

**Wisconsin
Division of Motor Vehicles**

***Facts & Figures
2003***



A Reference Guide

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Division of Motor Vehicles
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P.O. Box 7911
Madison, WI 53707-7911
<http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/>

Accidents

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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 <http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/drivers/traffic/accident.htm>.

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.

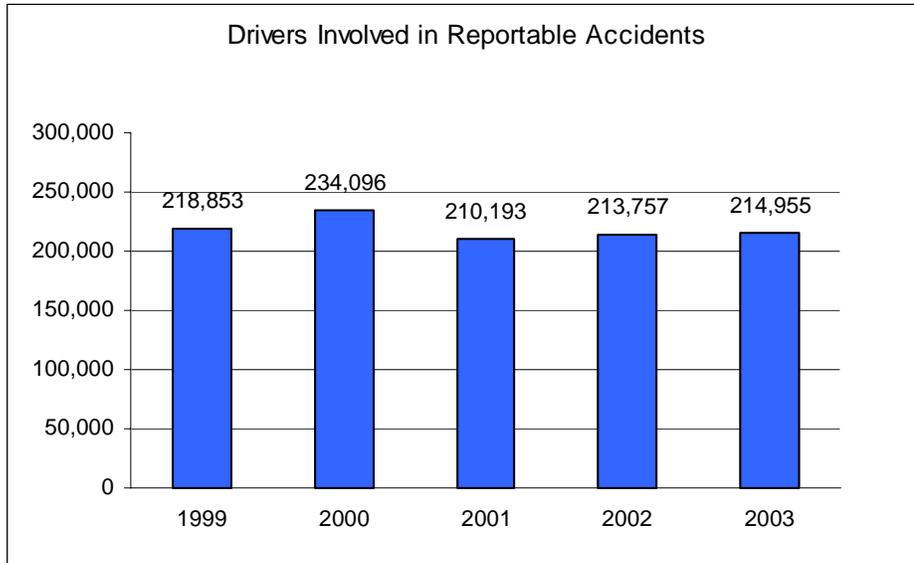
Who uses accident data?

Primary users of accident data are:

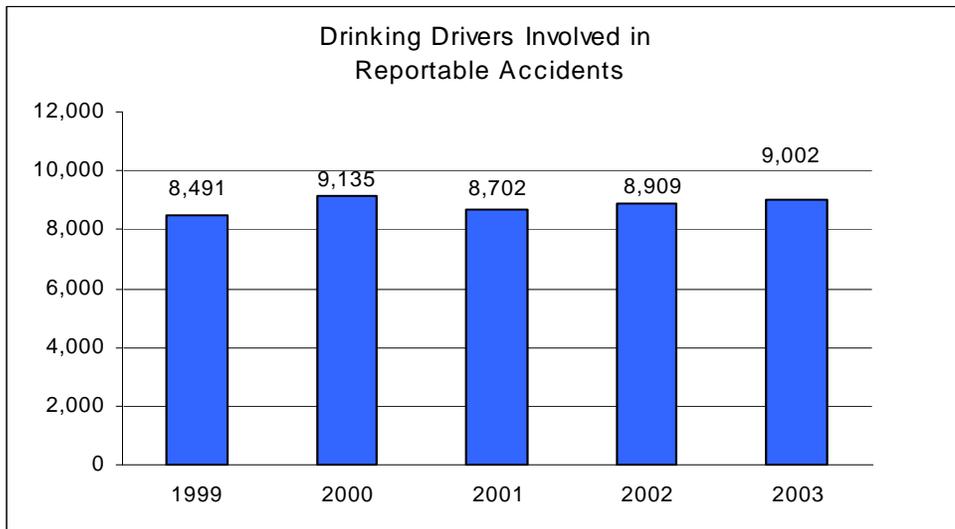
- the Department of Transportation for analysis of highway safety
- the DMV for administration of the Safety Responsibility Law
- law enforcement agencies for selective enforcement
- Traffic Safety Commissions and traffic engineers for safety and elimination of hazards
- driver educators, legislators, 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
Email: traffic-accidents.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Traffic Accident Section



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Traffic Accident Section

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

Year	Fatal Accidents	Injury Accidents	Property- Damage Accidents	Reportable Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Licensed Drivers	Registered Vehicles
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	41,216	100,453	142,285	703	60,902	3,502,347	4,129,519
1994	616	43,775	103,934	148,325	706	66,403	3,554,003	4,172,462
1995	656	43,845	104,363	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	674	41,345	88,931	130,950	744	61,577	3,733,077	4,713,643
2000	718	41,145	95,647	139,510	801	63,890	3,667,497	4,798,056
2001	684	39,358	85,361	125,403	764	58,279	3,835,549	4,946,305
2002	723	39,634	88,715	129,072	805	57,776	3,839,930	5,038,541
2003	748	39,413	91,030	131,191	836	56,882	3,933,924	5,160,673

Accident Reporting Threshold Changes:

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.

Source: * Wisconsin Traffic Crash Facts

Bureau of Driver Services
Traffic Accident Section
(608) 266-8753

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 in Madison. A minimal number of hearings are also conducted in Milwaukee.

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 s. 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
Email: traffic-accidents.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

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) 266-1249
Email: traffic-accidents.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

2001 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 2001, there were 9,660 claims made against 12,234 uninsured drivers and/or owners exceeding \$39 million in damages.

2001 – Safety Responsibility (SR) Claims by Type of Claim and Amounts

Claim Type	Total Claims	Total Amount
Fatalities	79	\$1,996,670
Personal Injuries	1,445	\$7,686,403
Property Damage	652	\$2,013,919
Vehicle Damage	7,484	\$27,770,764
Total	9,660	\$39,467,756

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.

2001 – Motorists Subject To SR Law

12,234	Notices of Suspension were sent to the drivers and owners of 9,319 vehicles in 2001. In many crashes, the drivers and owners were different persons.
4,151	(34%) Responded to the Notice of Suspension by settling the claims prior to revocation.
222	Posted the required security deposit.
8,083	Drivers and owners failed to comply with the requirements given on the Notice of Suspension and their operating and registration privileges were suspended.
2,650	suspended motorists complied with the Safety Responsibility requirements after the Suspension Orders were entered.
4,241	Motorists accepted the one year suspension of privileges.
1,192	Drivers and owners were still withdrawn as of April 16, 2003.

Out of 204,669 vehicles involved in reportable crashes in 2001, only 2% were uninsured, failed to pay for the damages, and accepted a one-year suspension of privileges.

*2001 is the latest year that SR program results are available.

Dealers

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Motor Vehicle Salesperson License 12

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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:

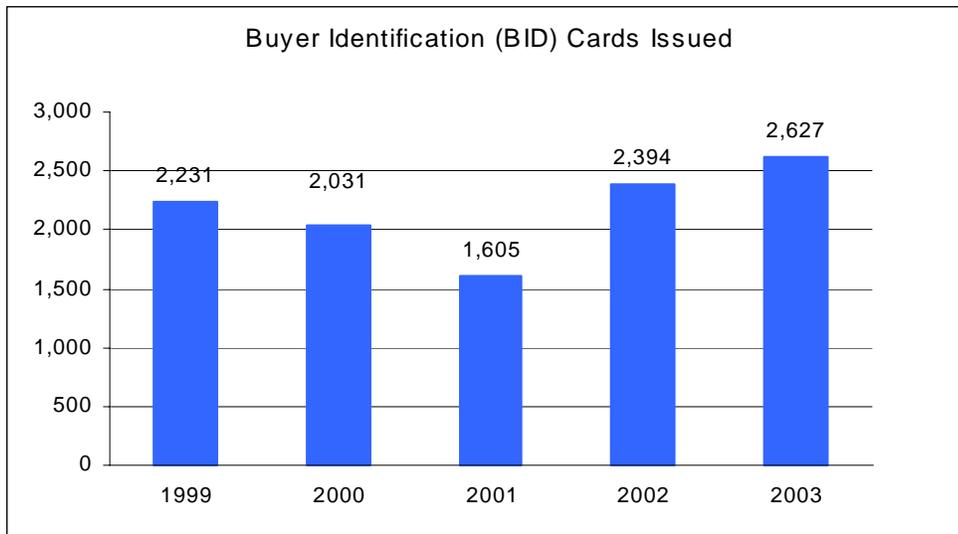
- a motor vehicle dealer, wholesaler, or salvage dealer licensed in Wisconsin or another jurisdiction;
- or an employe of a motor vehicle dealer, wholesaler or salvage dealer
- of good character

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
 Email: dealers.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



Source: Customer Service Unit Work Statistics

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.

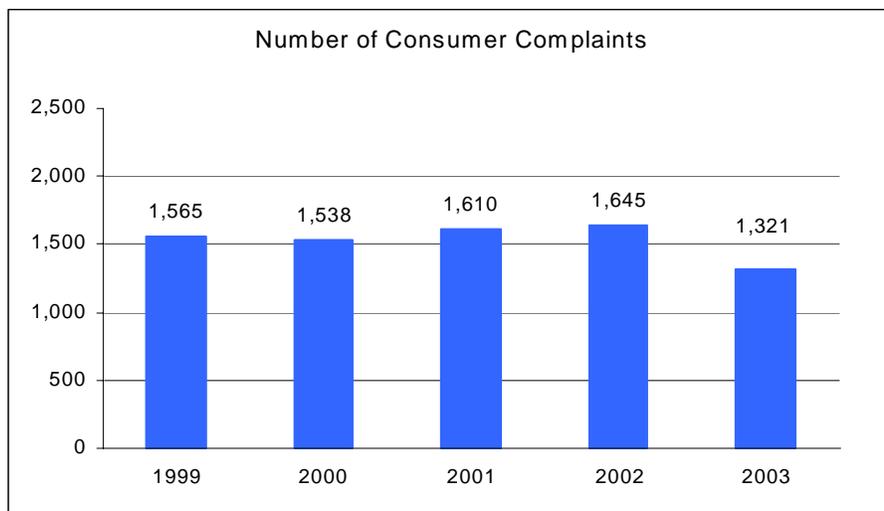
What are the results of investigations?

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
 Email: dealers.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



Source: Customer Service 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 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 within 30 days after the license is issued.

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

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 \$50,000 surety bond, or \$50,000 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 Vehicle Wholesaler	\$40
Manufacturer & Distributor	\$40

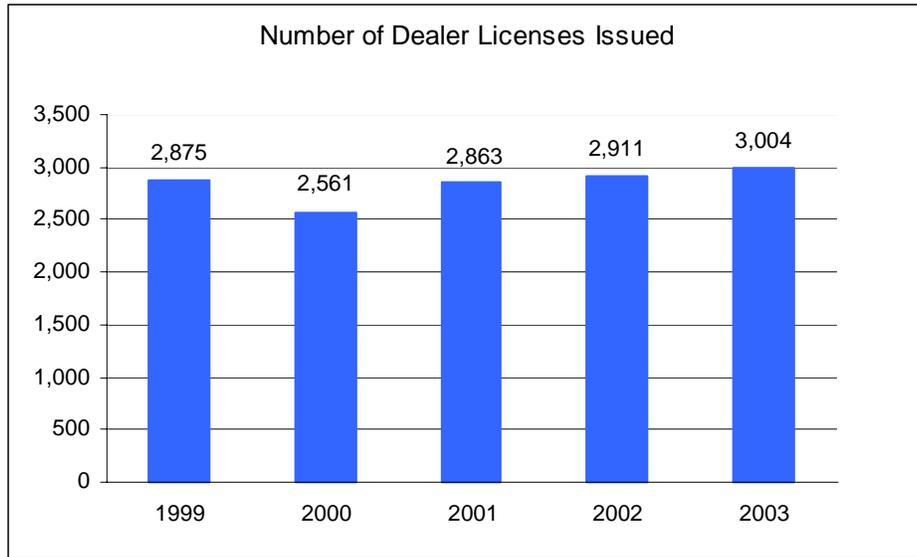
Dealer plate fees are \$150 for the first two plates plus \$10 each additional plate except as noted below:

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
 Email: dealers.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



Source: Customer Service Unit Work Statistics

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?

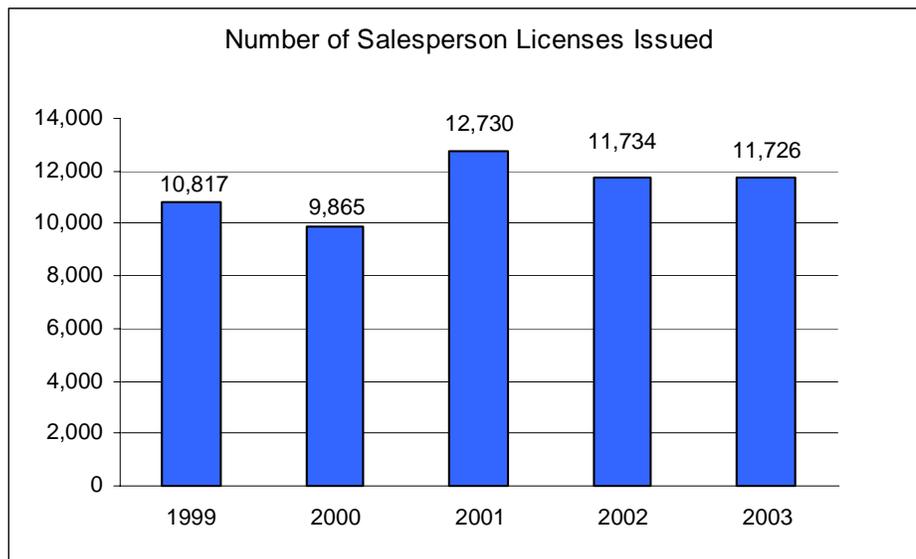
Motor vehicle salespersons must be of good character and must pass a written exam at time of first application. A bond may be required if the applicant's character is questionable or past sales practices are unacceptable.

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
 Email: dealers.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



Includes licenses issued to manufacturer and distributor representatives.

Source: Customer Service Unit Work Statistics

Drivers

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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 857,657 driver records containing the “opt out” notation. Forms can be obtained at all DMV Service Centers and online at <http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/drivers/links/optout.htm>.

How are requests made?

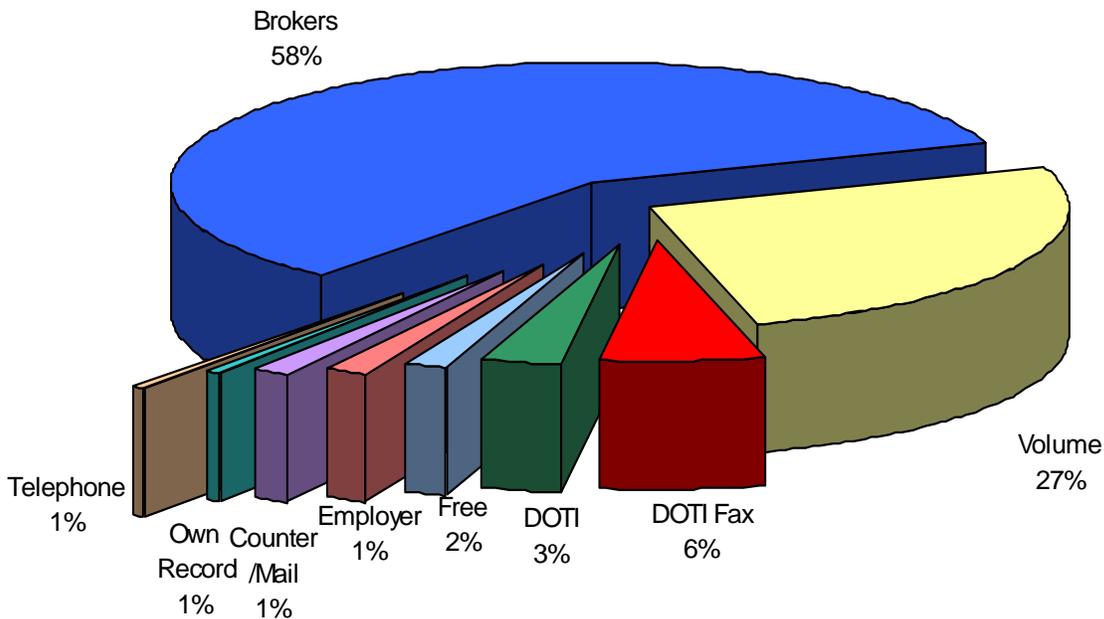
Requests can be made in writing or by calling 608-266-2353. Some large volume requesters maintain telephone accounts for immediate response by our computerized automated voice system (DOTI), or telephone personnel. Other volume users provide computer tapes of requests, for next-day return of abstract information. Brokers are authorized recipients of DMV records who resell or redisclose the record information to other private entities.

Written copies of abstracts are \$5 each. Telephone account holders pay \$6 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 the automated DOTI system, at \$5 per inquiry.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
 (608) 266-2353
 Email: rlis.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

Abstract Requests for 2003



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

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?

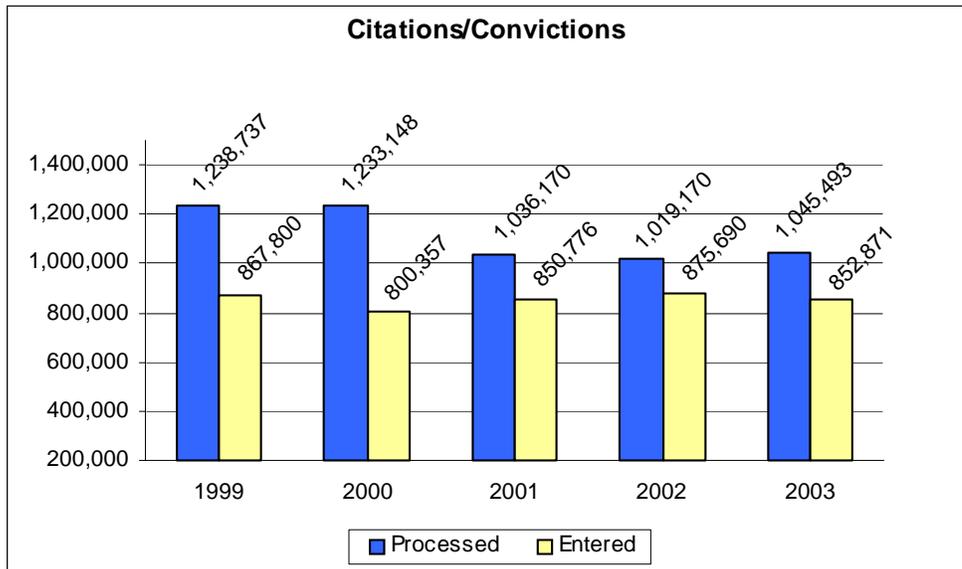
Yes, when Wisconsin drivers are convicted in other states DMV enters the convictions on the Wisconsin driver record but without points being assessed. With a serious offense, such as operating while intoxicated, drivers may lose their operating privilege.

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
Compliance and Restoration Section
(608) 266-2261
Email: cnr.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



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 2003**

Rank	Code	Charge	Quantity YTD	% of Total
1	SI	Speeding Intermediate (11-19 over limit)	171,008	20.05%
2	FFS	Failure to Fasten Seat Belt	83,106	9.74%
3	S	Speeding (1-10 over speed limit)	76,740	9.00%
4	OVS	Operating While Suspended	63,805	7.48%
5	UV	Unregistered Vehicle	44,065	5.17%
6	FOS	Failure to Obey Traffic Sign or Signal	39,859	4.67%
7	SE	Speeding Excess (20 or more over limit)	34,011	3.99%
8	UAL	Underage Alcohol	31,553	3.70%
9	OWI	Operat. under influence intoxicant/controlled substance	31,055	3.64%
10	ORS	Operating while Registration Suspended	28,675	3.36%
11	OWL	Operating w/o Driver License	27,269	3.20%
12	IP	Improper Plates	17,643	2.07%
13	OAR	Operating After Revocation	16,700	1.96%
14	DS	Defective Speedometer	15,126	1.77%
15	FYR	Failure to Yield Right of Way	15,086	1.77%
16	SVL	Signal Violation	12,029	1.41%
17	LNP	License not on person	9,683	1.14%
18	ID	Inattentive Driving	9,550	1.12%
19	IL	No or improper lights	9,262	1.09%
20	OT	Obstructing Traffic	8,718	1.02%
21	D	Drug Conviction	6,619	0.78%
22	PAC	Prohibited Alcohol Concentration	6,285	0.74%
23	FTC	Following too Closely	6,027	0.71%
24	IS	Imprudent Speed	5,872	0.69%
25	JA	Juvenile Alcohol*	5,553	0.65%
26	IT	Illegal Turn	4,995	0.59%
27	VOR	Violation of Restriction	4,597	0.54%
28	IVO	Intoxicant in Vehicle - Operator	4,429	0.52%
29	DOF	Deface or Obstruct Official Sign	3,980	0.47%
30	CSR	Child Safety Restraint	3,895	0.46%
31	TFC	Too Fast for Conditions	3,695	0.43%
32	FRA	Failure to Report Accident	3,593	0.42%
33	PI	Passing Illegally	3,592	0.42%
34	DLT	Deviating from Lane of Traffic	3,574	0.42%
35	IM	Improper Muffler	2,814	0.33%
36	RD	Reckless Driving	2,652	0.31%
37	DWS	Driving on Wrong Side of Highway	2,239	0.26%
38	IVP	Intoxicant in Vehicle - Passenger	2,202	0.26%
39	IC	Implied Consent	2,145	0.25%
40	BI	Backing Illegally	1,641	0.19%
41	UAO	Underage Alcohol Operation**	1,634	0.19%
42	FVC	Failure to Keep Vehicle Under Control	1,561	0.18%
43	FSU	Failure to Stop After Accident unattended vehicle	1,540	0.18%
44	DSP	Duty Upon Striking property	1,513	0.18%
45	IIV	Intoxicant in Vehicle - Underage Person	1,439	0.17%
46	T	Truancy	1,376	0.16%
47	IE	Improper Equipment	1,317	0.15%
48	PUP	Permitting Unauthorized Person to Operate	1,134	0.13%

**Traffic Convictions Entered on Driver Record File
January–December 2003**

Rank	Code	Charge	Quantity YTD	% of Total
49	FSB	Failure to Stop for School Bus	1,128	0.13%
50	FNC	Failure to Notify of Address or Name Change	986	0.12%
51	UN	Unnecessary noise	925	0.11%
52	CSI	Commercial Speeding Intermediate (15-19 over)	901	0.11%
53	FSA	Failure to Stop After Accident	889	0.10%
54	FGS	Failure to Give Signal	731	0.09%
55	CD	Careless Driving (out-of-state only)	725	0.09%
56	GPV	GDL Passenger Violation	699	0.08%
57	OV	Obstructed View or Control	662	0.08%
58	DOW	Driving over Walk	657	0.08%
59	UID	Underage ID	594	0.07%
60	AEO	Attempt to Elude Officer	581	0.07%
61	FPS	Failure to Pay Support	532	0.06%
62	JCS	Juvenile Controlled Substances (under 17)	443	0.05%
63	OII	Operating while Intoxicated Causing Injury	408	0.05%
64	IB	Improper Brakes	374	0.04%
65	R	Racing	372	0.04%
66	RVL	Roadway Violation	368	0.04%
67	GCV	GDL Curfew Violation	291	0.03%
68	POH	Parking on Highway	285	0.03%
69	FTT	Failure to Transfer Title	284	0.03%
70	CFC	Commercial Following too Closely	263	0.03%
71	FDL	Failure to Dim Lights	246	0.03%
72	UA	Unnecessary Acceleration	203	0.02%
73	CDL	Commercial Deviating from Lane of Traffic	183	0.02%
74	IUL	Illegal use of Operator's License	174	0.02%
75	DDH	Driving on Divided Highway	160	0.02%
76	SLL	Special Limitations on Load	156	0.02%
77	TPV	Transporting Person or Vehicle Illegally	151	0.02%
78	MDO	Miscellaneous Driving Offenses	141	0.02%
79	OWD	Operating while Disqualified	134	0.02%
80	RPS	Restrictions on Parking and Stopping	119	0.01%
81	CSE	Commercial Speeding Excess (20 or more over)	98	0.01%
82	CUL	Commercial Unlawful License	96	0.01%
83	FA	Falsified Application	76	0.01%
84	LOL	Loaning of License	75	0.01%
85	VUF	Vehicle Used in Commission of Felony	75	0.01%
86	FYL	Flashing Yellow Violation	74	0.01%
87	CPI	Commercial Passing Illegally	70	0.01%
88	TCC	Transporting Children in Cargo Area of Motor Vehicle	54	0.01%
89	FD	Found Delinquent	51	0.01%
90	CIS	Commercial Imprudent Speed	49	0.01%
91	FAR	Falsified Accident Report	48	0.01%
92	OML	Operating with Multiple Licenses	48	0.01%
93	GBH	Great Bodily Harm	41	0.00%
94	CTF	Commercial Too Fast for Conditions	39	0.00%
95	CDS	Comm. Duty upon Striking Property	36	0.00%
96	CWI	Commercial Operating while Intoxicated	36	0.00%
97	JID	Juvenile ID	23	0.00%

**Traffic Convictions Entered on Driver Record File
January–December 2003**

Rank	Code	Charge	Quantity YTD	% of Total
98	CFR	Commercial Failure to Report Accident	21	0.00%
99	PLS	Projecting Loads on Side of Vehicle	21	0.00%
100	CCD	Commercial Careless Driving (out-of-state only)	20	0.00%
101	SOL	Surrender of License upon Cancellation Revocation or Suspension	19	0.00%
102	CRD	Commercial Reckless Driving	18	0.00%
103	NHI	Negligent Homicide Intoxicated	18	0.00%
104	COO	Commercial 0.0 -Not-a-Drop	16	0.00%
105	MSC	Miscellaneous	16	0.00%
106	CFH	Crossing Fire Hose	13	0.00%
107	NH	Negligent Homicide	13	0.00%
108	CFU	Comm. Failure to Stop after Accident (unattended Vehicle)	10	0.00%
109	CA	Commercial Alcohol	8	0.00%
110	CPB	Commercial Possession of Intoxicant Beverage	8	0.00%
111	ICU	Implied Consent Underage	7	0.00%
112	RRF	Railroad Failure to Stop	5	0.00%
113	ADL	Altering Driver License	4	0.00%
114	FAV	Fraudulent Application	4	0.00%
115	IDT	Ignition/Immobilization Device Tampering	4	0.00%
116	CIC	Commercial Implied Consent	3	0.00%
117	IR	Illegal Riding	3	0.00%
118	P	Perjury	3	0.00%
119	CFS	Commercial Failure to Stop After Accident	2	0.00%
120	CVF	Comm. Vehicle used in Commission of Felony	2	0.00%
121	FEM	Following Emergency Vehicle	2	0.00%
122	HDS	Haz. Commercial Duty Upon Striking Property	2	0.00%
123	HWI	Haz. Commercial Operating while Intoxicated	2	0.00%
124	OCS	Operating while Intoxicated-Controlled Substance	2	0.00%
125	RRP	Reproducing Evidence of Registration Prohibited	2	0.00%
126	RRS	Railroad Sign Violation	2	0.00%
127	UBH	Unnecessary blowing of horn	2	0.00%
128	VOO	Violation of Occupational License	2	0.00%
129	BO	Boulevard ordinance	1	0.00%
130	CIN	Commercial Implied Consent-not-a-drop	1	0.00%
131	HCA	Haz. Commercial Alcohol	1	0.00%
132	HFR	Haz. Commercial Failure to Report Accident	1	0.00%
133	HFU	Haz. Comm. Failure to Stop After Accident (unattended)	1	0.00%
134	OSB	Operating w/o School Bus License/Endorsement	1	0.00%
135	RRG	Railroad Grade Violation	1	0.00%
Total			852,871	

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

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

Source: WISDOT/DMV-Bureau of Driver Services, 608-266-2237, Report No. P7011923-2

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 at least 16 years old. Drivers under 18 must 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 knowledge, 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
- 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
(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
 (608) 266-2353
 Email: rlis.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

Who needs a CDL?

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

- 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
- 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.)
- Is designed or used to carry 16 or more persons including the driver.

What does the law require?

- 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.

- Issuing of only one license to each driver.
- 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.

- Enforcement of the law is through the Commercial Driver License Information System (CDLIS), a computer network of all states. Wisconsin has 253,129* commercial drivers entered on CDLIS as of December 1, 2003. This includes commercial instruction permits and licenses.

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

(608) 266-2353

Email: rlis.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

*This number for 2003 does not include 30,321 expired CDL licenses. Past numbers did include expired CDL licenses.

24 Commercial Drivers Licensed by County

Facts & Figures 2003

County	Valid (1)	Withdrawn (2)	Total (1) and (2)	Expired (3)	Total (All)
Adams	1,407	183	1,590	25	1,615
Ashland	929	93	1,022	10	1,032
Barron	2,866	298	3,164	39	3,203
Bayfield	889	121	1,010	13	1,023
Brown	8,744	1,194	9,938	165	10,103
Buffalo	1,052	100	1,152	18	1,170
Burnett	965	93	1,058	23	1,081
Calumet	1,994	202	2,196	13	2,209
Chippewa	3,733	332	4,065	49	4,114
Clark	2,446	207	2,653	24	2,677
Columbia	3,228	372	3,600	38	3,638
Crawford	902	97	999	14	1,013
Dane	11,611	1,781	13,392	368	13,760
Dodge	4,779	490	5,269	38	5,307
Door	1,343	133	1,476	13	1,489
Douglas	2,256	269	2,525	59	2,584
Dunn	2,462	244	2,706	47	2,753
Eau Claire	3,558	443	4,001	57	4,058
Florence	363	52	415	5	420
Fond du Lac	4,811	517	5,328	68	5,396
Forrest	783	81	864	10	874
Grant	2,906	279	3,185	39	3,224
Green	2,100	202	2,302	25	2,327
Green Lake	1,284	132	1,416	12	1,428
Iowa	1,505	146	1,651	20	1,671
Iron	445	44	489	7	496
Jackson	1,422	142	1,564	27	1,591
Jefferson	4,067	394	4,461	54	4,515
Juneau	1,691	199	1,890	22	1,912
Kenosha	5,060	625	5,685	117	5,802
Kewaunee	1,288	115	1,403	7	1,410
La Crosse	3,897	477	4,374	74	4,448
Lafayette	1,284	94	1,378	16	1,394
Langlade	1,540	144	1,684	17	1,701
Lincoln	1,741	205	1,946	24	1,970
Manitowoc	3,837	405	4,242	44	4,286
Marathon	6,275	711	6,986	73	7,059
Marinette	2,359	307	2,666	48	2,714
Marquette	1,067	127	1,194	15	1,209
Menominee	137	40	177	14	191
Milwaukee	24,034	4,670	28,704	1,092	29,796
Monroe	2,667	261	2,928	33	2,961
Oconto	2,669	297	2,966	37	3,003
Oneida	2,021	271	2,292	17	2,309
Outagamie	6,829	844	7,673	103	7,776
Ozaukee	2,017	251	2,268	17	2,285
Pepin	571	52	623	7	630

County	Valid (1)	Withdrawn (2)	Total (1) and (2)	Expired (3)	Total (All)
Pierce	1,983	147	2,130	47	2,177
Polk	2,381	207	2,588	54	2,642
Portage	3,285	358	3,643	51	3,694
Price	1,098	107	1,205	5	1,210
Racine	6,833	921	7,754	150	7,904
Richland	1,037	111	1,148	9	1,157
Rock	5,991	733	6,724	122	6,846
Rusk	1,069	111	1,180	20	1,200
Sauk	3,361	418	3,779	34	3,813
Sawyer	962	117	1,079	13	1,092
Shawano	2,697	304	3,001	36	3,037
Sheboygan	3,995	541	4,536	45	4,581
St. Croix	3,294	324	3,618	61	3,679
Taylor	1,688	111	1,799	11	1,810
Trempealeau	1,994	182	2,176	19	2,195
Vernon	1,846	175	2,021	17	2,038
Vilas	1,157	177	1,334	12	1,346
Walworth	4,328	456	4,784	66	4,850
Washburn	1,104	127	1,231	24	1,255
Washington	5,184	589	5,773	56	5,829
Waukesha	10,006	1,511	11,517	158	11,675
Waupaca	2,864	328	3,192	50	3,242
Waushara	1,652	172	1,824	28	1,852
Winnebago	5,444	743	6,187	96	6,283
Wood	3,856	480	4,336	48	4,384
Total	224,943	28,186	253,129	4,289	257,418

(1) Valid

Number of Valid Class A, B & C license holders by county. Excludes Revoked/Suspended/Canceled/Surrendered/Disqualified/Expired

(2) Withdrawn

Number of Revoked/Suspended/Canceled/Surrendered/Disqualified by county. Excludes Expired licenses

(3) Expired

Number of Expired licenses by county

Source: Bureau of Drivers Services, Report CDLDATA

As of 12/1/03

Birth Year	Age	P Endorsements			S Endorsements			S & P Endorsements		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1984	19	25	5	30	14	5	19	14	5	19
1983	20	50	15	65	25	10	35	25	10	35
1982	21	67	47	114	39	37	76	39	37	76
1981	22	119	66	185	67	45	112	67	45	112
1980	23	135	83	218	73	58	131	73	56	129
1979	24	196	100	296	86	64	150	85	63	148
1978	25	228	144	372	115	105	220	115	102	217
1977	26	222	147	369	100	95	195	98	92	190
1976	27	243	177	420	107	109	216	105	104	209
1975	28	298	200	498	125	135	260	123	132	255
1974	29	296	219	515	111	135	246	109	132	241
1973	30	363	212	575	135	132	267	134	124	258
1972	31	380	286	666	148	180	328	147	172	319
1971	32	438	306	744	164	186	350	158	179	337
1970	33	507	315	822	185	188	373	181	182	363
1969	34	507	337	844	162	209	371	160	200	360
1968	35	506	289	795	185	179	364	178	174	352
1967	36	495	303	798	165	179	344	164	173	337
1966	37	570	331	901	188	203	391	185	197	382
1965	38	530	357	887	190	217	407	187	211	398
1964	39	590	326	916	191	191	382	187	188	375
1963	40	631	355	986	206	207	413	205	204	409
1962	41	684	419	1,103	215	229	444	213	223	436
1961	42	732	415	1,147	252	257	509	250	255	505
1960	43	745	420	1,165	258	226	484	258	223	481
1959	44	779	428	1,207	274	237	511	273	232	505
1958	45	791	363	1,154	255	223	478	255	219	474
1957	46	780	343	1,123	270	195	465	266	193	459
1956	47	791	376	1,167	272	224	496	272	221	493
1955	48	807	334	1,141	259	191	450	259	189	448
1954	49	812	312	1,124	285	190	475	282	187	469
1953	50	858	310	1,168	304	177	481	303	175	478
1952	51	800	286	1,086	281	175	456	277	174	451
1951	52	819	293	1,112	263	168	431	263	167	430
1950	53	783	245	1,028	248	140	388	248	140	388
1949	54	718	252	970	246	138	384	245	135	380
1948	55	704	214	918	236	127	363	236	127	363
1947	56	731	205	936	288	115	403	287	115	402
1946	57	726	196	922	282	118	400	279	117	396
1945	58	670	201	871	259	125	384	259	125	384
1944	59	560	150	710	229	97	326	228	97	325
1943	60	534	143	677	215	90	305	214	90	304
1942	61	578	142	720	246	86	332	244	85	329
1941	62	579	155	734	265	99	364	265	99	364
1940	63	590	135	725	303	85	388	302	84	386
1939	64	499	110	609	229	69	298	228	69	297
1938	65	495	98	593	252	63	315	252	63	315
1937	66	507	82	589	249	58	307	249	58	307
1936	67	422	89	511	227	58	285	227	58	285
1935	68	424	67	491	225	47	272	224	47	271
1934	69	389	49	438	212	35	247	211	35	246
1933	70	338	47	385	175	33	208	175	33	208
1932	71	285	36	321	156	28	184	156	27	183
1931	72	243	22	265	127	16	143	127	16	143

Birth Year	Age	P Endorsements			S Endorsements			S & P Endorsements		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1930	73	230	19	249	136	17	153	136	17	153
1929	74	185	18	203	102	12	114	102	12	114
1928	75	193	11	204	96	7	103	96	7	103
1927	76	135	12	147	66	9	75	65	9	74
1926	77	122	8	130	54	5	59	54	5	59
1925	78	96	8	104	43	6	49	43	6	49
1924	79	59	4	63	29	0	29	29	0	29
1923	80	42	3	45	18	0	18	17	0	17
1922	81	40	0	40	14	0	14	14	0	14
1921	82	34	0	34	13	0	13	12	0	12
1920	83	14	2	16	4	0	4	4	0	4
1919	84	14	0	14	4	0	4	4	0	4
1918	85	6	0	6	2	0	2	2	0	2
1917	86	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
1914	89	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
1913	90	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		28,747	11,642	40,389	11,219	7,044	18,263	11,144	6,916	18,060

Data shown reflects counts for the number of Valid and unexpired endorsements as of 12/01/03. CDL Instructions Permits are excluded. This data reflects the number of endorsements and not the number of drivers who hold these endorsements since drivers can hold multiple endorsements.

Source: Bureau of Drivers Services Report: YRNDORS

As of 12/1/03

Birth Year	Age	H Endorsements			N Endorsements			T Endorsements		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1984	19	7	0	7	36	0	36	8	0	8
1983	20	40	0	40	130	0	130	36	0	36
1982	21	61	2	63	198	3	201	50	0	50
1981	22	113	2	115	268	2	270	74	0	74
1980	23	196	14	210	424	14	438	107	6	113
1979	24	331	15	346	500	12	512	139	3	142
1978	25	383	19	402	654	18	672	158	4	162
1977	26	401	29	430	738	24	762	226	7	233
1976	27	489	27	516	833	24	857	262	15	277
1975	28	533	29	562	879	28	907	303	14	317
1974	29	635	24	659	948	34	982	337	17	354
1973	30	677	21	698	1,185	33	1,218	428	17	445
1972	31	715	25	740	1,185	30	1,215	441	17	458
1971	32	889	33	922	1,382	38	1,420	497	21	518
1970	33	1,026	47	1,073	1,654	48	1,702	656	25	681
1969	34	953	42	995	1,790	65	1,855	707	23	730
1968	35	1,023	41	1,064	1,848	60	1,908	725	34	759
1967	36	1,121	54	1,175	1,887	57	1,944	805	21	826
1966	37	1,206	55	1,261	2,084	63	2,147	951	24	975
1965	38	1,188	59	1,247	2,262	74	2,336	1,005	37	1,042
1964	39	1,276	59	1,335	2,309	67	2,376	1,062	35	1,097
1963	40	1,422	75	1,497	2,531	85	2,616	1,144	41	1,185
1962	41	1,492	51	1,543	2,707	79	2,786	1,228	44	1,272
1961	42	1,531	75	1,606	2,844	84	2,928	1,368	56	1,424
1960	43	1,625	83	1,708	2,922	94	3,016	1,303	45	1,348
1959	44	1,612	57	1,669	3,069	79	3,148	1,449	28	1,477
1958	45	1,737	73	1,810	3,017	88	3,105	1,401	46	1,447
1957	46	1,519	81	1,600	2,866	90	2,956	1,318	50	1,368
1956	47	1,650	77	1,727	2,971	99	3,070	1,458	57	1,515
1955	48	1,569	73	1,642	2,922	84	3,006	1,415	47	1,462
1954	49	1,666	75	1,741	2,900	70	2,970	1,476	48	1,524
1953	50	1,523	76	1,599	2,780	83	2,863	1,356	47	1,403
1952	51	1,501	51	1,552	2,660	57	2,717	1,329	33	1,362
1951	52	1,423	53	1,476	2,757	59	2,816	1,340	38	1,378
1950	53	1,363	56	1,419	2,592	66	2,658	1,327	41	1,368
1949	54	1,214	36	1,250	2,249	41	2,290	1,175	24	1,199
1948	55	1,149	34	1,183	2,123	48	2,171	1,040	22	1,062
1947	56	1,087	36	1,123	2,065	58	2,123	1,011	38	1,049
1946	57	1,072	42	1,114	2,003	48	2,051	1,007	29	1,036
1945	58	959	43	1,002	1,816	45	1,861	937	35	972
1944	59	769	27	796	1,544	31	1,575	794	22	816
1943	60	765	21	786	1,475	34	1,509	748	25	773
1942	61	738	26	764	1,499	32	1,531	764	22	786
1941	62	649	22	671	1,427	26	1,453	754	18	772
1940	63	618	18	636	1,270	26	1,296	676	12	688
1939	64	444	7	451	1,103	16	1,119	588	7	595
1938	65	470	11	481	1,072	21	1,093	520	12	532
1937	66	355	9	364	933	15	948	450	9	459
1936	67	319	6	325	864	12	876	406	7	413

Birth Year	Age	H Endorsements			N Endorsements			T Endorsements		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1935	68	216	0	216	678	5	683	307	3	310
1934	69	190	0	190	623	3	626	270	0	270
1933	70	142	2	144	534	4	538	240	2	242
1932	71	114	0	114	438	2	440	170	0	170
1931	72	80	3	83	361	4	365	138	3	141
1930	73	68	0	68	261	0	261	86	0	86
1929	74	53	0	53	225	0	225	78	0	78
1928	75	53	0	53	188	0	188	61	0	61
1927	76	37	0	37	160	0	160	55	0	55
1926	77	26	0	26	105	0	105	30	0	30
1925	78	17	0	17	74	0	74	19	0	19
1924	79	16	0	16	61	0	61	14	0	14
1923	80	9	0	9	37	0	37	8	0	8
1922	81	9	0	9	29	0	29	8	0	8
1921	82	6	0	6	22	0	22	2	0	2
1920	83	7	0	7	22	0	22	2	0	2
1919	84	3	0	3	9	0	9	3	0	3
1918	85	0	0	0	5	0	5	2	0	2
1917	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1916	87	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Total		46,550	1,896	48,446	88,009	2,282	90,291	40,252	1,231	41,483

Data shown reflects counts for the number of Valid and unexpired endorsements as of 12/01/03. CDL Instructions Permits are excluded. This data reflects only the number of endorsements and not the number of drivers since drivers can hold multiple endorsements.

Source: Bureau of Drivers Services Report: YRNDORS

As of 12/1/03

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?

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.

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?

The data below demonstrates crash reductions for 16 and 17 year olds since GDL went into effect. GDL Crash Data

Comparisons: 4 year average pre-GDL vs. 3rd year after GDL (9/1/02-8/31/03)

Type of Crash	Pre-GDL		3rd Year After GDL	
	16	17	16	17
Driver Prop. Damage	5139	5327	4459	5381
Driver Injury	3085	3184	2460	2840
Driver Fatal	30	29	23	33

Total number of 16 & 17 year old GDL drivers in 2003 was 96,751.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
(608) 266-2353

Email: rlis.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

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
- 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
- if under 18 years old, an applicant must be enrolled in a certified driver education program
- 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 and Training Services Section
(608) 266-9831

or any local DMV Service Center

Birth Year	Age	Commercial			Regular			Motorcycle		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1988	15	0	0	0	8,151	8,387	16,538	0	0	0
1987	16	0	0	0	10,386	9,895	20,281	0	0	0
1986	17	0	0	0	2,824	2,573	5,397	66	6	72
1985	18	112	5	117	1,759	1,710	3,469	232	31	263
1984	19	200	9	209	1,257	1,278	2,535	250	38	288
1983	20	201	28	229	821	900	1,721	297	47	344
1982	21	245	25	270	679	768	1,447	293	59	352
1981	22	276	21	297	603	640	1,243	272	66	338
1980	23	240	22	262	556	566	1,122	276	70	346
1979	24	230	25	255	522	563	1,085	277	83	360
1978	25	236	29	265	419	487	906	245	90	335
1977	26	229	26	255	394	455	849	246	67	313
1976	27	226	17	243	333	400	733	209	82	291
1975	28	173	27	200	332	364	696	221	86	307
1974	29	201	26	227	304	351	655	225	81	306
1973	30	174	33	207	243	289	532	170	85	255
1972	31	177	33	210	240	341	581	216	80	296
1971	32	190	34	224	196	291	487	220	101	321
1970	33	166	43	209	184	236	420	216	107	323
1969	34	165	22	187	159	218	377	210	93	303
1968	35	181	28	209	130	209	339	201	92	293
1967	36	163	22	185	118	181	299	207	102	309
1966	37	160	29	189	94	162	256	191	112	303
1965	38	175	21	196	121	164	285	203	94	297
1964	39	151	40	191	94	167	261	179	137	316
1963	40	177	36	213	97	162	259	195	121	316
1962	41	163	23	186	77	135	212	166	102	268
1961	42	166	28	194	80	138	218	170	117	287
1960	43	171	28	199	71	136	207	159	115	274
1959	44	159	26	185	55	137	192	178	103	281
1958	45	157	21	178	59	121	180	164	98	262
1957	46	146	15	161	54	85	139	162	96	258
1956	47	158	20	178	49	124	173	140	69	209
1955	48	147	20	167	40	81	121	112	54	166
1954	49	133	26	159	39	87	126	127	55	182
1953	50	117	13	130	29	79	108	76	46	122
1952	51	105	22	127	33	74	107	85	39	124
1951	52	100	9	109	35	66	101	93	34	127
1950	53	77	9	86	26	55	81	83	26	109
1949	54	99	5	104	29	69	98	99	38	137
1948	55	95	11	106	27	62	89	85	17	102
1947	56	100	12	112	29	56	85	76	22	98
1946	57	67	10	77	13	48	61	48	5	53
1945	58	50	3	53	17	35	52	41	7	48
1944	59	50	8	58	19	30	49	36	12	48
1943	60	45	5	50	4	24	28	44	9	53
1942	61	46	3	49	6	23	29	30	2	32
1941	62	49	1	50	10	22	32	37	3	40
1940	63	34	3	37	9	32	41	21	4	25
1939	64	25	0	25	7	21	28	18	2	20
1938	65	26	1	27	6	13	19	20	1	21

Birth Year	Age	Commercial			Regular			Motorcycle		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1937	66	15	1	16	8	13	21	17	2	19
1936	67	14	2	16	5	13	18	12	0	12
1935	68	11	0	11	6	17	23	14	0	14
1934	69	8	0	8	3	12	15	9	0	9
1933	70	10	0	10	3	6	9	1	0	1
1932	71	4	0	4	4	13	17	2	0	2
1931	72	2	0	2	4	15	19	7	0	7
1930	73	3	0	3	2	4	6	3	0	3
1929	74	1	0	1	2	10	12	0	0	0
1928	75	5	0	5	4	9	13	1	0	1
1927	76	1	0	1	2	7	9	0	0	0
1926	77	2	0	2	1	3	4	2	0	2
1925	78	0	0	0	2	6	8	0	0	0
1924	79	0	0	0	1	4	5	0	0	0
1923	80	1	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	0
1922	81	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	0	0
1921	82	0	0	0	2	3	5	0	0	0
1920	83	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
1918	85	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
1917	86	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
1916	87	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
1915	88	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
		7,010	926	7,936	31,894	33,654	65,548	7,655	3,008	10,663

Commercial and Regular instruction permit statistics include all types of status except those which expired prior to 12/01/03
 Motorcycle instruction permit statistics include all types of status except those which expired prior to 06/01/03 (due to seasonal nature of this license type)

Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Report: YRMOTOR and YRIPRMIT

As of 12/1/03

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 m.p.h. 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 16-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 test. Additional tests such as Class D knowledge 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
Email: rlis.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

For Motorcycle Waiver Program:
Program Development Section
(608) 266-7386

Birth Year	Age	Probationary			Regular		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1988	15	91	19	110	0	0	0
1987	16	326	35	361	0	0	0
1986	17	611	71	682	6	2	8
1985	18	111	18	129	792	84	876
1984	19	55	7	62	1,241	120	1,361
1983	20	65	8	73	1,699	197	1,896
1982	21	45	1	46	2,078	254	2,332
1981	22	36	2	38	2,496	327	2,823
1980	23	29	2	31	3,027	404	3,431
1979	24	21	1	22	3,157	426	3,583
1978	25	22	2	24	3,618	514	4,132
1977	26	25	0	25	3,797	597	4,394
1976	27	26	2	28	4,239	592	4,831
1975	28	20	0	20	4,655	633	5,288
1974	29	14	0	14	4,687	725	5,412
1973	30	21	2	23	5,342	773	6,115
1972	31	18	0	18	6,190	904	7,094
1971	32	14	0	14	7,072	1,045	8,117
1970	33	17	1	18	7,184	1,017	8,201
1969	34	14	0	14	7,684	1,098	8,782
1968	35	11	0	11	8,241	1,174	9,415
1967	36	10	0	10	9,041	1,240	10,281
1966	37	11	0	11	9,756	1,332	11,088
1965	38	13	3	16	11,006	1,542	12,548
1964	39	10	0	10	11,678	1,571	13,249
1963	40	7	1	8	12,134	1,718	13,852
1962	41	8	1	9	12,850	1,655	14,505
1961	42	9	1	10	13,278	1,719	14,997
1960	43	7	1	8	13,521	1,662	15,183
1959	44	11	0	11	13,565	1,653	15,218
1958	45	4	0	4	13,862	1,661	15,523
1957	46	7	1	8	13,588	1,526	15,114
1956	47	1	1	2	13,420	1,528	14,948
1955	48	3	0	3	13,214	1,515	14,729
1954	49	2	0	2	12,433	1,386	13,819
1953	50	0	0	0	11,924	1,277	13,201
1952	51	3	0	3	11,621	1,185	12,806
1951	52	1	0	1	10,538	1,053	11,591
1950	53	1	0	1	9,917	1,050	10,967
1949	54	0	0	0	9,218	956	10,174
1948	55	1	0	1	8,766	861	9,627
1947	56	0	0	0	7,130	728	7,858
1946	57	0	0	0	5,719	573	6,292
1945	58	0	0	0	5,379	546	5,925
1944	59	3	0	3	5,271	485	5,756
1943	60	1	0	1	4,735	489	5,224
1942	61	1	0	1	3,968	331	4,299
1941	62	0	0	0	3,453	341	3,794
1940	63	0	0	0	2,997	252	3,249
1939	64	0	0	0	2,770	288	3,058
1938	65	0	0	0	2,497	195	2,692
1937	66	0	0	0	2,291	165	2,456
1936	67	0	0	0	2,021	155	2,176
1935	68	0	0	0	1,783	124	1,907
1934	69	0	0	0	1,489	110	1,599
1933	70	0	0	0	1,374	86	1,460

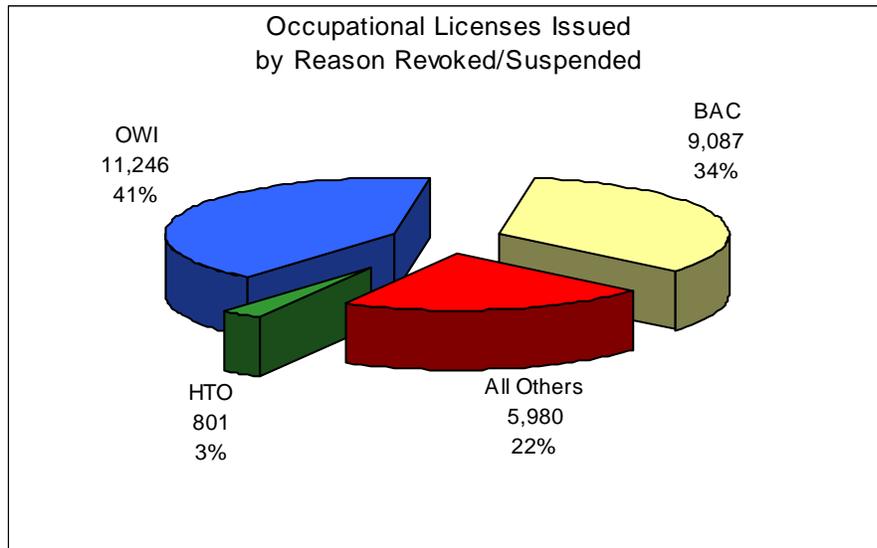
Birth Year	Age	Probationary			Regular		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1932	71	1	0	1	1,331	83	1,414
1931	72	0	0	0	1,144	57	1,201
1930	73	0	0	0	953	58	1,011
1929	74	0	0	0	846	49	895
1928	75	0	0	0	822	53	875
1927	76	0	0	0	656	38	694
1926	77	0	0	0	566	21	587
1925	78	0	0	0	514	31	545
1924	79	0	0	0	420	18	438
1923	80	0	0	0	346	18	364
1922	81	0	0	0	268	16	284
1921	82	0	0	0	221	8	229
1920	83	0	0	0	167	6	173
1919	84	0	0	0	147	3	150
1918	85	0	0	0	98	2	100
1917	86	0	0	0	52	1	53
1916	87	0	0	0	60	2	62
1915	88	0	0	0	42	0	42
1914	89	0	0	0	25	0	25
1913	90	0	0	0	15	0	15
1912	91	0	0	0	10	0	10
1911	92	0	0	0	7	1	8
1910	93	0	0	0	3	0	3
1909	94	0	0	0	6	0	6
1908	95	0	0	0	3	0	3
1906	97	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total		1,707	180	1,887	374,135	44,309	418,444

Data shown reflects counts for the number of Class M license holders and includes those drivers who were Revoked, Suspended, Canceled, Surrendered or Disqualified. Licenses which expired prior to 12/01/03 are not included.

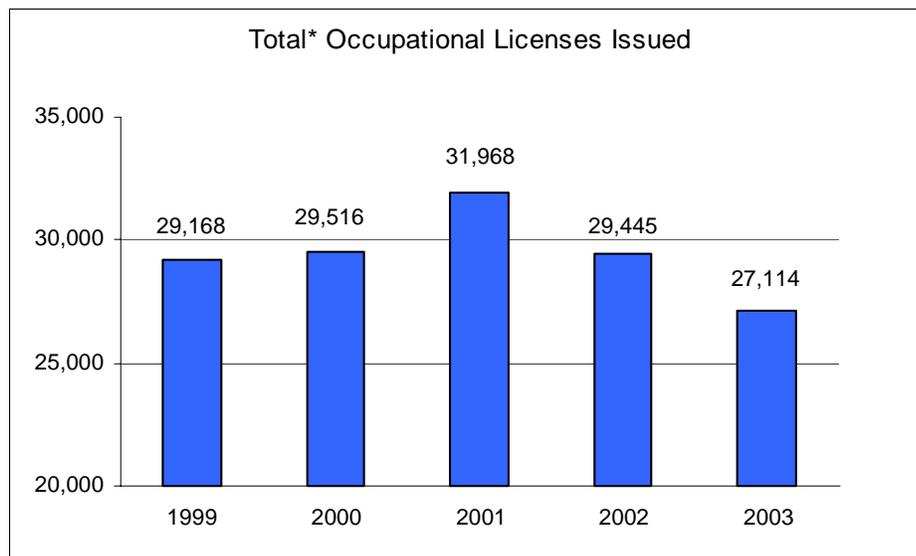
Source: Bureau of Drivers Services, Report #YRMOTOR

As of 12/31/03

What is an occupational license?	<p>An occupational license is a restricted license that allows a person to drive to and from work, school, church, and driver safety plan.</p> <p>An occupational license may not be used for recreational purposes.</p>
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. 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 applies for an occupational license at a DMV Service Center, excluding DMV Express offices. Individuals revoked as a habitual traffic offender must petition the 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 is usually in the form of an SR22 insurance certificate. Other methods of proof include 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, routes of travel and reasons for driving are specified on the license.</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>
How to check eligibility?	<p>You can check to see if you are eligible for an occupational license by calling DMV's automated telephone system at 608-261-0368.</p>
For more information contact:	<p>Bureau of Driver Services Compliance and Restoration Section (608) 266-2261 Email: cnr.dmv@dot.state.wi.us</p> <p>Visit the WisDOT Website at http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/revoke/occllic.htm.</p>



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



*Total includes Original, Duplicate, Reissued and Reinstated occupational licenses.

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
(608) 266-2353
Email: 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*	5,820	5,473	6,436	6,384	5,536	6,852	7,487	6,887	5,752	6,348	5,098	5,358	73,431
Renewal	4,231	4,184	4,297	4,054	3,991	3,835	4,292	4,263	4,269	4,551	3,889	3,889	49,745
Duplicate	3,723	3,304	3,330	3,249	3,248	3,289	3,851	3,702	3,740	3,969	3,355	3,425	42,185
Regular Instruction Permit (Class D)													
Original*	7,209	9,092	8,656	8,353	7,365	9,677	9,045	7,171	7,593	9,074	7,099	6,047	96,381
Renewal	1,165	1,302	1,488	1,592	1,525	1,943	1,822	1,504	1,272	1,309	953	842	16,717
Duplicate	298	243	261	271	288	324	335	329	306	334	265	247	3,501
Reinstatement From Cancel/Revoke	46	63	58	49	51	59	43	52	41	52	35	24	573
Motorcycle Inst Permit (Class M)													
Original*	89	221	1,312	2,583	2,928	2,803	2,631	2,193	1,490	587	92	72	17,001
Renewal	111	296	1,429	2,196	1,585	1,166	845	633	395	167	63	71	8,957
Duplicate	2	1	2	3	8	10	19	16	10	10	4	1	86
Reinstatement From Cancel/Revoke	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Commercial Inst Permit (Class ABC)													
Original*	921	875	1,091	1,035	888	778	827	1,092	929	858	648	625	10,567
Renewal	467	421	563	557	404	343	390	432	455	459	321	322	5,134
Duplicate	33	26	39	36	32	38	35	38	43	34	28	27	409
Change Of Authority	59	48	97	87	68	58	69	62	68	82	50	57	805
Reinstatement From Cancel/Revoke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Probationary (Class DM)													
Original*	8,626	6,529	7,873	9,377	9,093	8,311	8,891	9,240	8,367	8,564	6,946	7,020	98,837
Duplicate	2,234	1,942	2,212	2,184	2,050	2,434	2,451	2,615	2,044	2,166	1,977	1,999	26,308
Change Of Authority	7	6	8	43	91	175	234	165	84	58	19	8	898
Reinstatement From Cancel/Revoke	476	494	510	589	577	478	456	452	422	479	381	367	5,681
Regular (Class ABCDM)													
Original*	11,773	8,673	11,215	9,321	11,051	11,158	12,175	14,016	9,823	10,109	9,131	9,351	127,796
Renewal	37,996	33,724	34,941	33,397	34,498	34,636	36,629	36,325	34,578	34,724	30,001	31,588	413,037
Duplicate	20,784	17,569	20,295	19,248	20,033	20,851	23,405	23,515	21,918	23,059	18,382	18,972	248,031
Change Of Authority	1,075	949	1,298	1,970	2,733	2,878	2,997	3,031	2,530	2,143	1,044	878	23,526
Reinstatement From Cancel/Revoke	2,003	2,024	2,123	2,270	2,252	1,972	2,067	2,047	1,966	1,956	1,770	1,844	24,294

*Original means first time issued. Reissued and Issued after Reinstatement are not included.

Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year to Date
Occupational (Class ABCDM)													
Original*	1,869	1,559	1,571	1,779	1,831	1,653	1,658	1,675	1,790	1,791	1,513	1,559	20,248
Duplicate	29	26	20	38	31	37	30	55	48	55	35	42	446
Reinstatement From Cancel/Revoke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moped Instrct Permit (Class D)													
Original*	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	1	2	0	0	0	10
Renewal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Juvenile Instruction Permit (Class D)													
Original*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Renewal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Duplicate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Juvenile Probationary (Class D)													
Original*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Duplicate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Restricted Inst Permit (Class D)													
Original*	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3
Renewal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Restricted (Class D)													
Original*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Renewal	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	8
Duplicate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reinstatement From Cancel/Revoke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals													
Originals*	36,307	32,422	38,154	38,832	38,693	41,235	42,718	42,275	35,749	37,331	30,528	30,032	444,276
Renewals	43,970	39,927	42,719	41,798	42,006	41,923	43,979	43,157	40,969	41,211	35,228	36,712	493,599
Duplicates	27,103	23,111	26,159	25,029	25,690	26,983	30,126	30,270	28,109	29,628	24,046	24,713	320,967
Change Of Authority	1,141	1,003	1,403	2,100	2,892	3,111	3,300	3,258	2,682	2,283	1,113	943	25,229
Reinstatement From Cancel/Revoke	2,526	2,581	2,691	2,910	2,881	2,510	2,567	2,551	2,429	2,487	2,186	2,235	30,554

*Original means first time issued. Reissued and Issued after Reinstatement are not included.

County	Valid (1)	Withdrawn (2)	Total (1) and (2)	Expired (3)
Adams	14,710	483	15,193	1,814
Ashland	11,890	288	12,178	1,817
Barron	34,346	837	35,183	4,396
Bayfield	11,761	265	12,026	1,604
Brown	160,951	4,205	165,156	16,288
Buffalo	10,945	189	11,134	1,582
Burnett	12,713	304	13,017	2,257
Calumet	31,356	585	31,941	1,900
Chippewa	41,743	1,004	42,747	4,078
Clark	22,603	443	23,046	2,094
Columbia	40,516	1,077	41,593	3,836
Crawford	11,873	238	12,111	1,465
Dane	316,726	8,114	324,840	48,676
Dodge	61,249	1,518	62,767	5,502
Door	23,106	481	23,587	2,490
Douglas	31,842	933	32,775	7,046
Dunn	27,518	770	28,288	4,084
Eau Claire	64,195	1,496	65,691	9,261
Florence	3,922	63	3,985	624
Fond Du Lac	71,137	1,648	72,785	6,666
Forest	6,873	223	7,096	1,152
Grant	34,829	702	35,531	4,227
Green	25,673	563	26,236	2,446
Green Lake	14,487	333	14,820	1,421
Iowa	17,371	354	17,725	1,411
Iron	5,237	75	5,312	909
Jackson	13,263	391	13,654	1,333
Jefferson	55,772	1,318	57,090	5,309
Juneau	18,284	565	18,849	2,198
Kenosha	106,854	2,971	109,825	16,191
Kewaunee	15,484	232	15,716	1,092
La Crosse	73,352	2,069	75,421	10,531
Lafayette	12,173	202	12,375	1,182
Langlade	15,611	291	15,902	1,780
Lincoln	22,434	465	22,899	2,215
Manitowoc	60,560	1,292	61,852	5,778
Marathon	92,773	1,983	94,756	8,829
Marinette	32,567	839	33,406	4,470
Marquette	11,841	348	12,189	1,230
Menominee	2,192	171	2,363	503
Milwaukee	547,736	24,500	572,236	102,401
Monroe	28,625	729	29,354	3,274
Oconto	28,113	565	28,678	2,325
Oneida	30,112	603	30,715	3,636
Outagamie	122,146	2,818	124,964	10,768
Ozaukee	65,219	976	66,195	6,162
Pepin	5,626	87	5,713	666
Pierce	27,363	516	27,879	4,550
Polk	32,830	682	33,512	4,778

County	Valid (1)	Withdrawn (2)	Total (1) and (2)	Expired (3)
Portage	46,612	1,009	47,621	5,135
Price	12,018	243	12,261	1,469
Racine	130,090	4,375	134,465	18,348
Richland	12,955	292	13,247	1,275
Rock	109,532	3,363	112,895	16,049
Rusk	11,288	256	11,544	1,558
Sauk	43,012	1,228	44,240	4,167
Sawyer	12,587	363	12,950	2,155
Shawano	29,401	671	30,072	2,762
Sheboygan	81,032	1,820	82,852	8,029
St. Croix	54,546	937	55,483	7,090
Taylor	14,554	217	14,771	1,231
Trempealeau	20,394	482	20,876	2,185
Unknown	570	30	600	11,570
Vernon	19,839	399	20,238	2,066
Vilas	18,351	407	18,758	2,624
Walworth	70,655	1,880	72,535	9,502
Washburn	13,292	311	13,603	1,930
Washington	92,001	1,779	93,780	6,575
Waukesha	285,852	4,935	290,787	27,407
Waupaca	38,209	901	39,110	3,541
Waushara	17,496	419	17,915	1,785
Winnebago	110,486	2,810	113,296	11,781
Wood	56,351	1,368	57,719	5,838
Total	3,831,625	102,299	3,933,924	496,354

(1) Valid

Number of valid D and Probationary license holders by county.

Excludes Revoked/Suspended/Canceled/Surrendered/Disqualified and Expired

(2) Withdrawn

Number of Revoked/Suspended/Canceled/Surrendered/Disqualified by county.

Excludes expired licenses

(3) Expired

Number of expired licenses by county

Birth Year	Age	Valid (1)			Withdrawn (2)			Total (1) and (2)	Expired (3)		
		Male	Female	Total (1)	Male	Female	Total (2)		Male	Female	Total (3)
1987	16	20,260	20,541	40,801	186	87	273	41,074	0	0	0
1986	17	28,185	28,118	56,303	1,098	525	1,623	57,926	0	0	0
1985	18	28,873	28,814	57,687	2,359	1,118	3,477	61,164	0	0	0
1984	19	7,595	6,571	14,166	1,503	613	2,116	16,282	1,849	1,154	3,003
1983	20	5,079	4,598	9,677	1,315	560	1,875	11,552	1,485	853	2,338
1982	21	3,693	3,212	6,905	1,050	369	1,419	8,324	1,963	1,062	3,025
1981	22	3,028	2,304	5,332	889	337	1,226	6,558	1,978	1,084	3,062
1980	23	2,532	1,743	4,275	803	288	1,091	5,366	2,236	1,149	3,385
1979	24	2,487	1,542	4,029	651	218	869	4,898	2,186	1,138	3,324
1978	25	2,341	1,372	3,713	509	165	674	4,387	2,109	1,034	3,143
1977	26	2,219	1,223	3,442	494	156	650	4,092	1,990	946	2,936
1976	27	2,052	1,183	3,235	428	119	547	3,782	1,916	997	2,913
1975	28	1,903	1,068	2,971	363	113	476	3,447	1,870	968	2,838
1974	29	1,645	946	2,591	317	108	425	3,016	1,846	920	2,766
1973	30	1,520	871	2,391	299	76	375	2,766	1,791	851	2,642
1972	31	1,369	769	2,138	259	69	328	2,466	1,858	899	2,757
1971	32	1,226	732	1,958	204	53	257	2,215	1,931	905	2,836
1970	33	1,119	626	1,745	196	51	247	1,992	2,042	968	3,010
1969	34	883	549	1,432	172	43	215	1,647	1,994	957	2,951
1968	35	778	531	1,309	135	41	176	1,485	1,942	955	2,897
1967	36	715	424	1,139	126	40	166	1,305	1,787	827	2,614
1966	37	642	423	1,065	92	24	116	1,181	1,728	691	2,419
1965	38	549	408	957	98	27	125	1,082	1,653	682	2,335
1964	39	507	358	865	79	22	101	966	1,562	636	2,198
1963	40	476	317	793	76	20	96	889	1,471	546	2,017
1962	41	396	300	696	53	25	78	774	1,412	512	1,924
1961	42	393	273	666	77	12	89	755	1,303	447	1,750
1960	43	384	268	652	61	14	75	727	1,191	388	1,579
1959	44	323	168	491	39	12	51	542	1,088	360	1,448
1958	45	296	192	488	42	15	57	545	969	282	1,251
1957	46	263	182	445	36	7	43	488	824	284	1,108
1956	47	239	139	378	21	4	25	403	787	252	1,039
1955	48	206	131	337	24	2	26	363	687	224	911
1954	49	176	130	306	20	5	25	331	620	212	832
1953	50	147	99	246	15	2	17	263	539	165	704
1952	51	142	83	225	13	7	20	245	492	149	641
1951	52	110	68	178	9	3	12	190	415	110	525
1950	53	113	71	184	13	2	15	199	391	95	486
1949	54	101	51	152	5	1	6	158	325	90	415
1948	55	92	45	137	6	2	8	145	307	81	388
1947	56	74	50	124	5	2	7	131	272	86	358
1946	57	73	31	104	2	3	5	109	226	73	299
1945	58	54	34	88	3	1	4	92	169	41	210
1944	59	37	35	72	5	0	5	77	177	47	224
1943	60	49	31	80	2	0	2	82	130	43	173
1942	61	27	23	50	2	0	2	52	163	38	201
1941	62	31	25	56	0	0	0	56	113	38	151
1940	63	27	27	54	2	1	3	57	116	29	145
1939	64	25	18	43	5	0	5	48	91	17	108
1938	65	17	13	30	1	1	2	32	84	23	107
1937	66	16	14	30	0	0	0	30	63	20	83
1936	67	17	10	27	0	0	0	27	68	14	82
1935	68	14	7	21	3	0	3	24	51	20	71

Birth Year	Age	Valid (1)			Withdrawn (2)			Total (1) and (2)	Expired (3)		
		Male	Female	Total (1)	Male	Female	Total (2)		Male	Female	Total (3)
1934	69	13	5	18	2	0	2	20	50	15	65
1933	70	10	14	24	1	0	1	25	40	8	48
1932	71	6	4	10	0	0	0	10	42	15	57
1931	72	4	4	8	1	1	2	10	35	10	45
1930	73	4	5	9	0	0	0	9	39	8	47
1929	74	3	6	9	0	0	0	9	34	7	41
1928	75	7	3	10	0	0	0	10	22	3	25
1927	76	5	5	10	0	0	0	10	21	9	30
1926	77	1	3	4	0	0	0	4	31	7	38
1925	78	1	3	4	0	0	0	4	23	9	32
1924	79	3	2	5	0	0	0	5	11	10	21
1923	80	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	10	5	15
1922	81	1	2	3	0	0	0	3	16	5	21
1921	82	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	11	6	17
1920	83	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	5	3	8
1919	84	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	8	6	14
1918	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	4	14
1917	86	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	2	5
1916	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	10
1915	88	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	4	7
1914	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	8
1913	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	7
1912	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
1911	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
1910	93	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
1909	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
1908	95	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	3	6
1907	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	8
1906	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
1905	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
1903	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
1902	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1901	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1896	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total		125,579	111,824	237,403	14,170	5,364	19,534	256,937	54,707	24,526	79,233

(1) Valid

Number of valid Probationary license holders by age and sex. Excludes Revoked/Suspended/Canceled/Surrendered/Disqualified and Expired.

(2) Withdrawn

Number of Revoked/Suspended/Canceled/Surrendered/Disqualified by age and sex. Excludes expired licenses.

(3) Expired

Number of expired license holders.

Source: Bureau of Drivers Services, Report YRNDPROB

As of 12/31/03

Birth Year	Age	Valid (1)			Withdrawn (2)			Total (1) and (2)	Expired (3)		
		Male	Female	Total (1)	Male	Female	Total (2)		Male	Female	Total (3)
1987	16	20,260	20,541	40,801	186	87	273	41,074	0	0	0
1986	17	28,186	28,118	56,304	1,098	525	1,623	57,927	0	0	0
1985	18	30,959	31,144	62,103	2,366	1,118	3,484	65,587	0	0	0
1984	19	31,507	31,576	63,083	2,153	963	3,116	66,199	1,850	1,154	3,004
1983	20	31,934	32,311	64,245	2,881	1,283	4,164	68,409	1,486	853	2,339
1982	21	33,251	33,493	66,744	3,247	1,383	4,630	71,374	1,964	1,067	3,031
1981	22	33,603	33,856	67,459	3,449	1,519	4,968	72,427	2,009	1,094	3,103
1980	23	33,969	34,444	68,413	3,605	1,560	5,165	73,578	2,336	1,178	3,514
1979	24	34,179	33,634	67,813	3,415	1,377	4,792	72,605	2,403	1,275	3,678
1978	25	32,276	31,705	63,981	2,693	1,207	3,900	67,881	3,241	1,869	5,110
1977	26	32,303	31,820	64,123	2,607	1,122	3,729	67,852	3,422	1,991	5,413
1976	27	30,782	29,885	60,667	2,251	982	3,233	63,900	3,782	2,447	6,229
1975	28	31,176	30,003	61,179	2,094	946	3,040	64,219	3,986	2,667	6,653
1974	29	31,267	29,885	61,152	1,910	852	2,762	63,914	4,508	3,095	7,603
1973	30	30,238	29,606	59,844	1,679	825	2,504	62,348	4,514	3,025	7,539
1972	31	31,305	30,125	61,430	1,692	779	2,471	63,901	4,921	3,465	8,386
1971	32	34,135	33,031	67,166	1,670	811	2,481	69,647	5,233	3,619	8,852
1970	33	36,232	35,443	71,675	1,641	814	2,455	74,130	5,869	4,087	9,956
1969	34	34,902	33,628	68,530	1,452	768	2,220	70,750	5,763	3,951	9,714
1968	35	34,652	33,862	68,514	1,417	708	2,125	70,639	5,872	4,081	9,953
1967	36	35,137	34,603	69,740	1,349	661	2,010	71,750	5,987	3,967	9,954
1966	37	36,676	36,135	72,811	1,316	691	2,007	74,818	6,528	4,165	10,693
1965	38	37,448	37,395	74,843	1,405	676	2,081	76,924	6,878	4,714	11,592
1964	39	39,704	39,694	79,398	1,365	701	2,066	81,464	7,305	5,053	12,358
1963	40	40,373	40,216	80,589	1,323	715	2,038	82,627	7,811	5,249	13,060
1962	41	41,127	41,365	82,492	1,353	695	2,048	84,540	8,027	5,328	13,355
1961	42	42,367	42,540	84,907	1,317	655	1,972	86,879	7,700	4,859	12,559
1960	43	42,468	42,806	85,274	1,298	570	1,868	87,142	7,377	4,736	12,113
1959	44	42,273	42,694	84,967	1,206	513	1,719	86,686	6,833	4,217	11,050
1958	45	41,755	41,181	82,936	1,034	516	1,550	84,486	6,510	3,854	10,364
1957	46	41,687	41,791	83,478	1,063	439	1,502	84,980	6,087	3,844	9,931
1956	47	40,955	39,931	80,886	953	387	1,340	82,226	5,864	3,587	9,451
1955	48	40,229	39,213	79,442	834	341	1,175	80,617	5,407	3,239	8,646
1954	49	39,793	39,251	79,044	760	290	1,050	80,094	5,095	3,207	8,302
1953	50	38,256	37,300	75,556	676	257	933	76,489	4,661	2,858	7,519
1952	51	37,813	36,991	74,804	631	223	854	75,658	4,492	2,784	7,276
1951	52	37,155	36,002	73,157	558	193	751	73,908	4,125	2,660	6,785
1950	53	34,588	33,617	68,205	514	185	699	68,904	3,888	2,403	6,291
1949	54	34,071	33,462	67,533	472	129	601	68,134	3,524	2,298	5,822
1948	55	33,094	32,174	65,268	404	155	559	65,827	3,492	2,220	5,712
1947	56	33,698	32,944	66,642	371	113	484	67,126	3,435	2,316	5,751
1946	57	29,477	29,015	58,492	278	107	385	58,877	2,895	2,003	4,898
1945	58	24,520	23,959	48,479	213	84	297	48,776	2,444	1,616	4,060
1944	59	24,158	23,996	48,154	233	74	307	48,461	2,384	1,619	4,003
1943	60	24,828	24,776	49,604	234	70	304	49,908	2,301	1,667	3,968
1942	61	23,964	24,274	48,238	182	60	242	48,480	2,329	1,605	3,934
1941	62	21,131	21,246	42,377	168	64	232	42,609	2,070	1,413	3,483
1940	63	19,509	19,962	39,471	152	47	199	39,670	1,917	1,384	3,301
1939	64	18,805	18,855	37,660	126	39	165	37,825	1,816	1,267	3,083
1938	65	18,727	18,823	37,550	121	50	171	37,721	1,830	1,291	3,121
1937	66	17,600	18,118	35,718	98	44	142	35,860	1,808	1,296	3,104
1936	67	17,002	17,303	34,305	106	32	138	34,443	1,790	1,240	3,030
1935	68	16,231	16,854	33,085	98	47	145	33,230	1,795	1,230	3,025
1934	69	15,620	16,021	31,641	91	60	151	31,792	1,721	1,362	3,083
1933	70	14,447	15,010	29,457	74	48	122	29,579	1,726	1,269	2,995
1932	71	14,622	15,569	30,191	95	58	153	30,344	1,800	1,372	3,172
1931	72	14,388	15,086	29,474	78	76	154	29,628	1,851	1,486	3,337
1930	73	14,201	15,267	29,468	108	44	152	29,620	2,155	1,631	3,786
1929	74	13,512	14,664	28,176	106	69	175	28,351	2,012	1,552	3,564

Birth Year	Age	Valid (1)			Withdrawn (2)			Total (1) and (2)	Expired (3)		
		Male	Female	Total (1)	Male	Female	Total (2)		Male	Female	Total (3)
1928	75	13,324	14,617	27,941	128	105	233	28,174	2,097	1,655	3,752
1927	76	12,555	14,099	26,654	147	136	283	26,937	2,203	1,760	3,963
1926	77	11,789	13,221	25,010	151	121	272	25,282	2,214	1,789	4,003
1925	78	10,855	12,540	23,395	163	165	328	23,723	2,366	2,006	4,372
1924	79	10,420	12,065	22,485	175	167	342	22,827	2,408	2,215	4,623
1923	80	9,282	11,146	20,428	168	202	370	20,798	2,433	2,317	4,750
1922	81	8,449	10,338	18,787	181	182	363	19,150	2,504	2,552	5,056
1921	82	7,610	9,685	17,295	196	227	423	17,718	2,761	2,792	5,553
1920	83	6,648	8,393	15,041	192	197	389	15,430	2,582	2,853	5,435
1919	84	5,362	6,913	12,275	183	200	383	12,658	2,437	2,857	5,294
1918	85	4,917	6,706	11,623	205	233	438	12,061	2,708	3,209	5,917
1917	86	4,221	5,502	9,723	186	189	375	10,098	2,535	3,118	5,653
1916	87	3,407	4,514	7,921	159	178	337	8,258	2,740	3,405	6,145
1915	88	2,764	3,811	6,575	147	190	337	6,912	2,735	3,367	6,102
1914	89	2,154	3,103	5,257	150	157	307	5,564	2,810	3,369	6,179
1913	90	1,619	2,167	3,786	117	139	256	4,042	2,642	3,168	5,810
1912	91	1,216	1,705	2,921	114	113	227	3,148	2,619	3,134	5,753
1911	92	835	1,164	1,999	68	89	157	2,156	2,471	2,808	5,279
1910	93	588	867	1,455	61	56	117	1,572	2,374	2,666	5,040
1909	94	388	556	944	36	54	90	1,034	2,204	2,308	4,512
1908	95	250	333	583	35	30	65	648	2,060	2,168	4,228
1907	96	179	183	362	33	21	54	416	1,950	1,793	3,743
1906	97	89	115	204	20	22	42	246	1,750	1,530	3,280
1905	98	56	48	104	10	5	15	119	1,614	1,285	2,899
1904	99	32	32	64	6	3	9	73	1,440	1,046	2,486
1903	100	14	17	31	6	1	7	38	1,229	819	2,048
1902	101	6	6	12	1	2	3	15	1,110	669	1,779
1901	102	4	2	6	0	0	0	6	863	456	1,319
1900	103	2	2	4	0	0	0	4	1,505	900	2,405
1899	104	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	658	284	942
1898	105	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	471	213	684
1897	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	403	132	535
1896	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	302	110	412
Total		1,909,562	1,922,063	3,831,625	69,308	32,991	102,299	3,933,924	286,027	209,532	495,559

(1) Valid

Number of valid D and Probationary license holders. Excludes Revoked/Suspended/Canceled/Surrendered/Disqualified and expired.

(2) Withdrawn

Number of Revoked/Suspended/Canceled/Surrendered/Disqualified license holders. Excludes expired licenses.

(3) Expired

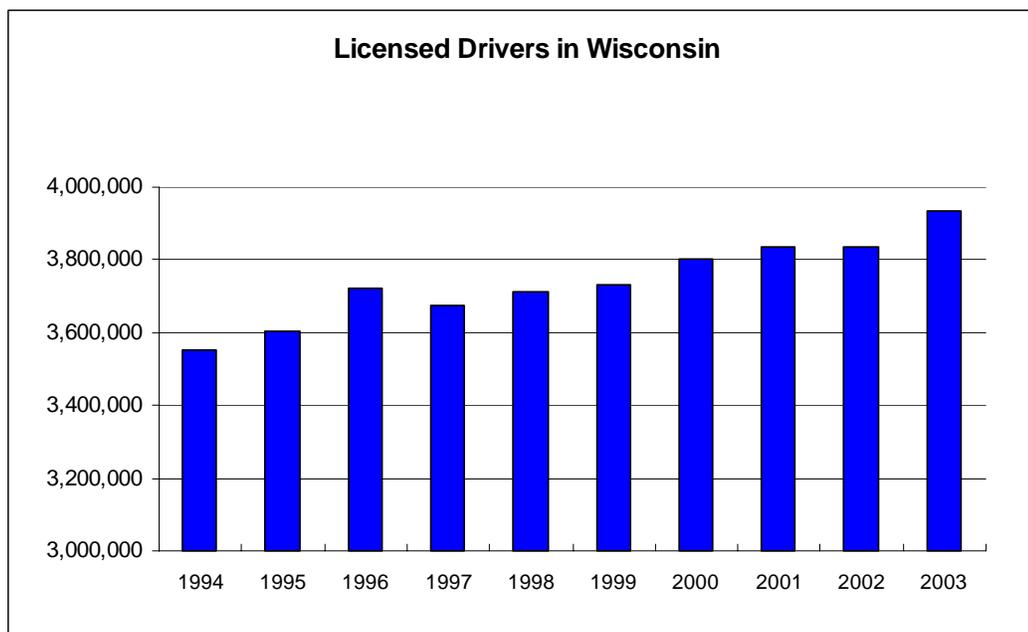
Number of expired license holders.

Source: Bureau of Drivers Services, Report YRNDPRDL

As of 12/1/03

Year	Total Licensed Drivers	Year	Total Licensed Drivers	Year	Total Licensed Drivers
1928	893,450	1960	2,002,900	1982	3,070,956
1930	995,000	1961	2,069,750	1983	3,123,649
1940	1,230,000	1962	2,048,300	1984	3,192,135
1941	1,246,600	1963	2,076,500	1985	3,265,322
1942	1,309,475	1964	2,089,700	1986	3,288,517
1943	1,369,750	1965	2,155,007	1987	3,308,903
1944	1,422,050	1966	2,197,038	1988	3,329,557
1945	1,505,700	1967	2,280,544	1989	3,357,339
1946	1,547,100	1968	2,360,815	1990	3,394,203
1947	1,553,500	1969	2,458,037	1991	3,473,236
1948	1,575,500	1970	2,459,539	1992	3,481,421
1949	1,613,800	1971	2,465,315	1993	3,502,347
1950	1,661,700	1972	2,527,731	1994	3,554,003
1951	1,721,700	1973	2,593,838	1995	3,601,619
1952	1,750,100	1974	2,663,796	1996	3,723,685
1953	1,804,300	1975	2,721,284	1997	3,672,469
1954	1,817,700	1976	2,792,905	1998	3,709,957
1955	1,848,700	1977	2,864,689	1999	3,733,077
1956	1,879,750	1978	2,927,546	2000	3,801,798
1957	1,910,500	1979	2,964,404	2001	3,835,549
1958	1,930,500	1980	3,014,715	2002	3,839,930
1959	1,936,600	1981	3,059,428	2003	3,933,924

Source: Bureau of Drivers Services, Report YRENDL



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Report YRCNTY & YRAGPRO

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 2003, 44,875 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 2003, 1,284 employers were involved in the program, covering a total of 75,462 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) 264-7049
Email: dre.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

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 40,788 medical reports reviewed, 5,250 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 2,104 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 and Licensing Information
(608) 266-2327
Email: dre.dmv@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?

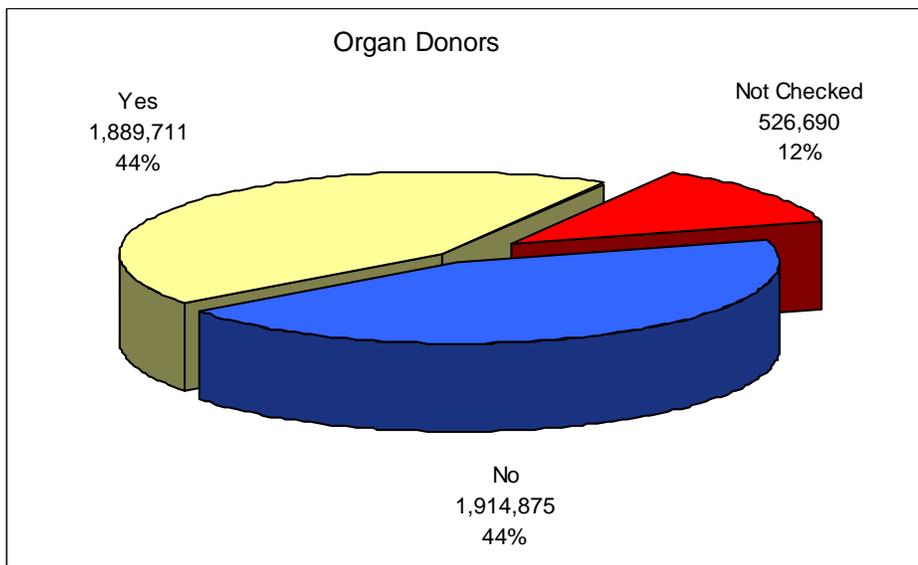
Cross out the donor statement on the reverse of the driver license/identification card.

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
 (608) 266-2353
 Email: rlis.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, DONOR Report
 NOTE: Does not include under 18 year olds or 'non' records.

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.

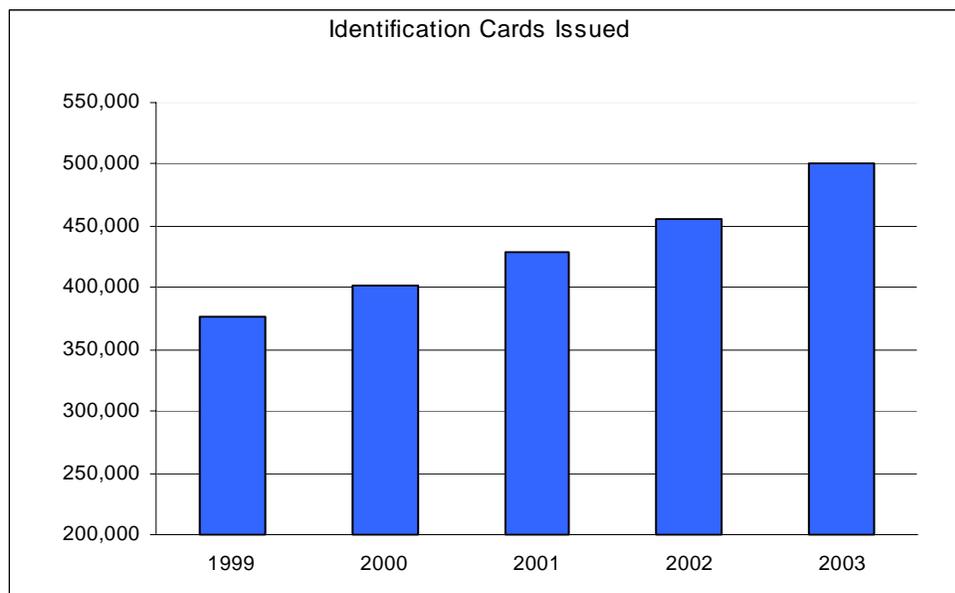
How many photo IDs are issued annually?

In 1983, the first year of the program, fewer than 7,500 photo IDs were issued. The number has increased steadily. Over 170,520 were issued in 2003.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Field Services
 Bonnie Phaneuf
 Technical and Training Services Section
 (608) 266-9547

or any local DMV Service Center



Source: Bureau of Driver Services Photo Identification Card Statistics

Birth Year	Age	Male	Female	Total
2003	Under 1	11	20	31
2002	1	71	66	137
2001	2	107	106	213
2000	3	151	146	297
1999	4	169	185	354
1998	5	219	230	449
1997	6	233	240	473
1996	7	250	272	522
1995	8	343	349	692
1994	9	399	388	787
1993	10	496	481	977
1992	11	639	631	1,270
1991	12	789	805	1,594
1990	13	1,015	1,089	2,104
1989	14	1,556	1,701	3,257
1988	15	2,441	2,725	5,166
1987	16	3,371	4,280	7,651
1986	17	5,114	5,723	10,837
1985	18	9,269	9,133	18,402
1984	19	11,193	9,848	21,041
1983	20	11,718	9,592	21,310
1982	21	13,343	9,823	23,166
1981	22	13,950	9,213	23,163
1980	23	12,857	7,949	20,806
1979	24	12,488	7,674	20,162
1978	25	11,640	6,930	18,570
1977	26	10,702	6,204	16,906
1976	27	9,338	5,602	14,940
1975	28	8,703	5,056	13,759
1974	29	7,960	4,838	12,798
1973	30	7,100	4,347	11,447
1972	31	6,826	4,191	11,017
1971	32	6,217	4,057	10,274
1970	33	5,972	3,766	9,738
1969	34	5,308	3,465	8,773
1968	35	4,962	3,299	8,261
1967	36	4,670	3,073	7,743
1966	37	4,583	3,030	7,613
1965	38	4,338	2,994	7,332
1964	39	4,292	3,091	7,383
1963	40	4,193	2,992	7,185
1962	41	3,999	2,997	6,996
1961	42	3,971	2,978	6,949
1960	43	3,779	2,904	6,683
1959	44	3,497	2,676	6,173
1958	45	3,144	2,648	5,792
1957	46	2,972	2,546	5,518
1956	47	2,711	2,380	5,091
1955	48	2,505	2,252	4,757

Birth Year	Age	Male	Female	Total
1954	49	2,303	2,110	4,413
1953	50	2,075	1,991	4,066
1952	51	1,928	1,936	3,864
1951	52	1,684	1,861	3,545
1950	53	1,591	1,706	3,297
1949	54	1,457	1,706	3,163
1948	55	1,385	1,613	2,998
1947	56	1,232	1,658	2,890
1946	57	1,043	1,511	2,554
1945	58	938	1,331	2,269
1944	59	878	1,364	2,242
1943	60	826	1,386	2,212
1942	61	714	1,406	2,120
1941	62	688	1,359	2,047
1940	63	652	1,328	1,980
1939	64	571	1,268	1,839
1938	65	563	1,349	1,912
1937	66	528	1,382	1,910
1936	67	460	1,375	1,835
1935	68	443	1,446	1,889
1934	69	381	1,425	1,806
1933	70	375	1,421	1,796
1932	71	423	1,469	1,892
1931	72	340	1,515	1,855
1930	73	412	1,749	2,161
1929	74	359	1,572	1,931
1928	75	378	1,687	2,065
1927	76	375	1,690	2,065
1926	77	330	1,639	1,969
1925	78	333	1,730	2,063
1924	79	325	1,801	2,126
1923	80	284	1,683	1,967
1922	81	309	1,659	1,968
1921	82	304	1,675	1,979
1920	83	243	1,581	1,824
1919	84	259	1,435	1,694
1918	85	207	1,427	1,634
1917	86	203	1,214	1,417
1916	87	196	1,150	1,346
1915	88	158	1,001	1,159
1914	89	159	870	1,029
1913	90	134	710	844
1912	91	112	617	729
1911	92	71	469	540
1910	93	80	382	462
1909	94	53	251	304
1908	95	41	173	214
1907	96	28	145	173
1906	97	11	110	121

Birth Year	Age	Male	Female	Total
1905	98	11	64	75
1904	99	9	25	34
1903	100	4	18	22
1902	101	6	11	17
1901	102	2	6	8
1900	103	3	0	3
Total		264,451	236,445	500,896

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 License holder	Length of Suspension for Regular License holder
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
 Compliance and Restoration Section
 (608) 266-2261
 Email: cnr.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

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?

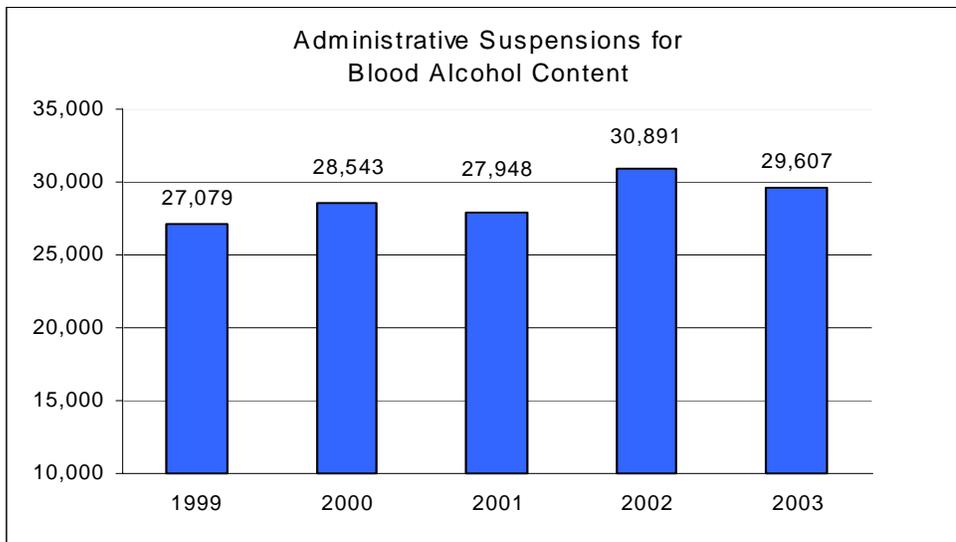
The DMV administratively suspends the person’s privilege. The person must still go through the usual court procedures for the OWI arrest, which may result in additional sanctions against the person’s operating privilege.

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
 Email: 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. 37,443 assessments were completed in 2003.

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 for alcohol/drug related convictions are education or rehabilitation programs 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
- **Suspected Chemical Dependent**, they are generally sent to outpatient treatment programs
- **Chemically Dependent**, they are generally sent to inpatient or intensive outpatient treatment programs
- **Dependency in Remission**, any combination of treatment or education.

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 withdrawn, 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 2003, Compliance and Restoration processed 17,708 non-compliance cases.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Compliance and Restoration Section
Alcohol/Drug Review Unit
(608) 261-8202
Email: 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 operating a commercial motor vehicle.

What is the length of a disqualification?

Periods of disqualification run from a minimum of 60 days to lifetime, 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?

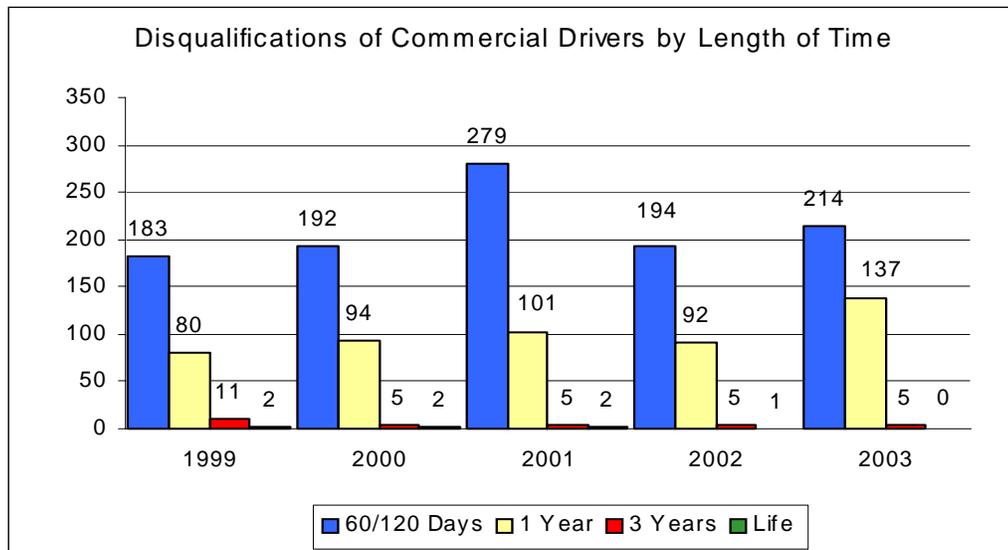
The Division of Motor Vehicles issues an order of disqualification and mails it by first class mail to a person’s last known residence.

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 and Suspensions Section
 (608) 266-2261
 Email: 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?

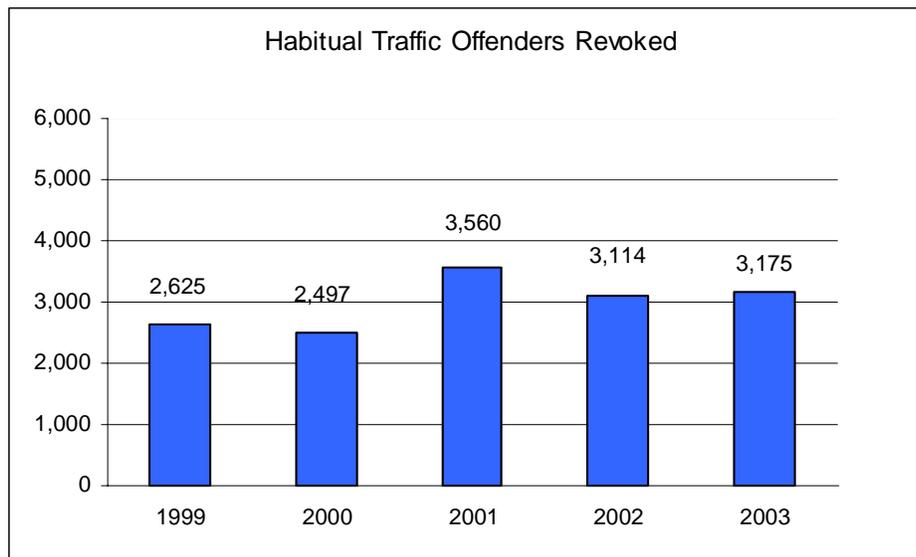
The revocation is of the operating privilege which means all licenses issued by the division. For an unlicensed person, the ability to obtain a license is revoked.

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 by filing an application with the Circuit Court in the county in which they reside. 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
 Email: cnr.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



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

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
- non-compliance with orders for assessment concerning use of alcohol or drugs

What conditions lead to a license suspension?

These conditions lead to a license suspension:

- truancy
- failure to pay forfeiture
- failure to pay child or family support
- 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?

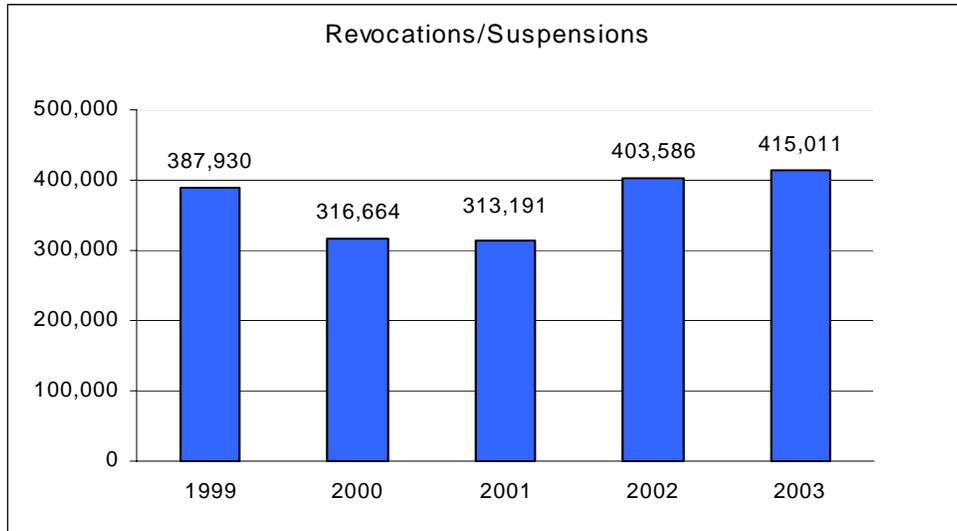
Periods of revocation can run from a one day minimum to 20-years for unsatisfied judgments, or up to 55 years for non-compliance with alcohol assessment requirements.

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
Email: cnr.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Revocation & Suspensions Section

January - December, 2003

Rank	Code	Charge	Quantity YTD	% of Total
1	FPF	Failure to pay forfeiture	192605	46.41%
2	OWI	Operating under influence of intoxicant or con. sub.	35065	8.45%
3	DR	Driver record	34273	8.26%
4	BAC	Blood alcohol concentration	29607	7.13%
5	FPJ	Failure to pay forfeiture-juvenile	22876	5.51%
6	OWS	Operating while suspended	15620	3.76%
7	NCI	Noncompliance with Assessment Interview	12966	3.12%
8	UAL	Underage alcohol	12689	3.06%
9	D	Drug convictions	11710	2.82%
10	OAR	Operating after revocation	7819	1.88%
11	NCP	Noncompliance with Driver Safety Plan	6083	1.47%
12	SE	Speeding excess	4405	1.06%
13	SRR	Safety Responsibility revocation of registration	3454	0.83%
14	HTO	Habitual traffic offender	3175	0.77%
15	DJN	Damage judgement accruing from negligent operation	3123	0.75%
16	IC	Implied consent	2981	0.72%
17	JA	Juvenile alcohol	2679	0.65%
18	PAC	Prohibited Alcohol Concentration	2245	0.54%
19	SR	Safety Responsibility - revocation	2002	0.48%
20	UAO	Underage alcohol operation	1213	0.29%
21	T	Truancy	1176	0.28%
22	FPN	Failure to pay non-traffic	962	0.23%
23	NCA	Noncompliance Arrest while in Plan	752	0.18%
24	AEO	Attempt to elude officer	578	0.14%
25	FPS	Failure to pay support	573	0.14%
26	SDD	SRR default on installment	523	0.13%
27	JCS	Juvenile controlled substances	461	0.11%
28	OII	Operating while intoxicated causing injury	457	0.11%
29	DQF	Disqualification	439	0.11%
30	DCI	DJN default on Court Ordered Installment Agreement	293	0.07%
31	FSA	Failure to stop after accident	271	0.07%
32	DPI	DJN default on Privat Installment Agreement	238	0.06%
33	SVO	Serious violation-occupational license	202	0.05%
34	SRD	SR default on installment	194	0.05%
35	NCT	Noncompliance Pay Treatment Fee	147	0.04%
36	RHT	Repeat HTO	114	0.03%
37	INF	Insurance Filed	104	0.03%
38	NCF	Noncompliance with Assessment Fee	86	0.02%
39	VUF	Vehicle used in commission of felony	81	0.02%
40	RD	Reckless driving	78	0.02%
41	FD	Found delinquent	69	0.02%
42	UID	Underage ID	55	0.01%
43	OWL	Operating without driver license	50	0.01%
44	GBH	Great bodily harm	44	0.01%
45	CWI	Commercial operating while intoxicated	35	0.01%
46	FA	Falsified application	35	0.01%
47	IIV	Intoxicant in vehicle carrying underage person	35	0.01%
48	OCS	Operating while intox.-controlled substance	29	0.01%
49	OWD	Operating while disqualified	27	0.01%
50	NHI	Negligent homicide intoxicated	24	0.01%

January - December, 2003

Rank	Code	Charge	Quantity YTD	% of Total
51	CAC	Commercial administrative suspension	22	0.01%
52	IUL	Illegal use of operator's license	19	0.00%
53	OSJ	Out of state judgment certified by state	19	0.00%
54	DJB	DJN bankruptcy case dismissed	18	0.00%
55	SI	Speeding intermediate	18	0.00%
56	FOS	Failure to obey traffic sign or signal	16	0.00%
57	NH	Negligent homicide	15	0.00%
58	FRA	Failure to report accident	13	0.00%
59	S	Speeding	13	0.00%
60	IVO	Intoxicant in vehicle-operator	12	0.00%
61	FSU	Failure to stop after accident-unattended vehicle	10	0.00%
62	ORS	Operating while Registration Suspended	10	0.00%
63	ICU	Implied consent underage	9	0.00%
64	LOL	Loaning of license	9	0.00%
65	ADL	Altered driver license	7	0.00%
66	DSP	Duty upon striking property	6	0.00%
67	IT	Illegal turn	6	0.00%
68	JID	Juvenile ID	6	0.00%
69	CA	Commercial alcohol	5	0.00%
70	ID	Inattentive driving	5	0.00%
71	CIC	Commercial implied consent	4	0.00%
72	CSE	Commercial speeding excess (20 or more over)	4	0.00%
73	CSR	Child safety restraint	3	0.00%
74	FFS	Failure to fasten seat belt	3	0.00%
75	FTC	Following too closely	3	0.00%
76	OSS	SR out of state	3	0.00%
77	UCD	Underage Consent Decree	3	0.00%
78	UV	Unregistered vehicle	3	0.00%
79	VOR	Violation of restriction	3	0.00%
80	DLT	Deviating from lane of traffic	2	0.00%
81	DWS	Driving on wrong side of highway	2	0.00%
82	HWI	Haz commercial operating while intoxicated	2	0.00%
83	IVP	Intoxicant in vehicle-passenger	2	0.00%
84	PI	Passing illegally	2	0.00%
85	TFC	Too fast for conditions	2	0.00%
86	CII	Commercial OWI causing injury	1	0.00%
87	CRD	Commercial reckless driving	1	0.00%
88	CVF	Commercial Vehicle used in Commission of Felony	1	0.00%
89	FVC	Failure to keep vehicle under control	1	0.00%
90	FYR	Failure to yield right of way	1	0.00%
91	HCA	Haz Commerical Alcohol	1	0.00%
92	IS	Imprudent speed	1	0.00%
93	LNP	License not on person	1	0.00%
94	MSC	Miscellaneous	1	0.00%
95	P	Perjury	1	0.00%
Total			415,011	

How can a person obtain reinstatement?

In most cases, after the period of suspension or revocation 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.

A person whose license was suspended must also pay the appropriate renewal fee if their license has expired.

A person whose license was revoked must complete an application for reinstatement and take any required tests.

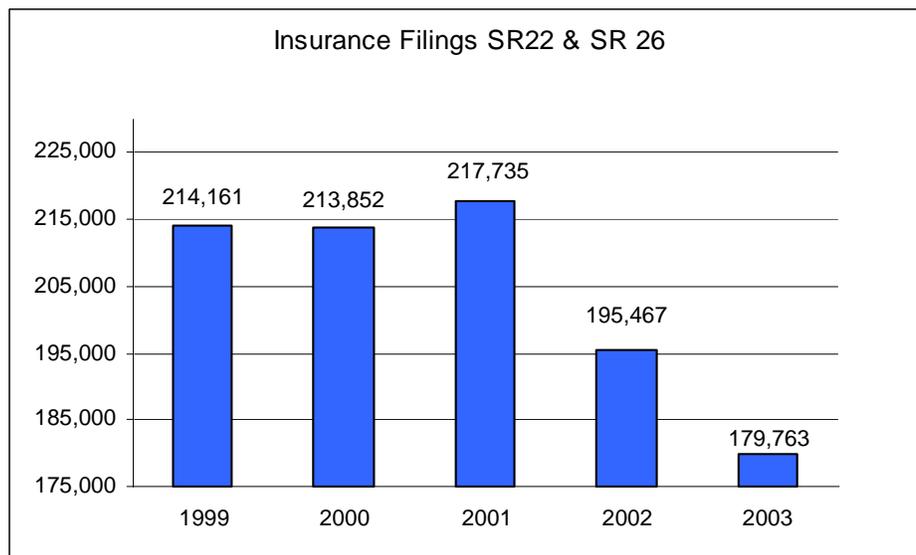
What other requirements apply?

Except for a person revoked for a first offense of OWI and non-compliance with alcohol assessment or driver safety plan, 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.

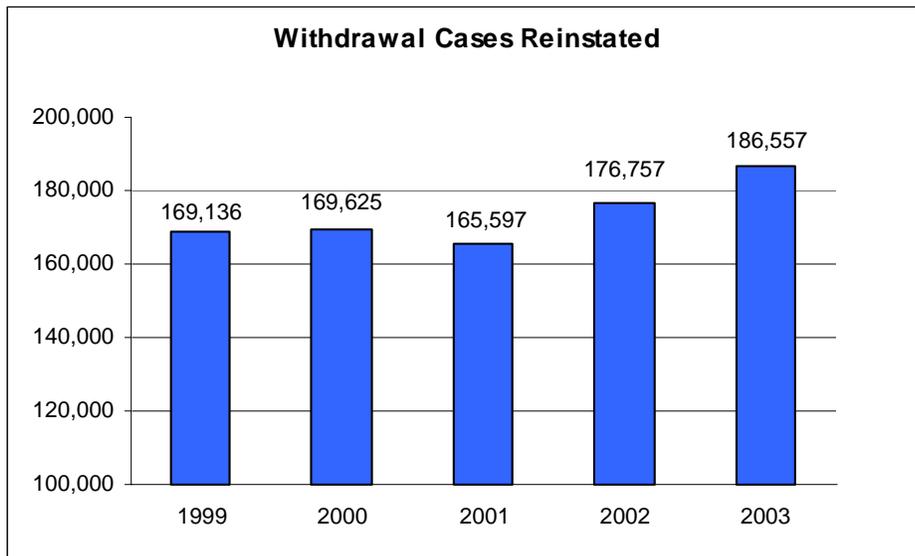
Proof of financial responsibility is usually a certificate (SR-22) issued by an insurance company licensed to do business in Wisconsin. The SR-22 must certify that the person has liability insurance in the amounts of at least \$25,000 and \$50,000, for personal injury or death and \$10,000 for property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

For more information contact:

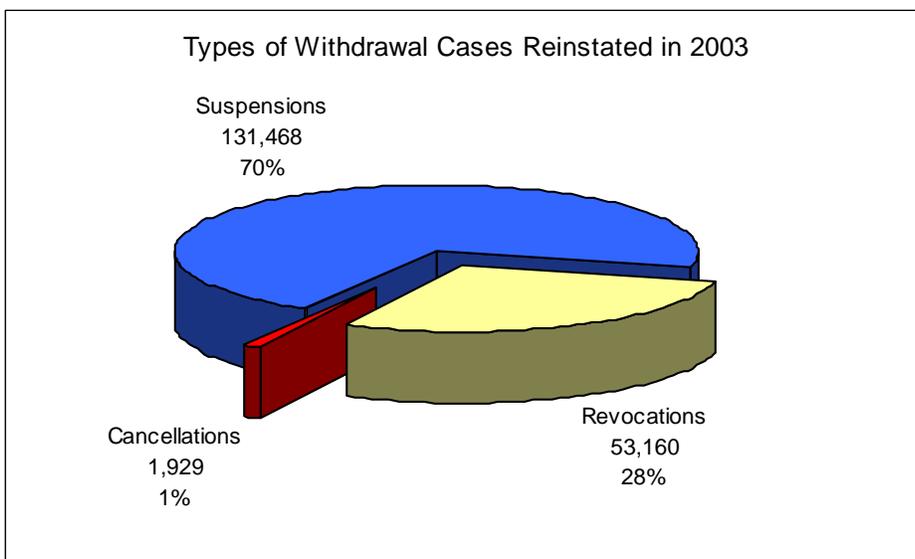
Bureau of Driver Services
 Compliance and Restoration Section
 (608) 266-2261
 Email: cnr.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Weekly Workload Report



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Director's Office, TSO Report - Reinftee
 NOTE: A single reinstatement transaction may involve several cases



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

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 knowledge 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 extending over a minimum of three weeks. Behind the wheel contains six hours of actual driving and six hours of observation extending over a minimum of three weeks. It may run concurrently with the classroom portion if given by the same school.

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) 264-7049
Email: dre.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 2003, 3,449 individuals completed the Traffic Safety School; 10,865 the Group Dynamics; and 1,766 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
(608) 266-7386

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 eight years
- a restricted juvenile 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 the last eight 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.

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

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.

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.

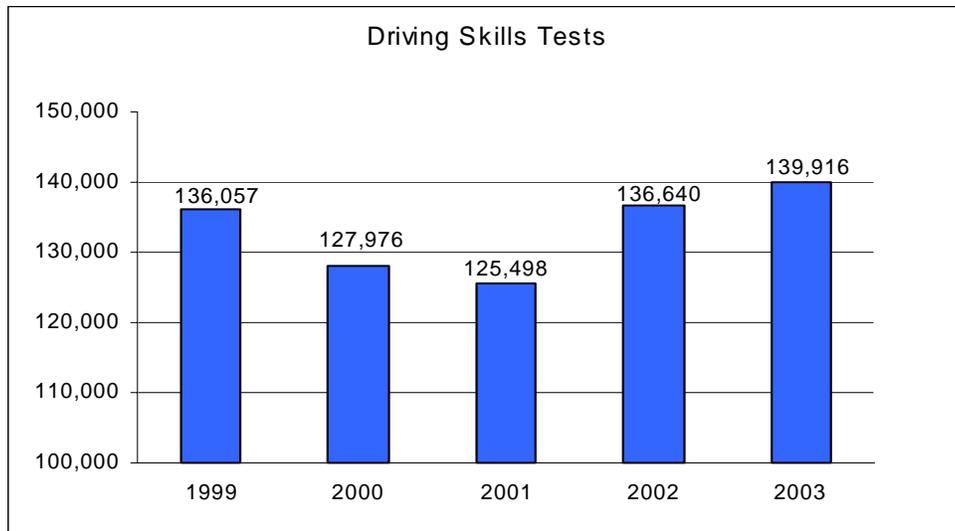
If I don't pass, can I take the test again?

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
Technical and 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 knowledge and highway signs tests are administered through an Automated Knowledge Testing System (AKTS). Tests available on AKTS include English, Spanish, Chinese, Hmong, Russian, Polish, Serbo-Croatian and Somali. An audio assist option is available for customers with reading or language difficulty. A department-approved interpreter may be used for hearing-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 or reinstatement of a license expired more than 8 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?

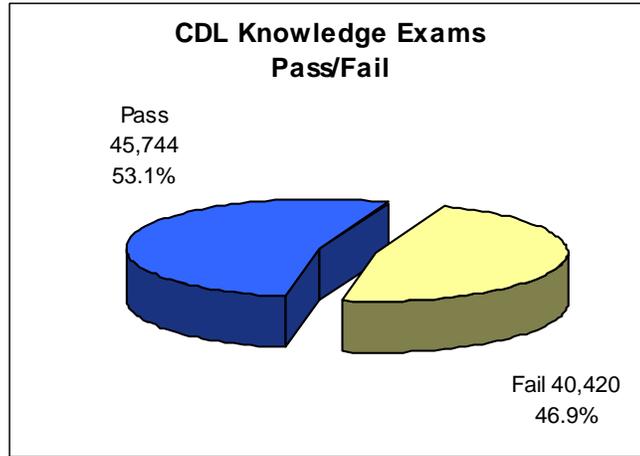
There is no cost for taking a knowledge exam. Upon successful completion of the exam, the applicant is issued either an instructional permit or a license for a fee. See "Driver License," "Driving Skills Test," and "Instruction Permits" for applicable fees.

How many exams are conducted annually?

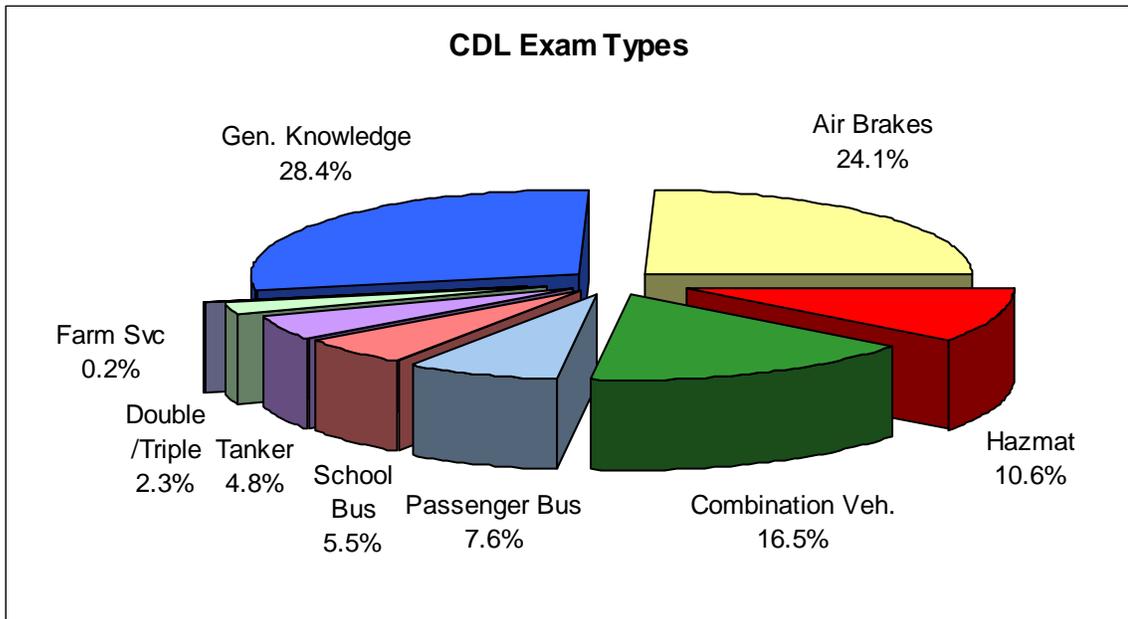
Over 350,604 knowledge exams were conducted in 2003.

For more information contact:

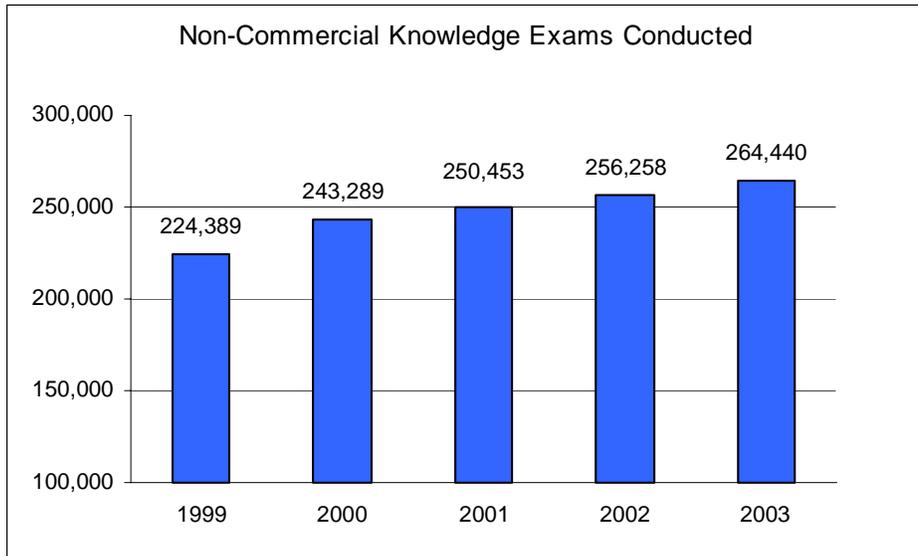
Bureau of Field Services
Technical and Training Services Section
(608) 266-9547
or any local DMV Service Center



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 147 testers who employ approximately 228 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

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Miscellaneous

Administrative Rules in Calendar 2003 76
New Laws in Calendar Year 2003 77
Transportation Fund Revenue 78

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Trans 102 - In order to implement the single DMV customer database, the rule clarifies that the term “name” as used in vehicle statutes means the same as the term “full name” in driver license statutes.

Effective: May 1, 2003

Trans 130 - The rule clarifies that no fee is charged for the issuance, replacement, extension or renewal of a permanent disabled parking identification card. This change is pursuant to legal settlement.

Effective: July 1, 2003

Trans 114 - Change established criteria for electronic citations and the revised rule included a copy of the electronic form the violator receives.

Effective: July 1, 2003

For more information contact:

For Trans 102 & 130:

Bureau of Vehicle Services

Carson Frazier

(608) 266-7857

For Trans 114:

Bureau of Driver Services

Erin Lostetter

(608) 266-1449

ACT 26 (AB37/SB55) Allows for operation of a school bus with a trailer or semi-trailer attached if the school bus is registered with another state and that state's law permits buses with attached trailers or semi-trailers.

Effective: June 3, 2003

ACT 30 (AB88) Lowers the BAC limit to 0.08 from 0.10 for first and second offense OWI for operation of a motor vehicle, ATV, snowmobile and motorboats. Exempts individuals convicted with a BAC limit of 0.08 to 0.099 for first offense from paying court costs, OWI surcharge, and crime lab fees. Also exempts these first offenders from court-ordered AODA assessment and limits retention of records for individuals convicted at a BAC limit of 0.08 to 0.099 to 10 years.

Effective: September 30, 2003

ACT 33 (SB44, Biennial Budget Bill 2003-2005)

- Increases motor vehicle registration fees for automobiles from \$45.00 to \$55.00 per year. Increases vehicle title transfer fee from \$8.50 to \$18.50.
Effective: October 1, 2003
- Allow DMV to charge convenience fee for oversize/overweight permits via phone or Internet. Expand registration fees deposited in Registration Fee Trust pledged for bond repayment. Extend environmental impact fee to December 31, 2005. Extends surcharge on oversize/overweight permits to June 30, 2005.
Effective: October 1, 2003
- Requires all CDL drivers who hold an "H" endorsement to pass a background check every four years, and requires that all applicants have legal presence (citizenship or residency). Shortens renewal cycle for "H" endorsement holders to four years.
Effective: November 1, 2003
- Brings Wisconsin into compliance with the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act of 1999 by requiring disqualification of commercial driver license (CDL) privileges for serious offenses committed while operating a non-Commercial Motor Vehicle as well as a Commercial Vehicle.
Effective: September 30, 2003

ACT 71 Requires DMV to place the words "combat-wounded veteran" on Purple Heart plates, when DMV redesigns and reissues the plates.

Effective: November 26, 2003

ACT 74 (AB375/SB181) Increases the penalties for failing to remain at the scene of an accident resulting in great bodily harm.

Effective: November 27, 2003

ACT 76 Distinguishes a motor vehicle wholesaler from a motor vehicle distributor and requires a bond or letter of credit for \$25,000 for a wholesaler/wholesale dealer; increases bond/letter of credit for motor vehicle dealers to \$50,000; and clarifies who may claim against dealer bonds.

Effective: November 27, 2003

ACT 77 Makes changes to allowable provisions in dealer-manufacturer franchise agreements.

Effective: November 27, 2003

ACT 80 (AB232/SB86) Prohibits a person from intentionally absconding from a service station, garage or other place where gasoline or diesel fuel is sold without payment.

Effective: December 6, 2003

ACT 97 (AB458/SB224): Prohibits a person from operating a vehicle, ATV, snowmobile, or a motorboat or operating or being armed with a firearm if he or she has a detectable amount of a restricted, controlled substance in his or her blood regardless of whether the person's ability to operate a vehicle or firearm has been impaired.

Effective: December 19, 2003.

For ACTS 26, 33, 71, 76, 77 contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Carson Frazier
(608) 266-7857

For ACTS 30, 33, 74, 80, 97 contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Erin Lostetter
(608) 266-1449

**Transportation Fund Revenue Collected by
The Division of Motor Vehicles**

ITEM	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Counter Service Fees	5,584,847	5,486,019	5,758,287	5,950,889
Registration Fees (1 & 2)	222,166,502	217,430,891	229,594,947	215,101,697
Dealer License Fees	879,957	871,762	843,613	869,235
Fast Service Fees	452,265	427,855	450,164	440,543
Domestic - IRP (2)	18,159,572	17,158,330	16,314,124	16,006,788
Foreign - IRP (2)	20,648,107	21,599,088	24,841,950	20,479,717
Supplemental Title Fee	11,280,020	10,940,625	11,298,712	11,382,147
Traffic Violation & Reg. Fees	758,905	875,924	1,102,528	983,861
Permit Fees	2,644,611	2,595,766	2,396,407	2,368,388
Telephone Access	73,487	77,000	78,609	77,265
Drivers License Fees	34,711,024	34,665,14	32,396,896	29,109,419
Occupational License Fees	897,672	963,807	981,950	898,451
Disabled ID Cards	666,920	735,452	625,112	702,732
Financial Reinstatement	8,038	9,512	8,856	7,270
Registration Reinstatement Fees	615,188	519,914	593,556	433,943
Abstract Sales (2)	9,467,267	9,916,184	13,103,970	17,668,284
Sales to Other (2)	583,697	526,482	521,760	472,269
Oversize/Overweight Permits	4,276,146	4,464,177	4,405,302	4,327,215
Salvage Veh. Inspection Fees	296,340	347,810	320,620	316,225
TOTAL	\$ 334,170,565	\$329,611,739	\$345,637,363	\$327,596,338

Notes:

- (1) 7210 Registration Fees: Include registration, renewal, title and lien fees.
(2) Revenue amounts above are net amounts. The following amounts were retained by the Trustee for highway bonding purposes.

	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Registration Fees	67,566,539	72,067,282	73,055,174	84,634,147
Domestic IRP	9,070,985	8,815,753	8,998,367	9,557,406
Foreign IRP	7,535,504	8,192,960	5,894,379	6,937,785
TOTAL	\$ 84,173,028	\$89,075,995	\$87,947,920	\$101,129,338

For more information contact:

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

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Motor Carriers

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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) 266-9900

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?

Currently 48 contiguous United States, the District of Columbia and 10 Canadian provinces belong. Open dialogue is in progress with Mexico. 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:

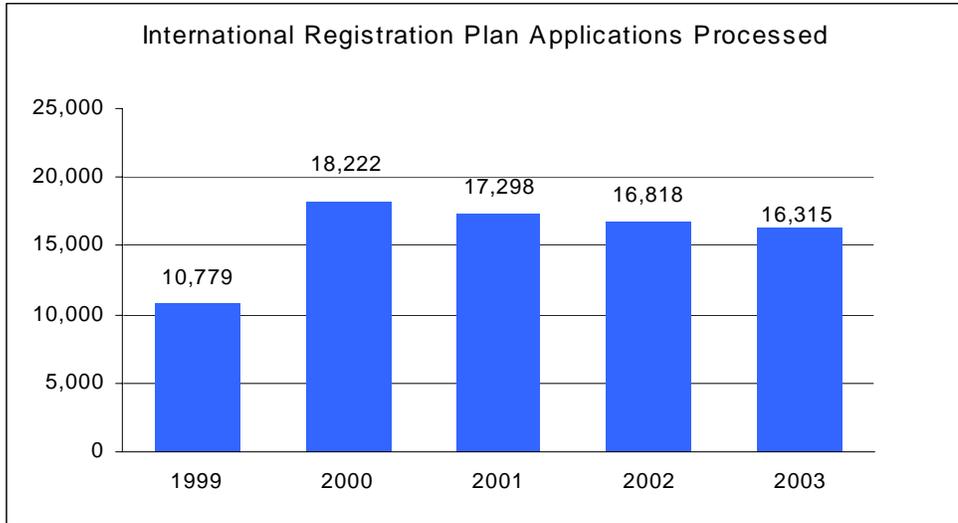
- vehicles operating or registered over 26,000 lbs.
- vehicles with three or more axles, regardless of weight
- combination vehicles with a combined weight over 26,000 lbs.

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.

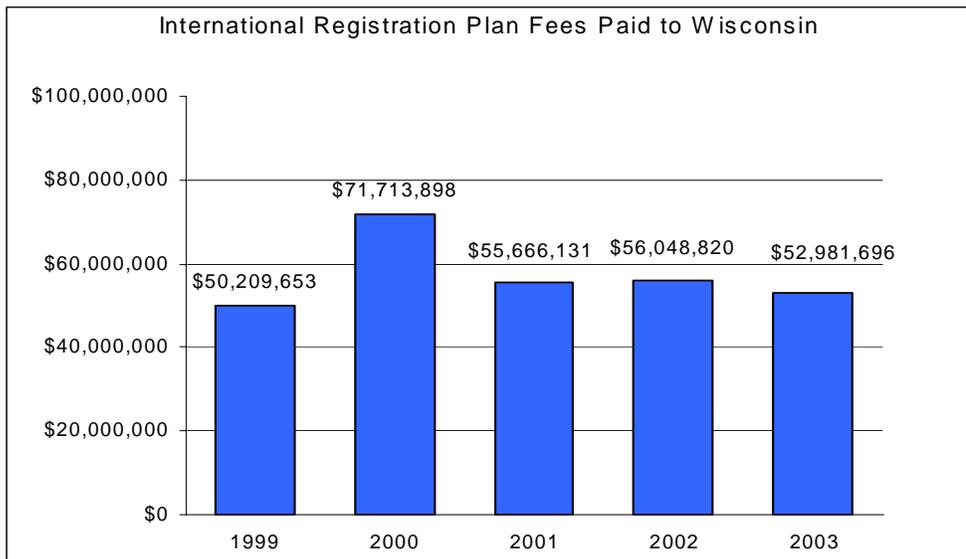
For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Motor Carrier Services Section
Motor Carrier Registration Unit
Tim Galbraith
(608) 261-2573
Email: 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?

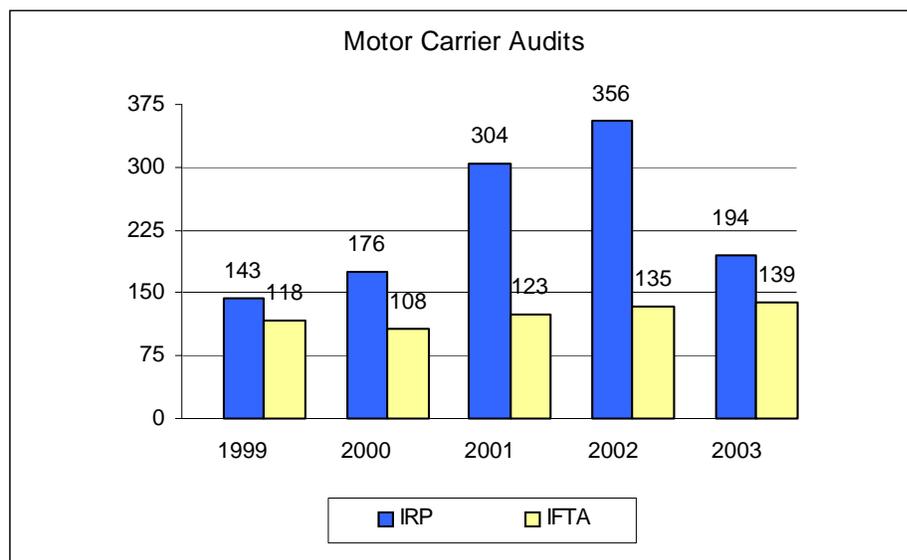
Individual vehicle distance records and their supporting documents (drivers' daily logs, bills of lading, fuel receipts, etc.) must be maintained to support the miles listed on the motor carrier's application. Records are to be retained for 5 1/2 years.

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
Email: 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?

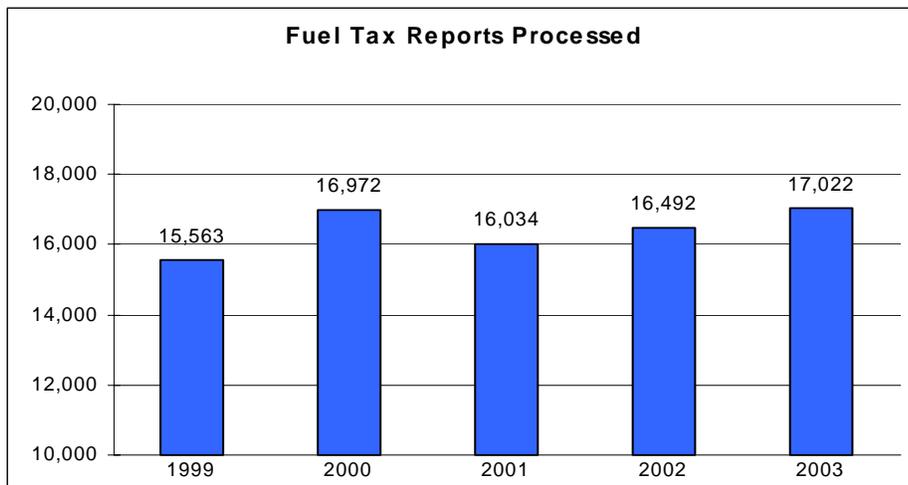
The program was moved from the Department of Revenue to DOT in 1987 to promote a “one-stop” concept of service to motor carriers. “One-stop” allows carriers to file all required reports and obtain all necessary credentials in one office.

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
 Email: timothy.galbraith@dot.state.wi.us



Source: COVER 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:

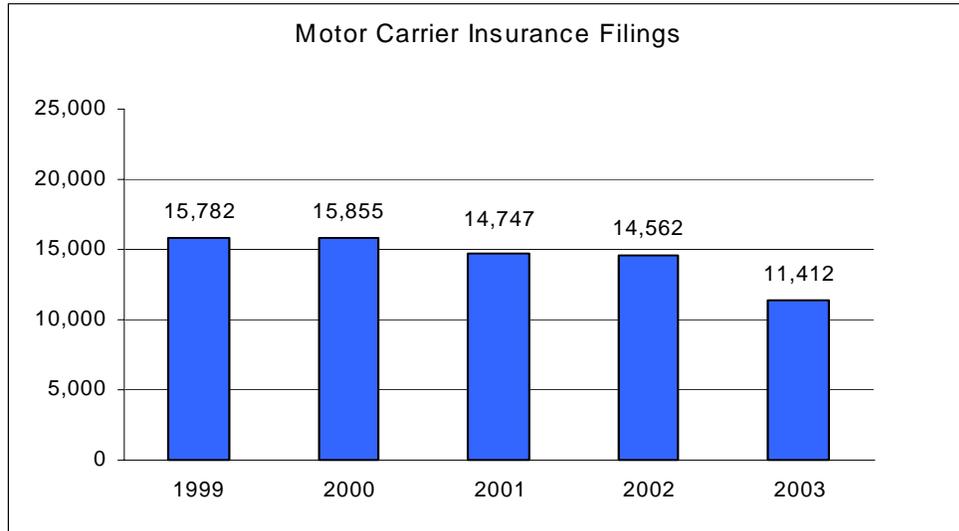
- For US DOT-regulated carriers Form BMC91 or BMC91X must be filed with their base state
- For US DOT-exempt carriers Form E or EX must be filed before operating in Wisconsin
- For Intrastate-only carriers Form E, EX or S-1 may be filed

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
Email: 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?

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
PO Box 7967
Madison WI 53707-7967
(608) 266-1356

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?

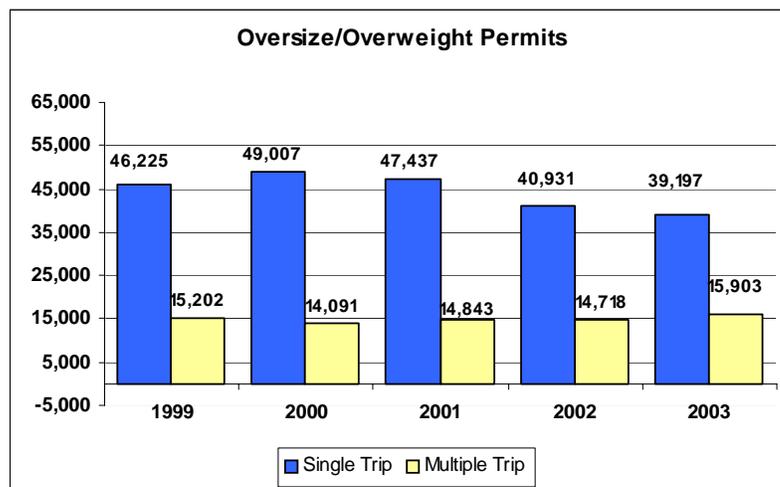
Annual permit holders can choose their own routes. Single trip permits list a specific route which is reviewed by the DMV based on road and bridge width, height, weight and construction limitations. Carriers must stay on the assigned route.

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
 Email: kathleen.nichols@dot.state.wi.us



Source: DOT Mainframe Database/OPUS Application

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 a.m. and 4 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?

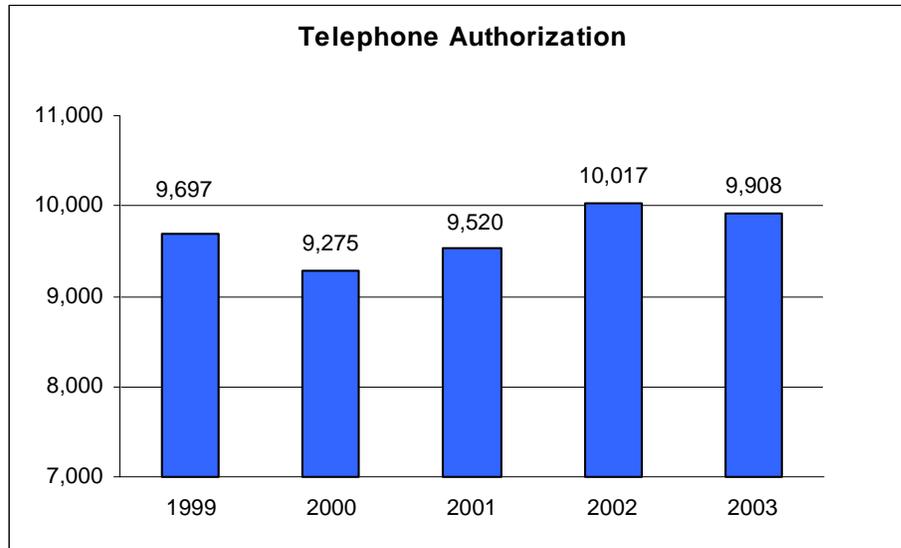
The fee for a TA is \$7.50 per vehicle. If a complete application, with correct fees is received by the DMV before the 15th of the month preceding the expiration of the registration period, the fee will be waived if the DMV fails to return evidence of registration by the beginning of the registration 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 and Registration Processing Section
Vehicle Registration and Titling Unit
(608) 264-8735



Source: Revenue Accounting Unit Audit Reports

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Vehicles

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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 bi-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, 2003: 7,398
Renewals processed annually: 947, based in WI
Unregistered aircraft found through FAA match: 344
Late renewal notices sent: 64

For more information contact:

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

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 or MV5, 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 \$35. 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
- previously titled in another state — if applicable

Where do I apply for a title?

A title can be applied for in several ways:

- It can be mailed to:
 Wisconsin Division of Motor Vehicles
 P.O. Box 7949
 Madison, WI 53707-7949
- For an additional \$5 counter service fee, taken to one of the DMV Customer Service Centers around the state which offer registration service.
- For an additional service fee of \$17.50, taken to one of many authorized agencies and businesses that have been approved by DMV to provide electronic title and registration services.

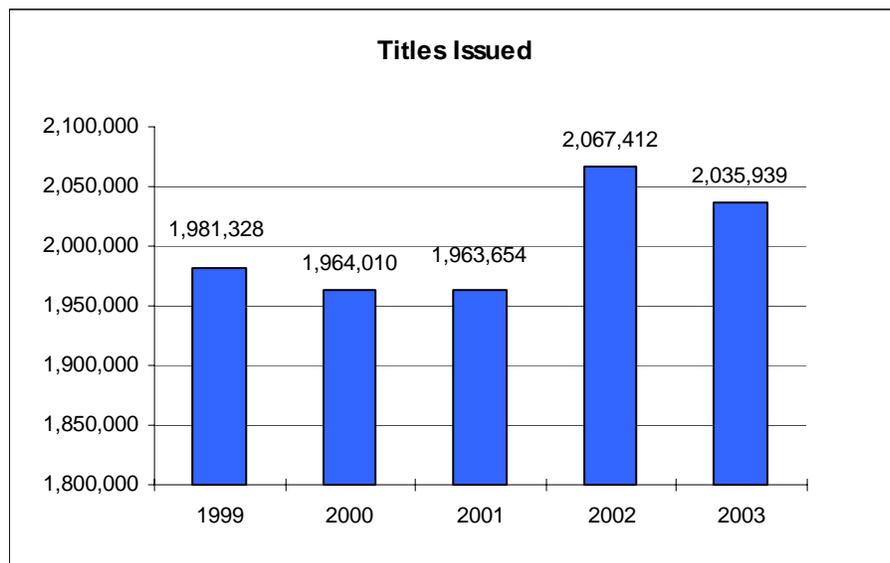
A list of these DMV Partners and the services they provide can be found at <http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/vehicles/plates/walkin.htm>.

- For an additional service fee of \$5.00, plus a \$3.00 temporary plate fee, taken to a business or agency authorized to accept title and license plate applications and provide a temporary plates for cars or small trucks.

A list of these DMV Partners can be found at <http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/vehicles/plates/dmvgent.htm>.

For more information contact:

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



Source: BVS Title Statistics by Month

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?

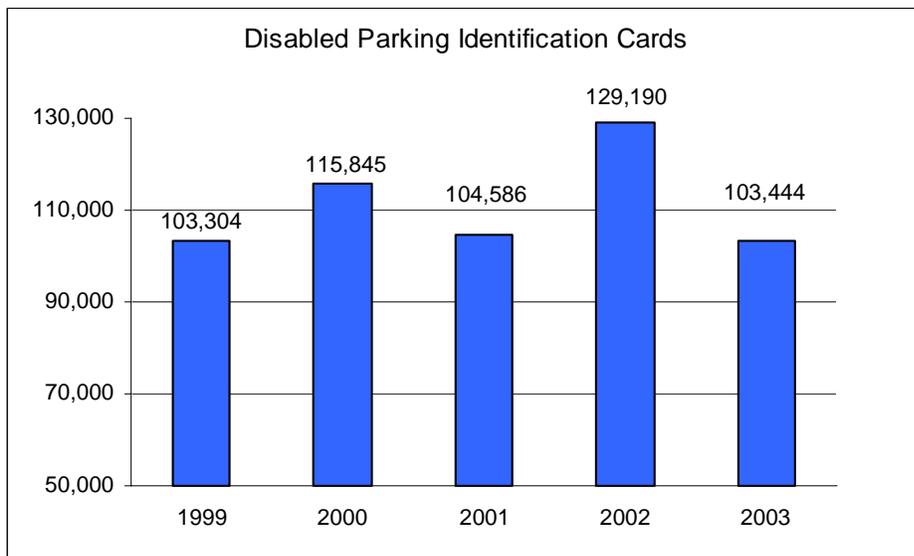
There is no fee for permanent cards. The fee for a temporary card is \$6. All applications made at DMV Service Centers are subject to an additional \$3 per application counter service fee.

For more information contact:

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

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

Note: DISID cards are available at all 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 & Renewals

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 authorized 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 re-keying 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
Third Party Program Section
Bev Schwartz
(608) 267-5253

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 and Titling Unit
(608) 264-8735

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
Email: bur-veh-services.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

Plate Type	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Amateur Radio	461	1,660	2,053	280	229
Antique	148	128	115	138	138
Apportioned FL Trailer	76	67	67	Disc	Disc
Apportioned Power	43,219	10,538	9,264	9,549	8,920
Apportioned Semi-Trailer	13,925	19,923	2,233	Disc	Disc
ATK New Design	0	0	244,600	175,170	153,846
ATK Truck "A" Old Design	82,040	108,070	896	543	231
ATK Truck "B" Old Design	66,325	104,748	694	511	253
ATK Truck "C" Old Design	24,045	36,803	349	237	134
Auto	596,205	762,794	742,513	940,036	701,519
BX Bus	254	126	10	22	2
Celebrate Children	1,056	790	902	836	568
Civilian Group	2,360	488	526	455	455
Collector	9,479	5,169	8,928	10,224	10,436
Dealer Plates	17,189	10,990	9,681	14,943	15,777
Disabled	2,730	16,523	8,785	4,086	4,240
Disabled Vet	193	207	195	204	294
Driver Education	340	56	29	27	21
Dual Purpose Farm	2,333	2,263	2,104	2,379	2,111
Dual Purpose Vehicle	487	502	423	401	381
Ducks Unlimited	N/A	N/A	455	253	214
Endangered Resources	2,571	1,353	2,096	1,837	1,465
Ex POW	5	17	7	25	16
Farm Trailer	2,054	1,809	1,718	1,879	1,903
Farm Truck 12,000#	6,029	5,817	5,474	5,872	5,225
Green Bay Packers	N/A	N/A	5,146	6,342	2,255
Heavy Farm Truck	1,536	1,268	1,152	1,246	1,263
Hobbyist	585	612	837	935	1,126
Insert Bus	172	294	407	139	141
Insert Trailer	14,320	14,961	14,798	16,647	17,177
Insert Truck (A,B,C)	1,195	475	501	433	682
Insert Truck (X,D-T)	20,443	20,006	19,259	19,370	19,336
Military Group	1,233	623	698	720	664

Plate Type	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Mobile Home	8,837	9,216	8,723	9,737	10,466
Moped & SDV	2,142	2,823	3,320	3,648	5,050
Motorcycle	34,307	39,202	36,779	40,581	41,007
Motorhome	5,736	5,026	4,543	5,027	5,123
Municipal	2,397	2,978	2,565	2,568	2,600
Municipal Cycle	15	32	34	61	29
National Guard	81	27	23	26	23
Official	586	510	455	476	428
Personalized (all types)	28,028	68,908	113,630	39,328	29,615
School bus	4,494	950	970	912	870
Semi-Trailer	15,108	13,669	12,286	15,029	21,480
Sesquicentennial	N/A	293	348	316	303
Special "UX"	525	553	519	516	529
Special "X"	492	143	136	163	155
Special "Z"	1,221	1,222	1,115	1,071	969
Special Collector	273	1,110	3,013	314	249
Special Recognition Group	N/A	N/A	583	98	54
State Owned	784	1,033	1,045	1,304	216
Tractor	2,247	2,430	2,019	2,138	2,132
Trans. Trailer	7	49	11	7	8
University Group	977	365	376	314	350
Veteran's Motorcycle	N/A	N/A	0	259	83
ZA Trailer	373	2,093	521	190	234
ZY Auto	589	72	2,093	390	380
ZZ Auto	45	36	60	55	65
Temporary Plates	342,324	293,636	338,861	419,936	318,223
Metal Plates	1,021,301	1,280,998	1,282,082	1,340,267	1,073,440
Totals	1,363,625	1,574,634	1,620,943	1,760,203	1,391,663

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
(608) 266-1473

Source: License Plate Issuance Unit's System Issuance Report. Includes license plates issued for first time registrations, base plate renewals, duplicates and replacements for calendar year 2003.

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 75 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?

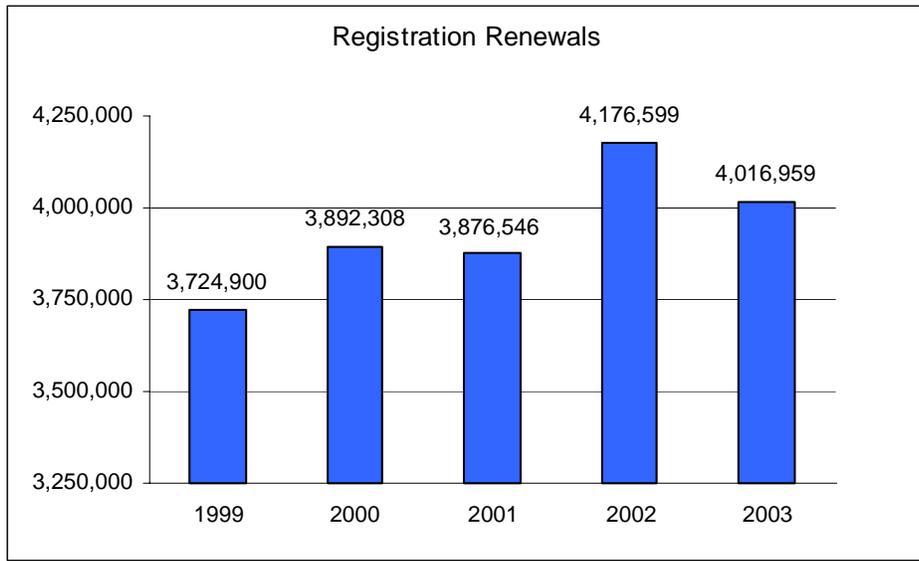
Auto and light truck plates issued from 1987 through June 2000 will be replaced over the seven year period of July 2000 - June, 2007, with oldest plates first. Special plate types may be replaced during this period, but a start date has not yet been set. Plates for motorcycles and heavy vehicles are not scheduled for replacement. Individuals may replace their plates (same plate design) for a fee of \$2 per plate for regular plates and \$5/6 per plate 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 and Information Unit
(608) 266-1466
Email: bur-veh-services.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



Source: BVS Renewal Statistics by Month

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 Wisconsin National Guard, and not exceeding 6 positions and not less than 1 position on special group plates. Disabled and Disabled Veteran plates may also be personalized.

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 except US Veterans which have up to 4 characters)
- 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?

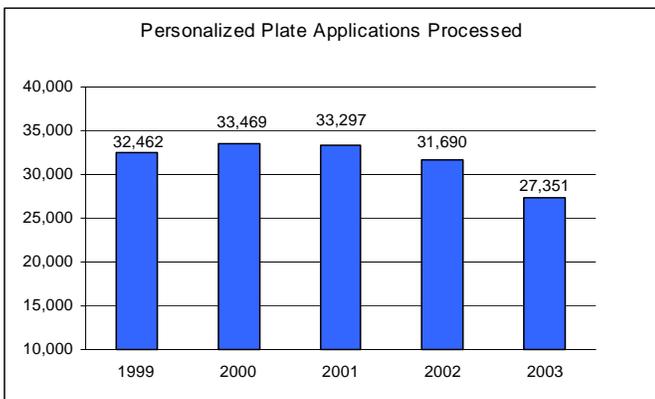
An applicant must complete and return a special application form which includes a section where the personalized message choice(s) is listed.

What is the cost?

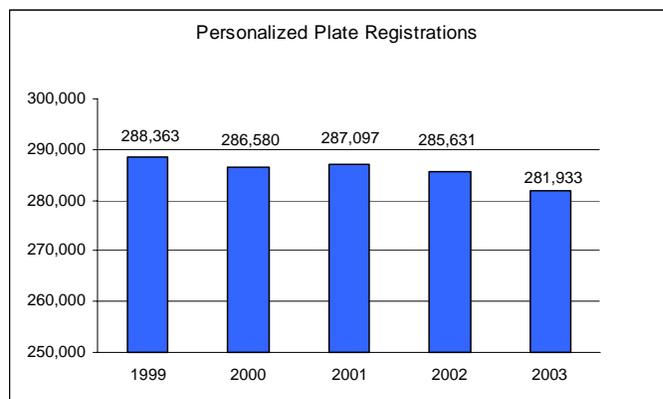
An annual fee of \$15 is required in addition to the regular registration fees.

For more information contact:

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



Source: Weekly Work Report



Source: File Analysis

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.

How do I use this option?

You need a touch-tone telephone, your registration renewal notice, and a Visa, American Express, 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

You can use your Visa, American Express, MasterCard, or Discover Card and use the Internet to renew your vehicle's license plate. The web site address is <http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/vehicles/renew/online.htm>.

What is the fee?

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

Which plate types are eligible?

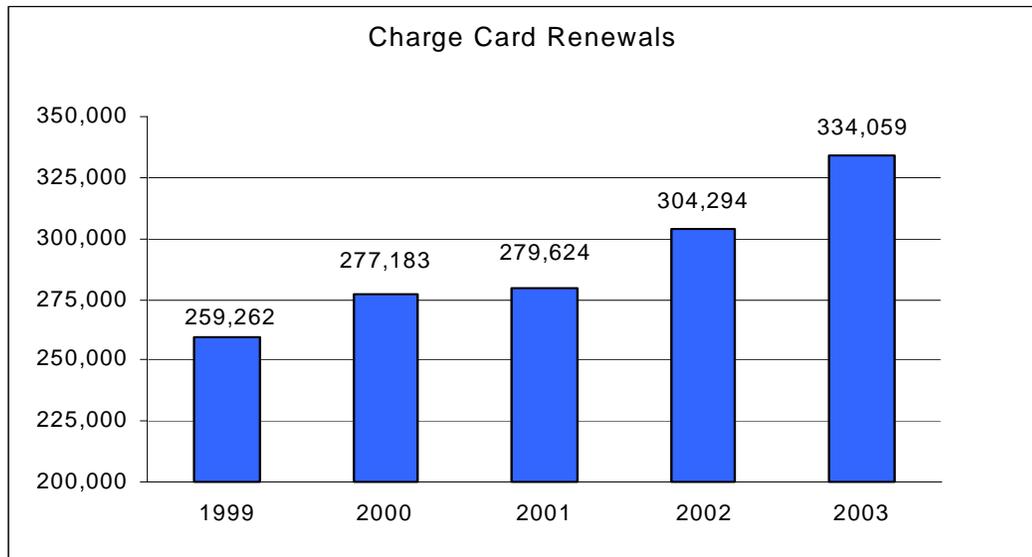
Auto, light truck, higher education group, military special group, civilian group (sesquicentennial, endangered resources, university, firefighter, emergency medical technicians), moped, annual trailer, farm, motorcycle, collector special, Wisconsin National Guard, Ex-Prisoner of War. Also, disabled 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: BVS Renewal Statistics by Month Report

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?

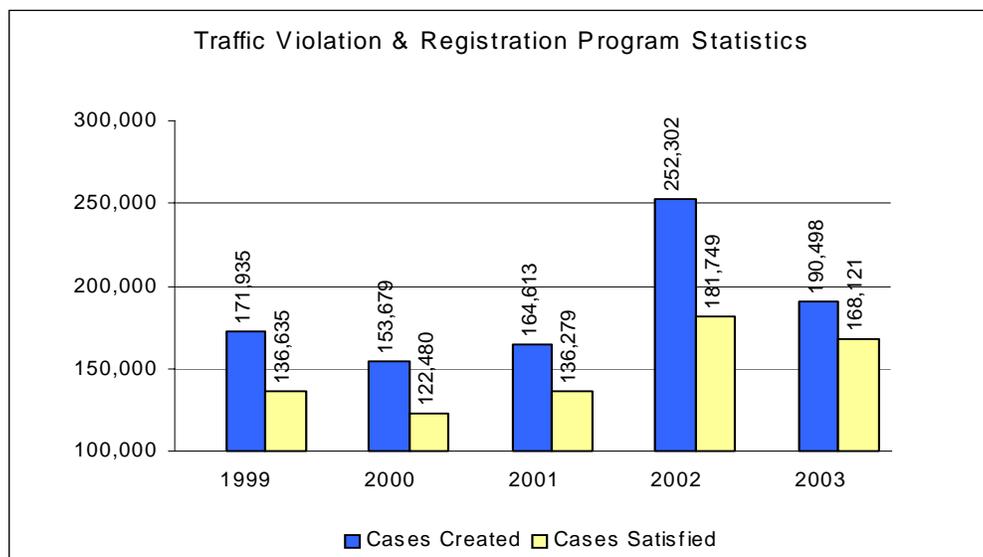
The cost of the program is paid by participating local authorities.

Number of TVRP participants:

In 2003, 376 counties, cities, villages, towns, courts, or other local agencies participated in the program.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
 Title and Registration Unit 3
 (608) 267-9791
 or
 Debi Whitley
 (608) 264-7261
 Email: debi.whitley@dot.state.wi.us



Source: TV & RP Unit Work Statistics

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

What happens to vehicles which fail?**For more information contact:**

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.

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.

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

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, Sesquicentennial, Ducks Unlimited, Packers, Multi-group	SDV	Special Designed Vehicle	
CYC	Motorcycle, Veterans 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

County	Auto	Truck	Cycle	Other	Total
Adams	9,167	11,594	1,042	2,451	24,254
Ashland	6,494	8,182	631	1,405	16,712
Barron	19,621	23,411	1,995	4,549	49,576
Bayfield	6,710	9,145	872	1,346	18,073
Brown	101,252	90,193	9,340	17,107	217,892
Buffalo	6,756	7,970	861	1,474	17,061
Burnett	6,987	9,594	768	1,552	18,901
Calumet	18,318	17,490	1,780	3,042	40,630
Chippewa	24,812	27,989	2,591	5,564	60,956
Clark	13,383	16,835	1,391	3,117	34,726
Columbia	24,792	25,720	2,497	4,459	57,468
Crawford	7,132	8,097	684	1,579	17,492
Dane	210,359	154,408	14,484	22,337	401,588
Dodge	38,732	38,506	3,934	7,112	88,284
Door	14,561	16,398	1,868	2,701	35,528
Douglas	19,469	19,824	1,704	3,757	44,754
Dunn	17,173	18,136	1,867	3,529	40,705
Eau Claire	40,611	36,027	3,349	5,678	85,665
Florence	2,119	3,237	276	727	6,359
Fond du Lac	45,559	42,445	4,381	7,694	100,079
Forrest	3,552	5,739	462	1,378	11,131
Grant	21,622	22,459	2,179	5,085	51,345
Green	15,775	16,404	1,817	2,856	36,852
Green Lake	8,917	10,223	800	2,021	21,961
Iowa	10,471	11,645	966	2,478	25,560
Iron	2,608	4,280	335	590	7,813
Jackson	8,121	10,144	959	4,424	23,648
Jefferson	36,724	34,990	3,554	5,452	80,720
Juneau	11,163	13,178	1,293	2,575	28,209
Kenosha	62,390	52,346	7,063	6,629	128,428
Kewaunee	9,644	10,240	1,173	1,823	22,880
La Crosse	46,071	40,654	4,032	6,568	97,325
Lafayette	7,646	8,319	658	2,712	19,335
Langlade	8,910	11,010	898	2,372	23,190
Lincoln	12,514	15,469	1,408	2,830	32,221
Manitowoc	40,129	34,310	4,876	6,607	85,922
Marathon	56,510	57,462	5,450	11,386	130,808
Marinette	19,643	22,871	2,135	5,285	49,934
Marquette	7,608	8,899	756	1,461	18,724
Menominee	361	379	33	68	841
Milwaukee	372,618	201,266	23,910	39,416	637,210
Monroe	17,402	19,498	2,024	4,268	43,192
Oconto	16,561	19,632	2,251	3,691	42,135
Oneida	15,639	22,063	1,900	2,982	42,584
Outagamie	77,865	70,752	7,336	11,550	167,503
Ozaukee	40,061	29,399	3,760	3,421	76,641

County	Auto	Truck	Cycle	Other	Total
Pepin	3,611	3,971	380	757	8,719
Pierce	16,626	17,278	1,890	3,311	39,105
Polk	19,235	22,567	2,167	3,486	47,455
Portage	28,422	28,105	2,614	5,030	64,171
Price	6,399	9,164	783	1,781	18,127
Racine	80,128	64,328	8,176	8,042	160,674
Richland	7,489	8,692	772	1,639	18,592
Rock	69,657	62,686	6,530	8,869	147,742
Rusk	6,220	8,227	572	1,559	16,578
Saint Croix	32,976	34,166	3,783	5,969	76,894
Sauk	26,197	28,092	2,935	4,915	62,139
Sawyer	6,480	9,976	569	1,370	18,395
Shawano	17,798	19,526	1,667	3,388	42,379
Sheboygan	49,730	41,323	5,483	7,734	104,270
Taylor	7,958	10,786	916	3,294	22,954
Trempealeau	13,051	14,465	1,262	2,938	31,716
Vernon	11,475	14,218	1,174	2,204	29,071
Vilas	9,206	14,855	1,054	1,839	26,954
Walworth	47,295	43,981	4,876	6,410	102,562
Washburn	7,035	9,797	695	1,530	19,057
Washington	53,168	46,906	6,719	8,624	115,417
Waukesha	176,515	140,576	17,872	19,944	354,907
Waupaca	22,836	25,496	2,191	4,491	55,014
Waushara	11,276	13,867	1,045	2,939	29,127
Winnebago	69,340	60,008	6,053	9,688	145,089
Wood	33,288	36,295	4,000	11,998	85,581
Out of State	9,659	5,914	358	8,586	24,517
Unknown	4,595	4,532	302	1,223	10,652
Grand Total	2,412,197	2,138,629	225,181	384,666	5,160,673

**Motor Vehicle Registrations In Wisconsin
From 1930**

Year	Total Registrations	Year	Total Registrations
1930	791,492	1987	3,696,348
1935	771,499	1988	3,764,880
1940	921,149	1989	3,839,647
1945	860,031	1990	3,907,343
1950	1,226,683	1991	3,982,901
1955	1,416,425	1992	4,018,786
1960	1,658,520	1993	4,129,519
1965	1,933,266	1994	4,172,462
1970	2,350,154	1995	4,268,619
1975	2,815,109	1996	4,241,260
1980	3,103,784	1997	4,503,904
1981	3,284,746	1998	4,449,217
1982	3,225,611	1999	4,713,643
1983	3,405,671	2000	4,798,056
1984	3,493,737	2001	4,946,305
1985	3,418,789	2002	5,038,541
1986	3,613,124	2003	5,160,673

For more information contact: Bureau of Vehicle Services, (608) 266-1951

Sources: 1930-1975 State of Wisconsin Blue Books; 1980-2004 January file analysis.