

**Wisconsin
Division of Motor Vehicles**

***Facts & Figures
2004***



A Reference Guide

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Wisconsin Department of Transportation
Division of Motor Vehicles
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P.O. Box 7911
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<http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/facts.htm>

Accidents

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.

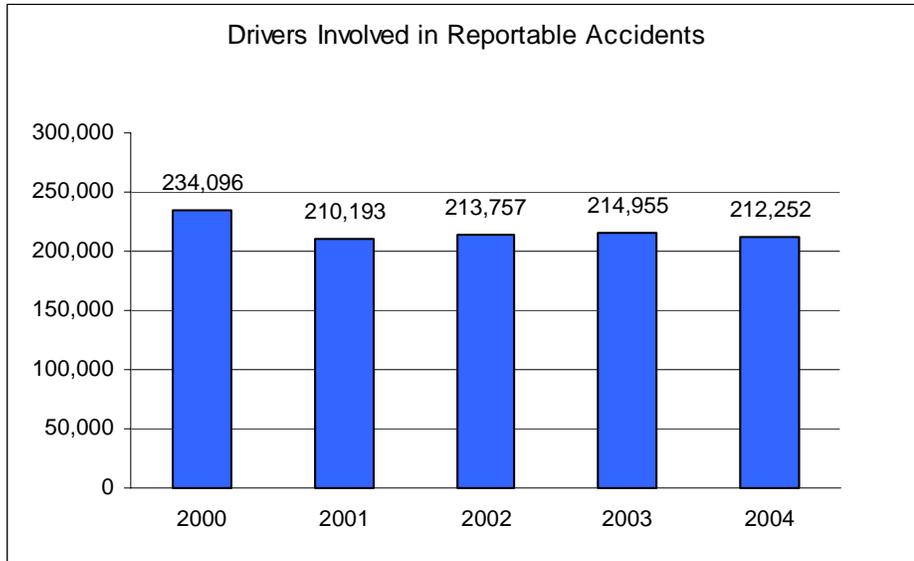
Who uses accident data?

Primary users of accident data are:

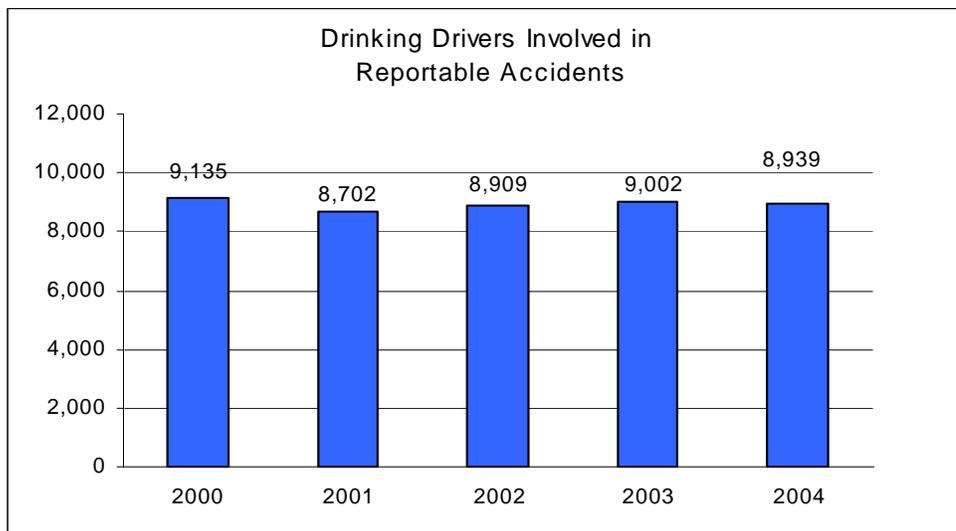
- the Department of Transportation for analysis of highway safety
- the DMV for administration of the Safety Responsibility Law
- law enforcement agencies for selective enforcement
- Traffic Safety Commissions and traffic engineers for safety and elimination of hazards
- driver educators, legislators, 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
2004	714	38,451	89,143	128,308	784	55,258	3,933,348	5,278,402

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

2003 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 2003, there were 9,487 claims made against 12,091 uninsured drivers and/or owners exceeding \$39 million in damages.

2003 – Safety Responsibility (SR) Claims by Type of Claim and Amounts

Claim Type	Total Claims	Total Amount
Fatalities	83	\$1,965,800
Personal Injuries	1,296	\$7,862,503
Property Damage	718	\$2,310,492
Vehicle Damage	7,390	\$27,930,237
Total	9,487	\$39,869,032

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.

2003 – Motorists Subject To SR Law

12,091	Notices of Suspension were sent to the drivers and owners of 9,294 vehicles in 2003. In many crashes, the drivers and owners were different persons.
4,217	(35%) Responded to the Notice of Suspension by settling the claims prior to revocation.
213	Posted the required security deposit.
7,874	Drivers and owners failed to comply with the requirements given on the Notice of Suspension and their operating and registration privileges were suspended.
2,662	suspended motorists complied with the Safety Responsibility requirements after the Suspension Orders were entered.
4,225	Motorists accepted the one year suspension of privileges.
987	Drivers and owners were still withdrawn as of April 20, 2005.

Out of 208,127 vehicles involved in reportable crashes in 2003, only 2% were uninsured, failed to pay for the damages, and accepted a one-year suspension of privileges.

*2003 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:

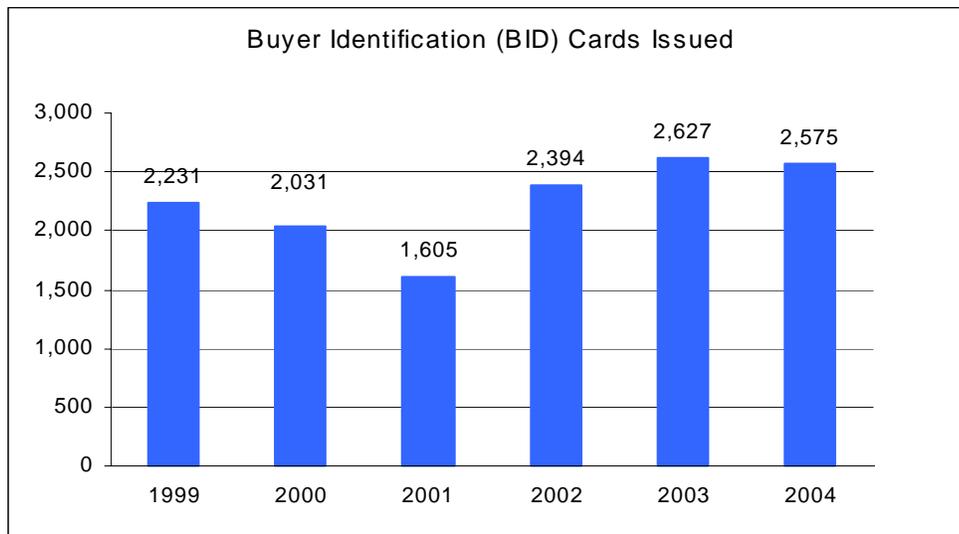
- a motor vehicle dealer, wholesaler, or salvage dealer licensed in Wisconsin or another jurisdiction;
- or an employe of a motor vehicle dealer, wholesaler or salvage dealer
- of good character

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?

WisDOT investigates consumer complaints against motor vehicle manufacturers, distributors, dealers and salvage dealers for violations related to the following:

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

Is there a fee for filing?

There is no fee for DMV complaint mediation activities.

How are complaints handled?

Complaints are usually resolved through informal mediation. WisDOT charges no fee to mediate or investigate a consumer complaint. Annually, Wisconsin consumers receive more than \$1.5 million back in the form of cash adjustments, free or discounted repairs, vehicle buybacks, and refunds as a result of WisDOT complaint mediations. Complaint investigations may also result in the following disciplinary actions against businesses that violate Wisconsin laws:

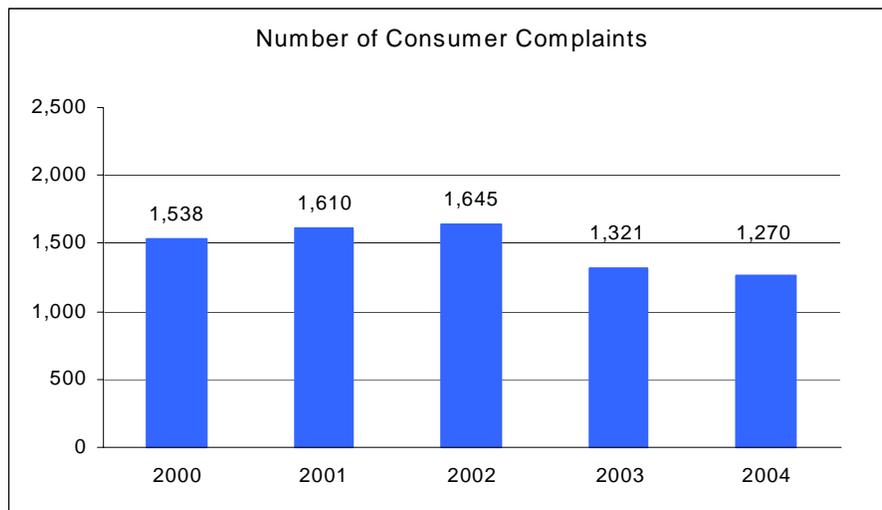
What are the most frequent complaints?

The top 10 complaints in 2004 were:

- inadequate vehicle disclosure
- poor product quality
- unlicensed motor vehicle sales
- dealer failed to submit title and registration application to DMV
- dealer failed to give consumer required documentation of purchase
- odometer tampering
- misrepresentation or inadequate disclosure of terms of sale
- unsatisfactory warranty service
- deceptive advertising
- unsatisfactory repair or maintenance service

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
 Dealer Section
 (608) 266-1425
 (608) 266-0323 - FAX
 Email: dealers.dmv@dot.state.wi.us
<http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/safety/consumer/index.htm>



Source: Customer Service Unit Work Statistics

How many dealers do business in Wisconsin?

Statewide, WisDOT licenses and regulates approximately 700 new and 2,500 used car retail dealers; 2,000 other businesses, including vehicle manufacturers and wholesale and salvage dealers licensees; more than 20,000 salespeople; and nearly 10,000 Salvage Buyer Identification Card holders and Licensed Vehicle Buyers. WisDOT issues specialized license plates for dealers, manufacturers and other businesses, as well. The total number of licensed dealerships in Wisconsin fluctuates little from year to year. The number of new dealers entering the business annually and the number leaving the business are roughly equal.

Why are dealers inspected?

WisDOT performs more than 800 on-site dealership inspections annually to provide education; evaluate compliance with trade practice, record-keeping and business facility laws; and to resolve consumer complaints. WisDOT also performs approximately 200 on-site audits of third party agents (often dealerships) that issue titles and plates to their customers on behalf of DMV.

What do inspections accomplish?

Dealer licenses are sometimes granted conditionally or denied based on inspection findings. Periodic dealership inspections result in an “All OK” rating or required corrective action by the dealer within 15 days of inspection.

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

What does the Dealer Section do?

WisDOT Dealer Section licenses the motor vehicle industry in Wisconsin, inspects dealerships, and resolves consumer complaints about dealership sales and warranty repairs.

In 2004, WisDOT issued or renewed more than 2,500 Business Licenses for manufacturers and retail, salvage and wholesale dealers; nearly 12,000 Salesperson Licenses; more than 2,500 Salvage Buyer I.D. Cards, and more than 3,000 Buyers Licenses.

Retail dealers are granted a 2-year license if they meet requirements regarding, dealership size, repair facilities, sales staff, zoning, personal character, and more. Vehicle salespeople are granted a 2-year license after passing an exam about vehicle sales laws.

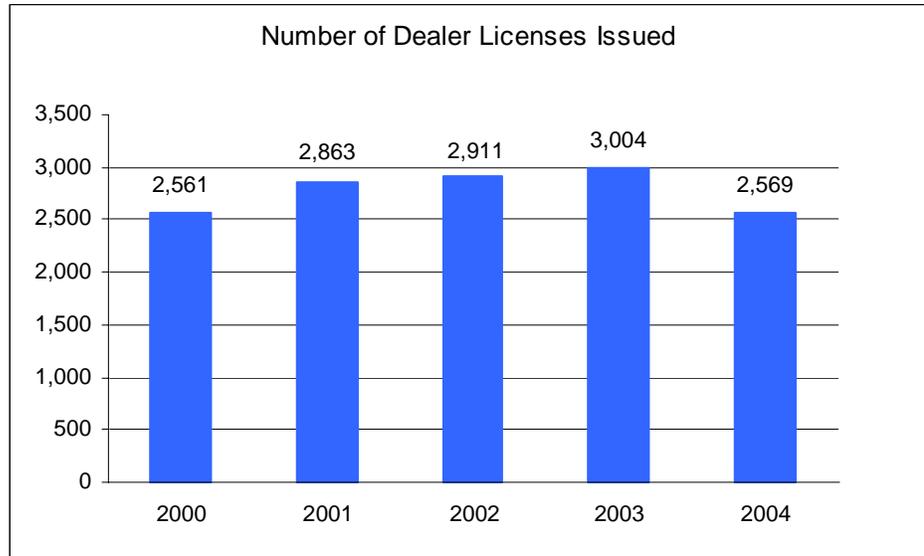
What types of licenses do they issue?

Buyers License
Manufacturer License
Moped Dealer License
Motorcycle Dealer License
Recreation Vehicle Dealer License
Representative License
Retail Dealer License
Salesperson License
Salvage Buyer Identification Card License
Salvage Dealer License
Wholesale Auction Dealer License
Wholesale Dealer License

For more information contact:

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

For more information about the requirements for the following **Motor Vehicle Business Licenses**, visit the WisDOT Web site at <http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/business/dealers/licenses/index.htm>.



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?

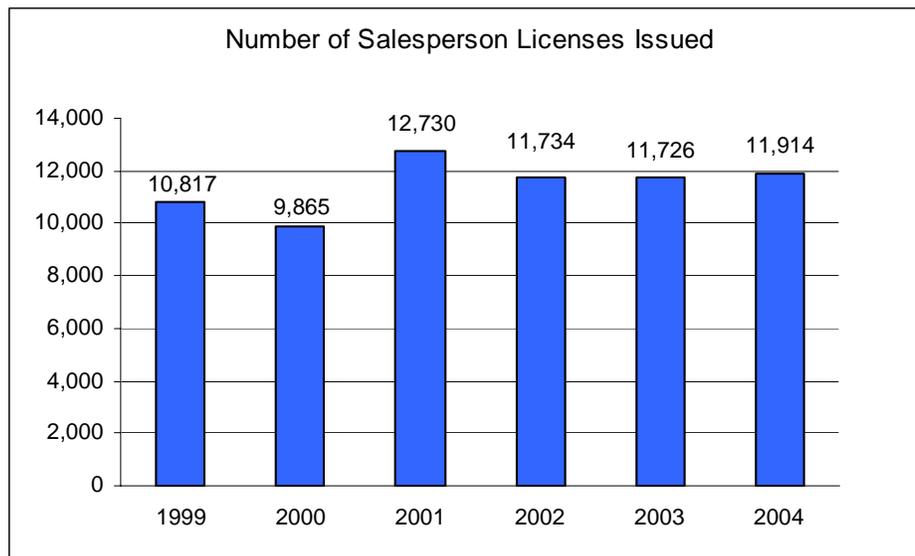
Motor vehicle salespersons must be of good character and must pass a written exam at time of first application. A bond may be required if the applicant's character is questionable or past sales practices are unacceptable.

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 re-tested. 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.

A copy of the Wisconsin DOT Privacy Notice can be found at: <http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/privacy.html>.

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; dis

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

strict 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.

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 1,024,365 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?

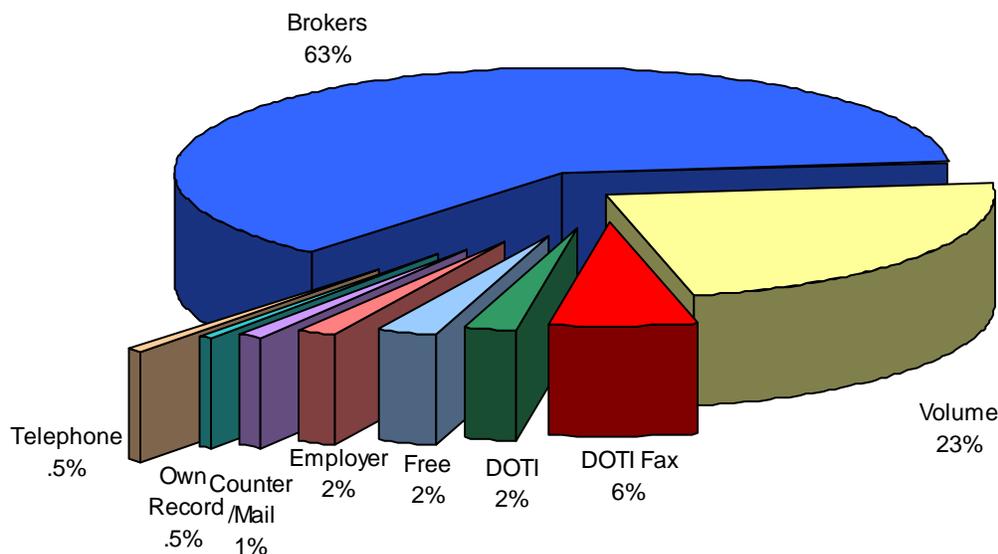
Requests can be made in writing or by calling 608-266-2353. Some large volume requesters maintain telephone accounts for immediate response by our computerized automated voice system (DOTI), or telephone personnel. Other volume users provide computer tapes of requests, for next-day return of abstract 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: driverrecords.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

Abstract Requests for 2004



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.

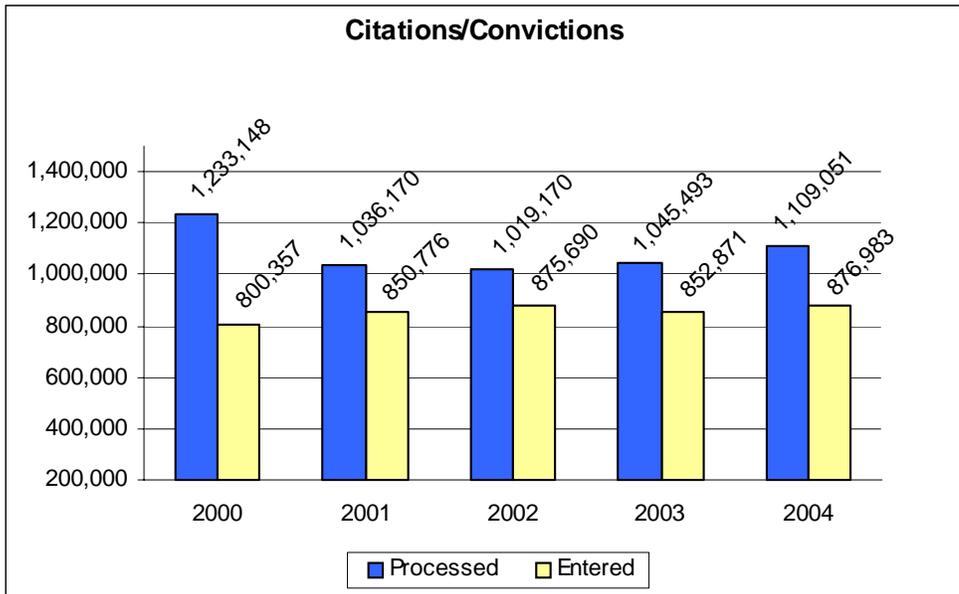
For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services

Driver Information Section

(608) 266-2261

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



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Citations & Withdrawals Section, Report #P7011923-2

‘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 2004**

Rank	Code	Charge	Quantity YTD	% of Total
1	SI	Speeding Intermediate (11-19 over limit)	181,075	20.65%
2	FFS	Failure to Fasten Seat Belt	82,089	9.36%
3	S	Speeding (1-10 over speed limit)	77,772	8.87%
4	OVS	Operating While Suspended	63,642	7.26%
5	UV	Unregistered Vehicle	42,418	4.84%
6	FOS	Failure to Obey Traffic Sign or Signal	41,055	4.68%
7	OWI	Operat. under influence intoxicant/controlled substance	36,077	4.11%
8	SE	Speeding Excess (20 or more over limit)	35,318	4.03%
9	UAL	Underage Alcohol (207)	31,381	3.58%
10	OWL	Operating w/o Driver License	28,426	3.24%
11	ORS	Operating while Registration Suspended (209)	26,833	3.06%
12	DS	Defective Speedometer	18,422	2.10%
13	OAR	Operating After Revocation	16,267	1.85%
14	IP	Improper Plates	15,694	1.79%
15	FYR	Failure to Yield Right of Way	14,868	1.70%
16	SVL	Signal Violation	11,902	1.36%
17	LNP	License not on person	11,282	1.29%
18	ID	Inattentive Driving	10,032	1.14%
19	PAC	Prohibited Alcohol Concentration (212)	9,279	1.06%
20	OT	Obstructing Traffic	8,383	0.96%
21	IL	No or improper lights	7,686	0.88%
22	D	Drug Conviction	7,549	0.86%
23	FTC	Following too Closely	6,261	0.71%
24	JA	Juvenile Alcohol*	6,110	0.70%
25	IS	Imprudent Speed	6,038	0.69%
26	VOR	Violation of Restriction	5,835	0.67%
27	IT	Illegal Turn	5,395	0.62%
28	IVO	Intoxicant in Vehicle - Operator	4,691	0.53%
29	TFC	Too Fast for Conditions	4,128	0.47%
30	CSR	Child Safety Restraint	3,918	0.45%
31	FRA	Failure to Report Accident	3,812	0.43%
32	DLT	Deviating from Lane of Traffic	3,809	0.43%
33	PI	Passing Illegally	3,512	0.40%
34	IC	Implied Consent	2,965	0.34%
35	DOF	Deface or Obstruct Official Sign	2,899	0.33%
36	IM	Improper Muffler	2,883	0.33%
37	RD	Reckless Driving	2,715	0.31%
38	DWS	Driving on Wrong Side of Highway	2,410	0.27%
39	IVP	Intoxicant in Vehicle - Passenger	2,091	0.24%
40	BI	Backing Illegally	1,752	0.20%
41	FVC	Failure to Keep Vehicle Under Control	1,641	0.19%
42	FSU	Failure to Stop After Accident unattended vehicle	1,601	0.18%
43	DSP	Duty Upon Striking property	1,596	0.18%
44	T	Truancy	1,595	0.18%
45	IIV	Intoxicant in Vehicle - Underage Person	1,348	0.15%
46	UAO	Underage Alcohol Operation**	1,312	0.15%
47	IE	Improper Equipement	1,290	0.15%

**Traffic Convictions Entered on Driver Record File
January–December 2004**

Rank	Code	Charge	Quantity YTD	% of Total
48	CSI	Commercial Speeding Intermediate (15-19 over)	1,278	0.15%
49	FPS	Failure to Pay Support (205)	1,237	0.14%
50	FSB	Failure to Stop for School Bus	1,227	0.14%
51	PUP	Permitting Unauthorized Person to Operate	1,220	0.14%
52	FSA	Failure to Stop After Accident	1,101	0.13%
53	FNC	Failure to Notify of Address or Name Change	976	0.11%
54	FGS	Failure to Give Signal	767	0.09%
55	OV	Obstructed View or Control	746	0.09%
56	UN	Unnecessary noise	717	0.08%
57	DOW	Driving over Walk	699	0.08%
58	AEO	Attempt to Elude Officer	693	0.08%
59	CD	Careless Driving (out-of-state only)	619	0.07%
60	JCS	Juvenile Controlled Substances (under 17)	559	0.06%
61	UID	Underage ID (208)	551	0.06%
62	OII	Operating while Intoxicated Causing Injury	518	0.06%
63	POH	Parking on Highway	444	0.05%
64	IB	Improper Brakes	419	0.05%
65	R	Racing	385	0.04%
66	FTT	Failure to Transfer Title	350	0.04%
67	CFC	Commercial Following too Closely	291	0.03%
68	SLL	Special Limitations on Load	249	0.03%
69	MDO	Miscellaneous Driving Offenses (204)	212	0.02%
70	CDL	Commercial Deviating from Lane of Traffic	209	0.02%
71	UA	Unnecessary Acceleration	203	0.02%
72	FDL	Failure to Dim Lights	186	0.02%
73	TPV	Transporting Person or Vehicle Illegally	173	0.02%
74	OWD	Operating while Disqualified	156	0.02%
75	RPS	Restrictions on Parking and Stopping	127	0.01%
76	IUL	Illegal use of Operator's License	123	0.01%
77	CSE	Commercial Speeding Excess (20 or more over)	110	0.01%
78	CUL	Commercial Unlawful License	110	0.01%
79	FA	Falsified Application	91	0.01%
80	FYL	Flashing Yellow Violation	78	0.01%
81	CPI	Commercial Passing Illegally	75	0.01%
82	VUF	Vehicle Used in Commission of Felony	73	0.01%
83	CIS	Commercial Imprudent Speed	72	0.01%
84	CTF	Commercial Too Fast for Conditions	72	0.01%
85	DDH	Driving on Divided Highway	72	0.01%
86	CWI	Commercial Operating while Intoxicated	70	0.01%
87	OML	Operating with Multiple Licenses	61	0.01%
88	LOL	Loaning of License	56	0.01%
89	FAR	Falsified Accident Report	55	0.01%
90	TCC	Transporting Children in Cargo Area of Motor Vehicle	43	0.00%
91	FD	Found Delinquent	42	0.00%
92	GBH	Great Bodily Harm	42	0.00%
93	MSC	Miscellaneous	39	0.00%
94	NHI	Negligent Homicide Intoxicated	34	0.00%

**Traffic Convictions Entered on Driver Record File
January–December 2004**

Rank	Code	Charge	Quantity YTD	% of Total
95	CDS	Comm. Duty upon Striking Property	30	0.00%
96	RVL	Roadway Violation	26	0.00%
97	CFR	Commercial Failure to Report Accident	22	0.00%
98	JID	Juvenile ID	17	0.00%
99	PLS	Projecting Loads on Side of Vehicle	17	0.00%
100	CPB	Commercial Possession of Intoxicant Beverage	15	0.00%
101	CRD	Commercial Reckless Driving	15	0.00%
102	NH	Negligent Homicide	14	0.00%
103	CFH	Crossing Fire Hose	13	0.00%
104	COO	Commercial 0.0 -Not-a-Drop	13	0.00%
105	IR	Illegal Riding	12	0.00%
106	CCD	Commercial Careless Driving (out-of-state only)	11	0.00%
107	SOL	Surrender of License upon Cancellation Revocation or Suspension	11	0.00%
108	IDT	Ignition/Immobilization Device Tampering	10	0.00%
109	CA	Commercial Alcohol	9	0.00%
110	CFU	Comm. Failure to Stop after Accident (unattended Veh)	7	0.00%
111	VOO	Violation of Occupational License	6	0.00%
112	ADL	Altering Driver License	5	0.00%
113	HWI	Haz. Commercial Operating while Intoxicated	5	0.00%
114	CFS	Commercial Failure to Stop After Accident	4	0.00%
115	CIC	Commercial Implied Consent	4	0.00%
116	FEM	Following Emergency Vehicle	4	0.00%
117	OCS	Operating while Intoxicated-Controlled Substance	4	0.00%
118	RRF	Railroad Failure to Stop	4	0.00%
119	RRP	Reproducing Evidence of Registration Prohibited	4	0.00%
120	HFR	Haz. Commercial Failure to Report Accident	3	0.00%
121	HDS	Haz. Commercial Duty Upon Striking Property	2	0.00%
122	ICU	Implied Consent Underage	2	0.00%
123	PCS	Possession of Controlled Substance	2	0.00%
124	UTR	Unlawful Transfer of Evidence of Registration	2	0.00%
125	CIN	Commercial Implied Consent-not-a-drop	1	0.00%
126	FAV	Fraudulent Application	1	0.00%
127	RRS	Railroad Sign Violation	1	0.00%
Total			876,983	

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

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

Note: This report includes an adjustment to first quarter totals to account for backlog.

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 in **2004** 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	
(Classes A, B and/or C with or	
without endorsements	\$64
Add Class(es) to existing license	\$5
HME-TSA Assessment Fee	\$34
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: driverrecords.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: pickup 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 258,556 commercial drivers entered on CDLIS as of December 1, 2004. 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 (Fingerprinting is required for a TSA background check)

S – School Bus

P – Passenger

F – Farm Service (Restricted)

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services

(608) 266-2353

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

County	Valid (1)	Withdrawn (2)	Total (1) and (2)	Expired (3)	Total (All)
Adams	1,451	194	1,645	26	1,671
Ashland	929	96	1,025	9	1,034
Barron	2,937	308	3,245	45	3,290
Bayfield	910	124	1,034	15	1,049
Brown	8,886	1,215	10,101	175	10,276
Buffalo	1,087	97	1,184	20	1,204
Burnett	980	107	1,087	23	1,110
Calumet	2,048	209	2,257	14	2,271
Chippewa	3,830	346	4,176	50	4,226
Clark	2,493	216	2,709	22	2,731
Columbia	3,288	393	3,681	44	3,725
Crawford	925	91	1,016	15	1,031
Dane	11,602	1,919	13,521	410	13,931
Dodge	4,919	497	5,416	44	5,460
Door	1,380	141	1,521	15	1,536
Douglas	2,308	278	2,586	63	2,649
Dunn	2,498	244	2,742	49	2,791
Eau Claire	3,628	464	4,092	72	4,164
Florence	367	54	421	6	427
Fond du Lac	4,968	542	5,510	59	5,569
Forrest	812	85	897	8	905
Grant	2,953	283	3,236	40	3,276
Green	2,169	207	2,376	27	2,403
Green Lake	1,304	131	1,435	12	1,447
Iowa	1,537	143	1,680	27	1,707
Iron	468	44	512	11	523
Jackson	1,455	147	1,602	31	1,633
Jefferson	4,128	422	4,550	62	4,612
Juneau	1,750	214	1,964	24	1,988
Kenosha	5,165	660	5,825	144	5,969
Kewaunee	1,321	113	1,434	5	1,439
La Crosse	3,979	495	4,474	85	4,559
Lafayette	1,307	113	1,420	15	1,435
Langlade	1,561	144	1,705	13	1,718
Lincoln	1,770	221	1,991	23	2,014
Manitowoc	3,916	402	4,318	47	4,365
Marathon	6,395	716	7,111	81	7,192
Marinette	2,427	324	2,751	47	2,798
Marquette	1,096	132	1,228	15	1,243
Menominee	141	44	185	13	198
Milwaukee	24,182	4,943	29,125	1,102	30,227
Monroe	2,733	265	2,998	38	3,036
Oconto	2,760	298	3,058	45	3,103
Oneida	2,060	278	2,338	20	2,358
Outagamie	6,985	861	7,846	121	7,967
Ozaukee	2,063	267	2,330	22	2,352

County	Valid (1)	Withdrawn (2)	Total (1) and (2)	Expired (3)	Total (All)
Pepin	586	52	638	7	645
Pierce	2,008	169	2,177	54	2,231
Polk	2,436	227	2,663	65	2,728
Portage	3,364	380	3,744	59	3,803
Price	1,096	107	1,203	8	1,211
Racine	6,969	1,013	7,982	174	8,156
Richland	1,055	100	1,155	11	1,166
Rock	6,103	772	6,875	128	7,003
Rusk	1,119	114	1,233	18	1,251
Sauk	3,403	410	3,813	41	3,854
Sawyer	993	111	1,104	17	1,121
Shawano	2,730	324	3,054	38	3,092
Sheboygan	4,057	544	4,601	56	4,657
St. Croix	3,430	317	3,747	78	3,825
Taylor	1,737	117	1,854	12	1,866
Trempealeau	2,042	186	2,228	24	2,252
Vernon	1,900	186	2,086	21	2,107
Vilas	1,190	167	1,357	15	1,372
Walworth	4,420	507	4,927	74	5,001
Washburn	1,152	117	1,269	25	1,294
Washington	5,298	593	5,891	72	5,963
Waukesha	10,195	1,503	11,698	190	11,888
Waupaca	2,901	334	3,235	53	3,288
Waushara	1,702	179	1,881	37	1,918
Winnebago	5,580	771	6,351	88	6,439
Wood	3,974	458	4,432	53	4,485
Total	229,311	29,245	258,556	4,672	263,228

(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 12/1/04

Birth Year	Age	P Endorsements			S Endorsements			S & P Endorsements		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1985	19	49	23	72	31	17	48	80	40	120
1984	20	72	36	108	41	29	70	113	65	178
1983	21	85	51	136	45	43	88	130	94	224
1982	22	136	90	226	81	65	146	217	155	372
1981	23	162	110	272	83	72	155	245	182	427
1980	24	211	119	330	85	72	157	296	191	487
1979	25	252	167	419	112	105	217	364	272	636
1978	26	242	156	398	98	106	204	340	262	602
1977	27	264	194	458	97	117	214	361	311	672
1976	28	301	223	524	136	145	281	437	368	805
1975	29	318	243	561	108	147	255	426	390	816
1974	30	379	234	613	126	136	262	505	370	875
1973	31	381	303	684	150	182	332	531	485	1,016
1972	32	446	324	770	158	190	348	604	514	1,118
1971	33	523	341	864	180	193	373	703	534	1,237
1970	34	528	353	881	161	221	382	689	574	1,263
1969	35	525	319	844	188	190	378	713	509	1,222
1968	36	519	327	846	167	189	356	686	516	1,202
1967	37	588	360	948	180	209	389	768	569	1,337
1966	38	550	389	939	195	232	427	745	621	1,366
1965	39	620	352	972	206	193	399	826	545	1,371
1964	40	652	369	1,021	216	207	423	868	576	1,444
1963	41	700	438	1,138	204	226	430	904	664	1,568
1962	42	768	440	1,208	248	272	520	1,016	712	1,728
1961	43	765	428	1,193	253	224	477	1,018	652	1,670
1960	44	806	428	1,234	278	240	518	1,084	668	1,752
1959	45	810	365	1,175	260	213	473	1,070	578	1,648
1958	46	808	356	1,164	280	198	478	1,088	554	1,642
1957	47	818	392	1,210	272	218	490	1,090	610	1,700
1956	48	836	345	1,181	272	196	468	1,108	541	1,649
1955	49	820	322	1,142	270	196	466	1,090	518	1,608
1954	50	892	301	1,193	312	171	483	1,204	472	1,676
1953	51	821	290	1,111	288	176	464	1,109	466	1,575
1952	52	860	298	1,158	288	164	452	1,148	462	1,610
1951	53	809	241	1,050	260	137	397	1,069	378	1,447
1950	54	753	256	1,009	256	140	396	1,009	396	1,405
1949	55	720	220	940	245	121	366	965	341	1,306
1948	56	764	210	974	299	120	419	1,063	330	1,393
1947	57	753	194	947	287	117	404	1,040	311	1,351
1946	58	698	199	897	276	121	397	974	320	1,294
1945	59	575	154	729	237	102	339	812	256	1,068
1944	60	567	141	708	236	83	319	803	224	1,027
1943	61	612	148	760	261	88	349	873	236	1,109
1942	62	600	154	754	272	96	368	872	250	1,122
1941	63	601	136	737	295	82	377	896	218	1,114
1940	64	512	111	623	234	65	299	746	176	922
1939	65	511	98	609	260	63	323	771	161	932
1938	66	528	79	607	259	52	311	787	131	918

Birth Year	Age	P Endorsements			S Endorsements			S & P Endorsements		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1937	67	428	87	515	218	56	274	646	143	789
1936	68	422	64	486	221	47	268	643	111	754
1935	69	397	48	445	210	33	243	607	81	688
1934	70	338	48	386	171	32	203	509	80	589
1933	71	285	37	322	138	26	164	423	63	486
1932	72	238	23	261	119	17	136	357	40	397
1931	73	231	17	248	127	13	140	358	30	388
1930	74	181	18	199	89	12	101	270	30	300
1929	75	188	11	199	80	7	87	268	18	286
1928	76	134	10	144	59	7	66	193	17	210
1927	77	116	8	124	46	4	50	162	12	174
1926	78	90	7	97	35	5	40	125	12	137
1925	79	55	4	59	21	1	22	76	5	81
1924	80	40	2	42	15	1	16	55	3	58
1923	81	43	0	43	12	0	12	55	0	55
1922	82	33	0	33	12	0	12	45	0	45
1921	83	14	2	16	4	0	4	18	2	20
1920	84	15	1	16	6	1	7	21	2	23
1919	85	6	0	6	2	0	2	8	0	8
1918	86	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4
1917	87	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
1915	89	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	3
1914	90	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
1913	91	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total		29,774	12,215	41,989	11,331	7,203	18,534	41,105	19,418	60,523

Data shown reflects counts for the number of Valid and unexpired endorsements as of 12/01/04. 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 12/1/04

Birth Year	Age	H Endorsements			N Endorsements			T Endorsements		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1985	19	21	0	21	100	3	103	22	0	22
1984	20	61	0	61	199	3	202	48	0	48
1983	21	108	5	113	275	5	280	65	1	66
1982	22	162	6	168	350	4	354	88	1	89
1981	23	250	17	267	505	18	523	136	10	146
1980	24	400	14	414	584	12	596	181	3	184
1979	25	434	19	453	718	16	734	175	6	181
1978	26	450	27	477	823	23	846	259	6	265
1977	27	519	23	542	904	26	930	281	16	297
1976	28	585	32	617	914	28	942	324	13	337
1975	29	677	25	702	997	35	1,032	363	19	382
1974	30	735	27	762	1,234	34	1,268	449	19	468
1973	31	761	23	784	1,241	31	1,272	461	17	478
1972	32	932	36	968	1,442	41	1,483	533	22	555
1971	33	1,104	49	1,153	1,712	51	1,763	678	26	704
1970	34	1,014	46	1,060	1,860	71	1,931	752	25	777
1969	35	1,080	44	1,124	1,907	66	1,973	754	38	792
1968	36	1,172	55	1,227	1,943	56	1,999	831	22	853
1967	37	1,275	57	1,332	2,140	66	2,206	975	27	1,002
1966	38	1,247	69	1,316	2,309	74	2,383	1,013	39	1,052
1965	39	1,319	63	1,382	2,396	74	2,470	1,099	36	1,135
1964	40	1,471	76	1,547	2,586	89	2,675	1,167	41	1,208
1963	41	1,525	56	1,581	2,764	82	2,846	1,265	45	1,310
1962	42	1,586	77	1,663	2,939	85	3,024	1,419	58	1,477
1961	43	1,664	89	1,753	2,974	93	3,067	1,342	45	1,387
1960	44	1,655	63	1,718	3,124	86	3,210	1,469	33	1,502
1959	45	1,788	76	1,864	3,068	92	3,160	1,430	47	1,477
1958	46	1,559	84	1,643	2,923	87	3,010	1,339	48	1,387
1957	47	1,708	74	1,782	3,006	99	3,105	1,476	54	1,530
1956	48	1,617	76	1,693	2,970	91	3,061	1,437	52	1,489
1955	49	1,708	73	1,781	2,975	72	3,047	1,510	50	1,560
1954	50	1,572	76	1,648	2,844	85	2,929	1,375	48	1,423
1953	51	1,534	53	1,587	2,699	58	2,757	1,364	33	1,397
1952	52	1,463	55	1,518	2,789	63	2,852	1,338	40	1,378
1951	53	1,393	61	1,454	2,626	69	2,695	1,341	42	1,383
1950	54	1,231	39	1,270	2,265	44	2,309	1,179	26	1,205
1949	55	1,173	34	1,207	2,151	49	2,200	1,058	22	1,080
1948	56	1,104	37	1,141	2,083	59	2,142	1,016	38	1,054
1947	57	1,091	44	1,135	2,023	47	2,070	1,013	29	1,042
1946	58	979	43	1,022	1,844	41	1,885	942	34	976
1945	59	779	28	807	1,548	30	1,578	801	21	822
1944	60	781	21	802	1,496	34	1,530	753	25	778
1943	61	750	24	774	1,512	32	1,544	768	21	789
1942	62	652	22	674	1,428	26	1,454	760	18	778
1941	63	627	18	645	1,281	26	1,307	679	12	691
1940	64	453	7	460	1,109	16	1,125	589	7	596
1939	65	477	11	488	1,077	21	1,098	524	12	536
1938	66	357	9	366	937	15	952	450	9	459

Birth Year	Age	H Endorsements			N Endorsements			T Endorsements		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1937	67	318	6	324	867	12	879	406	7	413
1936	68	218	1	219	678	5	683	305	3	308
1935	69	193	2	195	626	3	629	274	0	274
1934	70	143	1	144	535	4	539	241	2	243
1933	71	114	3	117	433	1	434	171	1	172
1932	72	85	0	85	364	4	368	138	3	141
1931	73	69	0	69	264	1	265	88	1	89
1930	74	56	0	56	224	0	224	78	0	78
1929	75	53	0	53	189	0	189	61	0	61
1928	76	37	0	37	160	1	161	55	0	55
1927	77	25	0	25	103	1	104	31	0	31
1926	78	17	0	17	74	0	74	19	0	19
1925	79	15	0	15	60	1	61	13	0	13
1924	80	8	0	8	36	0	36	7	0	7
1923	81	9	0	9	29	0	29	8	0	8
1922	82	6	0	6	22	0	22	2	0	2
1921	83	7	0	7	22	0	22	2	0	2
1920	84	3	0	3	9	0	9	3	0	3
1919	85	1	0	1	5	0	5	2	0	2
1918	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
1917	87	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Total		48,380	1,976	50,356	90,296	2,361	92,657	41,196	1,273	42,469

Data shown reflects counts for the number of Valid and unexpired endorsements as of 12/01/04. 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 12/1/04

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. 4th year after GDL (9/1/03-8/31/04)*

Type of Crash	Pre-GDL		4th Year After GDL	
	16	17	16	17
Driver Prop. Damage	5139	5327	4355	4884
Driver Injury	3085	3184	2202	2636
Driver Fatal	30	29	25	28

Total number of 16 & 17 year old GDL drivers in 2004 was 94,520.

*2004 data is preliminary.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services

(608) 266-2353

Email: driverrecords.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 signs 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		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1988	16	0	0	0	26,643	18,061	36,547	0	0	0
1987	17	0	0	0	2,828	2,578	5,406	122	10	132
1986	18	96	10	106	1,947	1,786	3,733	224	27	251
1985	19	202	18	220	1,399	1,433	2,832	252	40	292
1984	20	202	21	223	966	1,044	2,010	296	55	351
1983	21	245	21	266	825	800	1,625	357	54	411
1982	22	236	25	261	654	706	1,360	325	67	392
1981	23	214	30	244	612	627	1,239	306	90	396
1980	24	227	19	246	623	595	1,218	292	96	388
1979	25	237	26	263	509	575	1,084	270	88	358
1978	26	189	20	209	456	485	941	277	105	382
1977	27	197	39	236	448	432	880	246	93	339
1976	28	179	29	208	377	444	821	223	87	310
1975	29	191	28	219	352	361	713	208	90	298
1974	30	134	24	158	322	349	671	219	86	305
1973	31	119	35	154	264	329	593	196	81	277
1972	32	158	23	181	276	311	587	211	91	302
1971	33	176	36	212	227	279	506	221	98	319
1970	34	164	33	197	194	242	436	232	115	347
1969	35	154	28	182	181	209	390	204	117	321
1968	36	164	27	191	148	216	364	188	116	304
1967	37	154	28	182	136	163	299	192	124	316
1966	38	156	40	196	124	158	282	183	109	292
1965	39	155	29	184	107	159	266	201	128	329
1964	40	129	32	161	107	152	259	199	140	339
1963	41	167	37	204	89	158	247	192	126	318
1962	42	158	27	185	94	154	248	188	147	335
1961	43	140	27	167	81	155	236	186	128	314
1960	44	147	22	169	98	130	228	179	124	303
1959	45	150	26	176	67	137	204	179	128	307
1958	46	138	22	160	72	111	183	156	112	268
1957	47	106	17	123	47	100	147	143	81	224
1956	48	131	20	151	61	124	185	129	82	211
1955	49	107	22	129	49	96	145	119	89	208
1954	50	124	14	138	38	78	116	132	75	207
1953	51	98	23	121	38	85	123	101	74	175
1952	52	121	18	139	30	80	110	113	54	167
1951	53	96	14	110	33	64	97	93	44	137
1950	54	82	11	93	25	58	83	92	45	137
1949	55	75	12	87	32	53	85	82	28	110
1948	56	84	12	96	30	60	90	97	29	126
1947	57	67	6	73	24	51	75	75	17	92
1946	58	80	5	85	19	54	73	63	26	89
1945	59	54	8	62	18	30	48	43	12	55
1944	60	55	6	61	10	19	29	37	5	42
1943	61	53	6	59	7	24	31	47	6	53
1942	62	37	2	39	11	30	41	38	6	44

Birth Year	Age	Commercial			Regular			Motorcycle		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1941	63	39	1	40	7	19	26	24	5	29
1940	64	22	2	24	8	22	30	24	2	26
1939	65	29	2	31	7	16	23	20	1	21
1938	66	29	2	31	4	13	17	17	0	17
1937	67	16	1	17	8	16	24	20	1	21
1936	68	8	1	9	1	14	15	16	0	16
1935	69	10	0	10	4	14	18	8	0	8
1934	70	7	1	8	7	10	17	7	0	7
1933	71	10	1	11	2	7	9	9	0	9
1932	72	7	0	7	5	7	12	3	0	3
1931	73	6	0	6	3	8	11	5	0	5
1930	74	2	0	2	0	5	5	1	0	1
1929	75	1	0	1	2	6	8	1	0	1
1928	76	2	0	2	5	7	12	3	0	3
1927	77	1	0	1	0	7	7	0	0	0
1926	78	1	0	1	0	5	5	0	0	0
1925	79	0	0	0	1	4	5	1	0	1
1924	80	1	0	1	0	4	4	0	0	0
1923	81	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	0
1922	82	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
1921	83	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0
1920	84	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
1919	85	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0
1918	86	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1917	87	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
1916	88	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total		6,539	990	7,529	33,612	34,537	68,149	8,287	3,554	11,841

Commercial and Regular instruction permit statistics include all types of status except those which expired prior to 12/01/04

Motorcycle instruction permit statistics include all types of status except those which expired prior to 06/01/04 (due to seasonal nature of this license type)

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

As of 12/1/04

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
Qualification and Issuance Section
(608) 266-2353
Email: driverrecords.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

For Motorcycle Waiver Program:
Qualification and Issuance Section
(608) 266-7386

Birth Year	Age	Probationary			Regular		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1989	15	103	16	0	0	0	0
1988	16	394	60	454	0	0	0
1987	17	599	68	667	20	0	20
1986	18	87	7	94	811	105	916
1985	19	42	7	49	1,209	152	1,361
1984	20	35	4	39	1,713	182	1,895
1983	21	33	8	41	2,147	275	2,422
1982	22	15	1	16	2,491	353	2,844
1981	23	21	2	23	2,953	440	3,393
1980	24	14	0	14	3,418	513	3,931
1979	25	18	2	20	3,541	550	4,091
1978	26	18	2	20	3,845	614	4,459
1977	27	13	1	14	4,030	679	4,709
1976	28	15	0	15	4,515	692	5,207
1975	29	17	0	17	4,951	726	5,677
1974	30	8	1	9	4,873	810	5,683
1973	31	7	1	8	5,611	864	6,475
1972	32	10	0	10	6,474	1,016	7,490
1971	33	12	0	12	7,388	1,180	8,568
1970	34	13	0	13	7,370	1,149	8,519
1969	35	16	0	16	7,908	1,215	9,123
1968	36	11	0	11	8,499	1,317	9,816
1967	37	9	0	9	9,258	1,365	10,623
1966	38	9	0	9	9,989	1,454	11,443
1965	39	11	2	13	11,266	1,686	12,952
1964	40	5	0	5	11,926	1,709	13,635
1963	41	6	0	6	12,366	1,882	14,248
1962	42	8	0	8	13,038	1,786	14,824
1961	43	4	0	4	13,468	1,832	15,300
1960	44	7	1	8	13,718	1,787	15,505
1959	45	8	0	8	13,746	1,769	15,515
1958	46	3	0	3	14,011	1,743	15,754
1957	47	5	0	5	13,696	1,603	15,299
1956	48	1	0	1	13,539	1,623	15,162
1955	49	2	0	2	13,347	1,586	14,933
1954	50	3	0	3	12,495	1,455	13,950
1953	51	0	1	1	12,022	1,328	13,350
1952	52	2	1	3	11,666	1,236	12,902
1951	53	1	0	1	10,621	1,094	11,715
1950	54	2	0	2	9,965	1,064	11,029
1949	55	0	0	0	9,253	976	10,229
1948	56	1	0	1	8,790	870	9,660
1947	57	0	0	0	7,135	754	7,889
1946	58	0	0	0	5,700	579	6,279
1945	59	0	0	0	5,333	548	5,881
1944	60	1	0	1	5,261	485	5,746
1943	61	1	0	1	4,688	490	5,178
1942	62	0	0	0	3,933	327	4,260

Birth Year	Age	Probationary			Regular		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1941	63	0	0	0	3,436	336	3,772
1940	64	0	0	0	2,947	246	3,193
1939	65	0	0	0	2,732	285	3,017
1938	66	0	0	0	2,441	185	2,626
1937	67	0	0	0	2,247	160	2,407
1936	68	0	0	0	1,982	150	2,132
1935	69	0	0	0	1,743	119	1,862
1934	70	0	0	0	1,453	110	1,563
1933	71	0	0	0	1,331	84	1,415
1932	72	1	0	1	1,292	81	1,373
1931	73	0	0	0	1,103	57	1,160
1930	74	0	0	0	933	56	989
1929	75	0	0	0	825	49	874
1928	76	0	0	0	787	50	837
1927	77	0	0	0	643	38	681
1926	78	0	0	0	533	21	554
1925	79	0	0	0	493	29	522
1924	80	0	0	0	399	17	416
1923	81	0	0	0	324	17	341
1922	82	0	0	0	247	15	262
1921	83	0	0	0	211	8	219
1920	84	0	0	0	154	6	160
1919	85	0	0	0	134	2	136
1918	86	0	0	0	82	2	84
1917	87	0	0	0	47	1	48
1916	88	0	0	0	55	2	57
1915	89	0	0	0	36	0	36
1914	90	0	0	0	22	0	22
1913	91	0	0	0	14	0	14
1912	92	0	0	0	4	0	4
1911	93	0	0	0	7	1	8
1910	94	0	0	0	3	0	3
1909	95	0	0	0	4	0	4
1908	96	0	0	0	3	0	3
1906	98	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total		1,591	185	1,776	382,665	47,990	430,655

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 12/01/04 are not included.

Source: Bureau of Drivers Services, Report #YRMOTOR

As of 12/31/04

What is an occupational license?

An occupational license is a restricted license that allows a person to drive to and from work, school, church, and driver safety plan.

An occupational license may not be used for recreational purposes.

Who qualifies for an occupational license?

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.

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. (Effective 9/30/05, the issuance of a CDL occupational license will be prohibited due to changes in federal and state laws.) However, a commercial driver who is disqualified from holding a commercial driver license, cannot get a CDL occupational.

How are they issued?

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.

A \$40 application fee is required for every application, including those that change the restrictions on an occupational license.

What other requirements apply?

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.

What restrictions apply?

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.

How long is an occupational license valid?

An occupational license is valid from the date it is issued through the second working day after the last day of the suspension/revocation.

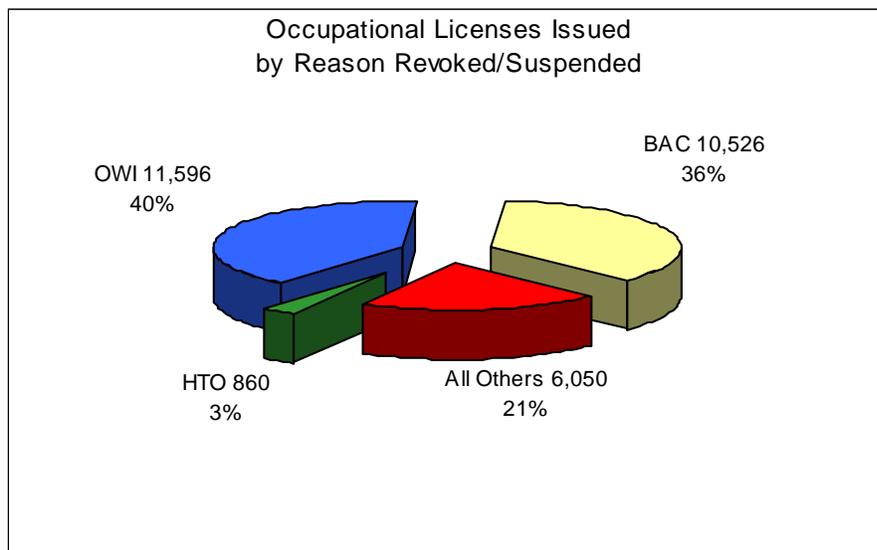
How to check eligibility?

You can check to see if you are eligible for an occupational license by calling DMV's automated telephone system at 608-261-0368.

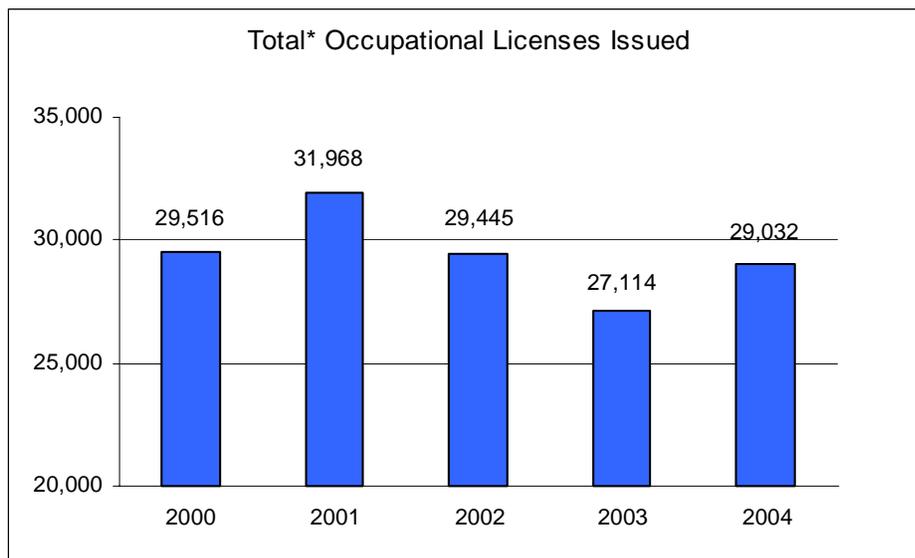
For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Driver Information Section
(608) 266-2261
Email: driverinformation.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

Visit the WisDOT Website at <http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/drivers/revoked/oclic.htm>.



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. Fingerprinting is required if a person has been a resident of another state in the past two years.

Applicants are not eligible for a school bus endorsement if:

- convicted of a felony or other offense listed in Trans 112, which could impact on job performance as a school bus operator. Timeframes are from 2 years to lifetime.
- convicted of an OWI related offense or certain other traffic convictions within the time period listed in Trans 112. Can be from 2 years to lifetime.
- have no convictions for offenses that will result in disqualification for obtaining an "S" endorsement. Visit the Web at <http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/docs/bus-disq.pdf> for a list of convictions and their associated term of disqualification, or review Administrative Rule Trans. 112.

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

What are the fees and period of validity?

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.

The first CDL issued with an S endorsement is \$64 (or a prorated portion of that fee) plus \$15 for the skills test and a \$10 endorsement fee. Adding the S endorsement to an existing CDL costs \$10, 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: dre.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*	5,364	5,745	6,714	5,943	5,127	6,721	6,507	6,274	5,146	5,511	5,350	4,457	68,859
Renewal	4,359	5,065	5,201	4,600	3,918	4,362	4,441	4,456	4,274	4,565	4,634	3,503	53,378
Duplicate	3,510	3,770	4,032	3,796	3,231	3,718	3,731	3,927	3,901	3,964	4,094	3,288	44,962
Regular Instruction Permit (Class D)													
Original*	6,319	8,851	9,548	8,436	6,830	9,396	8,536	7,439	7,263	8,014	7,353	6,255	94,240
Renewal	1,017	1,258	1,689	1,711	1,526	2,044	1,986	1,681	1,361	1,387	1,136	899	17,695
Duplicate	265	235	360	336	333	408	411	380	365	362	382	309	4,146
Reinstatement From Cancel/Revoke	40	63	85	50	38	44	55	52	54	47	49	31	608
Motorcycle Instruction Permit (Class M)													
Original*	101	254	1,510	2,886	3,046	3,135	2,724	2,090	1,295	517	125	63	17,746
Renewal	102	392	1,708	2,632	1,696	1,187	829	550	395	125	72	64	9,752
Duplicate	0	0	1	8	9	15	18	22	11	5	2	1	92
Reinstatement From Cancel/Revoke	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Commercial Instruction Permit (Class ABC)													
Original*	859	873	1,317	1,118	951	828	781	988	799	721	585	514	10,334
Renewal	372	406	619	529	374	377	374	442	463	406	340	326	5,028
Duplicate	34	34	53	42	42	41	33	46	43	39	35	27	469
Change of Authority	53	57	82	86	77	50	55	72	70	60	39	38	739
Reinstatement From Cancel/Revoke	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Probationary (Class DM)													
Original*	7,278	6,046	8,125	8,674	8,012	8,611	7,486	8,979	7,977	7,593	7,227	6,156	92,164
Duplicate	1,985	2,022	2,409	2,226	1,938	2,533	2,540	2,841	2,119	2,156	2,127	1,841	26,737
Change of Authority	7	9	16	42	108	201	213	215	80	63	28	9	991
Reinstatement From Cancel/Revoke	468	483	640	574	479	546	471	486	472	413	437	419	5,888
Regular (Class ABCDM)													
Original*	11,084	8,539	11,997	9,872	10,289	10,631	11,120	13,725	10,053	10,298	9,624	9,007	126,239
Renewal	35,907	34,680	39,600	35,957	34,351	38,591	39,657	40,123	37,837	39,381	36,538	31,866	444,488
Duplicate	20,053	18,786	22,227	20,871	19,381	22,850	23,076	24,788	23,947	27,341	24,656	17,334	265,310
Change of Authority	928	912	1,414	2,267	2,874	3,213	2,926	3,263	2,559	2,045	1,075	869	24,345
Reinstatement From Cancel/Revoke	2,124	2,092	2,527	2,398	2,158	2,201	2,267	2,136	2,274	2,197	2,134	2,057	26,565

*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*	1,773	1,749	2,121	1,973	1,773	1,850	1,718	1,805	1,787	1,820	1,624	1,589	21,582
Duplicate	35	29	46	44	27	53	47	48	51	43	36	47	506
Reinstatement From Cancel/Revoke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moped Instruction Permit (Class D)													
Original*	0	0	3	0	0	2	4	2	1	1	0	0	13
Renewal	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	5
Juvenile Instruction Permit (Class D)													
Original*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Renewal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Duplicate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Juvenile Probationary (Class D)													
Original*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Duplicate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Restricted Instruction Permit (Class D)													
Original*	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Renewal	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Special Restricted (Class D)													
Original*	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Renewal	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	6
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
Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year to Date
Originals*	32,778	32,057	41,336	38,905	36,028	41,174	38,876	41,303	34,322	34,475	31,888	28,041	431,183
Renewals	41,759	41,802	48,818	45,431	41,867	46,561	47,287	47,254	44,332	45,864	42,722	36,658	530,355
Duplicates	25,882	24,876	29,128	27,323	24,961	29,618	29,856	32,052	30,437	33,910	31,332	22,847	342,222
Change of Authority	988	978	1,512	2,395	3,059	3,464	3,194	3,550	2,709	2,168	1,142	916	26,075
Reinstatement From Cancel/Revoke	2,632	2,638	3,253	3,023	2,676	2,793	2,794	2,674	2,800	2,658	2,620	2,507	33,068

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

Source: WISDOT/DMV-Bureau of Driver Services-Report N.P7913205

As of 12/31/04

County	Valid (1)	Withdrawn (2)	Total (1) and (2)	Expired (3)
Adams	14,971	517	15,488	1,831
Ashland	11,953	299	12,252	1,810
Barron	34,745	937	35,682	4,415
Bayfield	11,925	289	12,214	1,627
Brown	163,613	4,626	168,239	16,450
Buffalo	11,065	203	11,268	1,575
Burnett	12,873	371	13,244	2,246
Calumet	31,950	579	32,529	1,911
Chippewa	42,445	1,035	43,480	4,020
Clark	22,783	468	23,251	2,081
Columbia	41,094	1,166	42,260	3,833
Crawford	11,906	273	12,179	1,450
Dane	322,009	9,471	331,480	50,047
Dodge	61,955	1,731	63,686	5,507
Door	23,295	532	23,827	2,535
Douglas	32,122	1,029	33,151	7,124
Dunn	27,877	784	28,661	4,109
Eau Claire	64,801	1,844	66,649	9,222
Florence	3,934	68	4,002	649
Fond Du Lac	71,895	1,931	73,826	6,550
Forest	6,981	219	7,200	1,148
Grant	34,849	758	35,607	4,199
Green	26,141	598	26,739	2,504
Green Lake	14,504	341	14,845	1,400
Iowa	17,597	380	17,977	1,400
Iron	5,270	84	5,354	912
Jackson	13,562	437	13,999	1,320
Jefferson	56,551	1,543	58,094	5,274
Juneau	18,570	601	19,171	2,187
Kenosha	109,040	3,463	112,503	16,520
Kewaunee	15,561	295	15,856	1,078
La Crosse	74,077	2,162	76,239	10,572
Lafayette	12,331	216	12,547	1,186
Langlade	15,611	291	15,902	1,780
Lincoln	22,603	575	23,178	2,169
Manitowoc	60,928	1,380	62,308	5,754
Marathon	93,880	2,184	96,064	8,733
Marinette	32,911	893	33,804	4,501
Marquette	12,018	355	12,373	1,239
Menominee	2,197	195	2,392	493
Milwaukee	550,675	27,020	577,695	101,252
Monroe	29,120	834	29,954	3,271
Oconto	28,567	620	29,187	2,247
Oneida	30,363	683	31,046	3,640
Outagamie	123,812	3,031	126,843	10,827
Ozaukee	65,703	1,125	66,828	6,282
Pepin	5,673	114	5,787	650
Pierce	27,814	579	28,393	4,622
Polk	33,300	764	34,064	4,862

County	Valid (1)	Withdrawn (2)	Total (1) and (2)	Expired (3)
Portage	47,082	1,095	48,177	5,150
Price	12,069	260	12,329	1,475
Racine	131,949	4,905	136,854	18,324
Richland	13,092	292	13,384	1,265
Rock	111,027	3,914	114,941	16,025
Rusk	11,398	293	11,691	1,544
Sauk	43,833	1,435	45,268	4,183
Sawyer	12,891	407	13,298	2,145
Shawano	29,634	829	30,463	2,710
Sheboygan	82,077	2,079	84,156	7,889
St. Croix	56,680	1,103	57,783	7,246
Taylor	14,726	239	14,965	1,215
Trempealeau	20,573	485	21,058	2,189
Unknown	425	33	458	11,389
Vernon	20,065	455	20,520	2,019
Vilas	18,682	454	19,136	2,643
Walworth	72,593	2,083	74,676	9,732
Washburn	13,396	292	13,688	1,937
Washington	93,750	1,927	95,677	6,611
Waukesha	289,315	5,464	294,779	27,774
Waupaca	38,455	1,045	39,500	3,469
Waushara	17,667	473	18,140	1,782
Winnebago	112,006	3,036	115,042	11,725
Wood	56,443	1,460	57,903	5,802
Total	3,879,348	114,000	3,993,348	497,240

(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)
1988	16	19,057	19,075	38,132	156	95	251	38,383	0	0	0
1987	17	27,250	27,384	54,634	1,003	500	1,503	56,137	0	0	0
1986	18	29,509	29,557	59,066	2,263	1,023	3,286	62,352	1	0	1
1985	19	8,225	7,346	15,571	1,637	710	2,347	17,918	1,943	1,285	3,228
1984	20	5,675	4,904	10,579	1,518	597	2,115	12,694	1,569	940	2,509
1983	21	3,598	3,239	6,837	989	380	1,369	8,206	1,860	1,027	2,887
1982	22	2,964	2,411	5,375	884	325	1,209	6,584	1,999	1,065	3,064
1981	23	2,590	1,760	4,350	783	298	1,081	5,431	2,103	1,108	3,211
1980	24	2,399	1,602	4,001	749	276	1,025	5,026	2,217	1,120	3,337
1979	25	2,374	1,499	3,873	668	201	869	4,742	2,111	1,119	3,230
1978	26	2,284	1,318	3,602	518	167	685	4,287	2,020	974	2,994
1977	27	2,149	1,242	3,391	507	140	647	4,038	1,942	942	2,884
1976	28	1,952	1,170	3,122	424	118	542	3,664	1,904	991	2,895
1975	29	1,732	989	2,721	340	100	440	3,161	1,912	959	2,871
1974	30	1,576	908	2,484	279	85	364	2,848	1,860	921	2,781
1973	31	1,400	816	2,216	265	87	352	2,568	1,811	840	2,651
1972	32	1,280	775	2,055	252	68	320	2,375	1,849	891	2,740
1971	33	1,148	711	1,859	204	47	251	2,110	1,925	905	2,830
1970	34	1,023	624	1,647	188	44	232	1,879	2,031	970	3,001
1969	35	813	517	1,330	158	47	205	1,535	1,968	961	2,929
1968	36	749	496	1,245	135	35	170	1,415	1,945	962	2,907
1967	37	683	417	1,100	119	32	151	1,251	1,795	842	2,637
1966	38	578	385	963	93	28	121	1,084	1,738	698	2,436
1965	39	520	354	874	88	28	116	990	1,650	680	2,330
1964	40	452	338	790	76	26	102	892	1,570	634	2,204
1963	41	434	288	722	81	23	104	826	1,446	543	1,989
1962	42	382	287	669	62	21	83	752	1,399	510	1,909
1961	43	354	242	596	60	10	70	666	1,306	453	1,759
1960	44	367	249	616	46	16	62	678	1,190	395	1,585
1959	45	283	183	466	46	4	50	516	1,087	359	1,446
1958	46	273	180	453	51	16	67	520	971	284	1,255
1957	47	235	171	406	28	8	36	442	829	286	1,115
1956	48	207	132	339	19	7	26	365	798	254	1,052
1955	49	195	122	317	19	6	25	342	683	223	906
1954	50	158	103	261	26	4	30	291	615	215	830
1953	51	145	92	237	16	3	19	256	529	165	694
1952	52	130	74	204	15	9	24	228	479	154	633
1951	53	111	63	174	10	4	14	188	414	110	524
1950	54	116	67	183	7	1	8	191	388	90	478
1949	55	91	52	143	8	2	10	153	322	91	413
1948	56	90	48	138	3	1	4	142	310	85	395
1947	57	71	50	121	2	1	3	124	268	89	357
1946	58	65	24	89	4	1	5	94	230	75	305
1945	59	43	31	74	3	0	3	77	168	42	210
1944	60	39	30	69	4	0	4	73	176	46	222
1943	61	38	27	65	1	0	1	66	132	41	173
1942	62	24	26	50	1	0	1	51	162	38	200
1941	63	23	18	41	2	0	2	43	112	38	150

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)
1940	64	18	27	45	1	0	1	46	121	28	149
1939	65	21	19	40	1	0	1	41	94	17	111
1938	66	13	9	22	1	0	1	23	87	23	110
1937	67	12	13	25	0	0	0	25	63	21	84
1936	68	14	4	18	0	1	1	19	67	15	82
1935	69	10	4	14	0	0	0	14	52	20	72
1934	70	7	5	12	1	0	1	13	50	14	64
1933	71	11	14	25	0	0	0	25	41	8	49
1932	72	4	5	9	0	0	0	9	43	15	58
1931	73	3	6	9	1	0	1	10	34	9	43
1930	74	4	4	8	0	0	0	8	38	8	46
1929	75	1	3	4	0	0	0	4	32	7	39
1928	76	4	1	5	0	0	0	5	22	3	25
1927	77	6	3	9	0	0	0	9	21	10	31
1926	78	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	31	7	38
1925	79	1	3	4	0	0	0	4	23	9	32
1924	80	2	1	3	0	0	0	3	11	9	20
1923	81	1	2	3	0	0	0	3	10	5	15
1922	82	1	1	2	1	0	1	3	16	5	21
1921	83	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	11	6	17
1920	84	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	5	3	8
1919	85	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	8	6	14
1918	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	4	14
1917	87	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	2	5
1916	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	8
1915	89	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	4	7
1914	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	8
1913	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	6
1912	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
1911	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
1910	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
1909	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
1908	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	7
1907	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	8
1906	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
1905	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
1903	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
1902	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1901	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1896	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total		125,989	112,524	238,513	14,817	5,595	20,412	258,925	56,666	25,703	82,369

(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 12/31/04

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)
1988	16	19,057	19,075	38,132	156	95	251	38,383	0	0	0
1987	17	27,250	27,384	54,634	1,003	500	1,503	56,137	0	0	0
1986	18	30,403	30,330	60,733	2,265	1,024	3,289	64,022	1	0	1
1985	19	31,186	31,518	62,704	2,246	1,027	3,273	65,977	1,945	1,285	3,230
1984	20	32,210	32,419	64,629	3,007	1,345	4,352	68,981	1,570	941	2,511
1983	21	32,408	32,826	65,234	3,168	1,475	4,643	69,877	1,864	1,027	2,891
1982	22	33,789	33,965	67,754	3,638	1,668	5,306	73,060	2,014	1,070	3,084
1981	23	33,967	34,193	68,160	3,702	1,680	5,382	73,542	2,189	1,135	3,324
1980	24	34,422	34,777	69,199	3,801	1,663	5,464	74,663	2,391	1,169	3,560
1979	25	34,630	33,900	68,530	3,471	1,478	4,949	73,479	2,563	1,429	3,992
1978	26	32,835	32,119	64,954	2,859	1,246	4,105	69,059	3,244	1,873	5,117
1977	27	32,564	31,686	64,250	2,646	1,158	3,804	68,054	3,825	2,502	6,327
1976	28	31,422	30,264	61,686	2,344	1,049	3,393	65,079	3,758	2,504	6,262
1975	29	31,698	30,343	62,041	2,191	1,019	3,210	65,251	4,028	2,712	6,740
1974	30	31,938	30,257	62,195	1,985	923	2,908	65,103	4,480	3,106	7,586
1973	31	30,521	29,810	60,331	1,761	877	2,638	62,969	4,684	3,215	7,899
1972	32	31,708	30,500	62,208	1,849	855	2,704	64,912	4,924	3,420	8,344
1971	33	34,580	33,426	68,006	1,752	866	2,618	70,624	5,268	3,632	8,900
1970	34	36,685	35,844	72,529	1,758	830	2,588	75,117	5,864	4,096	9,960
1969	35	35,050	33,733	68,783	1,548	777	2,325	71,108	5,832	4,168	10,000
1968	36	34,957	34,166	69,123	1,538	748	2,286	71,409	5,833	4,017	9,850
1967	37	35,452	34,831	70,283	1,448	740	2,188	72,471	5,899	4,005	9,904
1966	38	36,777	36,360	73,137	1,452	721	2,173	75,310	6,499	4,155	10,654
1965	39	37,535	37,413	74,948	1,475	753	2,228	77,176	7,018	4,866	11,884
1964	40	40,000	39,897	79,897	1,483	757	2,240	82,137	7,248	5,015	12,263
1963	41	40,488	40,282	80,770	1,452	736	2,188	82,958	7,775	5,319	13,094
1962	42	41,309	41,537	82,846	1,458	752	2,210	85,056	7,932	5,303	13,235
1961	43	42,383	42,592	84,975	1,435	667	2,102	87,077	7,681	4,935	12,616
1960	44	42,572	42,941	85,513	1,316	617	1,933	87,446	7,335	4,710	12,045
1959	45	42,334	42,694	85,028	1,269	560	1,829	86,857	6,821	4,291	11,112
1958	46	41,816	41,300	83,116	1,163	517	1,680	84,796	6,418	3,856	10,274
1957	47	41,704	41,817	83,521	1,074	443	1,517	85,038	6,086	3,893	9,979
1956	48	40,952	39,943	80,895	1,005	419	1,424	82,319	5,799	3,599	9,398
1955	49	40,187	39,183	79,370	871	346	1,217	80,587	5,387	3,279	8,666
1954	50	39,806	39,294	79,100	832	330	1,162	80,262	5,040	3,193	8,233
1953	51	38,143	37,269	75,412	686	259	945	76,357	4,695	2,917	7,612
1952	52	37,785	36,979	74,764	665	223	888	75,652	4,480	2,800	7,280
1951	53	37,058	35,955	73,013	598	210	808	73,821	4,153	2,681	6,834
1950	54	34,562	33,581	68,143	509	181	690	68,833	3,866	2,434	6,300
1949	55	33,893	33,350	67,243	479	132	611	67,854	3,544	2,358	5,902
1948	56	32,973	32,095	65,068	413	145	558	65,626	3,469	2,265	5,734
1947	57	33,490	32,782	66,272	421	106	527	66,799	3,486	2,421	5,907
1946	58	29,274	28,847	58,121	305	105	410	58,531	2,928	2,082	5,010
1945	59	24,336	23,847	48,183	233	77	310	48,493	2,446	1,659	4,105
1944	60	23,946	23,817	47,763	246	78	324	48,087	2,410	1,642	4,052
1943	61	24,624	24,594	49,218	224	69	293	49,511	2,349	1,720	4,069
1942	62	23,671	24,102	47,773	219	66	285	48,058	2,368	1,688	4,056
1941	63	20,806	21,030	41,836	182	68	250	42,086	2,103	1,495	3,598
1940	64	19,236	19,744	38,980	154	52	206	39,186	1,921	1,429	3,350
1939	65	18,456	18,666	37,122	132	50	182	37,304	1,878	1,316	3,194
1938	66	18,429	18,565	36,994	130	57	187	37,181	1,861	1,365	3,226
1937	67	17,268	17,851	35,119	97	54	151	35,270	1,851	1,379	3,230
1936	68	16,642	17,047	33,689	106	42	148	33,837	1,824	1,313	3,137

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)
1935	69	15,890	16,590	32,480	110	57	167	32,647	1,837	1,309	3,146
1934	70	15,287	15,740	31,027	99	58	157	31,184	1,750	1,440	3,190
1933	71	14,053	14,694	28,747	101	51	152	28,899	1,778	1,400	3,178
1932	72	14,183	15,227	29,410	116	67	183	29,593	1,851	1,504	3,355
1931	73	13,948	14,719	28,667	102	81	183	28,850	1,904	1,610	3,514
1930	74	13,813	14,988	28,801	144	80	224	29,025	2,086	1,580	3,666
1929	75	13,075	14,388	27,463	148	114	262	27,725	1,949	1,501	3,450
1928	76	12,836	14,318	27,154	173	151	324	27,478	2,037	1,597	3,634
1927	77	12,095	13,807	25,902	178	177	355	26,257	2,127	1,713	3,840
1926	78	11,285	12,891	24,176	195	183	378	24,554	2,156	1,733	3,889
1925	79	10,318	12,209	22,527	237	246	483	23,010	2,297	1,911	4,208
1924	80	9,871	11,693	21,564	227	235	462	22,026	2,335	2,099	4,434
1923	81	8,706	10,760	19,466	200	274	474	19,940	2,358	2,211	4,569
1922	82	7,881	9,986	17,867	220	262	482	18,349	2,410	2,422	4,832
1921	83	7,009	9,258	16,267	266	304	570	16,837	2,657	2,628	5,285
1920	84	6,126	8,021	14,147	244	259	503	14,650	2,474	2,663	5,137
1919	85	4,905	6,598	11,503	216	255	471	11,974	2,340	2,653	4,993
1918	86	4,439	6,322	10,761	247	303	550	11,311	2,578	2,987	5,565
1917	87	3,788	5,155	8,943	210	263	473	9,416	2,440	2,878	5,318
1916	88	3,007	4,191	7,198	194	226	420	7,618	2,620	3,136	5,756
1915	89	2,429	3,509	5,938	157	242	399	6,337	2,618	3,067	5,685
1914	90	1,846	2,820	4,666	167	187	354	5,020	2,698	3,084	5,782
1913	91	1,349	1,943	3,292	130	163	293	3,585	2,530	2,885	5,415
1912	92	1,045	1,533	2,578	115	137	252	2,830	2,497	2,861	5,358
1911	93	686	1,052	1,738	73	96	169	1,907	2,368	2,553	4,921
1910	94	480	768	1,248	51	70	121	1,369	2,292	2,424	4,716
1909	95	308	478	786	41	56	97	883	2,131	2,105	4,236
1908	96	188	277	465	31	35	66	531	2,003	2,001	4,004
1907	97	139	152	291	33	23	56	347	1,922	1,638	3,560
1906	98	67	102	169	14	18	32	201	1,710	1,406	3,116
1905	99	42	42	84	11	5	16	100	1,582	1,185	2,767
1904	100	23	27	50	3	4	7	57	1,422	1,000	2,422
1903	101	10	14	24	6	1	7	31	1,217	776	1,993
1902	102	6	5	11	1	2	3	14	1,099	641	1,740
1901	103	4	2	6	0	0	0	6	859	436	1,295
1900	104	1	2	3	0	0	0	3	1,504	885	2,389
1899	105	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	658	278	936
1898	106	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	470	210	680
1897	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	402	129	531
Total		1,932,327	1,947,021	3,879,348	76,680	37,320	114,000	3,993,348	286,813	209,223	496,036

(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

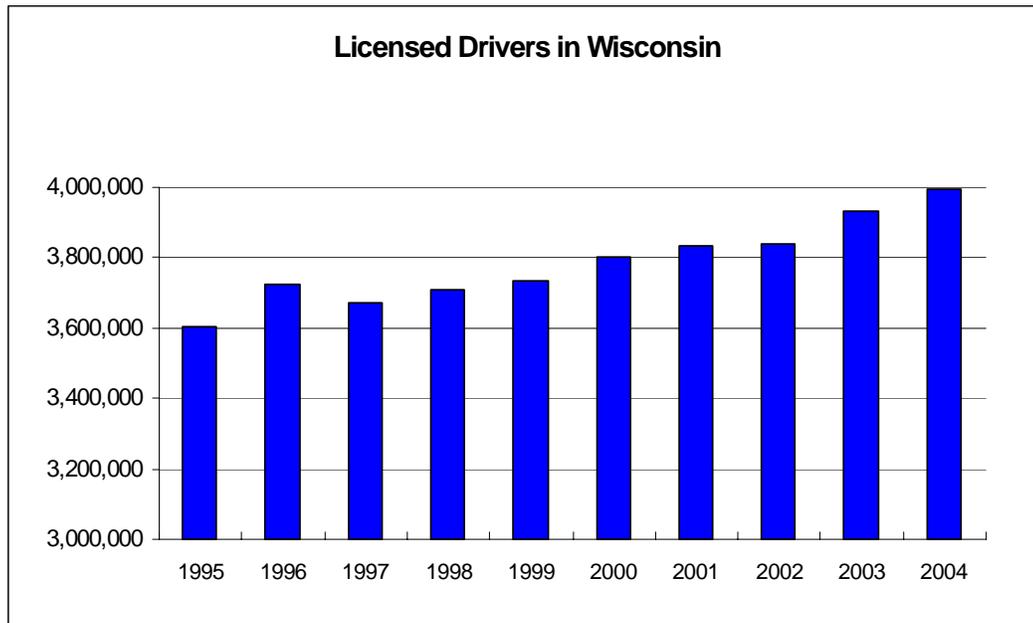
Number of expired license holders.

Source: Bureau of Drivers Services, Report YRNDPRDL

As of 12/1/04

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
				2004	3,993,348

Source: Bureau of Drivers Services, Report YREND D



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 2004, 49,907 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 2004, 1,394 employers were involved in the program, covering a total of 81,586 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
Qualification and Issuance Section
(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 41,140 medical reports reviewed, 2,819 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 833 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
Qualification and Issuance Section
(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?

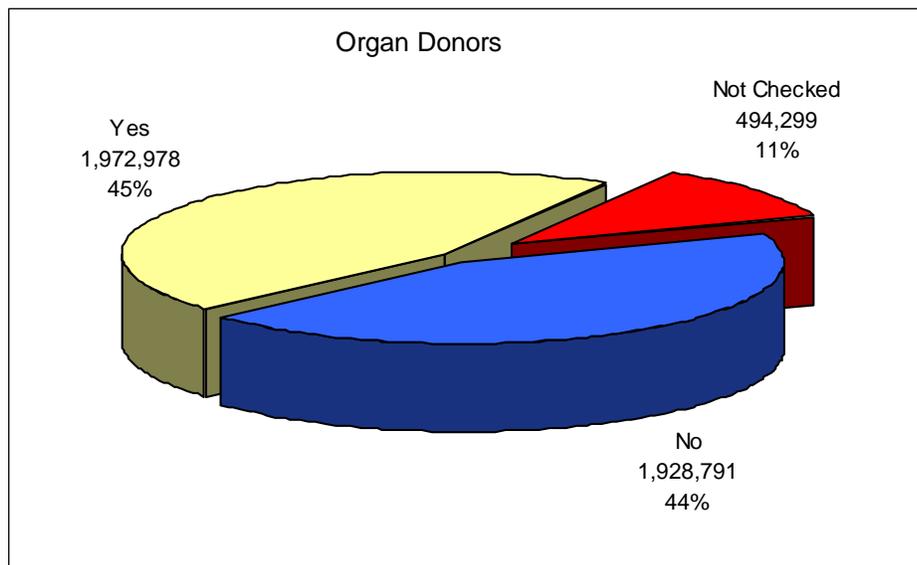
Cross out the donor statement on the reverse of the driver license/identification card.

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: driverrecords.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.

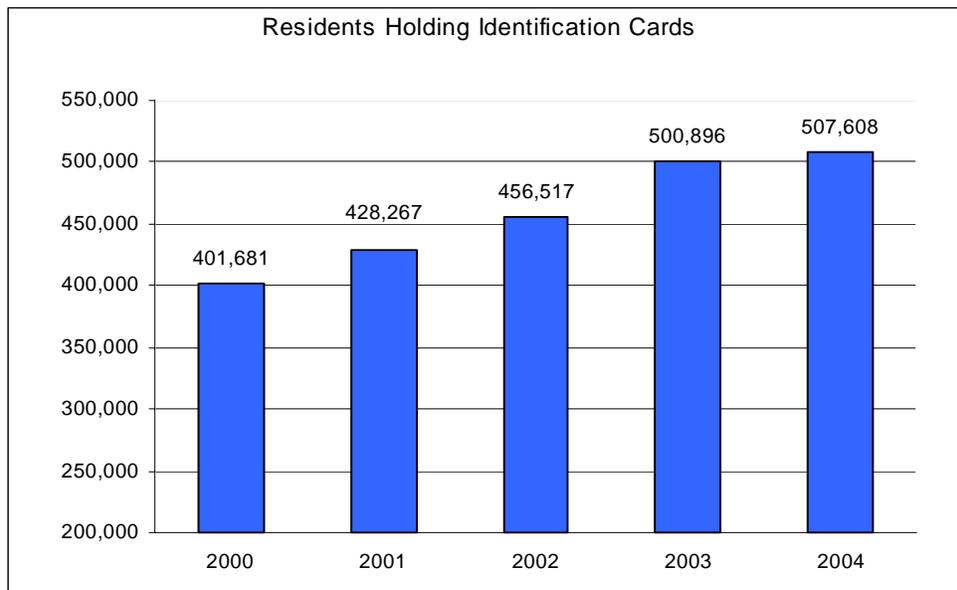
How many photo IDs are issued annually?

In 1983, the first year of the program, fewer than 7,500 photo IDs were issued. The number has increased steadily with over 170,000 issued in 2004.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Field Services
 Rhonda Searvogel
 Technical and Training Services Section
 (608) 266-8686

or any local DVM Customer Service Center



Source: Bureau of Driver Services Photo Identification Card Statistics

Birth Year	Age	Male	Female	Total
2004	Under 1	21	23	44
2003	1	62	59	121
2002	2	127	118	245
2001	3	175	166	341
2000	4	241	223	464
1999	5	244	254	498
1998	6	292	285	577
1997	7	327	343	670
1996	8	354	355	709
1995	9	516	486	1,002
1994	10	545	520	1,065
1993	11	673	663	1,336
1992	12	891	911	1,802
1991	13	1,157	1,210	2,367
1990	14	1,643	1,864	3,507
1989	15	2,448	2,770	5,218
1988	16	3,651	4,135	7,786
1987	17	4,843	5,743	10,586
1986	18	8,867	8,797	17,664
1985	19	11,136	10,001	21,137
1984	20	12,195	9,745	21,940
1983	21	12,883	9,592	22,475
1982	22	13,460	9,270	22,730
1981	23	12,528	7,800	20,328
1980	24	12,614	7,712	20,326
1979	25	11,951	7,454	19,405
1978	26	10,691	6,497	17,188
1977	27	9,655	5,633	15,288
1976	28	8,583	5,220	13,803
1975	29	8,042	4,785	12,827
1974	30	7,223	4,542	11,765
1973	31	6,474	4,044	10,518
1972	32	6,284	3,992	10,276
1971	33	5,881	3,872	9,753
1970	34	5,638	3,585	9,223
1969	35	5,006	3,305	8,311
1968	36	4,646	3,209	7,855
1967	37	4,425	2,936	7,361
1966	38	4,365	2,950	7,315
1965	39	4,189	2,933	7,122
1964	40	4,119	3,013	7,132
1963	41	4,019	2,985	7,004
1962	42	3,854	2,973	6,827
1961	43	3,764	2,921	6,685
1960	44	3,722	2,839	6,561
1959	45	3,376	2,663	6,039
1958	46	3,097	2,666	5,763
1957	47	2,882	2,552	5,434
1956	48	2,699	2,379	5,078

Birth Year	Age	Male	Female	Total
1955	49	2,512	2,262	4,774
1954	50	2,286	2,144	4,430
1953	51	2,020	2,000	4,020
1952	52	1,929	1,942	3,871
1951	53	1,639	1,903	3,542
1950	54	1,568	1,711	3,279
1949	55	1,404	1,709	3,113
1948	56	1,389	1,630	3,019
1947	57	1,209	1,656	2,865
1946	58	1,014	1,533	2,547
1945	59	921	1,350	2,271
1944	60	886	1,392	2,278
1943	61	813	1,413	2,226
1942	62	731	1,433	2,164
1941	63	674	1,391	2,065
1940	64	646	1,354	2,000
1939	65	556	1,301	1,857
1938	66	561	1,403	1,964
1937	67	529	1,420	1,949
1936	68	471	1,407	1,878
1935	69	452	1,501	1,953
1934	70	390	1,444	1,834
1933	71	377	1,473	1,850
1932	72	424	1,487	1,911
1931	73	360	1,556	1,916
1930	74	402	1,782	2,184
1929	75	364	1,576	1,940
1928	76	363	1,658	2,021
1927	77	364	1,681	2,045
1926	78	332	1,619	1,951
1925	79	343	1,693	2,036
1924	80	335	1,779	2,114
1923	81	297	1,669	1,966
1922	82	306	1,588	1,894
1921	83	316	1,637	1,953
1920	84	234	1,512	1,746
1919	85	242	1,373	1,615
1918	86	206	1,335	1,541
1917	87	191	1,146	1,337
1916	88	187	1,063	1,250
1915	89	149	927	1,076
1914	90	136	782	918
1913	91	129	621	750
1912	92	98	528	626
1911	93	51	394	445
1910	94	66	316	382
1909	95	40	216	256
1908	96	29	140	169
1907	97	24	119	143

Birth Year	Age	Male	Female	Total
1906	98	8	86	94
1905	99	8	45	53
1904	100	5	20	25
1903	101	2	15	17
1902	102	3	6	9
1901	103	0	3	3
1900	104	2	0	2
Total		267,471	240,137	507,608

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
 Driver Information Section
 (608) 266-2261
 Email: driverinformation.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?

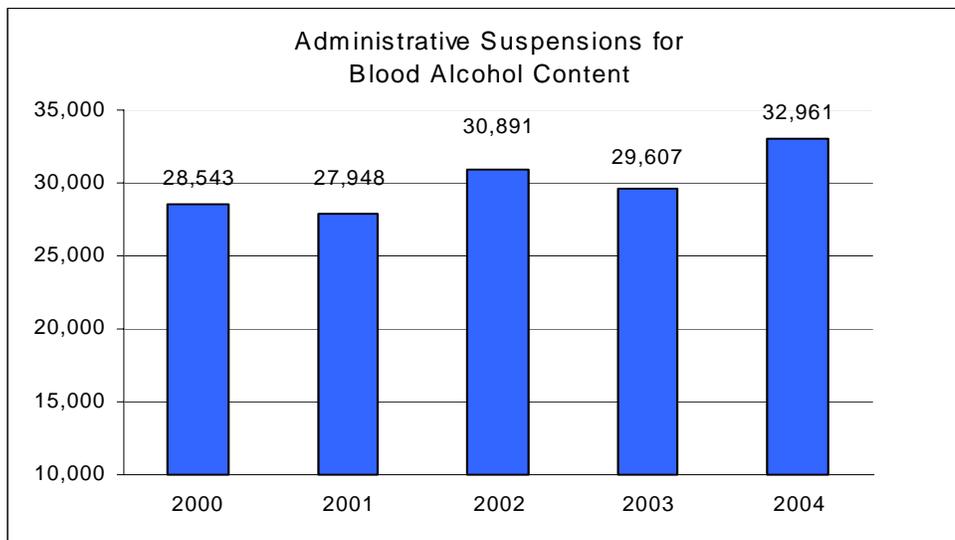
The DMV administratively suspends the person’s privilege. The person must still go through the usual court procedures for the OWI arrest, which may result in additional sanctions against the person’s operating privilege.

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
 Administrative Suspension Group
 (608) 266-0127
 Email: adminsuspensions.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. 40,859 assessments were completed in 2004.

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 Driver Information 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. In 2004, 31,747 completion reports were processed.

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 2004, 17,050 non-compliance cases were processed.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Driver Information Section
Alcohol/Drug Review Unit
(608) 261-8202
Email: driverinformation.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 life-time, depending on the number, type, and severity of the violations.

Who orders a disqualification?

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

How is a person notified of a disqualification?

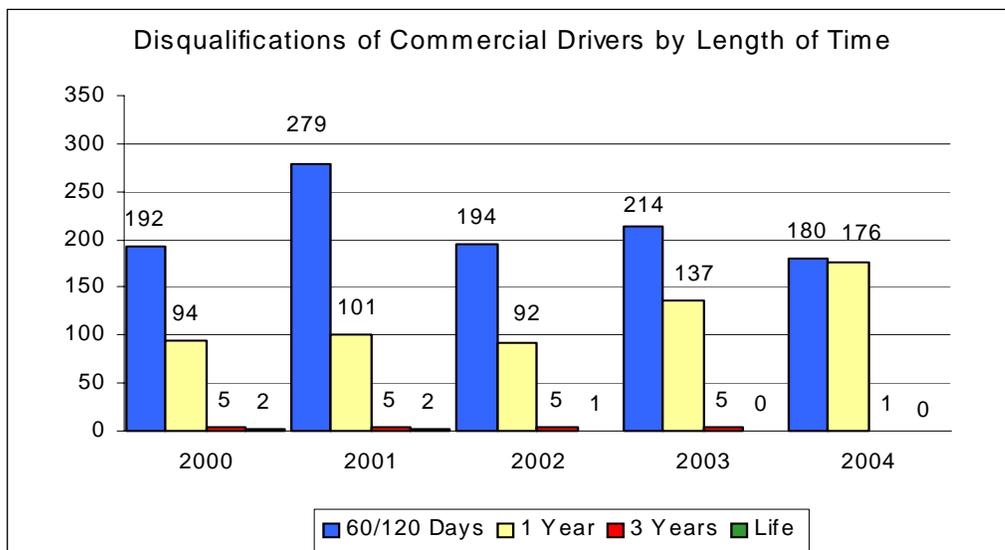
The Division of Motor Vehicles issues an order of disqualification and mails it by first class mail to a person's last known residence.

Is an occupational license available?

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

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
 Driver Information Section
 (608) 266-2261
 Email: driverinformation.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Citation & Withdrawal 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?

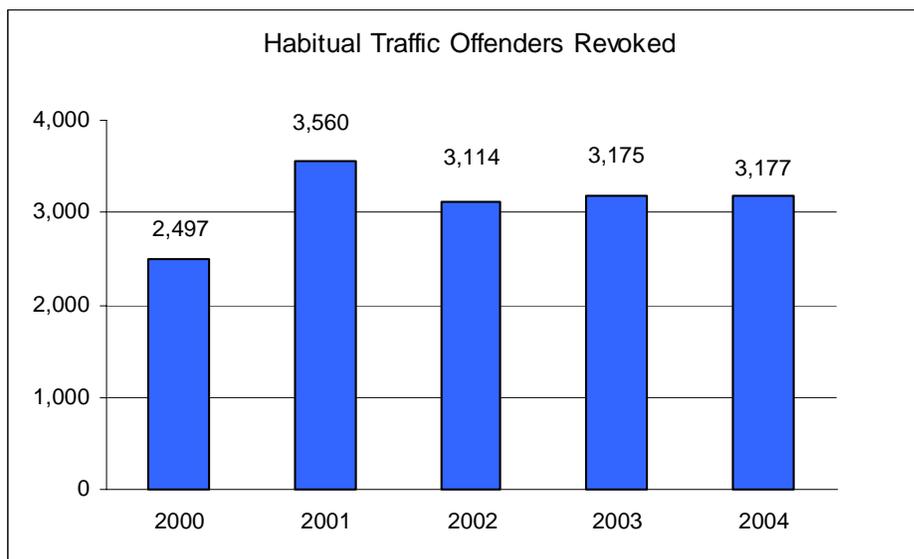
The revocation is of the operating privilege which means all licenses issued by the division. For an unlicensed person, the ability to obtain a license is revoked.

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
 Driver Information Section
 (608) 266-2261
 Email: driverinformation.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?

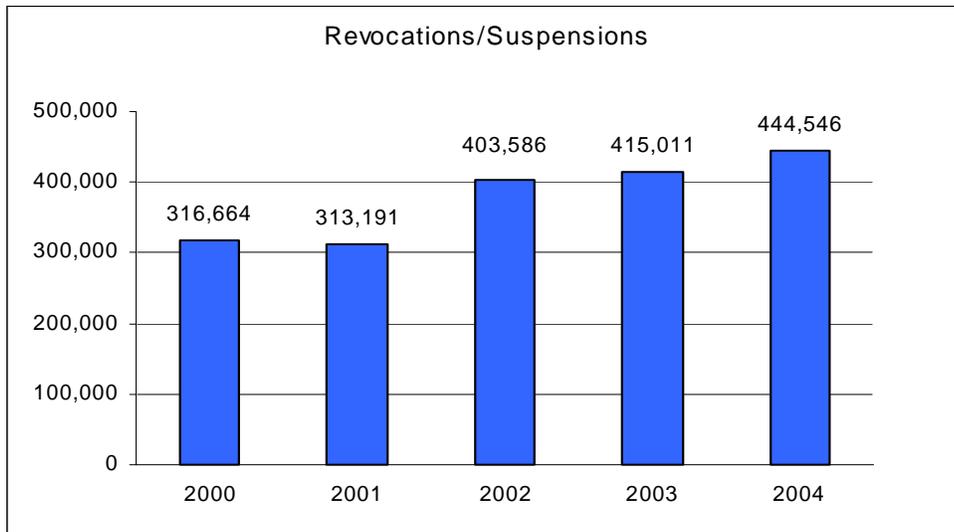
Periods of revocation can run from a one day minimum to 20-years for unsatisfied judgments, or up to 55 years for non-compliance with alcohol assessment requirements.

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
Driver Information Section
(608) 266-2261
Email: driverinformation.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Citations & Withdrawals Section

**Revocations and Suspensions by Reason of Conviction
January - December, 2004**

Rank	Code	Charge	Quantity YTD	% of Total
1	FPF	Failure to pay forfeiture	202,387	45.53%
2	OWI	Operating under influence of intoxicant or con. sub.	39,938	8.98%
3	DR	Driver record	35,310	7.94%
4	BAC	Blood alcohol concentration	32,961	7.41%
5	FPJ	Failure to pay forfeiture-juvenile	27,172	6.11%
6	OWS	Operating while suspended	16,501	3.71%
7	NCI	Noncompliance with Assessment Interview	14,521	3.27%
8	D	Drug convictions	12,612	2.84%
9	UAL	Underage alcohol	11,417	2.57%
10	NCP	Noncompliance with Driver Safety Plan	6,692	1.51%
11	OAR	Operating after revocation	6,429	1.45%
12	PAC	Prohibited Alcohol Concentration	4,860	1.09%
13	SE	Speeding excess	4,563	1.03%
14	DJN	Damage judgement accruing from negligent operation	3,511	0.79%
15	IC	Implied consent	3,424	0.77%
16	SRR	Safety Responsibility suspend registration /operating privilege	3,403	0.77%
17	HTO	Habitual traffic offender	3,177	0.71%
18	JA	Juvenile alcohol	2,570	0.58%
19	SR	Safety Responsibility - suspension	1,934	0.44%
20	FPN	Failure to pay non-traffic	1,351	0.30%
21	FPS	Failure to pay support	1,309	0.29%
22	T	Truancy	1,242	0.28%
23	UAO	Underage alcohol operation	962	0.22%
24	NCA	Noncompliance Arrest while in Plan	859	0.19%
25	AEO	Attempt to elude officer	601	0.14%
26	OII	Operating while intoxicated causing injury	560	0.13%
27	JCS	Juvenile controlled substances	543	0.12%
28	SDD	SRR default on installment	487	0.11%
29	FSA	Failure to stop after accident	324	0.07%
30	SVO	Serious violation-occupational license	305	0.07%
31	DCI	DJN default on CIAG	292	0.07%
32	DQF	Disqualification	273	0.06%
33	DPI	DJN default on PIAG	265	0.06%
34	SRD	SR default on installment	219	0.05%
35	NCT	Noncompliance Pay Treatment Fee	207	0.05%
36	RHT	Repeat HTO	137	0.03%
37	NCF	Noncompliance with Assessment Fee	101	0.02%
38	INF	Insurance Filed	98	0.02%
39	OWL	Operating without driver license	90	0.02%
40	RD	Reckless driving	90	0.02%
41	VUF	Vehicle used in commission of felony	85	0.02%
42	CWI	Commercial operating while intoxicated	65	0.01%
43	FD	Found delinquent	59	0.01%
44	UID	Underage ID	54	0.01%
45	GBH	Great bodily harm	52	0.01%
46	IUL	Illegal use of operator's license	48	0.01%
47	CAC	Commercial administrative suspension	37	0.01%
48	FOS	Failure to obey traffic sign or signal	36	0.01%

**Revocations and Suspensions by Reason of Conviction
January - December, 2004**

Rank	Code	Charge	Quantity YTD	% of Total
49	NHI	Negligent homicide intoxicated	36	0.01%
50	IIV	Intoxicant in vehicle carrying underage person	34	0.01%
51	FA	Falsified application	31	0.01%
52	IVO	Intoxicant in vehicle-operator	31	0.01%
53	LOL	Loaning of license	30	0.01%
54	OCS	Operating while intox.-controlled substance	27	0.01%
55	S	Speeding	22	0.00%
56	NH	Negligent homicide	21	0.00%
57	OWD	Operating while disqualified	19	0.00%
58	SI	Speeding intermediate	19	0.00%
59	DJB	DJN bankruptcy case dismissed	15	0.00%
60	FRA	Failure to report accident	14	0.00%
61	IVP	Intoxicant in vehicle-passenger	13	0.00%
62	DSP	Duty upon striking property	12	0.00%
63	ORS	Operating while Registration Suspended	10	0.00%
64	ADL	Altered driver license	7	0.00%
65	IT	Illegal turn	7	0.00%
66	ID	Inattentive driving	6	0.00%
67	VOR	Violation of restriction	6	0.00%
68	FSU	Failure to stop after accident-unattended vehicle	5	0.00%
69	CA	Commercial alcohol	4	0.00%
70	DWS	Driving on wrong side of highway	4	0.00%
71	FFS	Failure to fasten seat belt	4	0.00%
72	UV	Unregistered vehicle	4	0.00%
73	CIC	Commercial implied consent	3	0.00%
74	HAC	Haz commercial admin. suspension	3	0.00%
75	HWI	Haz commercial operating while intoxicated	3	0.00%
76	ICU	Implied consent underage	3	0.00%
77	OSJ	Out of state judgment certified by state	3	0.00%
78	DOW	Driving over walk	2	0.00%
79	FTC	Following too closely	2	0.00%
80	CFS	Commercial failure to stop after accident	1	0.00%
81	DLT	Deviating from lane of traffic	1	0.00%
82	DS	Defective speedometer	1	0.00%
83	FGS	Failure to give signal	1	0.00%
84	FYR	Failure to yield right of way	1	0.00%
85	HCA	Haz Commerical Alcohol	1	0.00%
86	JID	Juvenile ID	1	0.00%
87	LNP	License not on person	1	0.00%
88	PI	Passing illegally	1	0.00%
89	POH	Parking on highway	1	0.00%
90	PUP	Permitting unauthorized person to operate	1	0.00%
91	TFC	Too fast for conditions	1	0.00%
92	UCD	Underage Consent Decree	1	0.00%
Total			444,546	

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.

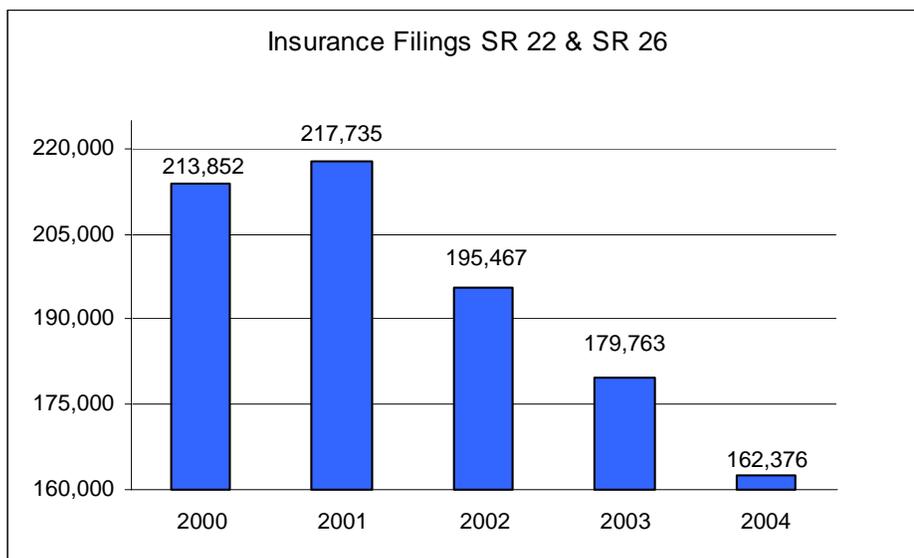
What other requirements apply?

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.

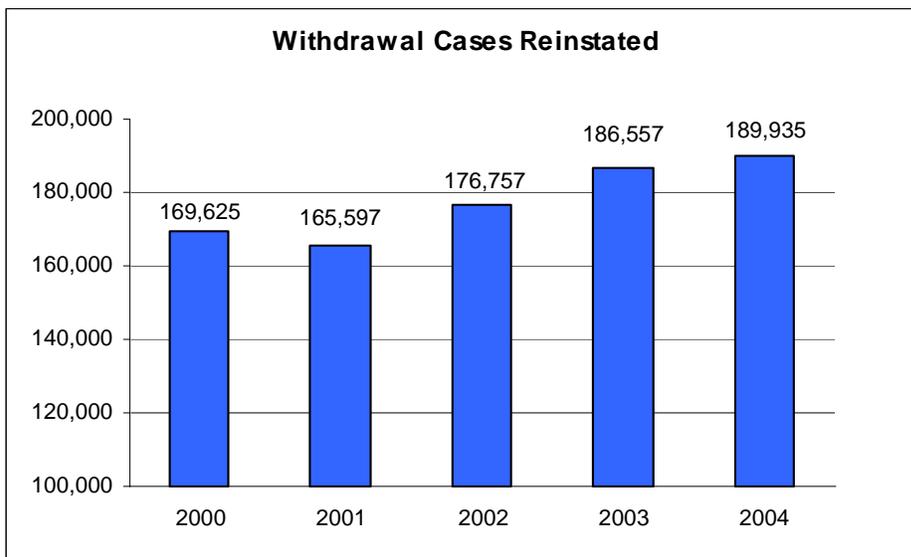
Proof of financial responsibility is usually a certificate (SR-22) issued by an insurance company licensed to do business in Wisconsin. The SR-22 must certify that the person has liability insurance in the amounts of at least \$25,000 and \$50,000, for personal injury or death and \$10,000 for property 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:

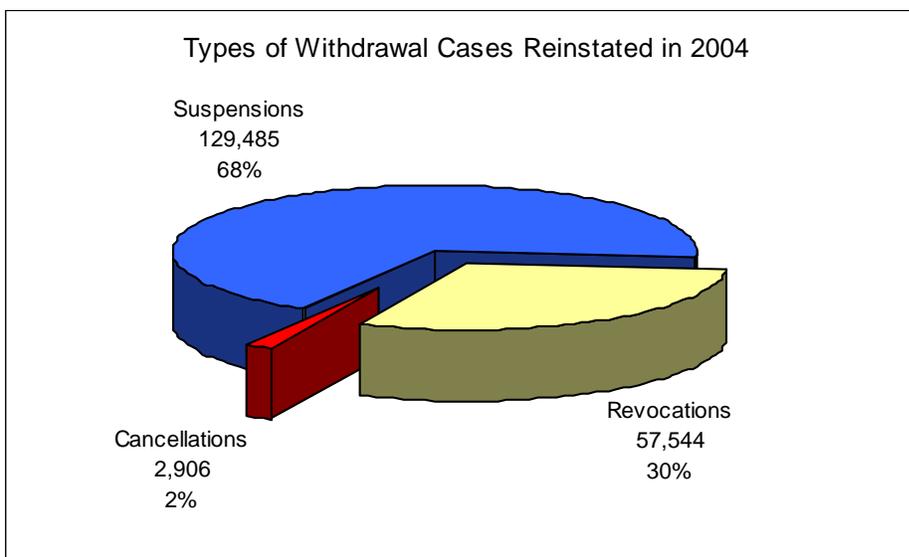
Bureau of Driver Services
 Driver Information Section
 (608) 266-2261
 Email: driverinformation.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



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 167 licensed driving schools employing 752 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
Qualification and Issuance Section
(608) 264-7049
Email: dre.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

What is a traffic safety program?

The DMV, along with 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 by 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 2004, 3,139 individuals completed the Traffic Safety School; 11,707 the Group Dynamics; and 1,891 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.

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

How much do the courses cost?

Bureau of Driver Services
Qualifications and Issuance Section
(608) 266-7386

For more information contact:

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.

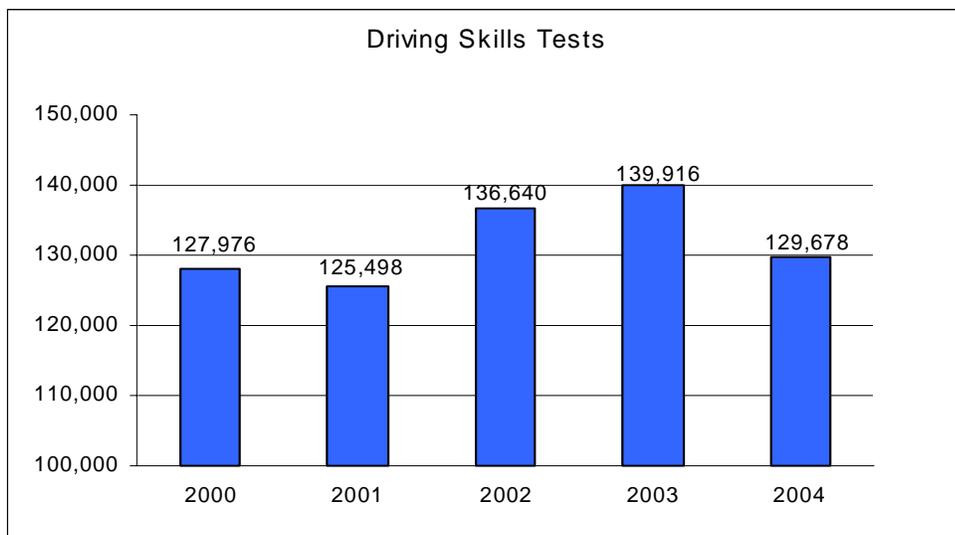
If I don't pass, can I take the test again?

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) 266-8686
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?

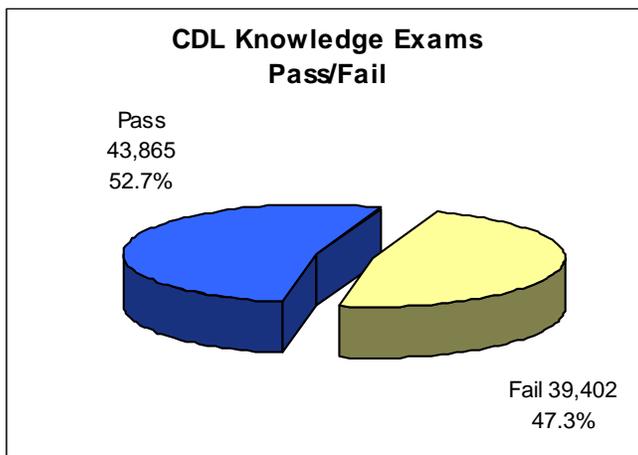
There is no cost for taking a knowledge exam. Upon successful completion of the exam, the applicant is issued either an instructional permit or a license for a fee. See "Driver License," "Driving Skills Test," and "Instruction Permits" for applicable fees.

How many exams are conducted annually?

Over 344,000 knowledge exams were conducted in 2004.

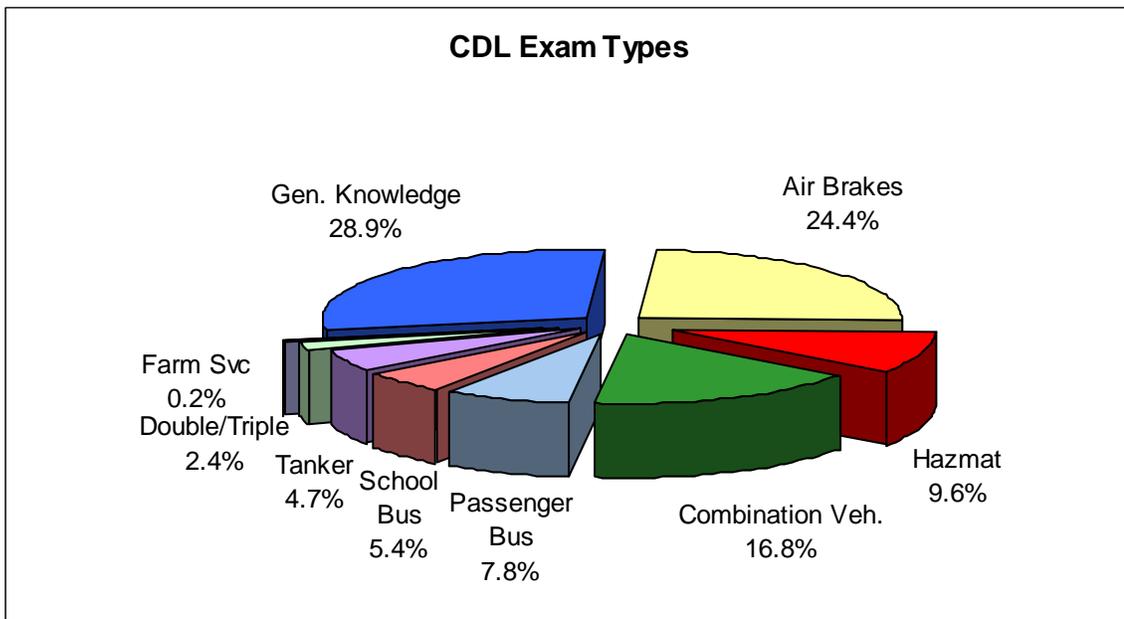
For more information contact:

Bureau of Field Services
Technical and Training Services Section
(608) 266-8686
or any local DMV Service Center

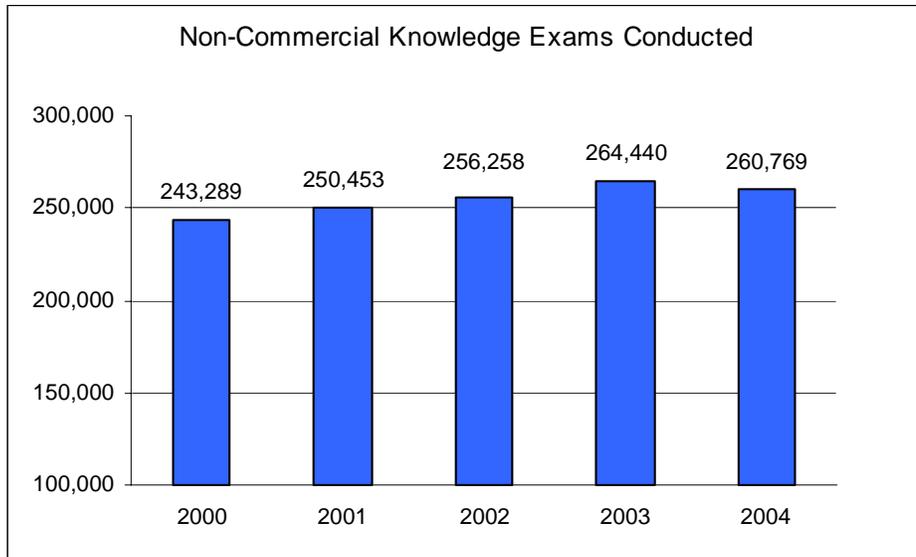


Total 83,267

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 (CDL).
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 Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (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 skills 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 250 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

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Trans 138/139 - These rules govern motor vehicle dealer trade practices. Several changes were made to update regulations.
Effective: February 1, 2004

Trans 112 (Emergency Rule) - 2003 Wis. Act 280 requires DOT to modify the type of driver and criminal record that makes a person ineligible to transport pupils. This rule defines procedures for requesting out-of-state criminal background checks, defines employment standards for school bus drivers and others that transport pupils, and verifies that all criminal convictions result in appropriate periods of ineligibility for transport of pupils.

Effective: November 6, 2004

For more information contact:

For Trans 138/139:

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

For Trans 112:

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

ACT 142 Law enforcement must notify towing company of vehicle owner name and address.

Effective: March 25, 2004

ACT 184 This law made several remedial statute changes which were incorporated by BVS Redesign.

Effective: April 22, 2004

ACT 192 Off-road utility vehicles for certain municipal purposes may operate short distance on roadways.

Effective: April 22, 2004

ACT 199 Allows municipal courts to hold hearings for an operator that refuses to submit to a test that detects the presence of an intoxicant in the person's breath, blood, or urine.

Effective: August 1, 2004

ACT 200 Requires mandatory operating privilege suspension for making bomb threats or carrying/discharging firearms in a school zone or other property owned or leased by the state.

Effective: April 23, 2004

ACT 201/202 Towing/storage charge are eligible for TVRP sanctions.

Effective: May 1, 2004

ACT 209 Imposes liability upon the owner of a vehicle involved in a violation of traffic laws related to railroad crossings.

Effective: April 23, 2004

ACT 210 Third vehicle under the 3-vehicle permit may be a trailer for a personal recreational vehicle; operation is prohibited during bad weather/road conditions.

Effective: April 23, 2004

ACT 213 Motorhomes may be 45' long; extra width for certain appurtenances.

Effective: April 23, 2004

ACT 215 Penalty for acting as a dealer without a license is changed, to assist enforcement.

Effective: April 23, 2004

ACT 216 Motor vehicle dealer buyer's license is required to purchase at auctions.

Effective: November 1, 2004

ACT 220 Two additional model years are exempted from emission inspection; emission grant program is established.

Effective: April 23, 2004

ACT 221 Allows DOT to destroy surrendered driver licenses rather than return them to the state of issuance.

Effective: April 23, 2004

ACT 234 Two-vehicle combinations transporting livestock may be 75' long.

Effective: April 28, 2004

ACT 237 Farm truck tractors hauling certain commodities between farm/field are exempt from registration.

Effective: April 28, 2004

ACT 241 Michigan trucks hauling logs may operate on USH 2 from Michigan to Ashland.

Effective: April 28, 2004

ACT 280 Modifies the existing criminal history requirements for school/bus van drivers, imposes additional requirements for the initial issuance or renewal of a school bus endorsement as part of a school contract, and requires DPI (in consultation with WisDOT) to study the use of video cameras on school buses.

Effective: February 1, 2005 (signed into law April 19, 2004)

ACT 297 Establishes minimum qualifications for drivers of human services vehicles, requirements for conducting background checks, and requirements for the registration of human service vehicles. Human service vehicle operator and registration requirements are tightened.

Effective: September 1, 2004

For ACTS 142, 184, 192, 201, 202, 210, 213, 215, 216, 220, 234, 237, 241 & 297 contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services

Carson Frazier

(608) 266-7857

For ACTS 199, 200, 209, 221, 280, 297 contact:

Bureau of Driver Services

Erin Egan

(608) 266-1449

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

ITEM	FY 2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004
Counter Service Fees (2)	5,486,019	5,758,287	5,950,889	4,503,937
Registration Fees (1 & 2)	217,430,891	229,594,947	215,101,697	251,339,480
Dealer License Fees (2)	871,762	843,613	869,235	750,105
Fast Service Fees (2)	427,855	450,164	440,543	361,854
Domestic - IRP (2)	17,158,330	16,314,124	16,006,788	17,271,481
Foreign - IRP (2)	21,599,088	24,841,950	20,479,717	19,614,873
Permit Fees	2,595,766	2,396,407	2,368,388	1,734,622
Supplemental Title Fees (2)	10,940,625	11,298,712	11,382,147	8,556,496
Traffic Violation & Reg. Fees	875,924	1,102,528	983,861	1,013,664
Telephone Access Fees (2)	77,000	78,609	77,265	57,624
Drivers License Fees	34,665,141	32,396,896	29,109,419	29,788,612
Occupational License Fees	963,807	981,950	898,451	966,093
Handicapped Cards	735,452	625,112	702,732	143,516
Financial Reinstatement	9,512	8,856	7,270	4,342
Registration Reinstatement Fees (2)	519,914	593,556	433,943	170,114
Driver Abstract Sales	9,916,184	13,103,970	17,668,284	16,896,940
Registration Abstracts Fees (2)				216,454
Sales to Others	526,482	521,760	472,269	545,418
Oversize/Overweight Fees	4,464,177	4,405,302	4,327,215	4,468,123
Salvage Vehicle Inspection Fees	347,810	320,620	316,225	324,509
TOTAL	\$329,611,739	\$345,637,363	\$327,596,338	\$358,728,257
Registration Fees	72,067,282	73,055,174	84,634,147	96,541,381
Domestic IRP	8,815,753	8,998,367	9,557,406	8,805,000
Foreign IRP	8,192,960	5,894,379	6,937,785	3,242,490
Counter Service Fees				1,386,896
Dealer License Fees				112,189
Fast Service Fees				123,689
Supplemental Title Fees				2,747,502
Telephone Access Fees				21,460
Registration Reinstatement Fees				52,680
Registration Abstract Fees				53,845
TOTAL	\$89,075,995	\$87,947,920	\$101,129,338	\$113,087,132

Footnotes:

(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. Bonding was expanded in October 2003 to include additional revenue types.

For more information contact: 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 annually (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

Yes. Some exemptions are:

Are there any exemptions from HVUT?

- 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.

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.

Bureau of Vehicle Services

Interstate

(608) 266-9900

Intrastate

(608) 264-8735

When are tax forms filed?**For more information contact:**

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:

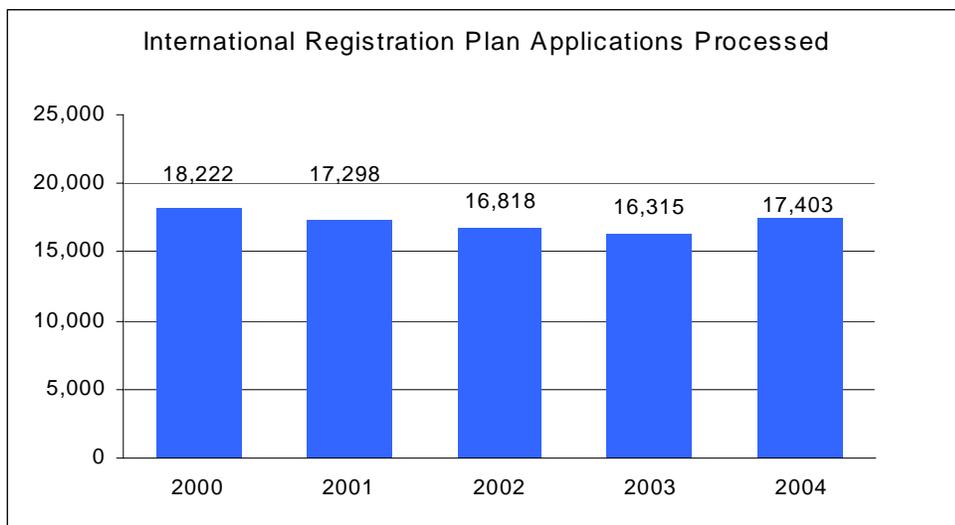
- vehicles operating or registered over 26,000 lbs.
- vehicles with three or more axles, regardless of weight
- combination vehicles with a combined weight over 26,000 lbs.

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?

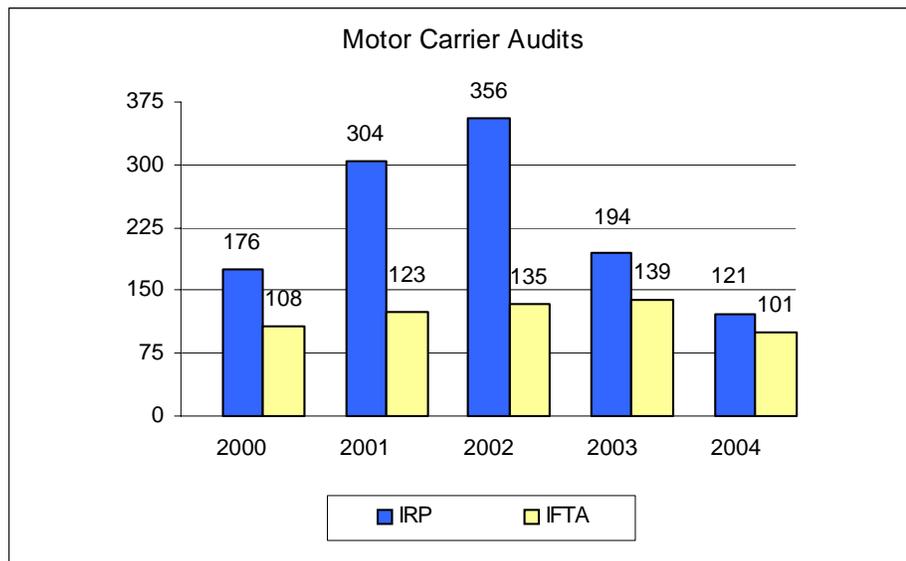
Individual vehicle distance records and their supporting documents (drivers' daily logs, bills of lading, fuel receipts, etc.) must be maintained to support the miles listed on the motor carrier's application. Records are to be retained for 5 1/2 years.

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?

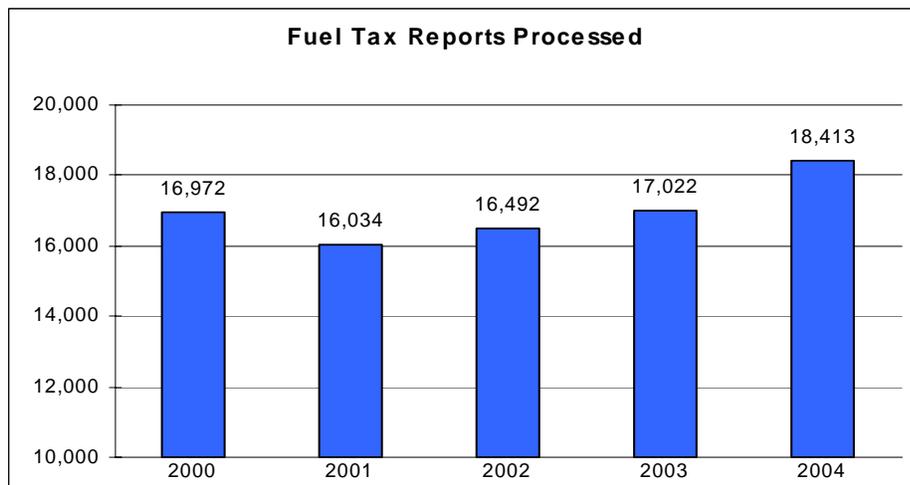
The program was moved from the Department of Revenue to DOT in 1987 to promote a “one-stop” concept of service to motor carriers. “One-stop” allows carriers to file all required reports and obtain all necessary credentials in one office.

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: COVERS Database

Which motor carriers are required to file proof of insurance?

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

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

What are the minimum insurance limits?

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

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

Why is insurance required?

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

How is proof of insurance filed?

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

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

What are the penalties for operating without filing insurance?

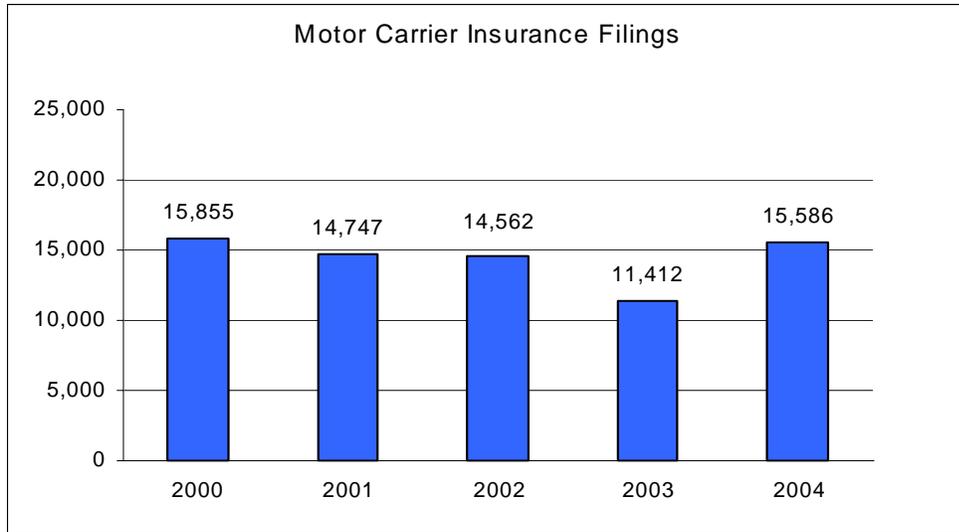
Carriers who operate without filing proof of insurance may be subject to enforcement action and cancellation of vehicle registration and permits.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Motor Carrier Services Section
Motor Carrier Insurance Authority/Audit Unit
Thom Rabaglia

(608) 264-7239

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?

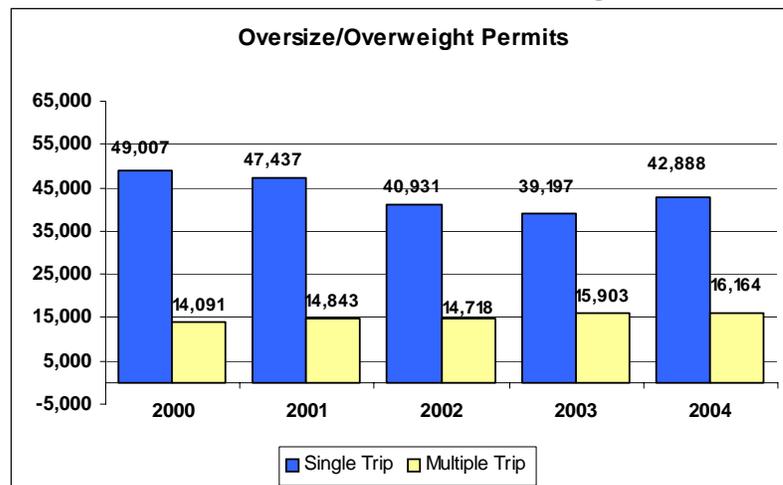
Annual permit holders can choose their own routes. Single trip permits list a specific route which is reviewed by the DMV based on road and bridge width, height, weight and construction limitations. Carriers must stay on the assigned route.

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?

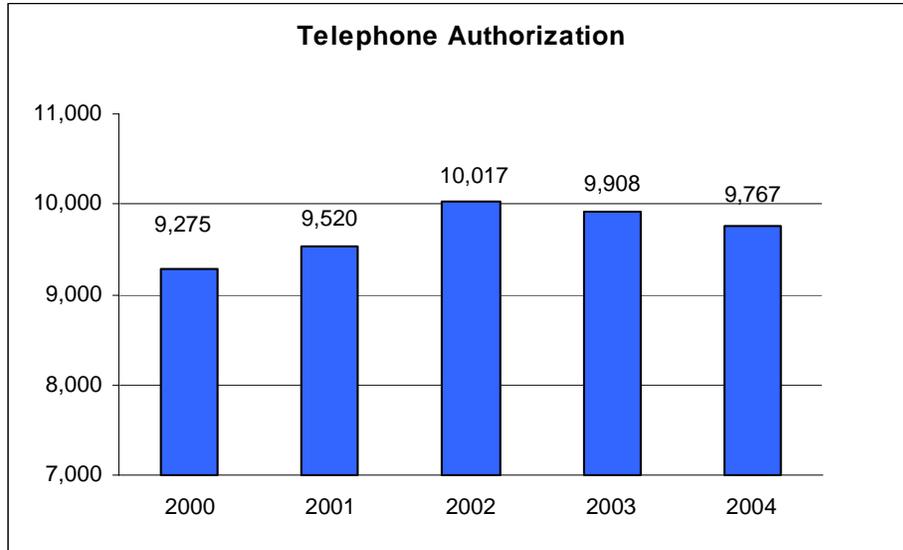
The fee for a TA is \$7.50 per vehicle. If a complete application, with correct fees is received by the DMV before the 15th of the month preceding the expiration of the registration period, the fee will be waived if the DMV fails to return evidence of registration by the beginning of the registration 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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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, 2004: 7,601
Renewals processed annually: 3386, based in WI
Unregistered aircraft found through FAA match: 687
Late renewal notices sent: 339

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

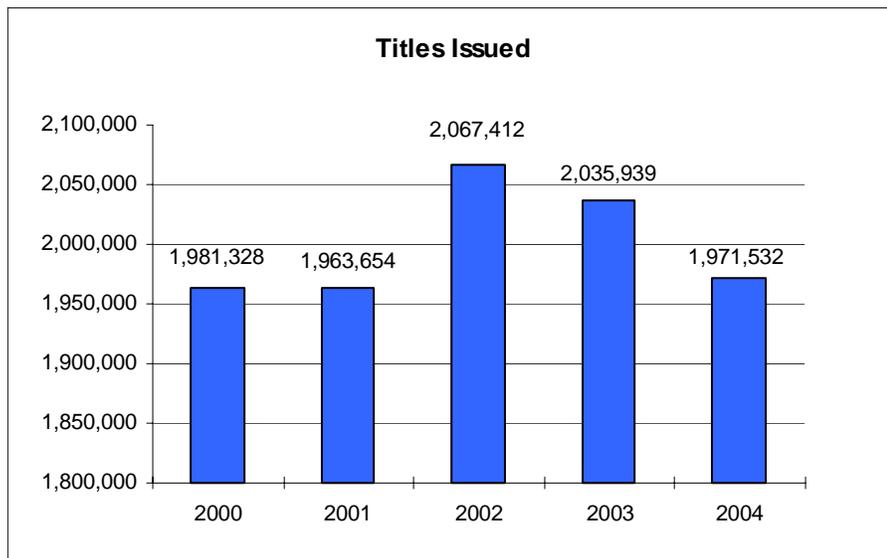
Where do I apply for a title?

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 \$19.50, 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?

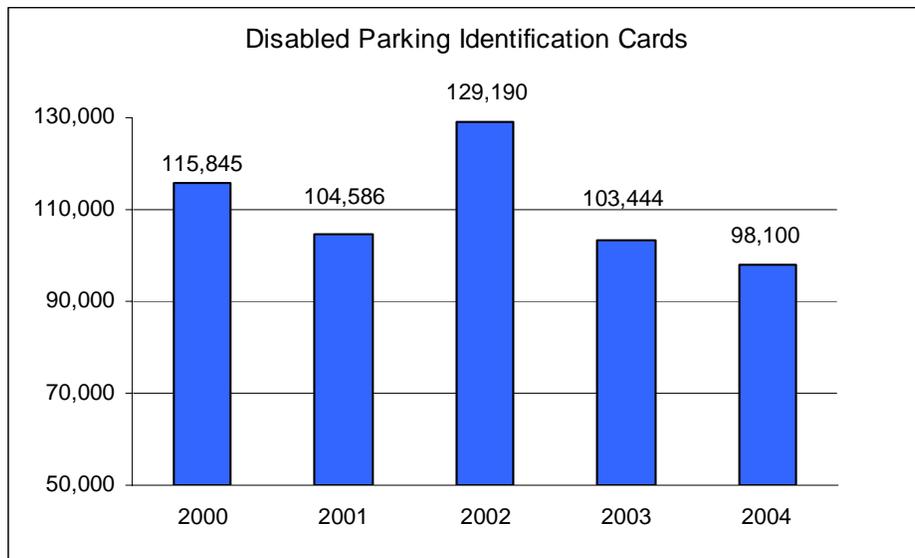
There is no fee for permanent cards. The fee for a temporary card is \$6. All applications made at DMV Service Centers are subject to an additional \$3 per application counter service fee.

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
Title and Registration Processing 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 (LTK), 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	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Amateur Radio	1,660	2,053	280	229	183
Antique	128	115	138	138	145
Apportioned FL Trailer	67	67	Disc	Disc	Disc
Apportioned Power	10,538	9,264	9,549	8,920	4,899
Apportioned Semi-Trailer	19,923	2,233	Disc	Disc	Disc
ATK New Design	0	244,600	175,170	153,846	161,742
ATK Truck "A" Old Design	108,070	896	543	231	178
ATK Truck "B" Old Design	104,748	694	511	253	212
ATK Truck "C" Old Design	36,803	349	237	134	116
Auto	762,794	742,513	940,036	701,519	633,346
BX Bus	126	10	22	2	15
Celebrate Children	790	902	836	568	509
Civilian Group	488	526	455	455	491
Collector	5,169	8,928	10,224	10,436	11,454
Dealer Plates	10,990	9,681	14,943	15,777	19,495
Disabled	16,523	8,785	4,086	4,240	4,056
Disabled Vet	207	195	204	294	247
Driver Education	56	29	27	21	58
Dual Purpose Farm	2,263	2,104	2,379	2,111	2,188
Dual Purpose Vehicle	502	423	401	381	356
Ducks Unlimited	N/A	455	253	214	179
Endangered Resources	1,353	2,096	1,837	1,465	1,206
Ex POW	17	7	25	16	23
Farm Trailer	1,809	1,718	1,879	1,903	2,171
Farm Truck 12,000#	5,817	5,474	5,872	5,225	5,641
Green Bay Packers	N/A	5,146	6,342	2,255	1,856
Heavy Farm Truck	1,268	1,152	1,246	1,263	1,255
Hobbyist	612	837	935	1,126	1,310
Insert Bus	294	407	139	141	125
Insert Trailer	14,961	14,798	16,647	17,177	18,498
Insert Truck (A,B,C)	475	501	433	682	675
Insert Truck (X,D-T)	20,006	19,259	19,370	19,336	19,976
Military Group	623	698	720	664	678
Mobile Home	9,216	8,723	9,737	10,466	11,547

Plate Type	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Moped & SDV	2,823	3,320	3,648	5,050	5,726
Motorcycle	39,202	36,779	40,581	41,007	45,224
Motorhome	5,026	4,543	5,027	5,123	4,804
Municipal	2,978	2,565	2,568	2,600	2,265
Municipal Cycle	32	34	61	29	39
National Guard	27	23	26	23	26
Official	510	455	476	428	424
Personalized (all types)	68,908	113,630	39,328	29,615	29,186
School bus	950	970	912	870	857
Semi-Trailer	13,669	12,286	15,029	21,480	29,982
Sesquicentennial	293	348	316	303	275
Special "UX"	553	519	516	529	452
Special "X"	143	136	163	155	159
Special "Z"	1,222	1,115	1,071	969	961
Special Collector	1,110	3,013	314	249	223
Special Recognition Group	N/A	583	98	54	35
State Owned	1,033	1,045	1,304	216	328
Tractor	2,430	2,019	2,138	2,132	2,098
Trans. Trailer	49	11	7	8	22
University Group	365	376	314	350	335
Veteran's Motorcycle	N/A	0	259	83	166
ZA Trailer	2,093	521	190	234	177
ZY Auto	72	2,093	390	380	525
ZZ Auto	36	60	55	65	15
Temporary Plates	293,636	338,861	419,936	318,223	320,889
Metal Plates	1,280,998	1,282,082	1,340,267	1,073,440	1,029,134
Totals	1,574,634	1,620,943	1,760,203	1,391,663	1,350,023

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 2004.

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?

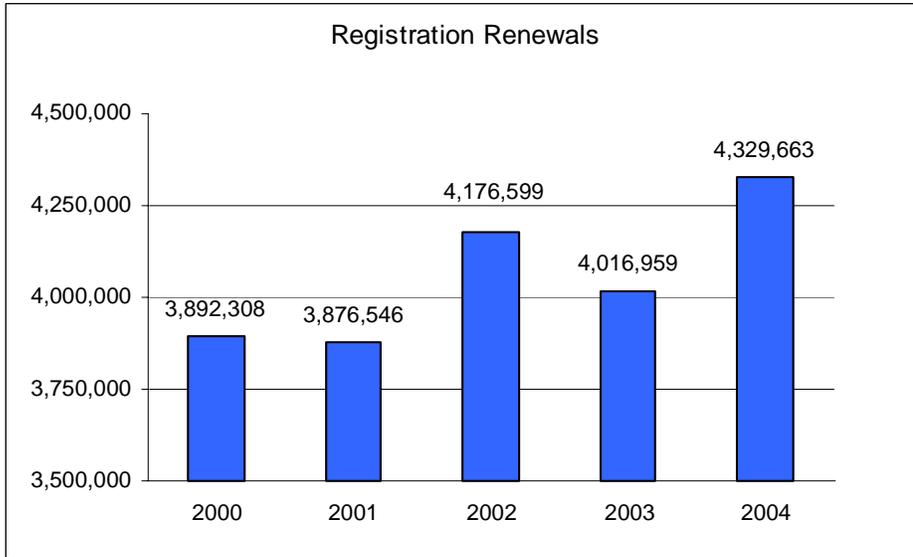
Auto and light truck plates issued from 1987 through June 2000 will be replaced over the seven year period of July 2000 - June, 2007, with oldest plates first. Special plate types may be replaced during this period, but a start date has not yet been set. Plates for motorcycles and heavy vehicles are 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?

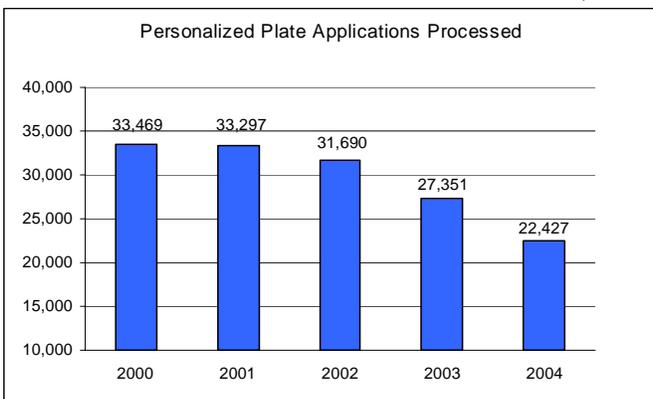
An applicant must complete and return a special application form which includes a section where the personalized message choice(s) is listed.

What is the cost?

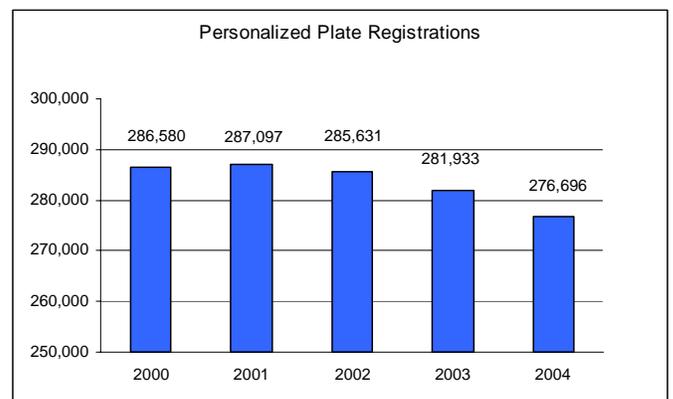
An annual fee of \$15 is required in addition to the regular registration fees.

For more information contact:

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



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?

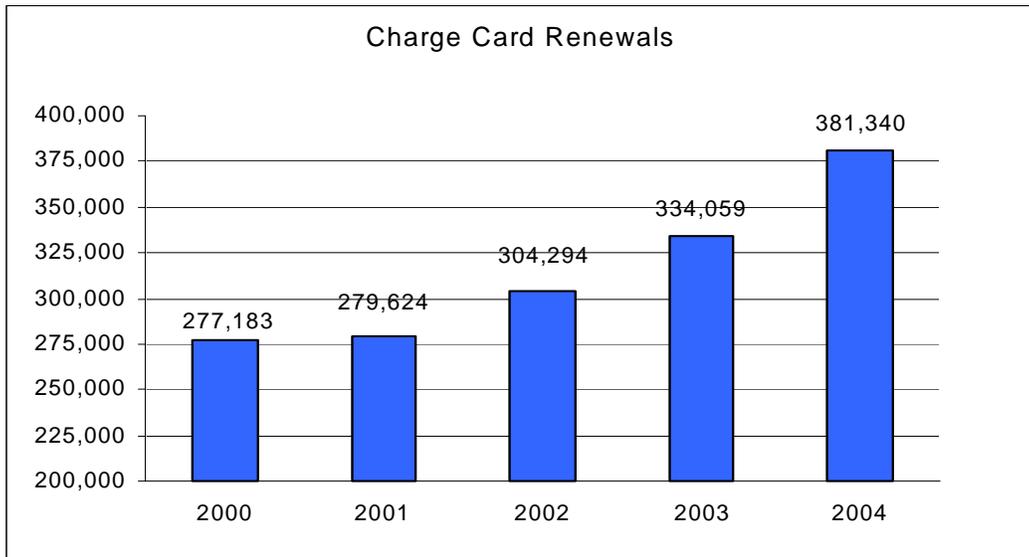
Auto, light truck, higher education group, military special group, civilian group (sesquicentennial, endangered resources, university, firefighter, emergency medical technicians), moped, annual trailer, farm, motorcycle, collector special, Wisconsin National Guard, Ex-Prisoner of War. Also, disabled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

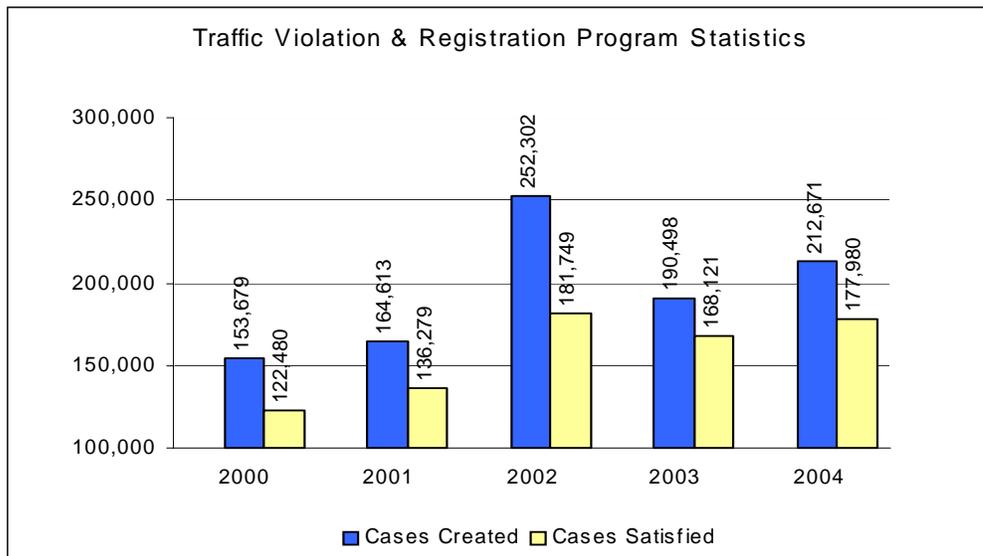
The cost of the program is paid by participating local authorities.

Number of TVRP participants:

In 2004, 385 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



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

properly.

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

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

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

What happens to vehicles which fail?

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

For more information contact:

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

Abbreviations for Vehicle, License Plate and Registration Types

Vehicle Types

Auto

Motorcycle (includes Moped and Special Design Vehicle)

Trailer (includes Camping Trailer, Mobile Homes and Semi-Trailer)

Truck (includes Bus, Motorhome, Road Tractor, SUV, Tractor and Van)

Plate Types

AMA	Amateur Radio	MBH	Mobile Home/Camping Trailer
AMC	Antique Motorcycle	MDC	Medal of Honor Motorcycle
ANT	Antique	MDH	Medal of Honor
APO	Apportioned – Power Unit	MEN	Menominee Tribe
AUT	Automobile	MGP	Multi-Group (Lao Veteran, Freemason)
BUS	Bus	MLG	Military Group
CLS	Collector Special	MNC	Municipal Motorcycle
CMC	Collector Motorcycle	MPD	Moped
COL	Collector Vehicle	MTM	Motor Home
CVG	Civilian Group	MUN	Municipal
CYC	Motorcycle	OFF	Municipal Official
DIS	Disabled Parking	ONI	Oneida Tribe
DMC	Disabled Motorcycle	PAK	Packers
DUK	Ducks Unlimited	SES	Sesquicentennial
DVC	Driver Education Motorcycle	SOV	State Owned Vehicle
END	Endangered Resources	SPX	Special X
FRM	Farm Truck	STL	Semi-Trailer
FTL	Farm Trailer	TMP	Temporary
HEG	Higher Education (UW)	TOR	Tractor
HFM	Farm Truck – Heavy	TPD	Temporary Disabled Motorcycle
HMC	Hobbyist Motorcycle	TRL	Trailer
HOB	Hobbyist	VET	Disabled Veteran Parking
HSV	Human Service Vehicle	VMC	US Veteran Motorcycle
HTK	Heavy Truck	WNG	Wisconsin National Guard
KID	Celebrate Children	WSC	Wisconsin State Patrol Motorcycle
LDF	Lac du Flambeau Tribe	WSP	Wisconsin State Patrol
LTK	Light Truck	XPW	Ex-Prisoner of War
LTL	Light Trailer	72H	72 Hour Bus Permit

Registration Types

ANT	Antique	HTK	Heavy Truck
AUT	Automobile	LTK	Light Truck
BBX	Bus – Mass Transit Vehicle	LTL	Light Trailer
BSB	School Bus	MBH	Mobile Home/Camper
BUS	Motor Bus	MDH	Medal of Honor
CHT	Charter Bus	MDC	Medal of Honor Motorcycle
CYC	Motorcycle	MPD	Moped
DEV	Driver Education	RFP	Raw Forrest Products
DPF	Dual Purpose Farm	RTR	Road Tractor
DPV	Dual Purpose Vehicle	SDV	Special Design Vehicle
DRY	Dairy	SPX	Special X
FRM	Farm	SPZ	Special Mobile Equipment – Z
FTL	Farm Trailer	SUX	Special Mobile Equipment – UX
FTR	Farm Tractor	TMP	Temporary
GOV	Government	TOR	Tractor
HFM	Heavy Farm	TRL	Trailer
HSV	Human Service Vehicle	XTL	Transferable Trailer

County	Auto	Truck	Cycle	Other	Total
Adams	9,215	12,009	1,035	2,783	25,042
Ashland	6,384	8,393	582	1,621	16,980
Barron	19,440	24,229	1,986	5,276	50,931
Bayfield	6,709	9,468	853	1,613	18,643
Brown	100,346	93,109	9,073	18,761	221,289
Buffalo	6,626	8,247	800	1,736	17,409
Burnett	6,862	9,837	752	1,846	19,297
Calumet	18,400	18,186	1,819	3,461	41,866
Chippewa	24,546	29,057	2,621	6,462	62,686
Clark	13,288	17,284	1,403	3,696	35,671
Columbia	24,918	26,715	2,513	5,121	59,267
Crawford	7,081	8,312	651	1,835	17,879
Dane	209,784	161,291	13,971	25,231	410,277
Dodge	38,791	40,158	3,929	7,938	90,816
Door	14,469	17,042	1,826	3,039	36,376
Douglas	19,222	20,334	1,627	4,419	45,602
Dunn	17,040	18,889	1,824	4,062	41,815
Eau Claire	40,031	37,513	3,317	6,414	87,275
Florence	2,159	3,377	257	805	6,598
Fond du Lac	45,107	44,160	4,299	8,681	102,247
Forest	3,531	5,959	457	1,522	11,469
Grant	21,375	23,260	2,178	5,857	52,670
Green	15,644	16,950	1,826	3,252	37,672
Green Lake	8,869	10,461	819	2,366	22,515
Iowa	10,520	12,113	988	2,942	26,563
Iron	2,595	4,461	347	686	8,089
Jackson	8,145	10,476	1,004	4,749	24,374
Jefferson	36,778	36,306	3,614	6,248	82,946
Juneau	11,139	13,730	1,327	2,947	29,143
Kenosha	61,987	54,394	6,971	7,398	130,750
Kewaunee	9,608	10,481	1,168	2,046	23,303
La Crosse	45,666	42,064	3,832	7,227	98,789
Lafayette	7,527	8,662	649	3,289	20,127
Langlade	8,893	11,360	866	2,638	23,757
Lincoln	12,355	15,925	1,377	3,263	32,920
Manitowoc	39,649	35,414	4,780	7,374	87,217
Marathon	56,088	59,677	5,428	13,892	135,085
Marinette	19,436	23,764	2,044	5,897	51,141
Marquette	7,568	9,155	764	1,687	19,174
Menominee	353	389	27	75	844
Milwaukee	362,543	207,922	22,779	53,159	646,403
Monroe	17,295	20,315	2,090	5,014	44,714

County	Auto	Truck	Cycle	Other	Total
Oconto	16,598	20,412	2,228	4,229	43,467
Oneida	15,529	22,715	1,961	3,478	43,683
Outagamie	78,329	73,533	7,247	13,189	172,298
Ozaukee	39,838	30,411	3,724	3,955	77,928
Pepin	3,479	4,139	380	892	8,890
Pierce	16,606	17,934	1,847	3,980	40,367
Polk	19,173	23,323	2,125	4,200	48,821
Portage	28,287	28,928	2,502	5,831	65,548
Price	6,283	9,408	775	2,009	18,475
Racine	79,110	66,708	8,081	9,048	162,947
Richland	7,514	8,950	812	1,989	19,265
Rock	69,200	64,752	6,518	9,983	150,453
RUSK	6,117	8,410	591	1,800	16,918
Saint Croix	33,532	36,313	3,866	7,097	80,808
Sauk	26,350	29,369	2,912	5,655	64,286
Sawyer	6,455	10,448	573	1,675	19,151
Shawano	17,759	20,174	1,600	3,785	43,318
Sheboygan	49,398	42,913	5,317	8,698	106,326
Taylor	7,979	11,175	909	3,690	23,753
Trempealeau	13,064	14,997	1,261	3,588	32,910
Vernon	11,330	14,770	1,137	2,639	29,876
Vilas	9,221	15,470	1,097	2,218	28,006
Walworth	47,980	45,888	4,880	7,511	106,259
Washburn	7,012	10,137	719	1,839	19,707
Washington	53,443	48,819	6,781	9,245	118,288
Waukesha	175,710	146,310	17,838	22,394	362,252
Waupaca	22,833	26,214	2,141	4,971	56,159
Waushara	11,084	14,203	1,052	3,258	29,597
Winnebago	68,619	61,793	5,944	10,808	147,164
Wood	32,871	37,266	3,985	13,239	87,361
Out of State	9,720	6,111	329	9,047	25,207
Unknown	4,692	4,880	377	1,334	11,283
Grand Total	2,393,097	2,217,721	221,982	445,602	5,278,402

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
(608) 266-2235

**Motor Vehicle Registrations In Wisconsin
From 1930**

Year	Total Registrations	Year	Total Registrations
1930	791,492	1988	3,764,880
1935	771,499	1989	3,839,647
1940	921,149	1990	3,907,343
1945	860,031	1991	3,982,901
1950	1,226,683	1992	4,018,786
1955	1,416,425	1993	4,129,519
1960	1,658,520	1994	4,172,462
1965	1,933,266	1995	4,268,619
1970	2,350,154	1996	4,241,260
1975	2,815,109	1997	4,503,904
1980	3,103,784	1998	4,449,217
1981	3,284,746	1999	4,713,643
1982	3,225,611	2000	4,798,056
1983	3,405,671	2001	4,946,305
1984	3,493,737	2002	5,038,541
1985	3,418,789	2003	5,160,673
1986	3,613,124	2004	5,278,402
1987	3,696,348		

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Sources: 1930-1975 State of Wisconsin Blue Books; 1980-2004 BVS statistical files.