	42,591	31,372	35,356	32,894	26,836	422,327
RENEWALS	40,191	35,109	42,436	38,153	39,977	39,188	40,141	41,202	34,766	38,242	33,965	29,079	452,449
DUPLICATES	20,501	17,678	22,335	20,147	22,323	23,080	25,175	28,508	21,920	26,548	24,712	21,404	274,331
CHANGE OF AUTHORITY	1,045	1,076	1,459	1,973	2,809	2,991	2,845	3,501	2,312	2,233	1,413	978	24,635
REINSTATEMENT FROM CANCEL/REVOKE	1,716	1,964	2,254	1,937	2,033	1,782	1,636	1,765	1,458	1,632	1,691	1,568	21,436

34 Drivers Licensed by County

County	Total	County	Total	County	Total
Adams	14,588	Iowa	17,119	Polk	32,354
Ashland	12,102	Iron	5,266	Portage	46,778
Barron	34,187	Jackson	13,204	Price	12,206
Bayfield	11,556	Jefferson	54,861	Racine	130,827
Brown	160,877	Juneau	18,326	Richland	12,571
Buffalo	10,897	Kenosha	105,555	Rock	110,345
Burnett	12,729	Kewaunee	15,317	Rusk	11,512
Calumet	30,257	La Crosse	74,311	Sauk	42,357
Chippewa	41,063	Lafayette	12,106	Sawyer	12,302
Clark	22,818	Langlade	15,632	Shawano	29,025
Columbia	40,099	Lincoln	22,340	Sheboygan	81,081
Crawford	12,118	Manitowoc	61,045	St. Croix	51,547
Dane	314,161	Marathon	92,673	Taylor	14,486
Dodge	60,929	Marinette	33,140	Trempealeau	19,977
Door	22,855	Marquette	11,603	Vernon	19,444
Douglas	32,078	Menominee	2,252	Vilas	18,248
Dunn	27,340	Milwaukee	561,568	Walworth	68,521
Eau Claire	64,816	Monroe	28,339	Washburn	13,062
Florence	3,937	Oconto	27,273	Washington	90,226
Fond du Lac	70,741	Oneida	29,983	Waukesha	283,856
Forest	6,875	Outagamie	121,080	Waupaca	37,773
Grant	35,222	Ozaukee	64,678	Waushara	16,885
Green	25,544	Pepin	5,456	Winnebago	111,029
Green Lake	14,652	Pierce	27,163	Wood	57,233
				Not Listed	9,173
				Total	3,835,549

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	SCHOOLBUS ONLY		PASSENGER ONLY		COMBINED S & P ENDORSEMENTS		TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
1913	88			1		3		4	0.01%
1914	87			2		1		3	0.01%
1915	86			3		4		7	0.02%
1916	85			3		5		8	0.02%
1917	84			2		11		13	0.03%
1918	83			2	1	18	1	22	0.05%
1919	82			6		23		29	0.07%
1920	81	1		8		25	2	36	0.08%
EIGHT YEAR TOTAL		1	0	27	1	90	3	122	0.28%
1921	80			14	1	54	6	75	0.17%
1922	79			14		73	5	92	0.21%
1923	78			15	2	77	8	102	0.24%
1924	77			18	2	88	17	125	0.29%
1925	76			27		124	14	165	0.38%
1926	75			32		155	19	206	0.48%
1927	74			50	3	160	25	238	0.55%
1928	73			50	2	172	26	250	0.58%
1929	72		1	76	2	231	34	344	0.80%
1930	71			60	5	247	48	360	0.83%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		0	1	356	17	1,381	202	1,957	4.53%
1931	70			82	9	279	41	411	0.95%
1932	69			85	5	277	44	411	0.95%
1933	68			109	10	268	70	457	1.06%
1934	67			121	12	280	78	491	1.14%
1935	66			125	11	321	71	528	1.22%
1936	65			142	19	336	94	591	1.37%
1937	64		1	153	18	311	122	605	1.40%
1938	63			199	12	320	109	640	1.48%
1939	62			172	18	340	104	634	1.47%
1940	61		1	194	34	313	110	652	1.51%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		0	2	1,382	148	3,045	843	5,420	12.53%
1941	60		1	182	27	365	129	704	1.63%
1942	59			211	33	332	152	728	1.68%
1943	58		1	239	38	335	149	762	1.76%
1944	57			226	34	303	149	712	1.65%
1945	56			224	42	306	151	723	1.67%
1946	55	1		250	37	396	190	874	2.02%
1947	54	2		311	46	390	204	953	2.20%
1948	53			295	50	433	197	975	2.25%
1949	52			330	39	380	226	975	2.25%
1950	51			327	53	408	235	1,023	2.37%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		3	2	2,595	399	3,648	1,782	8,429	19.49%

36 Commercial Driver License

Endorsement Types S & P

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	SCHOOLBUS ONLY		PASSENGER ONLY		COMBINED S & P ENDORSEMENTS		TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
1951	50			369	60	426	216	1,071	2.48%
1952	49			349	64	465	280	1,158	2.68%
1953	48			355	65	467	282	1,169	2.70%
1954	47		2	337	57	521	304	1,221	2.82%
1955	46		1	323	54	452	326	1,156	2.67%
1956	45			352	69	466	337	1,224	2.83%
1957	44			315	77	488	396	1,276	2.95%
1958	43			306	63	459	372	1,200	2.78%
1959	42		2	304	63	467	371	1,207	2.79%
1960	41			288	78	471	418	1,255	2.90%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		0	5	3,298	650	4,682	3,302	11,937	27.61%
1961	40	1	1	267	78	485	422	1,254	2.90%
1962	39			258	68	446	428	1,200	2.78%
1963	38		1	248	71	424	399	1,143	2.64%
1964	37			263	54	391	365	1,073	2.48%
1965	36		1	223	53	378	340	995	2.30%
1966	35	2	1	176	51	363	336	929	2.15%
1967	34		1	190	45	413	332	981	2.27%
1968	33		1	150	54	371	320	896	2.07%
1969	32		1	153	48	385	284	871	2.01%
1970	31		3	146	42	398	301	890	2.06%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		3	10	2,074	564	4,054	3,527	10,232	23.66%
1971	30		1	142	41	425	318	927	2.14%
1972	29			119	35	318	317	789	1.82%
1973	28		3	107	25	274	259	668	1.54%
1974	27		3	77	22	249	183	534	1.23%
1975	26		1	77	25	194	177	474	1.10%
1976	25	1	2	63	16	179	167	428	0.99%
1977	24		3	46	17	153	135	354	0.82%
1978	23	1	2	41	11	120	110	285	0.66%
1979	22		1	35	9	121	96	262	0.61%
1980	21			35	5	106	66	212	0.49%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		2	16	742	206	2,139	1,828	4,933	11.41%
1981	20			17	5	63	43	128	0.30%
1982	19			15	6	28	15	64	0.15%
1983	18			9	1	7	1	18	0.04%
THREE YEAR TOTAL		0	0	41	12	98	59	210	0.49%
GRAND TOTALS		9	36	10,515	1,997	19,137	11,546	43,240	100.00%

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	DBL/TRIPLE TRAILER (T)		HAZARDOUS MATERIAL (H)		TANK VEHICLES (T)		TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
1909	92					1		1	0.00%
1910	91					1		1	0.00%
TWOYEARTOTAL		0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0.00%
1911	90							0	0.00%
1912	89							0	0.00%
1913	88			1				1	0.00%
1914	87			2		2		4	0.00%
1915	86					1		1	0.00%
1916	85			1		2		3	0.00%
1917	84			1		7		8	0.01%
1918	83	1				3		4	0.00%
1919	82			7		6		13	0.01%
1920	81	2		5		17		24	0.02%
TENYEARTOTAL		3	0	17	0	38	0	58	0.05%
1921	80			8		35		43	0.04%
1922	79			7		37		44	0.04%
1923	78	1		17		47		65	0.06%
1924	77			20	1	45		66	0.06%
1925	76	4		23		80	1	108	0.10%
1926	75	3		20	2	114		139	0.13%
1927	74	7		37		152	1	197	0.19%
1928	73	6		54	2	205	1	268	0.25%
1929	72	8		63	1	235		307	0.29%
1930	71	11		87		305	1	404	0.38%
TENYEARTOTAL		40	0	336	6	1,255	4	1,641	1.54%
1931	70	8		112	3	369	1	493	0.46%
1932	69	13		122		477	4	616	0.58%
1933	68	13		135	4	543	1	696	0.66%
1934	67	18		170	6	595	6	795	0.75%
1935	66	13		181	3	719	2	918	0.86%
1936	65	16		182	4	757	5	964	0.91%
1937	64	21		185	13	885	14	1,118	1.05%
1938	63	31		228	12	951	19	1,241	1.17%
1939	62	24	1	254	15	1,062	22	1,378	1.30%
1940	61	40		250	11	1,068	14	1,383	1.30%
TENYEARTOTAL		197	1	1,819	71	7,426	88	9,602	9.04%
1941	60	39	1	305	17	1,226	26	1,614	1.52%
1942	59	45	1	325	24	1,343	24	1,762	1.66%
1943	58	41	1	306	30	1,423	35	1,836	1.73%
1944	57	34		336	17	1,364	32	1,783	1.68%
1945	56	42		312	17	1,437	26	1,834	1.73%
1946	55	42	3	386	31	1,661	40	2,163	2.04%
1947	54	35	1	450	42	1,869	49	2,446	2.30%
1948	53	42	1	444	34	1,878	48	2,447	2.30%
1949	52	39	1	489	33	1,954	51	2,567	2.42%
1950	51	44	1	475	38	2,038	32	2,628	2.47%
TENYEARTOTAL		403	10	3,828	283	16,193	363	21,080	19.84%

38 Commercial Driver License

Endorsement Types T, H & N

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	DBL/TRIPLE TRAILER (T)		HAZARDOUS MATERIAL (H)		TANK VEHICLES (T)		TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
1951	50	49	2	578	45	2,400	60	3,134	2.95%
1952	49	48	1	602	42	2,501	55	3,249	3.06%
1953	48	50	2	635	44	2,451	53	3,235	3.05%
1954	47	56		645	58	2,474	79	3,312	3.12%
1955	46	83	2	728	69	2,691	64	3,637	3.42%
1956	45	64	2	699	57	2,601	74	3,497	3.29%
1957	44	73	4	738	74	2,666	86	3,641	3.43%
1958	43	58	3	729	66	2,526	74	3,456	3.25%
1959	42	81	2	758	52	2,720	80	3,693	3.48%
1960	41	68		704	61	2,732	70	3,635	3.42%
TEN YEARTOTAL		630	18	6,816	568	25,762	695	34,489	32.47%
1961	40	70	2	808	64	2,631	76	3,651	3.44%
1962	39	68	4	778	58	2,588	65	3,561	3.35%
1963	38	62	2	746	67	2,438	69	3,384	3.19%
1964	37	65	1	740	70	2,238	63	3,177	2.99%
1965	36	73	1	669	57	2,055	55	2,910	2.74%
1966	35	45	2	640	47	1,920	57	2,711	2.55%
1967	34	42		590	36	1,815	52	2,535	2.39%
1968	33	47		564	42	1,686	48	2,387	2.25%
1969	32	43		529	36	1,577	54	2,239	2.11%
1970	31	43	1	549	35	1,468	50	2,146	2.02%
TEN YEARTOTAL		558	13	6,613	512	20,416	589	28,701	27.02%
1971	30	46	1	486	34	1,375	29	1,971	1.86%
1972	29	39	2	412	31	1,146	28	1,658	1.56%
1973	28	30	1	347	23	956	24	1,381	1.30%
1974	27	31		318	22	888	23	1,282	1.21%
1975	26	27		264	14	719	24	1,048	0.99%
1976	25	22		187	13	643	20	885	0.83%
1977	24	14	2	131	9	583	13	752	0.71%
1978	23	19		95	6	471	10	601	0.57%
1979	22	5		59	4	384	10	462	0.43%
1980	21	7		36	2	271	7	323	0.30%
TEN YEARTOTAL		240	6	2,335	158	7,436	188	10,363	9.75%
1981	20	4		12		169	3	188	0.18%
1982	19	1		3		81		85	0.08%
1983	18			1		23		24	0.02%
THREE YEARTOTAL		5	0	16	0	273	3	297	0.28%
GRAND TOTALS		2,076	48	21,780	1,598	78,801	1,930	106,233	100.00%

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% MALE	% OF TOTAL
1883	118		1	1	0.00%	0.00%
1908	93		1	1	0.00%	0.00%
1910	91	2		2	100.00%	0.00%
1911	90	1		1	100.00%	0.00%
1913	88		1	1	0.00%	0.00%
1916	85		2	2	0.00%	0.00%
1917	84	1		1	100.00%	0.00%
1918	83		1	1	0.00%	0.00%
1919	82	1	1	2	50.00%	0.00%
1920	81	1	3	4	25.00%	0.00%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		6	10	16	37.50%	0.01%
1921	80	1	4	5	20.00%	0.00%
1922	79	1	4	5	20.00%	0.00%
1923	78	1	4	5	20.00%	0.00%
1924	77	7	3	10	70.00%	0.00%
1925	76	1	9	10	10.00%	0.00%
1926	75	1	5	6	16.67%	0.00%
1927	74	8	4	12	66.67%	0.00%
1928	73	7	10	17	41.18%	0.01%
1929	72	8	7	15	53.33%	0.01%
1930	71	5	9	14	35.71%	0.01%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		40	59	99	40.40%	0.04%
1931	70	4	12	16	25.00%	0.01%
1932	69	11	17	28	39.29%	0.01%
1933	68	7	4	11	63.64%	0.00%
1934	67	19	13	32	59.38%	0.01%
1935	66	21	14	35	60.00%	0.01%
1936	65	29	14	43	67.44%	0.02%
1937	64	23	17	40	57.50%	0.02%
1938	63	31	27	58	53.45%	0.02%
1939	62	35	19	54	64.81%	0.02%
1940	61	41	29	70	58.57%	0.03%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		221	166	387	57.11%	0.15%
1941	60	41	22	63	65.08%	0.03%
1942	59	44	26	70	62.86%	0.03%
1943	58	49	27	76	64.47%	0.03%
1944	57	43	43	86	50.00%	0.03%
1945	56	89	34	123	72.36%	0.05%
1946	55	77	52	129	59.69%	0.05%
1947	54	88	59	147	59.86%	0.06%
1948	53	113	61	174	64.94%	0.07%
1949	52	112	78	190	58.95%	0.08%
1950	51	121	70	191	63.35%	0.08%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		777	472	1,249	62.21%	0.50%

40 Drivers Licensed – Probationary

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% MALE	% OF TOTAL
1951	50	133	81	214	62.15%	0.09%
1952	49	165	93	258	63.95%	0.10%
1953	48	177	120	297	59.60%	0.12%
1954	47	230	142	372	61.83%	0.15%
1955	46	229	137	366	62.57%	0.15%
1956	45	276	161	437	63.16%	0.17%
1957	44	291	176	467	62.31%	0.19%
1958	43	348	221	569	61.16%	0.23%
1959	42	394	217	611	64.48%	0.24%
1960	41	455	279	734	61.99%	0.29%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		2,698	1,627	4,325	62.38%	1.73%
1961	40	529	314	843	62.75%	0.34%
1962	39	544	348	892	60.99%	0.36%
1963	38	614	385	999	61.46%	0.40%
1964	37	700	421	1,121	62.44%	0.45%
1965	36	694	468	1,162	59.72%	0.46%
1966	35	850	481	1,331	63.86%	0.53%
1967	34	914	590	1,504	60.77%	0.60%
1968	33	1,059	585	1,644	64.42%	0.66%
1969	32	1,237	672	1,909	64.80%	0.76%
1970	31	1,437	771	2,208	65.08%	0.88%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		8,578	5,035	13,613	63.01%	5.44%
1971	30	1,560	915	2,475	63.03%	0.99%
1972	29	1,851	972	2,823	65.57%	1.13%
1973	28	2,053	1,066	3,119	65.82%	1.25%
1974	27	2,202	1,194	3,396	64.84%	1.36%
1975	26	2,366	1,255	3,621	65.34%	1.45%
1976	25	2,502	1,384	3,886	64.38%	1.55%
1977	24	2,718	1,511	4,229	64.27%	1.69%
1978	23	3,107	1,782	4,889	63.55%	1.95%
1979	22	3,864	2,808	6,672	57.91%	2.66%
1980	21	5,039	3,939	8,978	56.13%	3.59%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		27,262	16,826	44,088	61.84%	17.61%
1981	20	6,634	5,408	12,042	55.09%	4.81%
1982	19	9,503	7,770	17,273	55.02%	6.90%
1983	18	32,540	31,438	63,978	50.86%	25.55%
1984	17	29,289	28,846	58,135	50.38%	23.22%
1985	16	17,304	17,849	35,153	49.22%	14.04%
FIVE YEAR TOTAL		95,270	91,311	186,581	51.06%	74.53%
GRAND TOTALS		134,852	115,506	250,358	53.86%	100.00%

Includes all types of status except those which expired prior to 12/01/01

Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Report # YRAGPRO

As of 12/31/01

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	%MALE	%OF TOTAL
1883	118		1	1	0.00%	0.00%
1898	103	1		1	100.00%	0.00%
1899	102	4	1	5	80.00%	0.00%
1900	101	3	3	6	50.00%	0.00%
FIVE YEAR TOTAL		8	5	13	61.54%	0.00%
1901	100	11	2	13	84.62%	0.00%
1902	99	17	11	28	60.71%	0.00%
1903	98	35	25	60	58.33%	0.00%
1904	97	66	53	119	55.46%	0.00%
1905	96	112	85	197	56.85%	0.01%
1906	95	174	174	348	50.00%	0.01%
1907	94	334	274	608	54.93%	0.02%
1908	93	447	488	935	47.81%	0.02%
1909	92	659	782	1,441	45.73%	0.04%
1910	91	984	1,143	2,127	46.26%	0.06%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		2,839	3,037	5,876	48.32%	0.15%
1911	90	1,274	1,568	2,842	44.83%	0.07%
1912	89	1,801	2,227	4,028	44.71%	0.11%
1913	88	2,367	2,755	5,122	46.21%	0.13%
1914	87	3,012	3,768	6,780	44.42%	0.18%
1915	86	3,714	4,589	8,303	44.73%	0.22%
1916	85	4,497	5,344	9,841	45.70%	0.26%
1917	84	5,334	6,365	11,699	45.59%	0.31%
1918	83	6,169	7,680	13,849	44.54%	0.36%
1919	82	6,519	7,789	14,308	45.56%	0.37%
1920	81	7,897	9,287	17,184	45.96%	0.45%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		42,584	51,372	93,956	45.32%	2.45%
1921	80	8,926	10,691	19,617	45.50%	0.51%
1922	79	9,713	11,230	20,943	46.38%	0.55%
1923	78	10,527	11,986	22,513	46.76%	0.59%
1924	77	11,755	12,889	24,644	47.70%	0.64%
1925	76	12,096	13,318	25,414	47.60%	0.66%
1926	75	12,993	13,988	26,981	48.16%	0.70%
1927	74	13,747	14,851	28,598	48.07%	0.75%
1928	73	14,472	15,291	29,763	48.62%	0.78%
1929	72	14,586	15,407	29,993	48.63%	0.78%
1930	71	15,477	16,206	31,683	48.85%	0.83%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		124,292	135,857	260,149	47.78%	6.78%
1931	70	15,499	15,972	31,471	49.25%	0.82%
1932	69	15,681	16,406	32,087	48.87%	0.84%
1933	68	15,487	15,762	31,249	49.56%	0.81%
1934	67	16,623	16,801	33,424	49.73%	0.87%
1935	66	17,254	17,573	34,827	49.54%	0.91%
1936	65	17,970	18,003	35,973	49.95%	0.94%
1937	64	18,585	18,799	37,384	49.71%	0.97%
1938	63	19,724	19,518	39,242	50.26%	1.02%
1939	62	19,803	19,549	39,352	50.32%	1.03%
1940	61	20,412	20,592	41,004	49.78%	1.07%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		177,038	178,975	356,013	49.73%	9.28%
1941	60	22,158	21,960	44,118	50.22%	1.15%
1942	59	24,854	24,940	49,794	49.91%	1.30%
1943	58	25,781	25,445	51,226	50.33%	1.34%

42 Drivers Licensed – Probationary & Regular

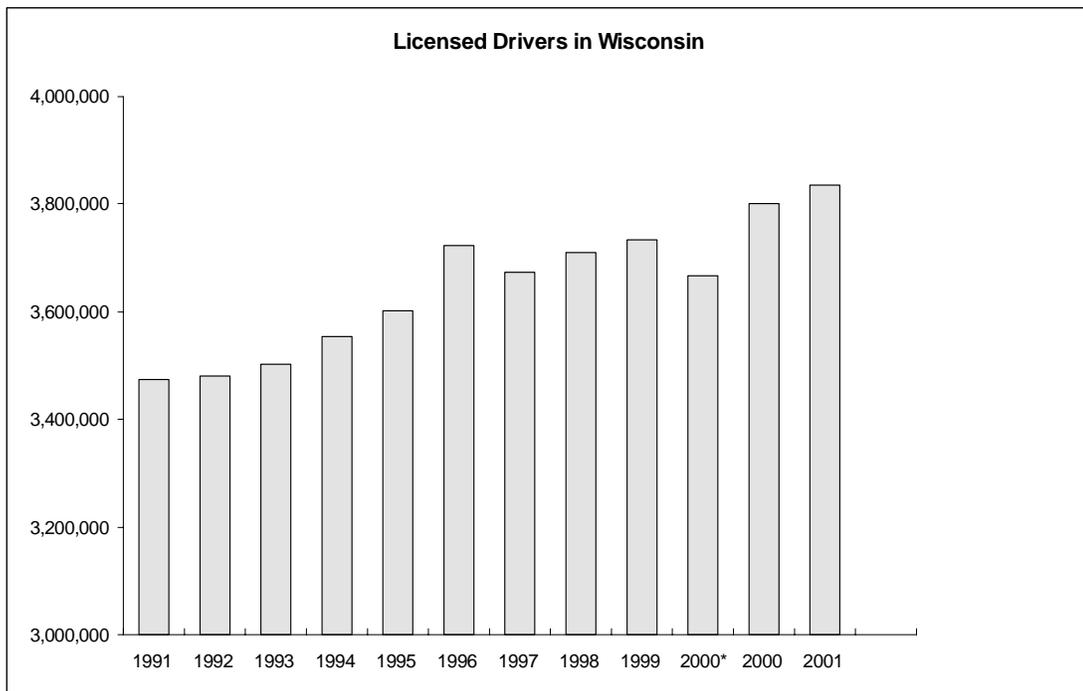
YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% MALE	% OF TOTAL
1944	57	25,036	24,642	49,678	50.40%	1.30%
1945	56	25,351	24,527	49,878	50.83%	1.30%
1946	55	30,248	29,664	59,912	50.49%	1.56%
1947	54	34,643	33,671	68,314	50.71%	1.78%
1948	53	33,962	32,846	66,808	50.84%	1.74%
1949	52	34,938	34,098	69,036	50.61%	1.80%
1950	51	35,518	34,118	69,636	51.01%	1.82%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		292,489	285,911	578,400	50.57%	15.08%
1951	50	38,049	36,627	74,676	50.95%	1.95%
1952	49	38,701	37,518	76,219	50.78%	1.99%
1953	48	39,109	37,900	77,009	50.78%	2.01%
1954	47	40,616	39,869	80,485	50.46%	2.10%
1955	46	41,116	39,762	80,878	50.84%	2.11%
1956	45	41,893	40,489	82,382	50.85%	2.15%
1957	44	42,640	42,349	84,989	50.17%	2.22%
1958	43	42,558	41,656	84,214	50.54%	2.20%
1959	42	43,459	43,314	86,773	50.08%	2.26%
1960	41	43,588	43,427	87,015	50.09%	2.27%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		411,729	402,911	814,640	50.54%	21.24%
1961	40	43,614	43,154	86,768	50.27%	2.26%
1962	39	42,150	41,903	84,053	50.15%	2.19%
1963	38	41,530	40,910	82,440	50.38%	2.15%
1964	37	40,799	40,167	80,966	50.39%	2.11%
1965	36	38,516	37,684	76,200	50.55%	1.99%
1966	35	37,412	36,409	73,821	50.68%	1.92%
1967	34	36,612	35,506	72,118	50.77%	1.88%
1968	33	35,982	34,637	70,619	50.95%	1.84%
1969	32	35,982	34,105	70,087	51.34%	1.83%
1970	31	36,918	35,734	72,652	50.81%	1.89%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		389,515	380,209	769,724	50.60%	20.07%
1971	30	36,044	34,526	70,570	51.08%	1.84%
1972	29	32,743	31,108	63,851	51.28%	1.66%
1973	28	31,036	29,925	60,961	50.91%	1.59%
1974	27	31,867	30,073	61,940	51.45%	1.61%
1975	26	34,429	32,635	67,064	51.34%	1.75%
1976	25	33,455	32,019	65,474	51.10%	1.71%
1977	24	34,213	33,067	67,280	50.85%	1.75%
1978	23	32,822	31,715	64,537	50.86%	1.68%
1979	22	36,925	35,150	72,075	51.23%	1.88%
1980	21	36,259	35,014	71,273	50.87%	1.86%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		339,793	325,232	665,025	51.09%	17.34%
1981	20	35,004	33,826	68,830	50.86%	1.79%
1982	19	33,117	32,001	65,118	50.86%	1.70%
1983	18	32,897	31,620	64,517	50.99%	1.68%
1984	17	29,289	28,846	58,135	50.38%	1.52%
1985	16	17,304	17,849	35,153	49.22%	0.92%
FIVE YEAR TOTAL		147,611	144,142	291,753	50.59%	7.61%
GRAND TOTALS		1,927,898	1,907,651	3,835,549	50.26%	100.00%

Includes all valid license types including: Originals, Regulars, CDL, Probationary (does not include Instruction Permits)

Includes all types of status (revoked, suspended, cancelled) except those which expired prior to 12/01/01

Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Report # YRCNTY & #YRAGPRO (P7011805-03-07)

Year	Total Licensed Drivers	Year	Total Licensed Drivers	Year	Total Licensed Drivers
1928	893,450	1961	2,069,750	1982	3,070,956
1930	995,000	1962	2,048,300	1983	3,123,649
1940	1,230,000	1963	2,076,500	1984	3,192,135
1941	1,246,600	1964	2,089,700	1985	3,265,322
1942	1,309,475	1965	2,155,007	1986	3,288,517
1943	1,369,750	1966	2,197,038	1987	3,308,903
1944	1,422,050	1967	2,280,544	1988	3,329,557
1945	1,505,700	1968	2,360,815	1989	3,357,339
1946	1,547,100	1969	2,458,037	1990	3,394,203
1947	1,553,500	1970	2,459,539	1991	3,473,236
1948	1,575,500	1971	2,465,315	1992	3,481,421
1949	1,613,800	1972	2,527,731	1993	3,502,347
1950	1,661,700	1973	2,593,838	1994	3,554,003
1951	1,721,700	1974	2,663,796	1995	3,601,619
1952	1,750,100	1975	2,721,284	1996	3,723,685
1953	1,804,300	1976	2,792,905	1997	3,672,469
1954	1,817,700	1977	2,864,689	1998	3,709,957
1955	1,848,700	1978	2,927,546	1999	3,733,077
1956	1,879,750	1979	2,964,404	2000	3,667,497
1957	1,910,500	1980	3,014,715	2001	3,835,549
1958	1,930,500	1981	3,059,428		
1959	1,936,600				
1960	2,002,900				



Includes all types of status, except those which expired prior to 12/01/01.
 *Prior to 2000, this number did not include 'opt out' drivers. (see page 18 Abstracts Driver Records.)
 Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Report # YRCNTY & #YRAGPRO

44 Instruction Permits-Counts

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	COMMERCIAL		REGULAR		MOTORCYCLE		TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
1911	90			1				1	0.00%
1912	89							0	0.00%
1913	88							0	0.00%
1914	87							0	0.00%
1915	86							0	0.00%
1916	85			1	3			4	0.01%
1917	84				2			2	0.00%
1918	83			4	2			6	0.01%
1919	82			1	2			3	0.00%
1920	81				2			2	0.00%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		0	0	7	11	0	0	18	0.03%
1921	80			2	1			3	0.00%
1922	79			1	5			6	0.01%
1923	78				7	1		8	0.01%
1924	77			1	4	2		7	0.01%
1925	76	2		1	6	1		10	0.02%
1926	75	1			9	2		12	0.02%
1927	74	9		1	12	2		24	0.04%
1928	73	2		4	14	1		21	0.03%
1929	72	5		1	8	2		16	0.03%
1930	71	7		2	8	4		21	0.03%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		26	0	13	74	15	0	128	0.20%
1931	70	4		3	15	3		25	0.04%
1932	69	13		4	11	3		31	0.05%
1933	68	8		5	12	7		32	0.05%
1934	67	13		7	11	5		36	0.06%
1935	66	12	2	5	15	4		38	0.06%
1936	65	23	1	9	13	8		54	0.08%
1937	64	20	1	9	19	4		53	0.08%
1938	63	25	2	3	17	12	2	61	0.10%
1939	62	34	1	7	19	13	2	76	0.12%
1940	61	43	1	10	32	15	2	103	0.16%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		195	8	62	164	74	6	509	0.80%
1941	60	43	2	11	28	14	2	100	0.16%
1942	59	40	1	8	34	16	4	103	0.16%
1943	58	41	6	15	29	22	2	115	0.18%
1944	57	54	6	18	26	26	3	133	0.21%
1945	56	54	5	10	42	20	3	134	0.21%
1946	55	70	9	21	50	30	6	186	0.29%
1947	54	78	11	19	49	56	16	229	0.36%
1948	53	76	14	32	44	48	11	225	0.35%
1949	52	75	5	23	59	44	16	222	0.35%
1950	51	66	10	23	64	41	15	219	0.34%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		597	69	180	425	317	78	1,666	2.61%

Instruction Permits-Counts 45

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	COMMERCIAL		REGULAR		MOTORCYCLE		% OF	
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	TOTAL
1951	50	72	9	30	58	50	14	94	0.15%
1952	49	115	18	31	75	76	33	348	0.55%
1953	48	92	23	29	92	61	28	325	0.15%
1954	47	114	23	34	91	68	35	365	0.57%
1955	46	111	25	34	84	91	42	387	0.61%
1956	45	136	21	56	93	80	54	440	0.69%
1957	44	127	16	43	93	95	48	422	0.66%
1958	43	142	22	56	116	87	48	471	0.74%
1959	42	134	26	69	108	108	45	490	0.77%
1960	41	140	24	62	132	116	62	536	0.84%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		1,183	207	444	942	832	409	4,017	6.30%
1961	40	131	26	75	119	98	62	511	0.80%
1962	39	121	39	77	128	106	73	544	0.85%
1963	38	147	21	76	124	115	56	539	0.85%
1964	37	146	28	96	162	123	69	624	0.98%
1965	36	161	29	102	158	119	61	630	0.99%
1966	35	139	15	111	157	126	43	591	0.93%
1967	34	113	25	128	165	124	55	610	0.96%
1968	33	125	24	129	212	112	48	650	1.02%
1969	32	181	22	147	195	102	56	703	1.10%
1970	31	150	31	176	219	122	62	760	1.19%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		1,414	260	1,117	1,639	1,147	585	6,162	9.67%
1971	30	167	21	182	237	142	61	810	1.27%
1972	29	182	16	216	254	133	48	849	1.33%
1973	28	135	36	258	261	111	49	850	1.33%
1974	27	175	22	292	311	146	46	992	1.56%
1975	26	169	29	298	323	150	40	1,009	1.58%
1976	25	189	19	324	357	180	46	1,115	1.75%
1977	24	191	25	395	359	195	47	1,212	1.90%
1978	23	212	20	369	414	178	38	1,231	1.93%
1979	22	202	34	486	473	230	42	1,467	2.30%
1980	21	218	19	523	570	223	33	1,586	2.49%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		1,840	241	3,343	3,559	1,688	450	11,121	17.45%
1981	20	246	15	661	674	239	37	1,872	2.94%
1982	19	174	14	890	1,010	221	29	2,338	3.67%
1983	18	110	5	1,256	1,307	166	18	2,862	4.49%
1984	17			2,093	2,013	68	3	4,177	6.56%
1985	16			7,835	7,447			15,282	23.98%
1986	15			6,648	6,915			13,563	21.29%
SIX YEAR TOTAL		530	34	19,383	19,366	694	87	40,094	62.93%
GRAND TOTALS		5,785	819	24,549	26,180	4,767	1,615	63,715	100.00%

Commercial and Regular instruction permit statistics include all types of status except those which expired prior to 12/01/01
 Motorcycle instruction permit statistics include all types of status except those which expired prior to 06/01/01

(due to seasonal nature of this license type)

Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Report #YRAGIPS and #YRAGEMC

Motorcycle License Class M Counts 46

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	PROBATIONARY		REGULAR		TOTAL	% MALE	% OF TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE			
1905	96			1		1	100.00%	0.00%
1906	95			2		2	100.00%	0.00%
1907	94			3		3	100.00%	0.00%
1908	93			7		7	100.00%	0.00%
1909	92			3		3	100.00%	0.00%
1910	91			8		8	100.00%	0.00%
SIX YEAR TOTAL		0	0	24	0	24	100.00%	0.01%
1911	90			11		11	100.00%	0.00%
1912	89			16		16	100.00%	0.00%
1913	88			39		39	100.00%	0.01%
1914	87			48		48	100.00%	0.01%
1915	86			69	2	71	97.18%	0.02%
1916	85			64		64	100.00%	0.02%
1917	84			109	2	111	98.20%	0.03%
1918	83			163	5	168	97.02%	0.05%
1919	82			180	5	185	97.30%	0.05%
1920	81			225	8	233	96.57%	0.07%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		0	0	924	22	946	97.67%	0.26%
1921	80			289	14	303	95.38%	0.08%
1922	79			343	17	360	95.28%	0.10%
1923	78			424	16	440	96.36%	0.12%
1924	77			503	29	532	94.55%	0.15%
1925	76			559	18	577	96.88%	0.16%
1926	75			632	38	670	94.33%	0.19%
1927	74			774	50	824	93.93%	0.23%
1928	73			806	47	853	94.49%	0.24%
1929	72			914	55	969	94.32%	0.27%
1930	71			1,093	55	1,148	95.21%	0.32%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		0	0	6,337	339	6,676	94.92%	1.87%
1931	70			1,266	84	1,350	93.78%	0.38%
1932	69			1,334	84	1,418	94.08%	0.40%
1933	68			1,452	108	1,560	93.08%	0.44%
1934	67			1,703	120	1,823	93.42%	0.51%
1935	66			1,928	152	2,080	92.69%	0.58%
1936	65			2,140	155	2,295	93.25%	0.64%
1937	64	1		2,373	181	2,555	92.92%	0.71%
1938	63			2,590	272	2,862	90.50%	0.80%
1939	62			2,782	244	3,026	91.94%	0.85%
1940	61	1		3,191	311	3,503	91.12%	0.98%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		2	0	20,759	1,711	22,472	92.39%	6.28%
1941	60			3,668	317	3,985	92.05%	1.11%
1942	59			4,331	449	4,780	90.61%	1.34%
1943	58	1		4,896	447	5,344	91.64%	1.49%
1944	57			4,924	484	5,408	91.05%	1.51%
1945	56			5,277	525	5,802	90.95%	1.62%
1946	55			6,504	658	7,162	90.81%	2.00%
1947	54	1		8,008	749	8,758	91.45%	2.45%
1948	53			8,368	837	9,205	90.91%	2.57%
1949	52	1		9,043	902	9,946	90.93%	2.78%
1950	51	2		9,507	899	10,408	91.36%	2.91%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		5	0	64,526	6,267	70,798	91.15%	19.79%

47 Motorcycle License Class M Counts

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	PROBATIONARY		REGULAR		TOTAL	% MALE	% OF TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE			
1951	50	2		10,609	1,006	11,617	91.34%	3.25%
1952	49			10,721	1,087	11,808	90.79%	3.30%
1953	48	3		11,384	1,181	12,568	90.60%	3.51%
1954	47	1		11,867	1,249	13,117	90.48%	3.67%
1955	46	5		12,109	1,272	13,386	90.50%	3.74%
1956	45	2	1	12,070	1,218	13,291	90.83%	3.72%
1957	44	3		12,482	1,296	13,781	90.60%	3.85%
1958	43	4		11,863	1,283	13,150	90.24%	3.68%
1959	42	5		12,047	1,294	13,346	90.30%	3.73%
1960	41	7	1	11,621	1,308	12,937	89.88%	3.62%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		32	2	116,773	12,194	129,001	90.55%	36.07%
1961	40	6		11,289	1,236	12,531	90.14%	3.50%
1962	39	8	1	10,397	1,278	11,684	89.05%	3.27%
1963	38	5		10,180	1,158	11,343	89.79%	3.17%
1964	37	7		9,339	1,107	10,453	89.41%	2.92%
1965	36	11		8,199	974	9,184	89.39%	2.57%
1966	35	10		7,345	825	8,180	89.91%	2.29%
1967	34	13		6,954	833	7,800	89.32%	2.18%
1968	33	15		6,333	753	7,101	89.40%	1.99%
1969	32	23	2	5,762	685	6,472	89.39%	1.81%
1970	31	13	2	5,413	667	6,095	89.02%	1.70%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		111	5	81,211	9,516	90,843	89.52%	25.40%
1971	30	14	1	5,041	577	5,633	89.74%	1.57%
1972	29	15	2	4,176	496	4,689	89.38%	1.31%
1973	28	18	1	3,529	442	3,990	88.90%	1.12%
1974	27	33	1	3,285	353	3,672	90.36%	1.03%
1975	26	25	1	3,271	342	3,639	90.57%	1.02%
1976	25	24	1	2,776	319	3,120	89.74%	0.87%
1977	24	20	2	2,476	267	2,765	90.27%	0.77%
1978	23	24		2,040	204	2,268	91.01%	0.63%
1979	22	40	5	2,002	194	2,241	91.12%	0.63%
1980	21	48	4	1,552	149	1,753	91.27%	0.49%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		261	18	30,148	3,343	33,770	90.05%	9.44%
1981	20	45	5	1,138	107	1,295	91.35%	0.36%
1982	19	63	4	753	65	885	92.20%	0.25%
1983	18	509	30	49	3	591	94.42%	0.17%
1984	17	286	18			304	94.08%	0.08%
1985	16	63	5			68	92.65%	0.02%
FIVE YEAR TOTAL		966	62	1,940	175	3,143	92.46%	0.88%
GRAND TOTALS		1,377	87	322,642	33,567	357,673	90.59%	100.00%

Includes all types of status except those which expired prior to 12/01/01.
Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Report #YRAGEMC

As of 12/31/01

Who is required to file medical reports?

DMV evaluates whether each applicant for a license can exercise reasonable control over a vehicle. To carry out this responsibility, the DMV conducts written exams, road tests, sign identification tests, and vision screenings. Some persons have medical conditions or disabilities which the DMV cannot adequately assess using these tests. These individuals are required to submit medical information to aid the Division in making licensing decisions.

How are medical reports reviewed?

DMV staff review the medical reports. They focus on:

- whether the person's condition is stable
- the degree of impairment from the condition
- the physician's recommendation regarding driving
- medical standards (TRANS 112, WI Adm code)

Physicians and vision specialists throughout the state review more complex cases.

How often do drivers have to file reports?

Many drivers only require one medical report. Some people with recurring or progressive medical conditions file medical reports periodically to maintain a valid license.

What are the results of medical reviews?

Of the 30,600 medical reports reviewed, 3,700 resulted in cancellations of the driving privilege. Many people are required to pass a written test on driving laws and/or an on-the-road driving test to maintain their license. Over 1,500 drivers voluntarily surrendered their license when asked for a medical report or a driving test.

DMV attempts to allow each person to drive under conditions which are safe for them. For example, some drivers will be restricted to an area within 15 miles of their home if they can demonstrate good driving skills in that limited area. Physicians often recommend restrictions such as daytime driving only, no driving on freeways, or driving with an automatic transmission. Through the use of restrictions, driving tests and medical reports the DMV ensures that people with conditions limiting their functional ability are able to maintain a safe level of driving.

How can a person appeal a medical review decision?

DMV provides medical review boards for persons who wish to appeal a license denial or cancellation. Any person can request an in-person review (actual appearance or file review only) of his/her case by a panel of three physicians. The appeal must be in writing and postmarked within 10 days from the cancel order or denial letter.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Records & Licensing Information
(608) 266-2327
rlis.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

What is a point system suspension?

Persons who accumulate 12 or more points in a one-year period may be subject to a driver license suspension. The points are counted by date of violation.

Offenses include:

- Speeding
- Failure to obey a sign
- Failure to yield right of way
- Other moving traffic violations

What happens to drivers who accumulate points?

Their operating privilege may be withdrawn:

Demerit Points Accumulated in a 12-month Period	Length of Suspension for Probationary Licenseholder	Length of Suspension for Regular Licenseholder
12 - 16 points	6 months	2 months
17 - 22 points	6 months	4 months
23 - 30 points	6 months	6 months
More than 30 points	1 year	1 year

Who orders the suspension?

Under the present law, the DMV administratively suspends the driver's privilege.

What licenses are suspended?

The suspension is of the operating privilege. This means all licenses issued by the division. For an unlicensed person, the ability to obtain a license is suspended.

Is any type of license available before the expiration of the suspension?

A person may, under certain conditions, obtain an occupational license.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
 Revocation and Suspension Section
 (608) 266-2261
 cnr.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

50 Administrative Suspension: Alcohol Concentration

What is an administrative suspension?

The administrative suspension law provides for the withdrawal of a person's operating privilege if he or she is arrested for operating a motor vehicle with a prohibited alcohol concentration, submits to chemical testing and fails the test.

The arresting officer takes possession of the license and issues a notice of intent to suspend. The notice serves as a driving receipt and is valid for 30 days.

The driver has 10 days during which to request a review of the suspension. If no review is requested, or if a review is held and the outcome is adverse to the person, the suspension will take effect 30 days after the notice of intent to suspend is issued.

What is the length of a suspension?

The suspension is for a period of six months. It does not allow retention of any part of the operating privilege.

Who orders the suspension?

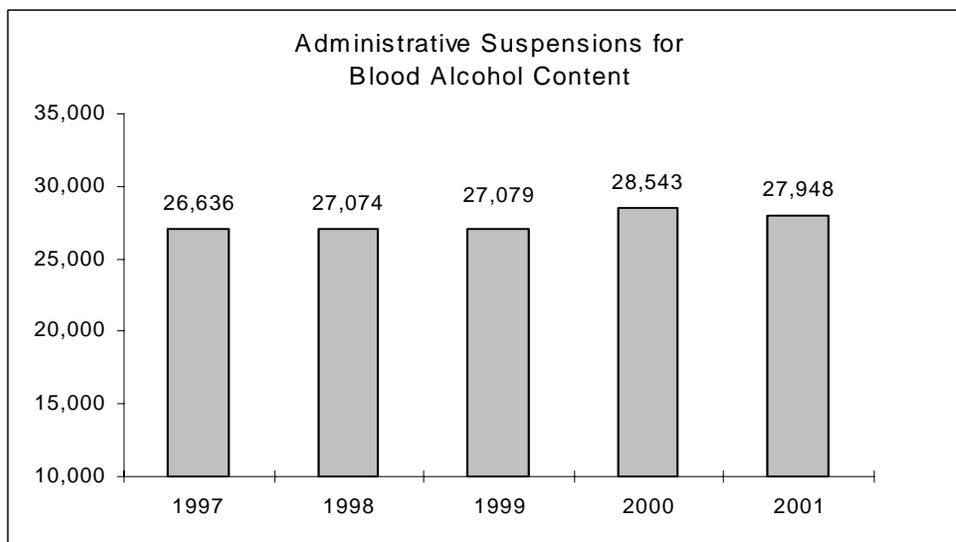
The DMV administratively suspends the person's privilege. The person must still go through the usual court procedures for the OWI arrest, which may result in additional sanctions against the person's operating privilege.

Is an occupational license available?

A person may petition for an occupational license immediately under an administrative suspension.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Revocations and Suspensions Section
(608) 266-2261
cnr.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Report #P7011924-2

What is an alcohol and drug assessment?

An alcohol or drug assessment is an interview between a driver and an alcohol and other drug abuse (AODA) assessor. The assessor identifies the driver's alcohol/drug use. As part of the assessment, the assessor develops a driver safety plan for the driver. 34,372 assessments were completed in 2001.

When is an assessment required?

Anyone convicted of operating while intoxicated (OWI) is required to contact an approved assessment facility within 72 hours of conviction. Anyone with multiple OWI arrests/convictions over a specified period of time is ordered by WisDOT to have an assessment within 45 days. Second and subsequent OWI convictions require completion of an assessment before eligibility for an occupational license. An individual may voluntarily obtain an assessment after an arrest.

What are driver safety plans?

Driver safety plans are training or rehabilitation plans based on findings. For example, when an assessor identifies drivers as:

- **Irresponsible Users**, they are generally sent to a Group Dynamics-Traffic Safety program
- **Irresponsible Users - Borderline**, they are generally a combination of education and short-term, outpatient counseling
- **Having Suspected Chemical Dependency**, they are generally sent to outpatient treatment programs
- **Chemically Dependent**, they are generally sent to inpatient or intensive outpatient treatment programs

What happens after the driver completes an assessment?

The assessor submits a report to the DMV. The Compliance and Restoration Section in the Bureau of Driver Services screens the report to see whether:

- the assessment and driver safety plan are appropriate
- the assessor recommends the individual for a license
- the assessment mentions all OWI related offenses

The person may be eligible for a license once the plan is submitted.

What happens to non-compliant drivers?

All licenses are suspended, including occupational licenses, if a person receives another arrest for OWI while in a plan or does not:

- appear for an assessment
- comply with a Driver Safety Plan
- pay the fee for the assessment or the Driver Safety Plan

In 2001, Compliance and Restoration processed 22,249 non-compliance cases.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Compliance & Restoration Section
Alcohol/Drug Review Unit
(608) 261-8202
cnr.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

What is a disqualification?

Disqualification means the withdrawal of a person's privilege to operate a commercial motor vehicle because of certain offenses committed by the person while driving or operating a commercial motor vehicle.

What is the length of a disqualification?

Periods of disqualification run from a minimum of 60 days to life-time, depending on the number, type, and severity of the violations.

Who orders a disqualification?

The law provides that a person is disqualified upon receiving certain types of convictions. The DMV administratively disqualifies the person's commercial operating privileges.

How is a person notified of a disqualification?

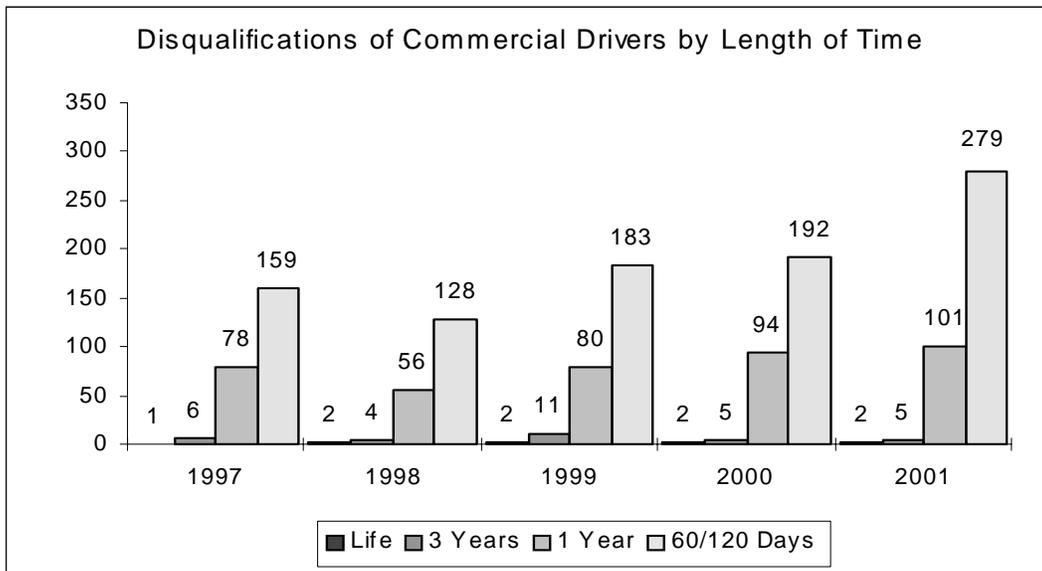
The Division of Motor Vehicles issues an order of disqualification and mails it by first class mail to a person's last known residence.

Is an occupational license available?

No occupational license can be obtained for commercial motor vehicle operation privileges during any period of disqualification.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
 Revocations & Suspensions Section
 (608) 266-2261
 cnr.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Revocation & Suspensions Section

What is a habitual traffic offender?

Persons who accumulate four major traffic convictions, (including those from other jurisdictions) or a combination of 12 minor and major convictions, in a five-year period are identified as habitual traffic offenders. Major offenses include:

- operating while under the influence
- eluding an officer
- reckless driving

What happens to those identified as habitual traffic offenders?

The operating privilege of habitual traffic offenders is revoked for five years.

Who orders the revocation?

Under the present law, the DMV administratively revokes the driver's privilege.

What licenses are revoked?

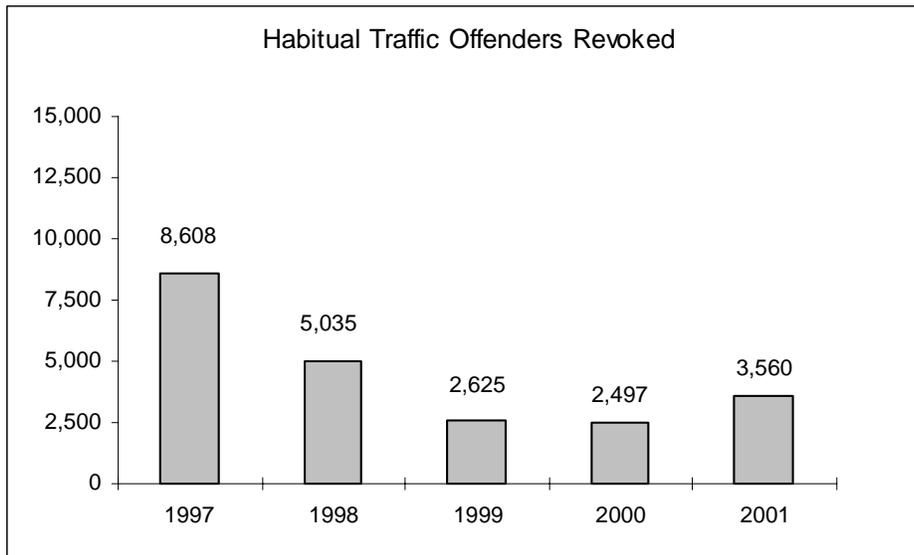
The revocation is of the operating privilege which means all licenses issued by the division. For an unlicensed person, the ability to obtain a license is revoked.

Is any type of license available before the expiration of the five-year revocation?

After a two-year waiting period, a person may, under certain conditions, obtain an occupational license. The two year period is counted from the date of the revocation order.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
 Revocations and Suspensions Section
 (608) 266-2261
 cnr.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Report #P7011924-2

In August, 1998, the department implemented a portion of Act 84, Laws of 1997. The law change made Operating After Revocation (OAR) and Operating While Suspended (OWS) a 'minor' rather than a 'major' violation for calculating Habitual Traffic Offender (HTO) status. The result has been a significant drop in HTO's.

54 Revocation/Suspension Reinstatement

How can a person obtain reinstatement?

In most cases, after the period of suspension expires, a person may either mail the \$50 fee to the DMV or go to a DMV Service Center to pay the \$50 fee and DMV will replace the license. If the license has expired, the person must also pay the appropriate renewal fee.

A person whose license was revoked must appear at a DMV Service Center and:

- complete an application
- take any required tests
- provide proof of identity
- pay a \$50 reinstatement fee for a new license

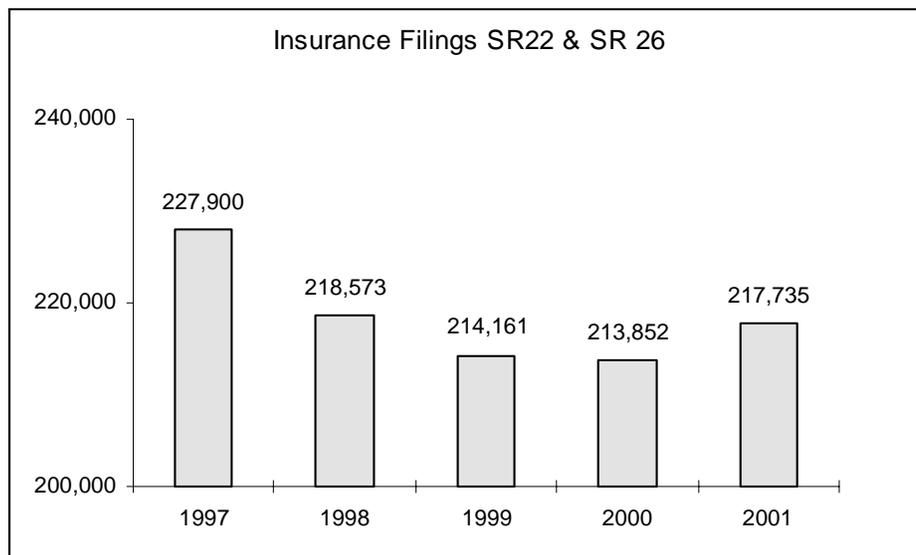
What other requirements apply?

Except for a person revoked for a first offense of OWI, a person whose driving privilege is revoked must file proof of financial responsibility with the division continuously for three years following the end of the withdrawal period.

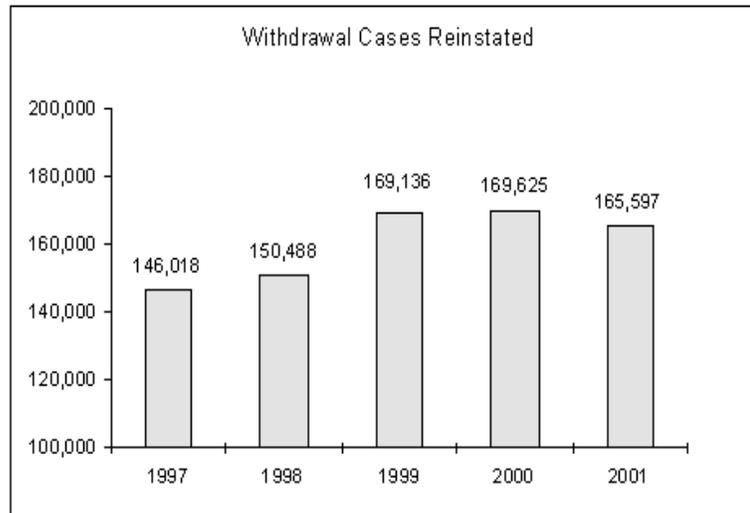
Proof of financial responsibility is usually a certificate (SR-22) issued by an insurance company licensed to do business in Wisconsin. The SR-22 must certify that the person has liability insurance in the amounts of at least \$25,000 and \$50,000, for personal injury or death and \$10,000 for property damage. A person can also post a bond or make a cash deposit for these amounts with DMV.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Compliance and Restoration Section
(608) 266-2261
cnr.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

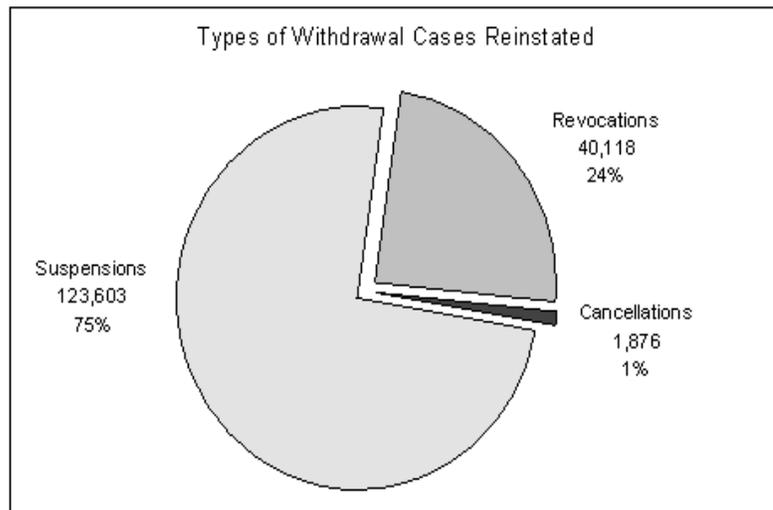


Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Weekly Workload Report



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Director's Office, TSO Report - Reintee

NOTE: A single reinstatement transaction may involve several cases



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Director's Office, TSO Report - Reintee

What are revocations and suspensions?

Revocations and suspensions are the two most common actions taken to withdraw a driver's operating privilege. Suspension is the more lenient action and means the privilege is put on hold for a given time. Revocation means complete termination of the driving privilege.

What conditions lead to a license revocation?

A conviction on one or more violations of major traffic regulations, crimes, or alcohol regulations leads to a revocation. Other conditions are:

- operating while intoxicated
- attempting to elude an officer
- refusal to submit to a chemical test for intoxication

What conditions lead to a license suspension?

- truancy
- failure to pay forfeiture
- failure to pay child or family support
- non-compliance with orders for assessment concerning use of alcohol or drugs
- failure to pay damages resulting from a motor vehicle crash

Who orders revocations and suspensions?

Revocations and suspensions for single offenses are ordered by the courts or by the Department of Transportation, depending on the type of violation. Administrative actions of the DMV are taken when the license withdrawal is the result of multiple offenses.

How is a person notified of a revocation or suspension?

In some cases court personnel may advise a person that a revocation/suspension will occur as a result of the court's actions. In all cases, the DMV issues an order of revocation or suspension and mails it by first class mail to the person's last known address.

How long does a revocation run?

Periods of revocation can run from a one day minimum to a 20-year maximum for unsatisfied judgments.

How long does a suspension run?

Periods of suspension can run from a one day minimum to "indefinite" periods. These periods are strictly governed by the statute under which a suspension is ordered.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Revocations and Suspensions Section
(608) 266-2261
cnr.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Revocation & Suspensions Section

58 Revocation and Suspension

Rank	Code	Charge	Quantity YTD	% of Total
1	FPF	Failure to pay forfeiture	120,911	38.61%
2	DR	Driver record	41,247	13.17%
3	OWI	Operating under influence of intoxicant or con. sub.	32,689	10.44%
4	BAC	Blood alcohol concentration	27,948	8.92%
5	OAR	Operating after revocation**	11,956	3.82%
6	UAL	Underage alcohol	11,498	3.67%
7	NCI	Noncompliance with Assessment Interview	11,011	3.52%
8	OWS	Operating while suspended**	10,513	3.36%
9	D	Drug convictions	8,130	2.60%
10	NCP	Noncompliance with Driver Safety Plan	4,989	1.59%
11	FPJ	Failure to pay forfeiture-juvenile	4,353	1.39%
12	HTO	Habitual traffic offender	3,560	1.14%
13	DJN	Damage judgement accruing from negligent operation	3,226	1.03%
14	SRR	Safety Responsibility revocation of registration	2,782	0.89%
15	IC	Implied consent	2,673	0.85%
16	JA	Juvenile alcohol	2,333	0.74%
17	SE	Speeding excess	1,979	0.63%
18	PAC	Prohibited Alcohol Concentration	1,767	0.56%
19	SR	Safety Responsibility - revocation	1,448	0.46%
20	FPN	Failure to pay non-traffic	1,414	0.45%
21	T	Truancy	1,298	0.41%
22	UAO	Underage alcohol operation	1,243	0.40%
23	NCA	Noncompliance Arrest while in Plan	849	0.27%
24	AEO	Attempt to elude officer	593	0.19%
25	NCF	Noncompliance with Assessment Fee	447	0.14%
26	OII	Operating while intoxicated causing injury	434	0.14%
27	JCS	Juvenile controlled substances	327	0.10%
28	FSA	Failure to stop after accident	262	0.08%
29	FD	Found delinquent	157	0.05%
30	NCT	Noncompliance Pay Treatment Fee	120	0.04%
31	RHT	Repeat HTO	118	0.04%
32	DQF	Disqualification	110	0.04%
33	CAC	Commercial administrative suspension	93	0.03%
34	RD	Reckless driving	76	0.02%
35	VUF	Vehicle used in commission of felony	76	0.02%
36	IUL	Illegal use of operator's license	71	0.02%
37	GBH	Great bodily harm	43	0.01%
38	IIV	Intoxicant in vehicle carrying underage person	42	0.01%
39	FA	Falsified application	36	0.01%
40	UID	Underage ID	36	0.01%
41	LOL	Loaning of license	32	0.01%
42	CWI	Commercial operating while intoxicated	28	0.01%
43	OWL	Operating without driver license	26	0.01%
44	SVO	Serious violation-occupational license	23	0.01%
45	NHI	Negligent homicide intoxicated	21	0.01%
46	FPS	Failure to pay support	16	0.01%
47	INF	Insurance Filed	15	0.00%
48	OWD	Operating while disqualified	14	0.00%
49	IVO	Intoxicant in vehicle-operator	13	0.00%
50	NH	Negligent homicide	12	0.00%

Rank	Code	Charge	Quantity YTD	% of Total
51	VOO	Violation of occupational license	12	0.00%
52	S	Speeding	9	0.00%
53	ICU	Implied consent underage	8	0.00%
54	ORS	Operating while Registration Suspended	8	0.00%
55	FOS	Failure to obey traffic sign or signal	7	0.00%
56	FRA	Failure to report accident	7	0.00%
57	FSU	Failure to stop after accident-unattended vehicle	7	0.00%
58	OCS	Operating while intox.-controlled substance	7	0.00%
59	SI	Speeding intermediate	7	0.00%
60	DSP	Duty upon striking property	5	0.00%
61	ID	Inattentive driving	5	0.00%
62	CA	Commercial alcohol	4	0.00%
63	FFS	Failure to fasten seat belt	4	0.00%
64	UCD	Underage Consent Decree	4	0.00%
65	CSE	Commercial speeding excess (20 or more over)	3	0.00%
66	IS	Imprudent speed	3	0.00%
67	IVP	Intoxicant in vehicle-passenger	3	0.00%
68	R	Racing	3	0.00%
69	UV	Unregistered vehicle	3	0.00%
70	ADL	Altered driver license	2	0.00%
71	DWS	Driving on wrong side of highway	2	0.00%
72	FSB	Failure to stop for school bus	2	0.00%
73	JID	Juvenile ID	2	0.00%
74	PI	Passing illegally	2	0.00%
75	BI	Backing illegally	1	0.00%
76	CAD	Commercial alcohol causing death	1	0.00%
77	CUL	Commercial unlawful license	1	0.00%
78	CVF	Commercial Vehicle used in Commission of Felony	1	0.00%
79	DLT	Deviating from lane of traffic	1	0.00%
80	FPD	Failure to pay Driver Improvement Surcharge	1	0.00%
81	FYR	Failure to yield right of way	1	0.00%
82	FTC	Following too closely	1	0.00%
83	HIC	Haz commercial implied consent	1	0.00%
84	IE	Improper equipment	1	0.00%
85	MSC	Miscellaneous	1	0.00%
86	IL	No or improper lights	1	0.00%
87	OT	Obstructing traffic	1	0.00%
88	PUP	Permitting unauthorized person to operate	1	0.00%
Total*			313,191	

*Includes only in-state revocations and suspensions.

** Beginning with the July 1998 report, OAR & OWS will be reported as separate totals.

What is a commercial driving school?

A commercial driving school teaches students to operate a motor vehicle. DMV licenses schools and instructors and inspects them to ensure they continue to meet licensing requirements. There are 110 licensed driving schools employing 598 instructors.

Are there special requirements for driving school instructors?

Commercial driving school instructors must:

- hold an instructor's license
- be employed by a licensed driving school
- have held a valid Wisconsin license at least one year
- meet specified driving record criteria
- present an acceptable medical report
- complete a training program
- pass a written and oral test administered by the DMV to evaluate knowledge of instruction procedures, traffic laws, safety equipment and the function of automotive equipment
- pass an extensive road test
- pass a vision and hearing screening

What does the license cost?

The driving school license is \$95. The instructor license is \$25. Both licenses expire December 31st each year.

Can all commercial schools teach persons under age 18?

A school that teaches persons under 18 must receive prior authorization. They must submit a course outline, lesson plans and the name of the text book. Schools meeting these requirements can teach classroom and/or behind-the-wheel portions of the curriculum and issue the course completion certificates required for licensing.

How many hours of instruction are required for persons under age 18?

Classroom instruction consists of 30 hours over a minimum of three weeks. Behind the wheel contains six hours of actual driving and six hours of observation. It may run concurrently with the classroom portion.

If a person does not complete driver education, what must be done?

If a person (under 18) does not take the behind-the-wheel portion of driver education within 13 months of completing the classroom instruction, he/she must take a 10-hour refresher course. These courses can be taken at a commercial school which offers the refresher course.

What does it cost to attend?

Commercial driving schools determine their own fees.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Records and Licensing Information Section
(608) 266-2353
rlis.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

What is a traffic safety program?

The DMV, along with Dodge County Human Services and the Wisconsin Technical College System (WTCS), administers traffic safety courses to assist individuals in modifying their driving behavior. The courses include:

- Traffic Safety School (TSS) course which reviews basic safe driving concepts
- Group Dynamics course designed for drivers who have been convicted of operating while intoxicated (OWI), and are assessed to be irresponsible drinkers
- Multiple Offender Program (MOP) course for drivers who have been convicted of OWI more than once and are assessed to be irresponsible drinkers
- Basic Rider & Experienced Rider courses (see “Motorcycle License – Class M”)

Where and when are they offered?

These interactive courses are offered throughout the state, primarily through the WTCS. Drivers who receive warning letters about their demerit point status are advised of the school locations on the back of the letter. Drivers convicted of OWI and ordered to take GD or MOP as part of their driver safety plan will be informed of the school or agency to contact by the assessment agency ordering their attendance.

Classes are run during the day, evenings, and weekends to accommodate most schedules and allow students to complete the classes as soon as possible. In 2001, 3,511 individuals completed the Traffic Safety School; 10,213 the Group Dynamics; and 1,502 the Multiple Offender Program.

Instructors are individuals who have been hired by the WTCS district and are certified by DMV. Instructors are required to have training in driver and safety education, and/or alcohol and other drug treatment education or counseling.

What rules apply to point reduction?

Drivers taking the courses may elect to have their demerit points reduced by three after successful completion of the course. Only motorcycle convictions can be reduced by three points upon completion of a *Basic Rider* or *Experienced Rider Course*. Drivers may only have their points reduced once every five years. The student has 30 days from completion of the course to notify the Department of Transportation of any change in his/her request for point reduction.

Drivers whose licenses have been suspended or revoked for demerit points may not use a point reduction course to regain their driving privileges.

How much do the courses cost?

Fees for these courses are set by the institutions and they vary.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
 Program Development
 John Alley
 (608) 266-0614

Who is required to take a driving skills test?

Anyone applying for:

- an original Class D operator's license (auto and small trucks)
- an original Class A, B, or C commercial operator's license
- an original P (passenger) endorsement to operate large motor buses
- an original S (school bus) endorsement to operate any school bus
- reinstatement of a license expired more than four years
- a restricted license
- a special restricted license
- an original Class M (motorcycle) license

Tests may be waived for drivers with a valid out-of-state license and for drivers who have had a valid license within four years. DMV may require a driving skills test whenever it has good cause to question a person's ability to operate a motor vehicle safely due to a physical or medical disability.

Where are driving skills tests given?

DMV conducts driving skills tests, by appointment, at Service Centers located throughout the state.

A licensed driver must accompany an applicant with an instruction permit or expired license. If the applicant is under 18, proof of driver education and sponsorship is also required.

What do I need to bring to the driving skills test?

An applicant must provide the appropriate vehicle for the class of license needed. Prior to the test, the examiner inspects the vehicle for safety defects and valid registration. If problems are detected, the driving skills test may be denied.

What does it cost?

A driving skills test in a commercial vehicle other than a school bus costs \$20. A skills test in a non-commercial vehicle and school bus costs \$15.

What comprises a driving skills test?

Separate tests are given for each license class and endorsement. All tests involve a series of actual traffic situations designed to measure how well the driver responds to road and traffic conditions. Starting/stopping; backing (except for class M); parking; left and right turns; mirror usage; spacing; lane selection and position within a lane; and observing traffic signals; highway signs; right-of-way for vehicles and pedestrians, and other traffic laws are tested for all license classes. The criteria for a class M license include: use of front and rear brakes, balance and control, and position for seeing and being seen. CDL skills test exercises include: a pre-trip inspection; mountain climb and descent; and, depending on class(es) and endorsement(s) sought, railroad crossing and student discharge. A driving skills test takes 20 to 90 minutes depending on the license class and endorsement for which you are applying.

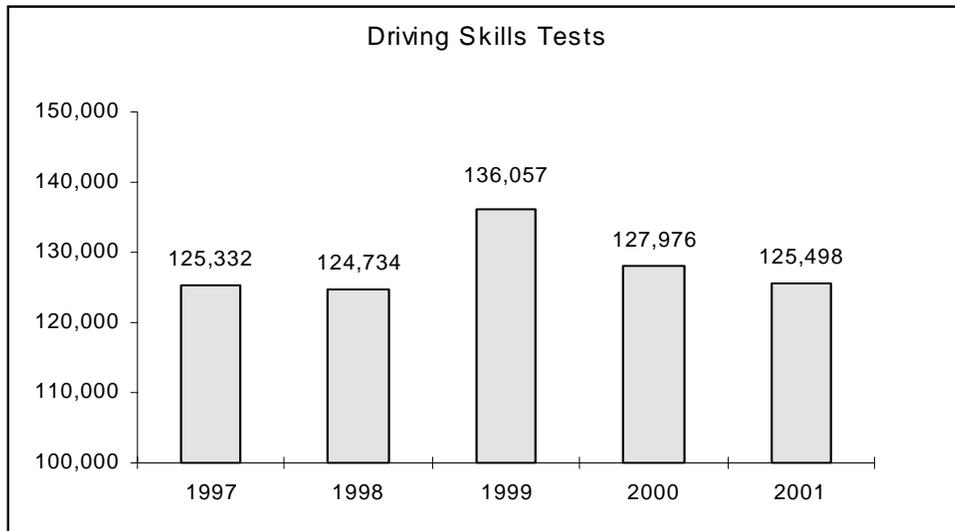
If I don't pass, can I take the test again?

Yes. Depending upon your test results, you may be required to wait 1, 7 or 14 days before another test is allowed. Grounds for not qualifying include:

- inexperience
- failure to follow directions
- contributing to an accident
- dangerous action
- law violation

For more information contact:

Bureau of Field Services
 Bonnie Phafeuf
 Technical & Training Services Section
 (608) 266-9547
 or any local DMV Service Center



Source: Bureau of Field Services, 3089 Annual Report

What is the purpose of the knowledge exam?

DMV uses knowledge exams to test applicants' ability to recognize highway signs and knowledge of traffic laws and safe-driving practices.

How is the exam given?

The exam is generally a self-administered knowledge test. It is available in Spanish, Vietnamese, Korean, Laotian, Hmong, Polish, Russian, Chinese, Cambodian, German, Italian, Serb/Croatian and Arabic as well as English. Examiners can also give an oral exam to individuals with reading or language difficulty. A department-approved interpreter may be used for learning-impaired persons or to meet special language needs.

Who is required to take the exam?

The exams are required for:

- original instruction permits
- special restricted licenses
- original CDL endorsements
- original or renewal school bus endorsements
- renewal of CDL HazMat endorsements

The exams are also required for individuals applying for renewal of an instruction permit and renewal of a license expired more than 4 years.

Where are exams given?

DMV offers exams at Service Centers on a walk-in basis. The exams are also given at many local high schools in conjunction with their driver-education programs.

What does it cost?

There is no cost for taking a knowledge exam. Upon successful completion of the exam, the applicant is issued either an instructional permit or a license for a fee. See "Driver License," "Driving Skills Test," and "Instruction Permits" for applicable fees.

How many exams are conducted annually?

Over 350,162 knowledge exams were conducted in 2001.

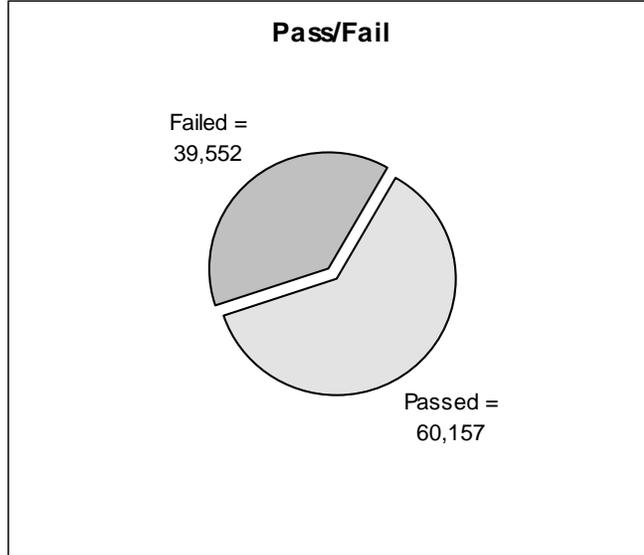
For more information contact:

Bureau of Field Services
Bonnie Phaneuf

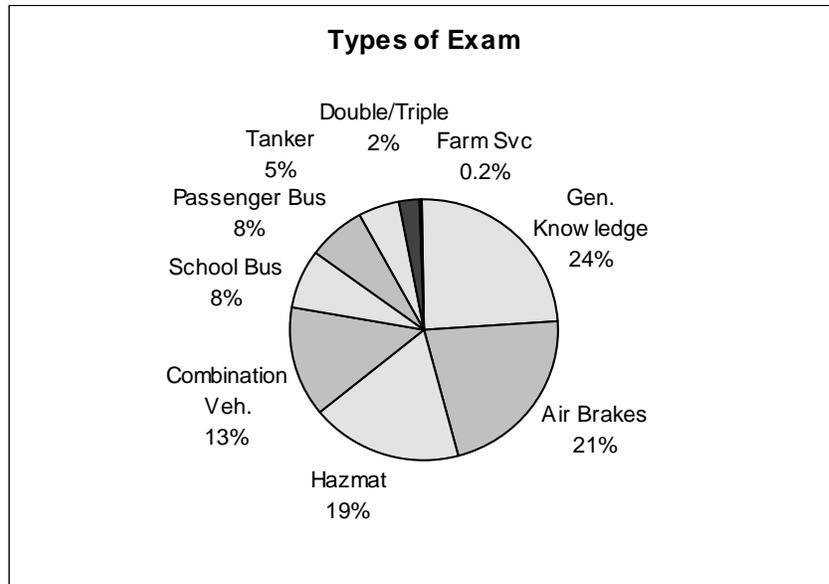
Technical & Training Services Section
(608) 266-9547

or any local DMV Service Center

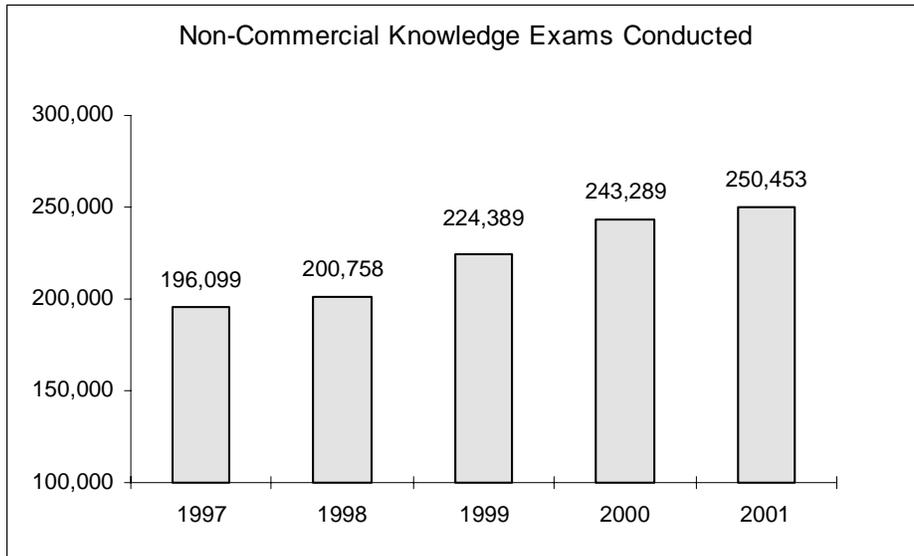
2001 CDL Knowledge Exams



Source: Bureau of Field Services 3089 Annual Report



Source: Bureau of Field Services 3089 Annual Report



Source: Bureau of Field Services 3089 Annual Report

What is CDL Third Party Testing?	State law allows authorized persons other than employees of the department to administer skills tests to applicants for a commercial drivers license.
What is a CDL Third Party Tester?	A private employer, agency, or person authorized by the department to administer the third party testing program.
Who is a Third Party Examiner?	A person who is employed by a third party tester, who is trained and certified by the department to conduct CDL skills tests.
What is required of Third Party Testers?	A company, agency, or person who wishes to be a tester must meet all department requirements for place of business, employ at least one third party examiner, employ one official who is responsible for the organization's third party testing program, conduct at least 12 CDL skills tests annually, and agree to have their program audited/inspected by the department or FMCSA, with or without prior notice.
Are there special requirements for being a Third Party Examiner?	Third party examiners must hold a valid certificate issued by the department. They must have a CDL of the class, and endorsed for vehicles representative of the type they intend to test. Examiners must have an exemplary driving record. Examiners must have at least two years of licensed experience driving the class of vehicle they intend to test. Third party examiners must receive the same CDL skills test training as employees of the department and conduct the same skills tests. Third party examiners must conduct at least 12 CDL skill tests annually.
What does it cost to be a Third Party Tester?	A third party tester must pay for training costs and annual application fees of \$100 plus \$25 for each examiner they employ. Third party tester authorization expires each year on December 31st.
Do Third Party Testers charge for the tests they conduct?	Third party testers may charge a fee for the skills tests they conduct, but may not exceed the fee set by the department for third party testers. Any charge for providing the applicant with a vehicle to use for the test may be determined by the third party tester. The third party tester retains all fees collected for administering skills tests.
Do Third Party Testers issue the CDL?	Third party testers may only administer the CDL skills test. The driver must make application for a CDL, take the necessary knowledge tests, pay the license fee, and have the license processed at one of the DMV Service Centers.
How many testers and examiners are in the program?	There are 141 testers who employ approximately 243 examiners in the program. (This includes about 150 examiners who are certified to test school buses).
For more information contact:	Bureau of Field Services Technical and Training Services Section (608) 266-9831 or (608) 266-2653

Trans 101,102, 103, 104 and 117:

The following rules were modified to incorporate the provisions of 1999 Act 9, mostly related to Wisconsin's Graduated Driver Licensing (GDL) law. All were effective 9/1/00.

Trans 101 - Prior to revision, this rule dealt primarily with the demerit point system and it was changed to reflect point doubling and mandatory 6-month suspensions for probationary drivers. In addition it was enhanced and its title changed to include specific language covering GDL restriction extensions. The changes cover many areas including the demerit point system, offenses resulting in extension of GDL restrictions.

Trans 102 - This rule covers operator's licenses and ID cards. Under authority given by 1999 Act 9, WisDOT added rules relating to copying of driver licenses.

Trans 103 - A change making Habitual Traffic Offender (HTO) cases effective on the date WisDOT mails the order of license revocation was made to the HTO rule. This amendment was already in process prior to rule revisions related to 1999 Act 9 and was incorporated with the GDL changes for efficiency in the rule-making process.

Trans 104 - The rule relating to examination procedures for operator's license was enhanced to include provisions of GDL and to specify policy for processing drivers moving to Wisconsin from other states in relation to the new GDL law.

Trans 117 - A paragraph was added to the occupational license rule to make it clear that restrictions on a person's regular license carry over to their occupational license, including GDL restrictions.

*Note: These rules were actually effective 9/1/2000 but did not make the 2000 DMV Facts & Figures. Therefore they are included here for historical purposes.

AB 245/SB 10 - ACT 15 Requires motorists approaching certain authorized emergency vehicles, tow trucks, road machinery or highway construction or maintenance vehicles (that are stopped near a highway and that are flashing emergency lights) to move into a lane not nearest the stopped vehicle and to travel in that lane if available or to slow down to a safe speed until they have passed by the stopped emergency vehicles or tow trucks. Forfeiture is \$30-300 and DL suspensions: 90 days - 1 year, if property damage; 180 days - 2 year if injury; and 2 years if death. (Effective: 12/1/01)

Budget Bill - ACT 16

1. Creates a new set of Repeat OWI penalties for 2 or more convictions in any 5 year period (9/30/01)

- A minimum 1 year revocation with no occupational licensing during that period
- Immobilization or IID required on all vehicles
- Seizure may be ordered on third or more conviction
- For the second conviction, the court shall order 5 days in jail or at least 30 days of community service.
- Double community service time for second offense OWI to 30 days (Effective 9/30/01)

2. Increases the OWI surcharge by \$10 (from \$345 to \$355) (9/1/01)

3. Permits courts to suspend the operating privilege of a juvenile if they have not paid a forfeiture imposed for an ordinance violation unrelated to the use of a motor vehicle (AB 5/SB 59/SB 60) (Effective on FPJ convictions on or after 10/1/01)

DMV Redesign: DOT received \$1 million in FY02 for DMV redesign. DOT also received \$660,990 in FY02 to implement daily expiration and 1999 Act 88. In FY03, \$2 million is placed in DOA reserve. DOT and DEG to prepare a report on DOT IT needs. DOA may transfer any of the \$2 million to pay the cost of the study. Upon DOA approval, DOA may release funds for DMV redesign.

License Plates: Plate reissuance is extended from 5 to 7 years, and reissuing heavy trucks/trailer plates in FY03. Also, establish a uniform \$15 issuance/reissuance fee for special plates.

Oversize/Overweight Permit System: Surcharge remains at 10%, to sunset 6/30/03.

DMV Record Fees: Increase in vehicle and driver record access fee by \$2.

Vehicle Theft: Statutory change to specify that theft of a leased or rented motor vehicle occurs after the lease or rental agreement has expired.

Failure to Pay Judgement: Authority for courts to suspend juveniles' drivers license for failure to pay fine or forfeiture for non-traffic related offense.

Veterans' Motorcycle Plate: A special motorcycle plate is created for veterans. The plate will be available in sequential and personalized plates. Effective March 1, 2002. DOT received \$34,600 in FY02 for implementation.

Environmental Impact Fee: This fee, which goes to DNR, increases from \$6 to \$9, effective 10/1/01. The fee is included with the title fee. The fee sunsets December 31, 2003.

Lapses: Several provisions that will lapse funds to the Transportation Fund. Two of these directly affect DMV:

1. General Fund Lapse
2. Administrative Appropriation Reduction

70 Transportation Fund Revenue

Transportation Fund Revenue Collected by The Division of Motor Vehicles

ITEM	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY2001
Counter Service Fees	5,229,338	5,403,857	5,584,847	5,486,019
Registration Fees (1 & 2)	200,412,930	203,927,120	222,166,502	217,430,891
Dealer License Fees	861,648	876,200	879,957	871,762
Fast Service Fees	467,926	477,184	452,265	427,855
Domestic - IRP (2)	18,686,945	15,750,903	18,159,572	17,158,330
Foreign - IRP (2)	17,292,300	23,947,397	20,648,107	21,599,088
Supplemental Title Fee	10,839,418	10,977,353	11,280,020	10,940,625
Traffic Violation & Reg. Fees	764,320	839,143	758,905	875,924
Permit Fees	2,623,466	2,660,658	2,644,611	2,595,766
Telephone Access	81,065	75,936	73,487	77,000
Drivers License Fees	26,346,968	32,350,112	34,711,024	34,665,141
Occupational License Fees	780,367	800,783	897,672	963,807
Disabled ID Cards	374,619	630,549	666,920	735,452
Financial Reinstatement	7,265	8,571	8,038	9,512
Registration Reinstatement Fees	556,115	613,373	615,188	519,914
Abstract Sales (2)	8,586,178	8,608,119	9,467,267	9,916,184
Sales to Other (2)	1,169,922	1,288,859	583,697	526,482
Oversize/Overweight Permits	3,615,715	3,965,105	4,276,146	4,464,177
Salvage Veh. Inspection Fees	275,997	284,951	296,340	347,810
TOTAL	\$ 298,972,502	\$ 313,216,173	\$ 334,170,565	\$329,611,739

Notes:

- (1) 7210 Registration Fees: Include registration, renewal, title and lien fees.
- (2) Revenue from Explore were reported in Sales to Others in FY9 and in Abstract Sales in FY0.
- (3) The revenue amounts are net amounts. The following amounts were retained by the Trustee for highway bonding purposes.

	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY2001
Registration Fees	59,352,713	70,757,520	67,566,539	72,067,282
Domestic IRP	5,119,345	6,936,338	9,070,985	8,815,753
Foreign IRP	7,461,422	3,575,016	7,535,504	8,192,960
TOTAL	\$ 71,933,480	\$ 81,268,874	\$ 84,173,028	\$89,075,995

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Traffic Accident Section
Candy Dyhr
(608) 266-2612

What is aircraft registration?

Private non-commercial aircraft based in Wisconsin are required to either obtain registration or file for an exemption. Wisconsin aircraft registration was first implemented in the 1950s at the same time that private aircraft were exempted from the local property tax. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) issues Federal registration for aircraft.

Do aircraft actually have license plates?

No. All aircraft are issued an "N" number by the FAA, for example "N-1234." This number must be displayed on a visible part of the aircraft. Having an "N" number does not mean that registration is current. Aircraft are issued a certificate of registration similar to the certificate of registration issued for highway vehicles.

Why is DMV now registering aircraft?

Aircraft registration was previously handled by the Bureau of Aeronautics in the Division of Transportation Infrastructure Development. DMV staff are registration experts, efficiently handling almost 4 million vehicle renewals annually. Aircraft registration is very similar to vehicle registration. There are 21 weight categories for registration fees, annual and biennial registration. There is a registration category of antique aircraft very similar to antique and collector motor vehicles. There are a number of aircraft types that are exempt from registration fees. Even the aircraft registration form looks very much like DMV's MV1 form.

How is aircraft registration enforced?

All aircraft using federal or state-financed airports must be registered with the FAA in order to use a publicly-financed airport. A match with DOT and FAA records is done annually to check for non-registered aircraft. Owners of unregistered aircraft are contacted by DOT. If aircraft registration fees are not paid, the FAA is contacted and a lien is placed on the aircraft listing DOT as a lienholder. This FAA lien is not removed until all fees, including late penalties, are paid to DOT. Bureau of Aeronautics staff on airport inspection trips will check for unregistered aircraft. If any unregistered aircraft are found, the owner will be sent a letter by DMV. Airport operators are also instructed to check for unregistered aircraft. As revenue from aircraft registration goes to Wisconsin airport maintenance and improvement funding, there has been very good cooperation with aircraft owners and airport operators in finding unregistered aircraft.

What is the annual volume for aircraft registration activities?

Registered aircraft as of December 31, 2001: 7,297
Renewals processed annually: 3,139, based in WI
Unregistered aircraft found through FAA match: 470
Late renewal notices sent: 120

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Vehicle Registration and Titling Unit
(608) 266-1861

72 Disabled Parking Identification Card

What is the purpose of the Disabled Parking Identification Card?

DMV issues Disabled Parking Identification Cards (DISID) to physically disabled persons or to organizations that regularly transport persons with disabilities.

A person displaying a DISID card on their vehicle:

- is exempt from any parking ordinance imposing time limits of one-half hour or more limitation but otherwise is subject to the laws relating to parking.
- can park without payment in metered stalls when the time limit is one-half hour or more.
- may park in spaces reserved for disabled persons marked by official traffic signs indicating the restriction.
- may obtain motor fuel from a full-service pump at the same price as the motor fuel dispensed from a self-service pump at locations which sell both.

Who may obtain a card?

A card may be obtained by:

- any person certified by a Health Care Specialist to have a disability as defined by statute that limits or impairs the ability to walk.
- an organization that regularly transports persons who have a disability as defined by statute that limits or impairs the ability to walk.

What is required?

An individual shall complete a special application form which includes a section that must be completed and signed by a physician who is licensed to practice medicine in any state, an advanced practice nurse licensed to practice nursing in any state, a physician assistant who is licensed or certified to practice in any state, a chiropractor licensed to practice chiropractic in any state, a Christian Science practitioner residing in this state and listed in the Christian Science journal, or a representative of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

An organization's application must be completed by an official of the organization.

What types of cards are available?

Persons with a permanent disability will be issued a blue disabled parking ID card that must be renewed and recertified every four years. Persons with a temporary disability will be issued a red card that is valid a maximum of six months. If the disability lasts longer than originally estimated, a new card is issued upon completion of an application.

What do they cost?

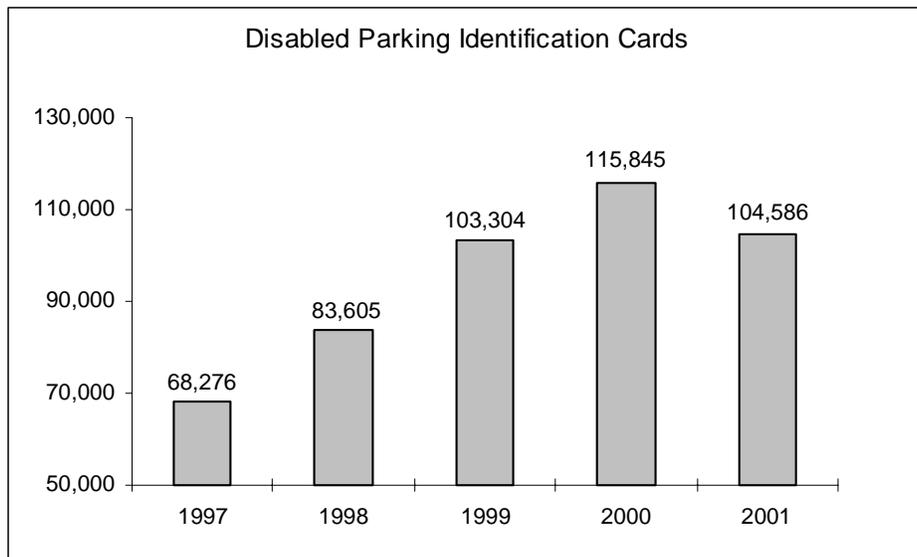
The fee for a disability card (permanent or temporary) is \$6. Applications made at DMV Service Centers are subject to an additional \$3 per application counter service fee.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Special Plates & Parking Citations Unit
(608) 266-3041
special-plates.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

or
Dennis Barr
(608)261-2575
dennis.barr@dot.state.wi.us

Note: DISID cards are available at several DMV Service Centers. A comprehensive list of those issuing DISID cards may be obtained by calling (608) 266-3041.



Source: Program Logs - Includes Permanent, Temporary, Organization & Renew als

74 Heavy Vehicle Use Tax (HVUT)

What is “heavy vehicle use tax”?

Heavy Vehicle Use Tax (HVUT) is an annual tax assessed by the Federal Internal Revenue Service (IRS) on vehicles operating on public highways at a gross weight of 55,000 lbs. and greater.

Although the tax has been in effect since 1954, the federal government held the states responsible for enforcement beginning in October 1985. The federal government distributes revenues back to states for highway construction and maintenance.

What is proof of compliance?

A carrier must send proof of HVUT compliance to the DMV with their registration renewal. For vehicles registered annual (IRP and Intrastate), proof is sent in with the annual renewal. For Intrastate vehicles registered quarterly or consecutive monthly, proof is sent in with the first registration during a calendar year. Proof of HVUT compliance cannot be sent separately from the IRP or Intrastate registration renewal. Proof of compliance may be either:

- a copy of a receipted Schedule 1 from IRS form 2290, or
- a copy of a completed 2290, Schedule 1 and both sides of the canceled check

Are there any exemptions from HVUT?

Yes. Some exemptions are:

- vehicles which travel fewer than 5,000 miles annually or agricultural vehicles which travel fewer than 7,500 miles annually. Carriers must file Schedule 1 with the IRS and send a receipted copy to the DMV
- mobile cranes and well-drilling vehicles when the carrier files a signed statement with the DMV which lists the vehicle identification number, vehicle type and tax year
- vehicles registered at 56,000 lbs. but actually operating between 54,001 and 54,999 lbs. when a signed statement is filed with the DMV

However, even if exempted, the carrier may be required to file with the IRS or notify the DMV of exempt status.

When are tax forms filed?

A carrier must file tax forms with the IRS by the end of the month following the month the vehicles first operated on public highways.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Interstate
(608) 261-2573

Intrastate
(608) 264-8735

What is the International Registration Plan?

The International Registration Plan (IRP) is a vehicle registration system which registers motor carriers with all jurisdictions they operate in by filing one application with their 'base' or home state. Registration fees are calculated on the percentage of miles a carrier travels in each jurisdiction. The base jurisdiction collects the fees for all jurisdictions where the carrier operates and forwards the fees to those jurisdictions. The carrier is issued one license plate and cab card for each vehicle. The cab card lists all jurisdictions with which the vehicle is registered. IRP registration is valid for both interstate and intrastate operations.

How many states participate in IRP?

By January 2003, there will be 58 member states and Canadian provinces (Wisconsin joined the IRP in 1978).

Who must register with IRP?

Interstate carriers who are residents of an IRP state, or who have an established place of business in an IRP state are required to register with IRP. At the carrier's option, trip permits may be purchased in lieu of IRP registration.

What vehicles must be registered?

The types of vehicles that register with IRP are:

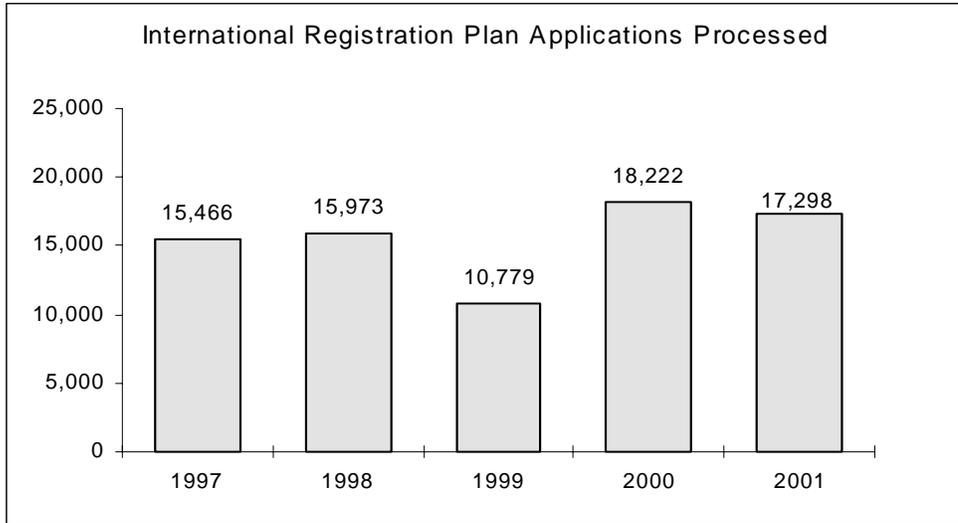
- vehicles operating or registered over 26,000 lbs.
- vehicles with three or more axles, regardless of weight
- combination vehicles with a combined weight over 26,000 lbs.

Are any vehicles exempt?

Vehicles with restricted plates such as farm vehicles, city pickup and delivery vehicles, government-owned vehicles, recreational vehicles, and charter buses may be exempt from IRP registration.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Motor Carrier Services Section
Motor Carrier Registration Unit
Tim Galbraith
(608) 261-2573
timothy.galbraith@dot.state.wi.us



Source: COVERS Database

Due to the migration to staggered registration, FY99/00 IRP was reduced by about 25%.



Source: COVERS Database

Who is subject to audit by the Department?

Motor carriers licensing their vehicles under the International Registration Plan (IRP), and International Fuel Tax Agreement (IFTA).

What is the purpose of audits?

Records are examined to verify the miles and fuel use reported. Billings or refunds are issued when acceptably maintained records indicate additional payments or refunds are due. Other IRP and IFTA jurisdictions are informed of audit findings just as Wisconsin is informed of audits done by the other IRP and IFTA jurisdictions.

How are motor carriers selected for audit?

Audits are picked on a random selection basis and also selected by information received from other sources which may indicate an audit is necessary.

What records are required?

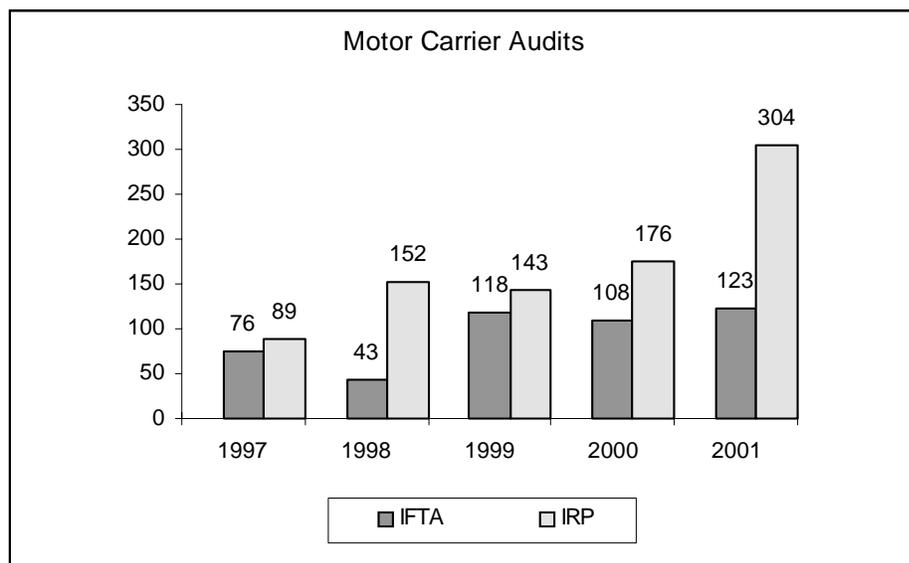
Individual vehicle distance records and their supporting documents (drivers' daily logs, bills of lading, fuel receipts, etc.) must be maintained to support the miles listed on the motor carrier's application. Records are to be retained for 5 1/2 years.

How is the audit conducted?

Upon notification of the department's intent to audit, motor carriers may either submit their records to the department or be contacted at their place of business during regular working hours. Firms may be audited every year. The IFTA and the IRP require the base jurisdictions to audit an average of 3% per year.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
 Motor Carrier Services Section
 Motor Carrier Insurance Authority Audit Unit
 Thom Rabaglia
 (608) 264-7239
 thomas.rabaglia@dot.state.wi.us



Source: Work Unit Statistics

How is the state fuel tax collected?

Fuel tax is collected at the pump (retail sales), through payments made to the Wisconsin Department of Revenue as bulk fuel is used, or when the motor carrier files quarterly fuel tax reports with the Department of Transportation.

How much fuel must be purchased?

A carrier must pay tax on the number of gallons used on Wisconsin highways. For example, if a motor carrier used 1000 gallons of fuel on Wisconsin highways, 1000 tax-paid gallons must be purchased or funds equal to the amount of tax on 1000 gallons remitted to the State of Wisconsin.

What if fuel is over purchased?

If the carrier buys more fuel than is required to cover Wisconsin usage, a refund may be obtained on the taxes paid for the excess fuel.

Where are tax reports filed?

Wisconsin-based motor carriers file quarterly or annual reports with the Motor Carrier Services Section, Motor Carrier Registration Unit. Annual reports may be filed by Wisconsin residents operating less than 5,000 total miles in IFTA jurisdictions.

Why was interstate fuel tax report filing transferred to DOT?

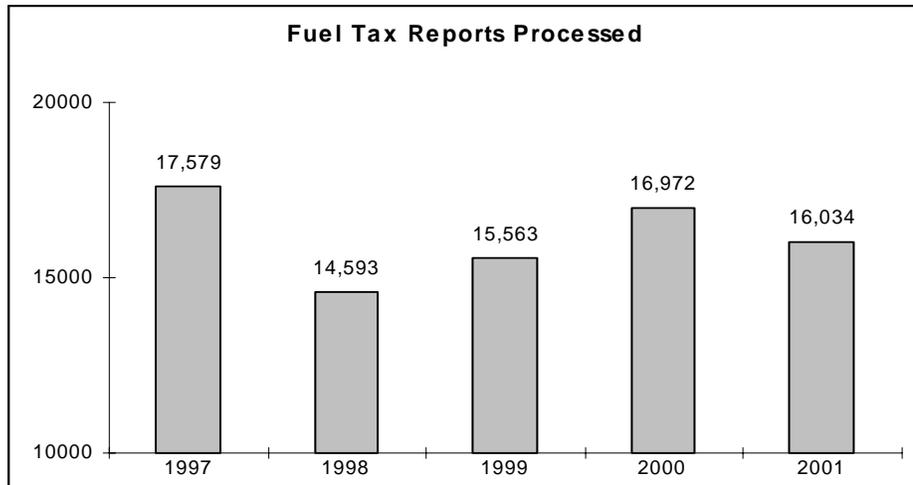
The program was moved from the Department of Revenue to DOT in 1987 to promote a “one-stop” concept of service to motor carriers. “One-stop” allows carriers to file all required reports and obtain all necessary credentials in one office.

What is a “base state” fuel tax program?

A “base state” agreement allows a carrier to file reports, pay fees, and obtain credentials through its base/home state. The base state forwards all fuel use data and tax owed to other states in the agreement. There are 58 jurisdictions that are members of IFTA.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Motor Carrier Services Section
Motor Carrier Registration Unit
Tim Galbraith
(608) 261-2573
timothy.galbraith@dot.state.wi.us



Source: COVERS Database

Which motor carriers are required to file proof of insurance?

All carriers of passengers or property for-hire rental companies, owners of all buses, human service vehicles, driver education vehicles, and dealer demo vehicles (demonstrated with a load) are required to file proof of insurance before operating in Wisconsin.

“For-hire” carriers need to carry insurance and pay the heavy vehicle use tax (HVUT) on vehicles operating at a gross weight of 55,000 lbs. even if they only operate in Wisconsin. See section on “Heavy Vehicle Use Tax.”

What are the minimum insurance limits?

Wisconsin’s insurance minimums are established by the federal government. They are:

- combined single limit of \$300,000 for vehicles of 10,000 lbs. or less transporting non-hazardous substances
- combined single limit of \$750,000 for vehicles over 10,000 lbs. transporting non-hazardous substances
- combined single limit of \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000 for vehicles transporting hazardous substances (the required amount depends upon the type of substances carried)

Why is insurance required?

Insurance is required to promote public safety and ensure fiscal responsibility of high-liability operations.

How is proof of insurance filed?

An authorized representative of the motor carrier’s insurance company must file evidence stating they have met all insurance requirements:

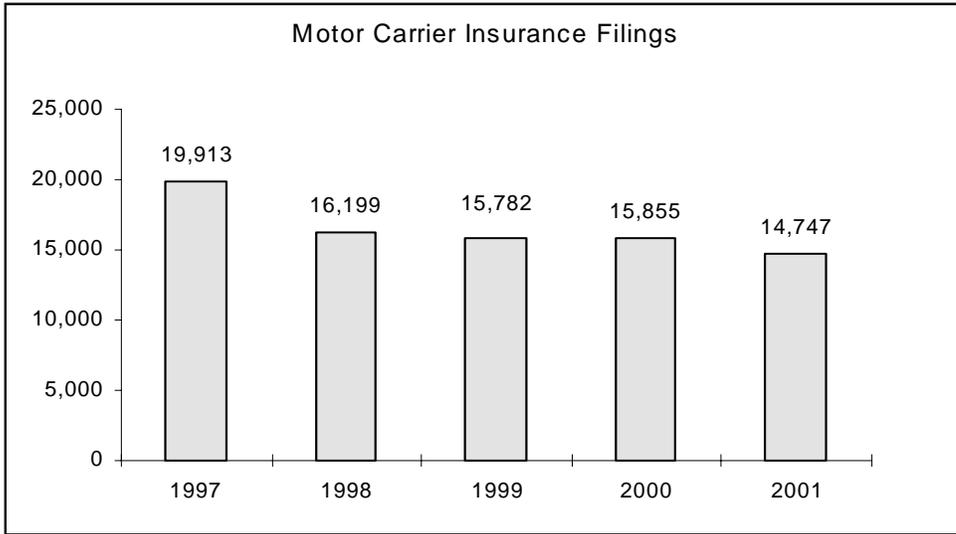
- For US DOT-regulated carriers Form BMC91 or BMC91X must be filed with their base state
- For US DOT-exempt carriers Form E or EX must be filed before operating in Wisconsin
- For Intrastate-only carriers Form E, EX or S-1 may be filed

What are the penalties for operating without filing insurance?

Carriers who operate without filing proof of insurance may be subject to enforcement action and cancellation of vehicle registration and permits.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Motor Carrier Services Section
Motor Carrier Insurance Authority/Audit Unit
Thom Rabaglia
(608) 264-7239
thomas.rabaglia@dot.state.wi.us



Source: Unit Work Statistics

What is the Single State Registration System (SSRS)?

The SSRS is a program in which for-hire carriers of passengers or property file their US DOT authority and proof of insurance with the base state in which the carrier has its principal place of business.

All fees required for all states into which the carrier operates are paid only to the base state, which then transmits the fees to the other states. The registration period runs from January 1 through December 31.

Carriers located in states not participating in the program and those carriers from Canadian provinces are required to register with the participating state where the greatest number of vehicles will operate in the upcoming year.

How many states participate?

As of December 31, 2000, there are 39 states participating in the SSRS.

What credential will the carrier receive to indicate compliance with the SSRS program?

The base state will issue a single receipt indicating the states in which the carrier may operate. The carrier is then required to make a copy for each vehicle for which fees have been paid. The copy of the receipt must be carried in each vehicle and the original kept at the carrier's principal place of business. Carriers who operate in a state for which fees haven't been paid are subject to enforcement action.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Motor Carrier Services Section
Motor Carrier Insurance Authority/Audit Unit
Thom Rabaglia
(608) 264-7239
thomas.rabaglia@dot.state.wi.us

Who can be an organ donor?

Anyone can be an organ donor. The anatomical Gift Act in s.157.06(2) requires persons 18 or older to indicate if they wish to be a donor.

How do I indicate that I want to be an organ donor?

Complete an application for a Wisconsin driver license/identification card:

- Mark “yes” to the organ donor question
- Sign and date the reverse side of your driver license or identification card
- Specify all or only specific parts/organs

NOTE: An orange sticker can also be placed on the license to alert medical personnel.

What if I decide to become a donor after I leave the DMV station?

Sign and date the reverse side of your driver license/identification card:

- Specify all or only specific parts/organs
- When you renew your driver license/identification card mark “yes” on the application to the organ donor question

How do I amend the donor statement?

Apply for a duplicate driver license/identification card:

- Pay \$4.00 (driver license) or \$6.00 (ID card)
- Sign and date the reverse side of the driver license
- Specify all or specific parts/organs

What if I change my mind about being a donor?

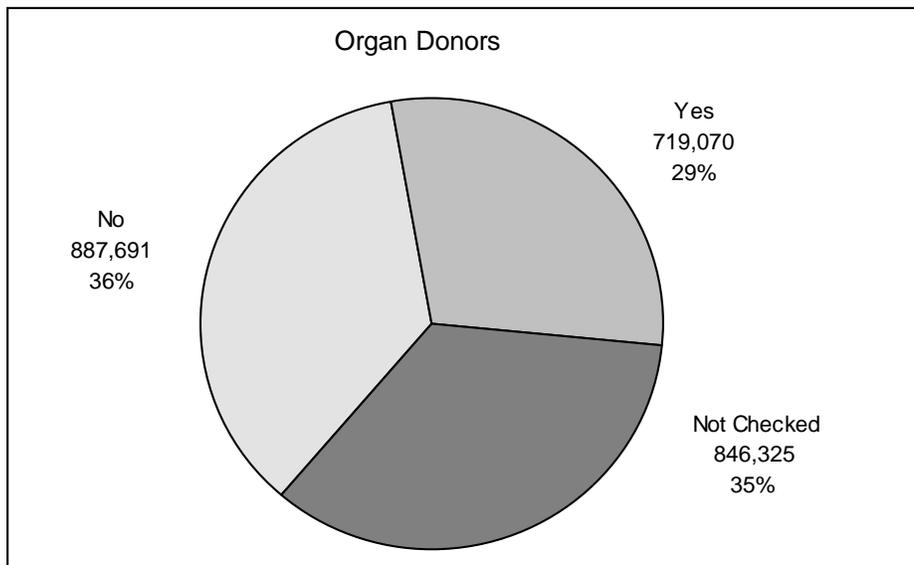
Cross out the donor statement on the reverse of the driver license/identification card.

Does DMV keep an organ-donor registry?

No, the Division of Motor Vehicle records only indicate that the person is a potential donor.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Records and Licensing Information Section
Customer Service Unit
(608) 266-2353
rlis.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, DONOR Report

NOTE: Does not include under 18 year olds or 'non' records.

When are permits required?

Permits are required when:

- the load size exceeds statutory limits
- the gross vehicle weight exceeds 80,000 lbs.
- individual axle weights exceed legal limitations

Are all loads exceeding size or weight limits eligible for a permit?

Generally only non-divisible loads, those that cannot be broken into smaller loads, are eligible for the permit. There are some exceptions authorized by Wisconsin Statute 348.27.

How are permits obtained?

Permits may be obtained:

- at the Motor Carrier Services counter in Madison
- by mail
- by wire service
- or with prior authorization, by phone, or internet

Are there different types of permits?

Yes. Carriers who frequently haul oversize or overweight loads can apply for an annual permit. Special annual permits exist, e.g., garbage loads, recyclable scrap, forest products, and others. Carriers who occasionally haul oversize or overweight loads can purchase a single trip permit.

Do carriers choose their own routes?

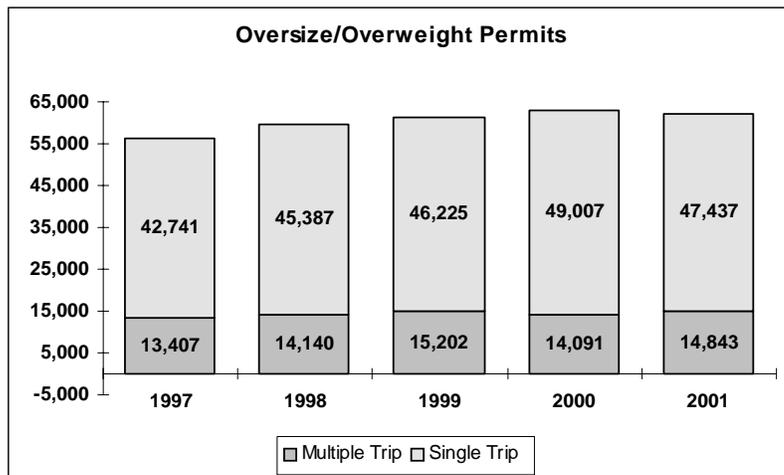
Annual permit holders can choose their own routes. Single trip permits list a specific route which is reviewed by the DMV based on road and bridge width, height, weight and construction limitations. Carriers must stay on the assigned route.

Are carriers required to have insurance?

Yes. Carriers must certify that insurance is in effect in the amount required for the size and weight of the vehicle/load being transported.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
 Motor Carrier Services Section
 Permits Unit
 Kathleen Nichols
 (608) 261-2574
 kathleen.nichols@dot.state.wi.us



Source: DOT Mainframe Database/OPUS Application

84 Photo Identification Card (ID)

Who is eligible for a photo ID?

Any Wisconsin resident who does not hold a valid photo license or ID card from Wisconsin or other jurisdiction may request a photo ID.

What must a person provide when applying for a photo ID?

The applicant must provide:

- proof of his/her name and date of birth through a certified birth certificate, passport, or naturalization papers
- acceptable proof of personal identification (usually a document with a signature or photo)
- his/her social security number
- proof of residency (usually a document with customer's name and Wisconsin address, such as a utility bill)

What does it cost?

An original or renewal ID costs \$9.00. A duplicate ID costs \$6.00.

How long is a photo ID valid? Can it be renewed?

The photo ID is valid for 4 years and can be renewed. A person who holds an ID and obtains a Wisconsin driver's license may retain the ID until it expires.

Where can I get one?

DMV issues photo IDs at DMV Service Centers located throughout the state.

What record does the Department maintain of photo IDs?

DMV creates or updates a computer record at the time the card is issued or renewed. It retains this record for at least 4 years beyond the expiration date. This information is confidential and not available to the public.

How many photo IDs are issued annually?

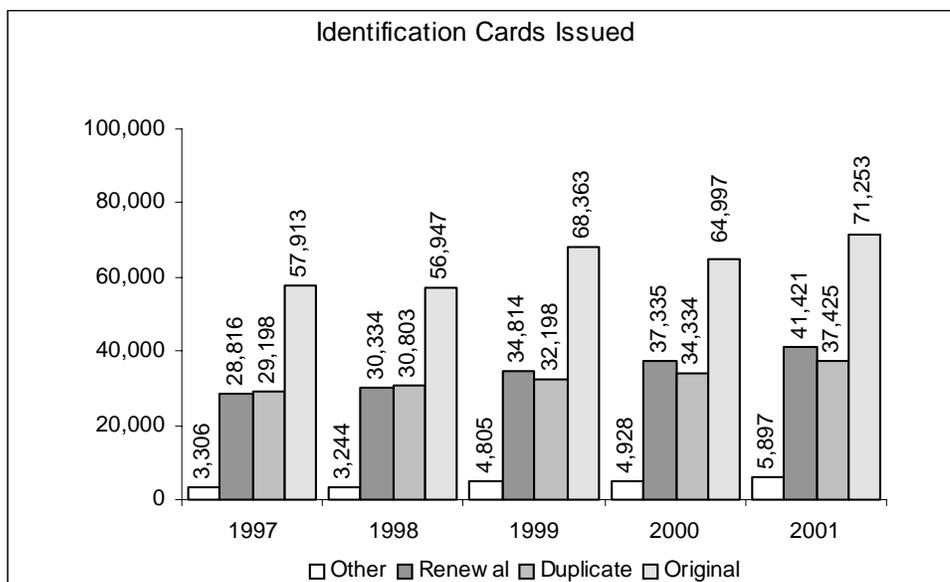
In 1983, the first year of the program, fewer than 7,500 photo IDs were issued. The number has increased steadily. Over 155,996 were issued in 2001.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Field Services
Bonnie Phaneuf

Technical & Training Services Section
(608) 266-9547

or any local DMV Service Center



Source: Bureau of Field Services, 3089 Annual Report

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% MALE	TOTAL
1902	98	13	39	52	25.00%	0.01%
1903	97	10	53	63	15.87%	0.02%
1904	96	20	67	87	22.99%	0.02%
1905	95	24	117	141	17.02%	0.04%
1906	94	36	184	220	16.36%	0.05%
1907	93	40	254	294	13.61%	0.07%
1908	92	63	329	392	16.07%	0.10%
1909	91	71	418	489	14.52%	0.12%
EIGHTYEARTOTAL		277	1,461	1,738	15.94%	0.43%
1910	90	101	547	648	15.59%	0.16%
1911	89	104	639	743	14.00%	0.18%
1912	88	133	796	929	14.32%	0.23%
1913	87	143	889	1,032	13.86%	0.26%
1914	86	164	1,031	1,195	13.72%	0.30%
1915	85	171	1,192	1,363	12.55%	0.34%
1916	84	195	1,289	1,484	13.14%	0.37%
1917	83	194	1,285	1,479	13.12%	0.37%
1918	82	204	1,447	1,681	12.14%	0.42%
1919	81	240	1,385	1,625	14.77%	0.40%
TENYEARTOTAL		1,649	10,530	12,179	13.54%	3.03%
1920	80	214	1,532	1,746	12.26%	0.43%
1921	79	246	1,571	1,817	13.54%	0.45%
1922	78	271	1,577	1,848	14.66%	0.46%
1923	77	250	1,544	1,794	13.94%	0.45%
1924	76	271	1,676	1,947	13.92%	0.48%
1925	75	283	1,607	1,890	14.97%	0.47%
1926	74	292	1,567	1,859	15.71%	0.46%
1927	73	340	1,577	1,917	17.74%	0.48%
1928	72	349	1,563	1,912	18.25%	0.48%
1929	71	316	1,450	1,766	17.89%	0.44%
TENYEARTOTAL		2,832	15,664	18,496	15.31%	4.60%
1930	70	375	1,618	1,993	18.82%	0.50%
1931	69	329	1,398	1,727	19.05%	0.43%
1932	68	355	1,367	1,722	20.62%	0.43%
1933	67	345	1,295	1,640	21.04%	0.41%
1934	66	355	1,309	1,664	21.33%	0.41%
1935	65	399	1,304	1,703	23.43%	0.42%
1936	64	451	1,201	1,652	27.30%	0.41%
1937	63	458	1,249	1,707	26.83%	0.42%
1938	62	537	1,159	1,696	31.66%	0.42%
1939	61	495	1,152	1,647	30.05%	0.41%
TENYEARTOTAL		4,099	13,052	17,151	23.90%	4.27%
1940	60	548	1,175	1,723	31.80%	0.43%
1941	59	602	1,224	1,826	32.97%	0.45%
1942	58	641	1,123	1,854	34.57%	0.46%
1943	57	713	1,197	1,910	37.33%	0.48%
1944	56	730	1,235	1,965	37.15%	0.49%
1945	55	854	1,189	2,043	41.80%	0.51%
1946	54	905	1,336	2,241	40.38%	0.56%
1947	53	1,149	1,518	2,667	43.08%	0.66%
1948	52	1,166	1,425	2,591	45.00%	0.65%
1949	51	1,251	1,510	2,761	45.31%	0.69%
TENYEARTOTAL		8,559	13,022	21,581	39.66%	5.37%

86 Photo Identification Card (ID)

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% MALE	TOTAL
1950	50	1,428	1,482	2,910	49.07%	0.72%
1951	49	1,587	1,632	3,219	49.30%	0.80%
1952	48	1,741	1,659	3,400	51.21%	0.85%
1953	47	1,929	1,783	3,712	51.97%	0.92%
1954	46	2,052	1,888	3,940	52.08%	0.98%
1955	45	2,178	2,081	4,259	51.14%	1.06%
1956	44	2,412	2,092	4,504	53.55%	1.12%
1957	43	2,772	2,275	5,047	54.92%	1.26%
1958	42	2,825	2,298	5,123	55.14%	1.28%
1959	41	3,197	2,378	5,575	57.35%	1.39%
TENYEAR TOTAL		22,121	19,568	41,689	53.06%	10.38%
1960	40	3,405	2,622	6,027	56.50%	1.50%
1961	39	3,553	2,651	6,204	57.27%	1.54%
1962	38	3,618	2,689	6,307	57.36%	1.57%
1963	37	3,868	2,695	6,563	58.94%	1.63%
1964	36	3,972	2,816	6,788	58.52%	1.69%
1965	35	3,986	2,808	6,794	58.67%	1.69%
1966	34	4,281	2,915	7,196	59.49%	1.79%
1967	33	4,387	2,922	7,309	60.02%	1.82%
1968	32	4,604	3,148	7,752	59.39%	1.93%
1969	31	5,083	3,355	8,438	60.24%	2.10%
TENYEAR TOTAL		40,757	28,621	69,378	58.75%	17.27%
1970	30	5,905	3,817	9,722	60.74%	2.42%
1971	29	6,096	4,042	10,138	60.13%	2.52%
1972	28	6,529	4,169	10,698	61.03%	2.66%
1973	27	6,932	4,365	11,297	61.36%	2.81%
1974	26	7,922	4,955	12,877	61.52%	3.21%
1975	25	8,963	5,505	14,468	61.95%	3.60%
1976	24	9,261	5,775	15,036	61.59%	3.74%
1977	23	9,762	5,992	15,754	61.97%	3.92%
1978	22	11,153	7,789	18,942	58.88%	4.72%
1979	21	11,686	8,703	20,389	57.32%	5.08%
TENYEAR TOTAL		84,209	55,112	139,321	60.44%	34.68%
1980	20	10,890	8,993	19,883	54.77%	4.95%
1981	19	9,627	8,852	18,479	52.10%	4.60%
1982	18	7,594	7,900	15,494	49.01%	3.86%
1983	17	3,843	4,707	8,550	44.95%	2.13%
1984	16	2,662	3,406	6,068	43.87%	1.51%
1985	15	1,772	2,322	4,094	43.28%	1.02%
1986	14	1,093	1,271	2,364	46.24%	0.59%
1987	13	603	668	1,271	47.44%	0.32%
1988	12	451	466	917	49.18%	0.23%
1989	11	328	314	642	51.09%	0.16%
TENYEAR TOTAL		38,863	38,899	77,762	49.98%	19.36%

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% MALE	TOTAL
1990	10	249	260	509	48.92%	0.13%
1991	9	239	200	439	54.44%	0.11%
1992	8	167	185	352	47.44%	0.09%
1993	7	133	125	258	51.55%	0.06%
1994	6	102	126	228	44.74%	0.06%
1995	5	99	94	193	51.30%	0.05%
1996	4	73	81	154	47.40%	0.04%
1997	3	51	58	109	47.79%	0.03%
1998	2	44	56	100	44.00%	0.02%
1999	1	18	26	44	40.91%	0.01%
TENYEARTOTAL		1,175	1,211	2,386	49.25%	0.59%
GRANDTOTALS		204,541	197,140	401,681	50.92%	100.00%

Includes all types of status except those which expired prior to 12/31/01.

Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Report # #P70-118-05-03-07

As of 12/31/01

What is telephone authorization?

Telephone Authorization (TA) is a call-in procedure that allows registrants to operate on Wisconsin highways without displaying evidence of registration. The program meets a registrant's immediate need to place an unregistered or newly-acquired vehicle into service in an emergency. A TA is available **ONLY** for intra-state operation of motor carriers.

Who is eligible?

- motor trucks and truck tractors and certain other vehicles registering at gross weights of more than 8,000 lbs., under the quarterly or monthly registration system
- first-time registrations, re-registrations, registration renewals, or transfer of ownership involving registration of a vehicle

How is it obtained?

The number in Wisconsin for obtaining a Telephone Authorization is (608) 267-5103. DMV accepts requests between 7:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, or by recording service during non-business hours. An applicant must provide the department with the following information about the vehicle:

- type, year, make, vehicle identification number
- license plate number or title number
- operating gross weight, and the type (quarterly or consecutive monthly) of registration
- type of operation (private or for-hire) requested

Because all conversations are recorded, the DMV cannot authorize a TA on any other phone line.

What does it cost?

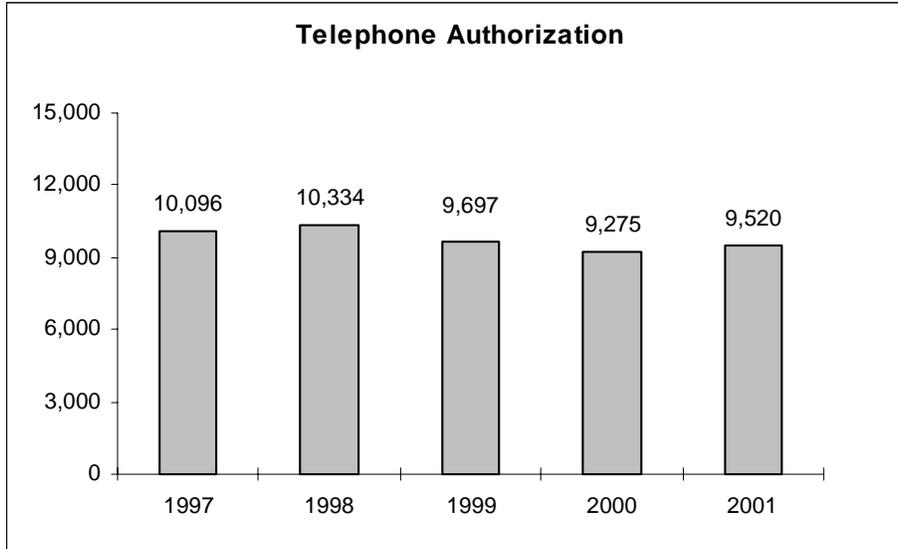
The fee for a TA is \$7.50 per vehicle. If a complete application, with correct fees is received by the DMV before the 15th of the month preceding the expiration of the registration period, the fee will be waived if the DMV fails to return evidence of registration by the beginning of the registration period. There is a late-payment penalty of \$10.

How long is it valid?

A Telephone Authorization remains valid until the applicant receives permanent registration. Application for permanent registration **must** be made within 72 hours of the TA date. If an applicant does not submit the application, with all appropriate fees, including the TA fee, DMV must suspend the vehicle registration. A \$25 reinstatement fee is assessed for each vehicle suspended.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Title & Registration Processing Section
Vehicle Registration & Titling Unit
(608) 264-8735



Source: Revenue Accounting Unit Audit Reports

What is a title?

A Certificate of Title is evidence of vehicle ownership.

When is a title issued?

The DMV issues a title when it has confirmed who owns the vehicle.

What documents are required?

An application for title requires the following documents:

- Application for Title/Registration, Form MV1, if private (non-dealer) sale of an auto or MV11 (dealers only)
- Odometer Mileage Statement (on the title or Form MV2493) signed and dated by the former owner
- Proof of ownership (Manufacturer's Statement of Origin for a new vehicle or the current Certificate of Title/Ownership from Wisconsin or another jurisdiction, properly signed by the sellers)

Some transactions require additional documents.

What does a title cost?

The fee for filing an application for the first, or *original* title, or a title transfer, is \$25.00. State and County sales taxes and environmental impact fees may also apply, as well as registration fees for vehicle operation on Wisconsin highways. Notation of a security interest (lien holder) costs \$4. Replacement titles — lost, stolen or mutilated — cost \$8.

What appears on a title?

The "facts" which may appear on a title include:

- the name and address of the owner
- a description of the vehicle, including make, identification number and any other information reasonable for the identification of the vehicle
- the name of secured party (lien holder) if applicable
- odometer reading information
- the license plate number assigned to the vehicle at the time title is issued
- if a replacement title, Replacement Title Notation
- title branding — if applicable
- undisclosed Security Interest — if applicable
- previously titled in another state — if applicable

Where do I apply for a title?

A title application may be mailed to:

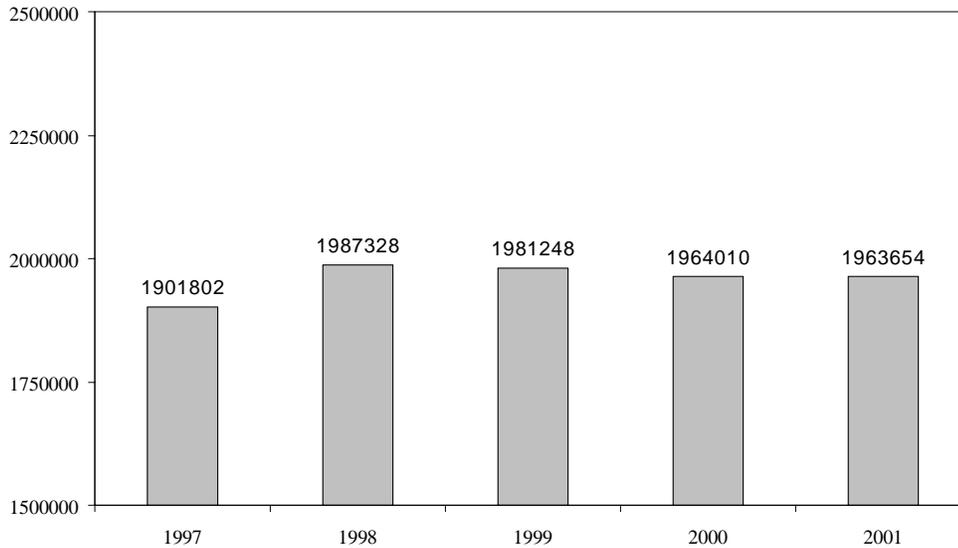
Wisconsin Division of Motor Vehicles
P.O. Box 7949
Madison, WI 53707-7949

or, for an additional \$5 counter service fee, taken to one of the DMV Service Centers around the state which offer registration service.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Research and Information Unit
(608) 266-1466
bur-veh-services.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

Titles Issued



What is the electronic title and registration program?

The electronic title and registration program allows dealers, financial institutions, fleets and other approved businesses as DMV agents, to complete title and registration transactions for themselves or their customers electronically. The funds for the registration and title are also submitted electronically. The electronic data updates the DMV data base directly and eliminates the need for DMV to re-key the application. The paper applications and source documents continue to be submitted to DMV separately for audit and microfilming purposes.

How does the program work?

DMV has contracted with three vendors to act as a gateway between our computer and the agents. Dealers, financial institutions and fleet owners use the electronic program to complete transactions for their vehicle sale, loan or fleet customers. Police departments participating in the program complete both title and registration renewal applications for walk-in customers. Some agents, such as grocery stores and financial service centers, process only registration renewal transactions for most auto, small trucks and motorcycle license plates. The vendor is paid out of the electronic filing fee, collected from the vehicle owner. The service is voluntary; only those customers who want on-the-spot service will use the system. Agents issue regular auto and truck plates and stickers to the customer. Titles are printed centrally at DMV. Agents offering registration renewal services print the updated Certificate of Registration for the customer.

What are the benefits of the program?

- Customers get faster and more convenient service. This is especially important to people who plan out of state trips shortly after buying the vehicle or those who live near the state border.
- Agents are able to transmit information electronically instead of mailing or hand delivering it to DMV. They offer a service to their customer and get quick access to important information about a vehicle's history and mileage.
- Law enforcement agencies have more immediate access to changes in vehicle registration and fewer temporary plates are necessary.
- DMV gets updates to the database without rekeying the data, streamlining the process. And electronic filing helps keep lines shorter at Customer Service Centers.

Could the program be expanded to other businesses?

DMV will continue to explore business partnerships with other customers.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Program Third Party Section
Bev Schwartz
(608) 267-5253

Can auto plates be placed on a van?

Yes, if seating capacity of the van is greater than 50% of the total space available, you may license it as an auto. If cargo space comprises more than 50% of available floor space, you must register it as a truck at the appropriate gross weight. If the vehicle has a separate, open cargo box, it must be registered as a truck.

How do I apply to renew my license plates?

DMV mails renewal notices about one month prior to the expiration of the current registration. If a renewal notice is not received, the renewal fee, along with a letter or other document such as a certificate of registration which gives the license plate number to be renewed, may be sent to the DMV.

How long does it take to issue plates and stickers?

Renewal applications are generally processed in about 10 days. Applications for registration are processed immediately for an additional \$3 counter service fee at those DMV Service Centers offering vehicle registration service.

If your renewal notice says that you can renew registration by phone, you may call (800) 236-7368 from a touch-tone phone and charge your renewal to your VISA, MasterCard, or Discover card.

What is the cost of renewing plates?

There is a \$2.50 handling fee, and you'll receive your plates or stickers in a week or less. Renewal is also available via the Internet at <http://www.dot.state.wi.us>.

How do I title and register my homemade trailer?

Complete an MV1 form indicating the weight at which you wish to register the trailer. Attach information on the type of trailer, width, length, axles, year built and the builder. DMV will issue a Vehicle Identification Number (VIN). You then need to permanently attach this VIN to the trailer and have it inspected by either a licensed motor vehicle dealer or police officer. After you have returned the inspection form, DMV will issue a title and registration.

What is an involuntary transfer?

An involuntary transfer of a motor vehicle is a transfer of ownership due to legal action or something other than a voluntary transaction. These applications are complex and generally not handled in Motor Vehicle Service Centers. DMV reviews legal opinions and court decisions to process involuntary transfers.

Who would use this service?

Anyone with an application that would fall under one of the categories described below may wish to use this service:

- glider kits – incomplete units of semi-tractors which are purchased and assembled into a complete unit (e.g., a cab, or cab axle); ownership of the glider kit is initially transferred with a bill of sale, rather than the title or a Certificate of Origin.
- no trace of ownership – an applicant seeking to register a vehicle without a certificate of title; the applicant must provide some proof of the background of the vehicle
- liens – towing and storage liens, mechanics and storage liens, self service storage facilities lien and landlord liens

Is there an extra charge for this service?

There is no charge other than the normal title fee, sales tax, registration fee, and a counter service fee as appropriate.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Research and Information Unit
(608) 266-1466
bur-veh-services.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

What is heavy vehicle registration and titling?

It is the titling and registration of non-autos: trucks, tractors, buses, motor homes and trailers, except for those vehicles apportioned under the International Registration Plan (IRP).

What type of registration is issued?

A wide variety of license plates and registration stickers for vehicles ranging from pick-up truck licenses (ATK), trucks, truck tractors, semitrailers, farm and heavy farm trucks, trailers of all types (from camping trailers to semi-trailers), buses, including school buses, motor homes, dual purpose vehicles and specialty vehicle licenses (X, UX, and Z plates).

Where is application made?

Applications may be mailed directly to the Madison central office. Heavy vehicle registration services are available at the La Crosse, Milwaukee, and Madison DMV Service Centers.

Vehicle Registration Periods for Heavy Vehicles:

Registration is available on a quarterly basis (January-March, April-June, July-September, October-December) for vehicles registered with a gross weight over 8,000 pounds. An extra fee of \$5 is charged per quarter of registration. Consecutive monthly registration is also available (with a minimum registration period of three months) for registration of a number of special-use vehicles. The fee is 1/12 the annual fee times the number of months of registration, plus a fee of \$15 per vehicle.

Any of the following vehicles may be registered on a consecutively monthly registration basis:

- a motor truck or a trailer or a truck tractor used exclusively to transport concrete pipe or block and related materials, recycled metal salvage materials, logs or pulpwood, dirt, fill or aggregates or fresh milk, or to transport perishable fresh fruits or vegetables for canning, freezing, dehydrating or storage prior to processing, including return of waste, or to transport petroleum products
- a motor truck or a trailer or a truck tractor equipped with a dump, box or other container used exclusively to transport gravel, concrete or cement and bituminous road construction materials or agricultural lime, feed, grain or fertilizer, or equipped with a mechanical mixer used exclusively to mix and deliver concrete
- motor truck or truck tractor which is owned or leased by a retail lumberyard used exclusively to transport building construction materials from that lumberyard to a building construction site
- any motor vehicle used exclusively for towing operations of stalled or disabled vehicles

Immediate Operation:

Telephone Authorization is available for a fee of \$7.50 by calling 1-800-422-6771. This allows for immediate operation for vehicles registered quarterly or consecutive monthly. See section on "Telephone Authorization" for information.

School Bus Inspection and Charters:

Prior to issuing an original title for a new school bus, or a Wisconsin title for a used school bus purchased out-of-state, the bus must be inspected by the Wisconsin State Patrol. Contact the nearest State Patrol District Headquarters for inspection information. There is a \$5 fee for five-year school bus plates.

To use a school bus for a charter operation, the bus must be registered as a charter bus, paying regular gross weight registration fees. Quarterly or annual charter registration is available as well as 72-hour trip permits for intrastate operation.

Farm Truck Use:

Trucks licensed as farm trucks may not be used for any non-farm occupation, trade or employment. A truck that is used for both farm and non-farm uses may be registered as a dual purpose farm vehicle. A farm truck may be used for personal or family purposes but not for commuting to another job. A heavy farm truck (registered at 38,000 lbs. or more) may not be used for personal or family purposes.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Title and Registration Processing Section
Vehicle Registration & Titling Unit
(608) 264-8735

License Plates Issued by Calendar Year

Plate Type	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Auto	541,016	557,404	596,205	762,794	742,513
Personalized (all types)	95,918	25,681	28,028	68,908	113,630
Disabled	2,646	4,280	2,730	16,523	8,785
Disabled Vet	259	242	193	207	195
Amateur Radio	365	321	461	1,660	2,053
ZZ Auto	5	27	45	36	60
ZY Auto	568	568	589	72	2,093
Special Collector	333	345	273	1,110	3,013
Motorhome	5,034	4,023	5,736	5,026	4,543
ATK New Design	0	0	0	0	244,600
ATK Truck 'A' (Old Design)	73,931	81,252	82,040	108,070	896
ATK Truck 'B' (Old Design)	63,170	64,247	66,325	104,748	694
ATK Truck 'C' (Old Design)	18,243	22,401	24,045	36,803	349
Dual Purpose Vehicle	671	632	487	502	423
Farm Truck 12,000#	6,240	6,964	6,029	5,817	5,474
Dual Purpose Farm	2,235	2,518	2,333	2,263	2,104
Insert Truck (A,B,C)	966	819	1,195	475	501
Insert Truck (X, D-T)	19,613	19,577	20,443	20,006	19,259
Tractor	2,205	2,078	2,247	2,430	2,019
Insert Trailer	11,616	12,765	14,320	14,961	14,798
Heavy Farm Truck	1,347	1,484	1,536	1,268	1,152
Farm Trailer	1,512	1,666	2,054	1,809	1,718
ZA Trailer	373	167	373	2,093	521
Camping Trailer	216	0	0	0	0
BX Bus	16	4	254	126	10
Special "X"	88	127	492	143	136
Special "UX"	674	602	525	553	519
Special "Z"	1,027	1,301	1,221	1,222	1,115
Insert Bus	138	137	172	294	407
School Bus	1,009	887	4,494	950	970
Semi-Trailer	14,579	15,111	15,108	13,669	12,286
Mobile Home	6,954	5,374	8,837	9,216	8,723
Trans. Trailer	10	6	7	49	11
Motorcycle	30,548	35,932	34,307	39,202	36,779
Moped & SDV	1,902	2,173	2,142	2,823	3,320
EX POW	12	23	5	17	7

98 License Plates Issued

License Plates Issued by Calendar Year

Plate Type	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
National Guard	36	44	81	27	23
State Owned	720	740	784	1,033	1,045
Municipal	2,372	2,397	2,397	2,978	2,565
Official	443	414	586	510	455
Collector	7,809	9,321	9,479	5,169	8,928
Hobbyist	396	528	585	612	837
Antique	129	180	148	128	115
Driver Education	38	28	340	56	29
Dealer Plates	12,096	11,341	17,189	10,990	9,681
Apportioned Power	40,264	25,178	43,219	10,538	9,264
Apportioned FL TRL	166	0	76	67	67
Apportioned 12 Yr. Trailer	4,956	4,935	13,925	19,923	2,233
Military Group	779	702	1,233	623	698
Civilian Group	521	364	2,360	488	526
University Group	299	533	977	365	376
Endangered Resources	3,748	2,621	2,571	1,353	2,096
Sesquicentennial	348,410	87,958	N/A	293	348
Special Recognition Group	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	583
Green Bay Packers	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,146
Ducks Unlimited	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	455
Temporary Plates	46,130	465,373	342,324	293,636	338,861
Metal Plates	1,328,621	1,018,413	1,021,301	1,280,998	1,281,146
Totals	1,374,751	1,363,25	1,574,634	1,620,007	

Source: License Plate Issuance Unit's System Issuance Report. Includes license plates issued for first time registrations, base plate renewals, duplicates and replacements.

Why are license plates required?

License plates are evidence that registration fees have been paid and are a means of readily identifying a vehicle and tracing ownership.

How many types of Wisconsin license plates are there?

There are 76 plate designs in 32 color combinations with 158 stickers and decals. The plate issued depends on the design and use of the vehicle or the owner's special interest. Examples of plate types are:

Automobile	Disabled
Truck	Tractor
Collector	Semi-trailer

Most plate types are issued in sets of two for front and rear vehicle display.

How long are plates valid?

The length of the registration period depends on the type of license plate. There are 8 valid registration periods: annual, quarterly, monthly, 2 year, 5 year, 6 year, 12 year and non-expiring. More detail on license plate types and registration periods is available in the *Wisconsin License Plate and Motor Carrier Credentials Guide*, published annually. For information on truck and bus registration, see "Heavy Vehicle Registration & Titling."

When are license plates issued?

Auto and light truck plates issued from 1987 through June 2000 will be replaced over the seven year period of July 2000 - June, 2007, with oldest plates first. Special plate types may be replaced during this period, but a start date has not yet been set. Plates for motorcycles and heavy vehicles are not scheduled for replacement. Individuals may replace their plates (same plate design) for a fee of \$2 for regular plates and \$5/6 for some special plates. Plate holders are responsible for replacing plates that are no longer readable.

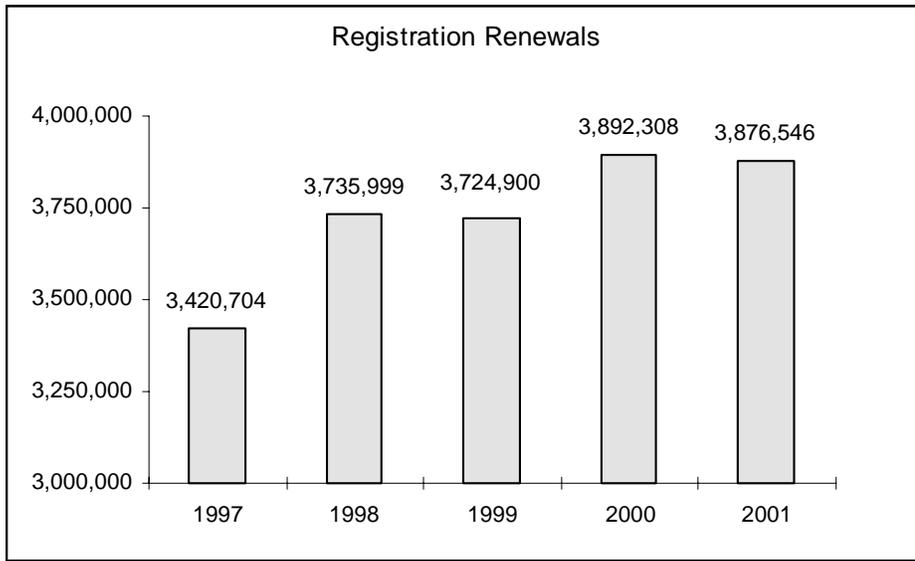
When are renewal stickers issued?

DMV issues stickers upon renewal to show the date of vehicle registration expiration when new plates are not issued.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
 Vehicle Records Section
 Research & Information Unit
 (608) 266-1466
bur-veh-services.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

100 License Plates & Renewal Stickers



Source: BVS Renewal Statistics by Month

**Motor Vehicle Registrations In Wisconsin
From 1930**

Year	Total Registrations	Year	Total Registrations
1930	791,492	1986	3,613,124
1935	771,499	1987	3,696,348
1940	921,149	1988	3,764,880
1945	860,031	1989	3,839,647
1950	1,226,683	1990	3,907,343
1955	1,416,425	1991	3,982,901
1960	1,658,520	1992	4,018,786
1965	1,933,266	1993	4,129,519
1970	2,350,154	1994	4,172,462
1975	2,815,109	1995	4,268,619
1980	3,103,784	1996	4,241,260
1981	3,284,746	1997	4,503,904
1982	3,225,611	1998	4,449,217
1983	3,405,671	1999	4,713,643
1984	3,493,737	2000	4,798,056
1985	3,418,789	2001	4,946,305

Sources: 1930-1975 State of Wisconsin Blue Books;
1980-2002 January file analysis.

102 Personalized License Plate

What is a personalized license plate?

A license plate consisting of requested numbers or letters or both, not exceeding 7 positions and not less than 1 position on regular registration plates, and not exceeding 6 positions and not less than 1 position on special group plates.

What vehicle types are eligible for personalized license plates?

Personalized license plates are available for the following vehicle types:

- automobiles
- motorcycles (up to 5 characters; not available for special groups)
- motor homes (annual registration only)
- motor trucks:
 - 4,500, 6,000 or 8,000 pound gross weight including dual-purpose farm and dual-purpose motor home
 - 12,000 pound gross weight farm truck

How are personalized license plates obtained?

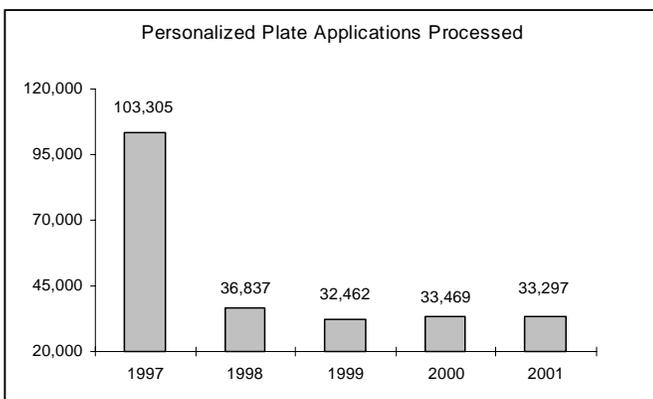
An applicant must complete and return a special application form which includes a section where the personalized message choice(s) is listed.

What is the cost?

An annual fee of \$15 is required in addition to the regular registration fees.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Special Plates & Parking Citations Unit
(608) 266-3041
special-plates.dmv@dot.state.wi.us
or
Dennis Barr
(608) 261-2575
dennis.barr@dot.state.wi.us



Source: Weekly Work Report

What is charge card renewal?

Charge card renewal is a registration renewal option available in addition to the traditional mail-in and walk-in methods of renewing. Telephone and Internet charge card renewals are available for many license plate types. If your renewal card has an RRN number on it, you are eligible to use this renewal service.

You need a touch-tone telephone, your registration renewal notice, and a Visa, Mastercard, or Discover card. Call the toll-free number, (800) 236-7368, which is shown on the renewal notice. A computerized voice response unit guides you through the process.

OR

How do I use this option?

You can use your Visa, MasterCard, or Discover Card and use the World Wide Web to renew your vehicle's license plate. Our web site address is **www.dot.state.wi.us**.

What is the fee?

\$2.50 per renewal, which is the cost of providing the service.

Which plate types are eligible?

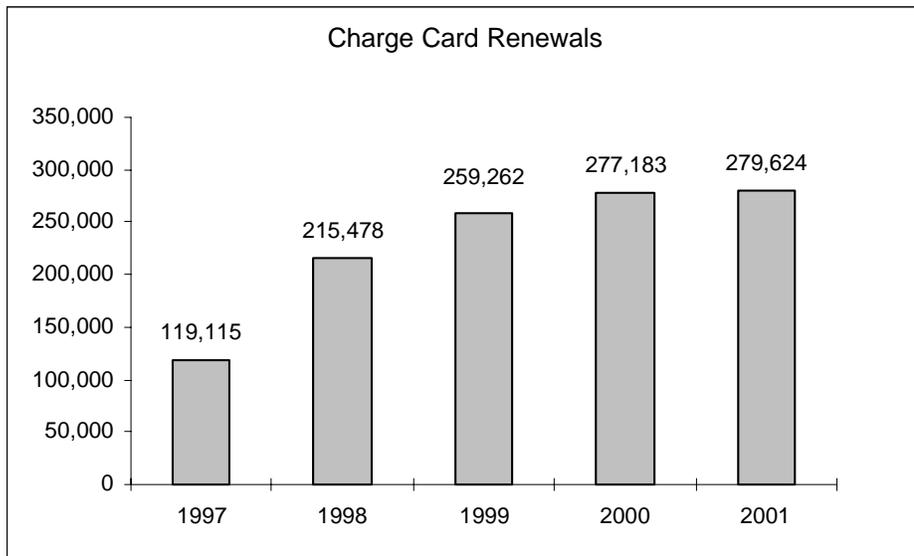
Auto, light truck, higher education group, military special group, civilian group (sesquicentennial, endangered resources, university, firefighter, emergency medical technicians), moped, annual trailer, farm, camping trailer, motorcycle, collector special, Wisconsin National Guard, Ex-Prisoner of War. Also, disabled and disabled veteran when certification is not required.

What are the benefits?

Speed and convenience. You will receive your Certificate of Registration, plates, or stickers within a few days. You may legally operate your vehicle immediately upon completing the call or Internet transaction. The service is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Title and Registration Processing Section
Vehicle Registration & Titling Unit
Scott Brummond
(608) 267-2030



Source: Renewal Statistics by Month Report

The drop in charge card renewals in 1997 was due to the issuance of Sesquicentennial plates, which began December 2, 1996. Sesqui plates were not available with the charge card renewal program. There was apparently a big overlap between the people who wanted to order Sesqui plates and those who normally used the telephone renewal program.

What is the Traffic Violation and Registration Program?

The Traffic Violation and Registration Program (TV&RP) was created by state law in 1981. Under this program, DMV imposes sanctions for unpaid tickets resulting from unpaid non-moving traffic violations (unpaid parking citations).

How does it work?

A court or local authority participating in the program forwards information regarding the unpaid tickets to the department and requests the DMV to:

- suspend the registration of the vehicle involved
- refuse all registration applications, including renewals, made by the owner of the ticketed vehicle, or
- both of the above

How are people notified?

The court or local authority must notify defendants that they have unpaid tickets. If the defendant does not contest the ticket or pay the fine, the authority directs the department to take action. The department then notifies the defendant by letter and by notice on vehicle registration renewal forms.

What happens when tickets are paid?

Once a defendant has paid the forfeiture or appeared in court, the local authority or court notifies the department and vehicle registration privileges are reinstated.

How is the program funded?

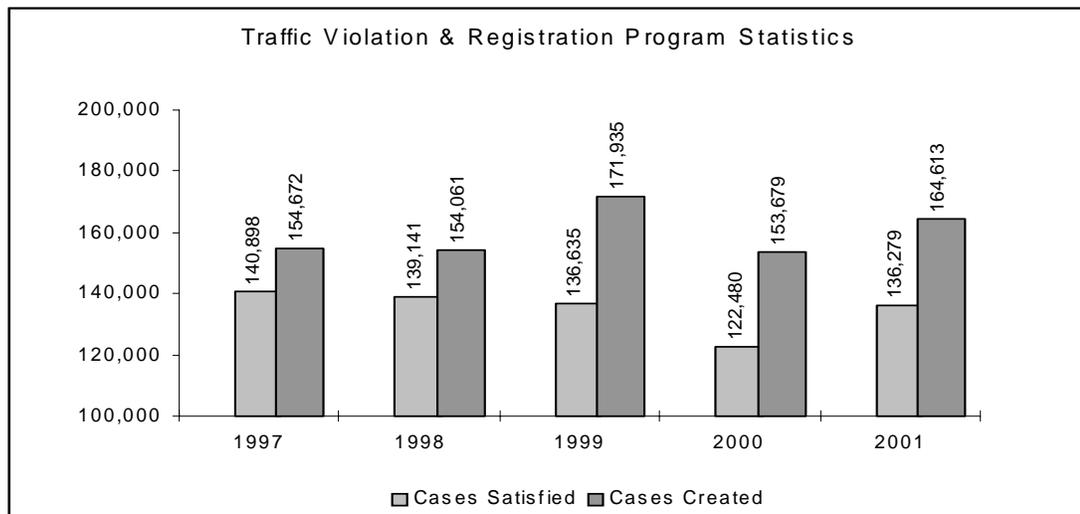
The cost of the program is paid by participating local authorities.

Number of TVRP participants:

In 2001, 355 counties, cities, villages, towns, courts, or other local agencies participated in the program.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
 Special Plates & Parking Citations Unit
 (608) 267-9791
 special-plates.dmv@dot.state.wi.us
 or:
 Debi Whitley
 (608) 264-7261



Source: TV & RP Unit Work Statistics

106 Vehicles Registered by County**Motor Vehicle Registrations in Wisconsin by County
2001 Analysis of Current and Non-Expiring Vehicles**

COUNTY	AUTO	TRUCK	CYCLE	OTHER	TOTAL
Adams	9,184	10,501	912	2,207	22,804
Ashland	6,655	7,519	626	1,281	16,081
Barron	19,843	21,907	1,732	4,011	47,493
Bayfield	6,835	8,381	812	1,201	17,229
Brown	102,164	82,552	8484	15,192	208,392
Buffalo	6,777	7,564	825	1,343	16,509
Burnett	7,201	8,843	666	1,365	18,075
Calumet	17,775	15,711	1,571	2,548	37,605
Chippewa	24,838	25,538	2,331	4,968	57,675
Clark	13,463	15,908	1,314	2,805	33,490
Columbia	24,591	23,744	2,171	3,877	54,383
Crawford	7,274	7,592	649	1,446	16,961
Dane	209,192	140,758	12,893	19,726	382,569
Dodge	38,562	35,618	3,537	6,116	83,833
Door	14,624	15,294	1,726	2,431	34,075
Douglas	19,977	18,245	1,532	2,970	42,724
Dunn	17,100	16,677	1,659	3,207	38,643
Eau Claire	41,402	33,526	3,097	5,135	83,160
Florence	2,110	2,998	243	643	5,994
Fond du Lac	45,602	39,550	3,933	6,982	96,067
Forest	3,465	5,340	403	1,319	10,527
Grant	22,083	21,023	1,968	4,506	49,580
Green	15,929	15,013	1,587	2,549	35,078
Green Lake	9,259	9,572	726	1,755	21,312
Iowa	10,408	10,772	861	2,200	24,241
Iron	2,745	3,946	289	520	7,500
Jackson	8,025	9,331	830	3,549	21,735
Jefferson	36,493	31,989	3,180	4,928	76,590
Juneau	11,142	12,406	1,158	2,362	27,068
Kenosha	62,250	47,571	6,178	6,158	122,157
Kewaunee	9,614	9,580	1,103	1,643	21,940
LaCrosse	46,819	37,753	3,501	5,933	94,006
Lafayette	7,675	7,678	537	2,391	18,281
Langlade	9,103	10,407	834	2,076	22,420
Lincoln	12,477	14,293	1,236	2,395	30,401
Manitowoc	40,812	32,391	4,502	5,744	83,449
Marathon	56,997	53,076	4,954	9,629	124,656
Marinette	19,834	21,165	1,951	4,595	47,545
Marquette	7,477	8,210	663	1,307	17,657
Milwaukee	388,197	185,806	21,472	33,705	629,180
Monroe	17,311	18,050	1,711	3,630	40,702
Oconto	16,198	18,027	2,024	3,143	39,392
Oneida	15,825	20,399	1,731	2,593	40,548
Outagamie	77,986	65,621	6,650	10,201	160,458
Ozaukee	40,565	26,842	3,312	2,973	73,692

**Motor Vehicle Registrations in Wisconsin by County
2001 Analysis of Current and Non-Expiring Vehicles**

COUNTY	AUTO	TRUCK	CYCLE	OTHER	TOTAL
Pepin	3,579	3,699	370	669	8,317
Pierce	16,518	15,968	1,620	2,828	36,934
Polk	19,195	20,629	1,902	2,980	44,706
Portage	28,507	26,336	2,441	4,206	61,490
Price	6,655	8,405	694	1,604	17,358
Racine	81,224	58,819	7,237	7,259	154,539
Richland	7,576	8,064	694	1,418	17,752
Rock	70,012	58,683	5,760	8,139	142,594
Rusk	6,477	7,661	485	1,326	15,949
St Croix	31,446	30,086	3,208	5,103	69,843
Sauk	25,778	25,846	2,531	4,481	58,636
Sawyer	6,585	9,156	533	1,213	17,487
Shawano	17,879	18,179	1,545	2,890	40,493
Sheboygan	50,760	38,330	5,039	6,766	100,895
Taylor	8,099	10,041	867	2,883	21,890
Trempealeau	13,114	13,427	1,093	2,313	29,947
Vernon	11,683	13,047	1,019	1,959	27,708
Vilas	9,309	13,576	898	1,643	25,426
Walworth	46,102	39,382	4,252	5,668	95,404
Washburn	7,139	8,958	636	1,331	18,064
Washington	53,242	43,221	6,005	7,612	110,080
Waukesha	179,135	128,899	15,468	17,601	341,103
Waupaca	22,890	23,803	2,059	4,039	52,791
Waushara	11,165	12,800	924	2,583	27,472
Winnebago	70,647	56,146	5,577	9,099	141,469
Wood	33,885	34,135	3,621	9,997	81,638
Out of State	8,014	5,600	335	8,286	22,235
Menominee	325	327	24	68	744
Unknown	4,184	3,784	232	1,264	9,464
Grand Total	2,434,982	1,971,694	201,143	338,486	4,946,305

Why vehicle emission testing?

The federal Clean Air Act spells out air quality standards that all areas of the United States must meet. Motor vehicles are one of the major causes of air pollutants in metropolitan areas. Vehicle exhaust emissions include nitrogen oxide, carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons. Vehicle testing assures that in-use vehicle emissions are within specified standards.

Why is emission testing required in southeastern Wisconsin?

Southeastern Wisconsin is one of over 90 metropolitan areas in 35 states with air pollution levels higher than federal health standards. Approximately one-third of the volatile organic compounds (mostly hydrocarbons) and 60% of carbon monoxide present in this area are created by motor vehicles.

The purpose of the Wisconsin Vehicle Inspection Program (VIP) is to identify:

- vehicles that exceed exhaust and evaporative emissions
- prevent registration until vehicles meet emission standards

Who sets emission standards?

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) sets the emission standards for vehicles. DMV administers the Vehicle Inspection Program.

What vehicles require testing?

Emission tests are required on automobiles and on trucks with a manufactured gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 pounds or less which are customarily kept in the southeastern Wisconsin counties of Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, Racine, Washington and Waukesha. Exceptions are vehicles manufactured before 1968, diesel-powered vehicles, and motorcycles. Approximately 700,000 tests are performed each year.

Who does the testing and what does it cost?

The DMV contracts with Envirotest Systems Corporation to conduct testing. The DMV audits test equipment at each station weekly to assure accurate testing. The required test is without direct charge to the motorist.

When are vehicles tested?

Vehicles are tested biennially based upon vehicle model year. The testing is required at the time of vehicle registration renewal. Renewal notices indicate if testing is required.

Additionally, vehicles more than 5 model years old are required to be tested at the time of change of ownership. DMV mails a letter outlining the testing requirements to the new owner.

Where are vehicles tested?

There are 12 vehicle inspection test facilities located throughout southeastern Wisconsin with 44 test lanes.

How is the test performed?

When motorists enter the test facility, the lane inspector asks for the registration renewal notice and enters essential information into a computer. The computer automatically selects the proper standards for the vehicle's weight and model year.

The emissions are measured while the vehicle is driven on a treadmill-like device called a dynamometer. The vehicle is operated over a driving cycle at various speeds which resemble typical city driving patterns including acceleration and deceleration. The vehicle's gas cap is also tested to ensure that it seals properly.

Vehicles with a model year 1996 and newer receive an on-board diagnostic (OBDII) test, which checks the vehicle's on board diagnostic system rather than measuring tailpipe emissions.

After the emission inspection, motorists receive results on a computer-generated report form. This report contains the results of the emissions test and the gas cap inspection.

When vehicles pass the vehicle inspection, the owner may complete the registration by mail, at the emission test facility, or in person at a DMV Service Center. The computer automatically matches test records from the inspection stations with the DMV's registration records to verify inspection compliance.

What happens to vehicles which fail?

If a vehicle fails any portion of the test, the owner must have emission-related repairs performed and/or replace the gas cap prior to being retested. Satisfactory completion of the test requirements is necessary before vehicle registration renewal. The inspector provides all motorists with an informational brochure at the initial failed test to explain the repair and retest process.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Motor Vehicle Inspection Section
I/M Customer Service Representatives at
(414) 266-1080
or
(800) 242-7510

110 Vehicle/Plate Type Abbreviations

Abbreviations for License Plate Types and Vehicle Types

Plate Type

AMA	Amateur Radio	HFM	Heavy Farm Truck
ANT	Antique	HOB	Hobbyist
APO	Apportioned - Power Unit	ITL	Insert Trailer
ATK	Annual Truck	MBH	Mobile Home
ATL	Annual Trailer	MDH	Medal of Honor
AUT	Automobile	MLG	Military Group
BBX	BX Bus	MNC	Municipal Cycle
BSB	School Bus	MNF	Municipal Fictitious
BUS	Insert Bus	MNO	Municipal Official
CLS	Collector - Special Registration	MPD	Moped
CMP	Camping Trailer	MTM	Motor Home
COL	Collector	MUN	Municipal
CVG	Civilian Group, Endangered Resources, Celebrate Children, and Sesquicentennial	SDV	Special Designed Vehicle
CYC	Motorcycle	SOV	State Owned
DEV	Driver Education	SPX	Special X
DIS	Disabled	SPZ	Special Mobile Equipment - Z
DPF	Dual-Purpose Farm	STL	Semi-trailer
DPV	Dual-Purpose Vehicle	SUX	Special Mobile Equipment - UX
FRM	Farm Truck	TOR	Tractor
FTL	Farm Trailer	TRK	Insert Truck
HEG	Higher Education Group	VET	Disabled Veteran
		WNG	Wisconsin National Guard
		XPW	Ex-Prisoner of War

Vehicle Types

AUTO	Automobile	RDTR	Road Tractor
BUS	Bus	SCBS	School Bus
CAMP	Camping Trailer	SEMI	Semi-trailer
CYCL	Motorcycle	SPDV	Special Design Vehicle
MBHM	Mobile Home	TRAC	Truck Tractor
MTHM	Motorized Home	TRLR	Trailer
MPED	Moped	TRUK	Truck