Wisconsin
Division of Motor Vehicles

Facts & Figures

A Reference Guide

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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 can obtain any person's driver record information.

Is any information confidential?

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

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

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

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

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

Yes, customers can "opt out" by completing MV3592. If 10 or more records are requested their personal identifiable data will be suppressed. There are currently 44,564 driver records containing the "opt out" notation. Forms can be obtained at all DMV Service Centers.

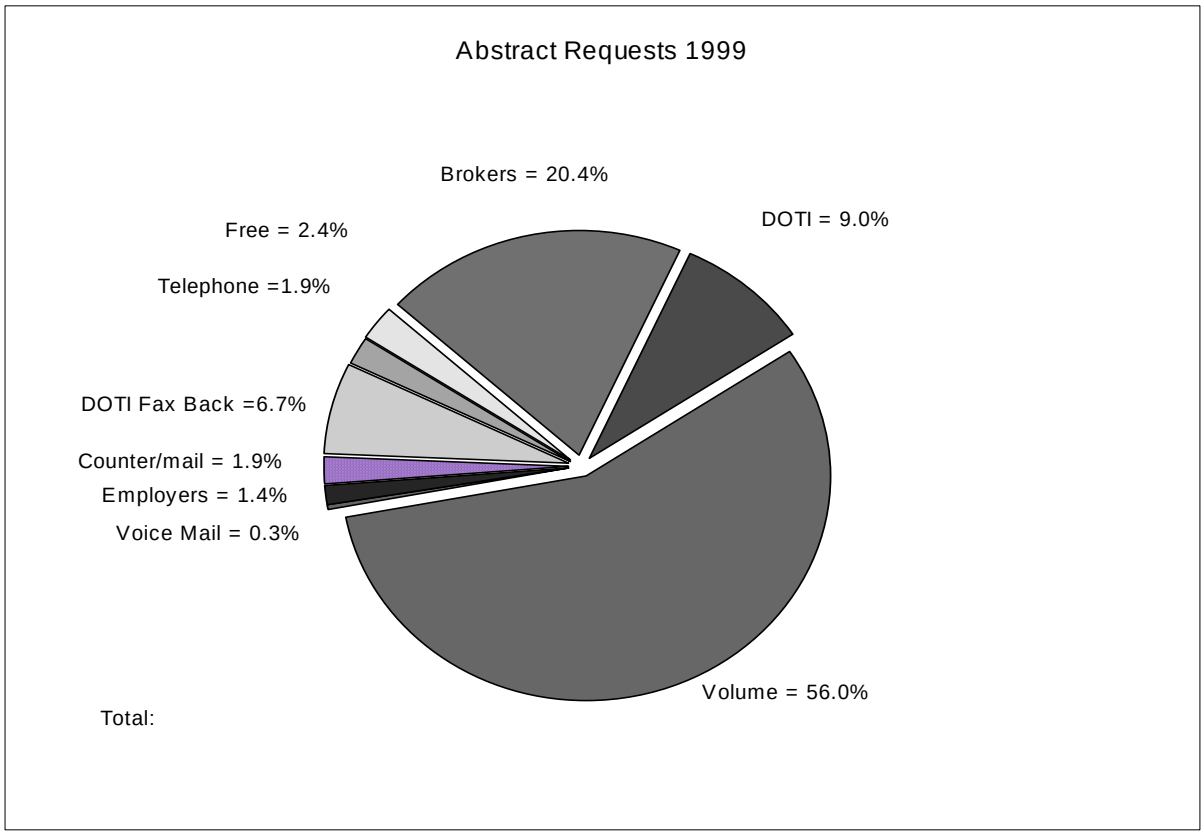
How are requests made?

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

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

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Records and Licensing Information Section
Karen Schwartz
(608) 266-0054
rlis.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



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

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.

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. Although fault is not indicated on the driving record, DMV follows-up on accident reports to ensure at-fault drivers 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.

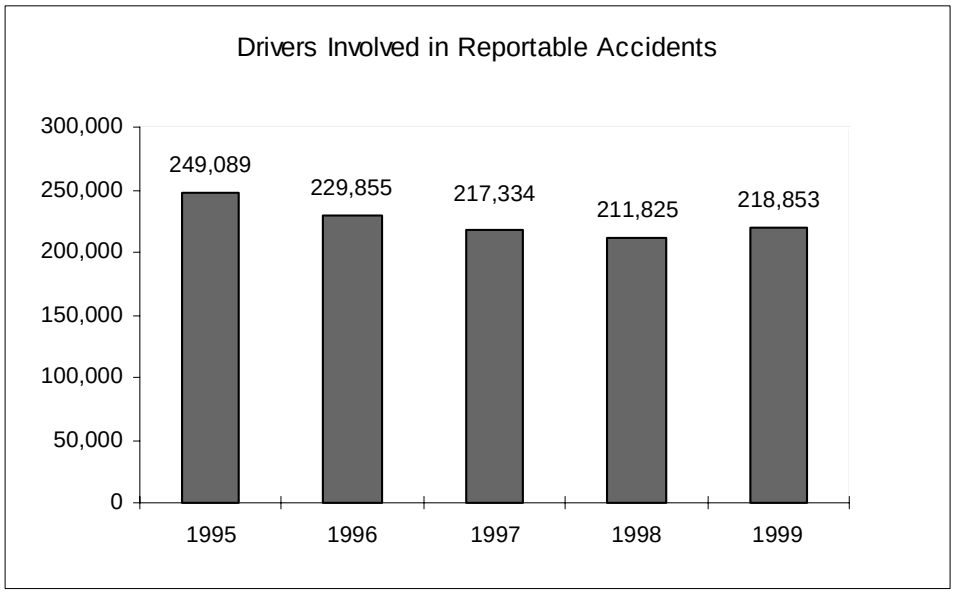
Who uses accident data?

Primary users of accident data are:

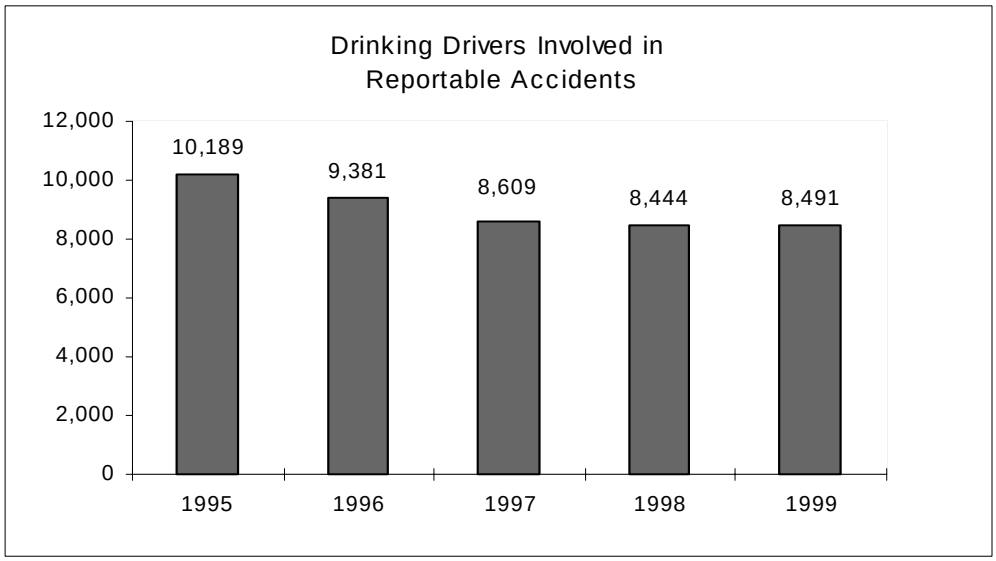
- the Department of Transportation for analysis of highway safety
- the DMV for administration of the Safety Responsibility Law
- law enforcement agencies for selective enforcement
- Traffic Safety Commissions and traffic engineers for safety and elimination of hazards
- driver educators, legislators, 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
Pat McCallum
(608) 266-1077
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
16-Year Summary

Year	Fatal Accidents	Injury Accidents	Property-Damage Accidents	Reportable Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Licensed Drivers	Registered Vehicles
1984	716	40,239	78,881	119,836	834	58,573	3,192,135	3,493,737
1985	672	41,647	87,296	129,615	750	60,363	3,265,322	3,418,789
1986	661	41,547	84,754	126,962	757	60,557	3,288,517	3,613,124
1987	729	42,031	87,834	130,594	817	61,500	3,313,791	3,690,578
1988	710	40,769	92,791	134,270	813	58,925	3,329,557	3,764,880
1989	714	42,673	99,395	142,782	817	62,108	3,357,339	3,839,647
1990	672	42,395	99,889	142,956	763	62,529	3,394,203	3,907,343
1991	675	40,916	97,142	138,733	795	60,055	3,473,236	3,982,901
1992	579	40,792	96,451	137,822	645	60,142	3,481,421	4,018,786
1993	616	41,215	100,453	142,285	703	60,901	3,502,347	4,129,519
1994	616	43,783	103,947	148,346	706	66,417	3,554,003	4,172,462
1995	656	43,846	104,362	148,864	739	66,233	3,601,619	4,268,619
1996	656	43,773	92,269	136,698	759	66,048	3,723,685	4,241,260
1997	631	41,962	87,361	129,954	721	63,166	3,672,469	4,503,904
1998	628	41,594	83,609	125,831	709	62,236	3,709,957	4,449,217
1999	675	41,345	88,930	130,950	745	61,577	3,733,077	4,713,643

Accident Reporting Threshold Changes:

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

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

Trans 134 - New administrative rule governing license plates for authorized special groups. The rule details requirements and procedures for authorizing a special group, applying for special group license plates, issuance and discontinuing issuance of special group plates. Effective 1/1/2000.

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.

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

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

What is the length of a suspension?

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

Who orders the suspension?

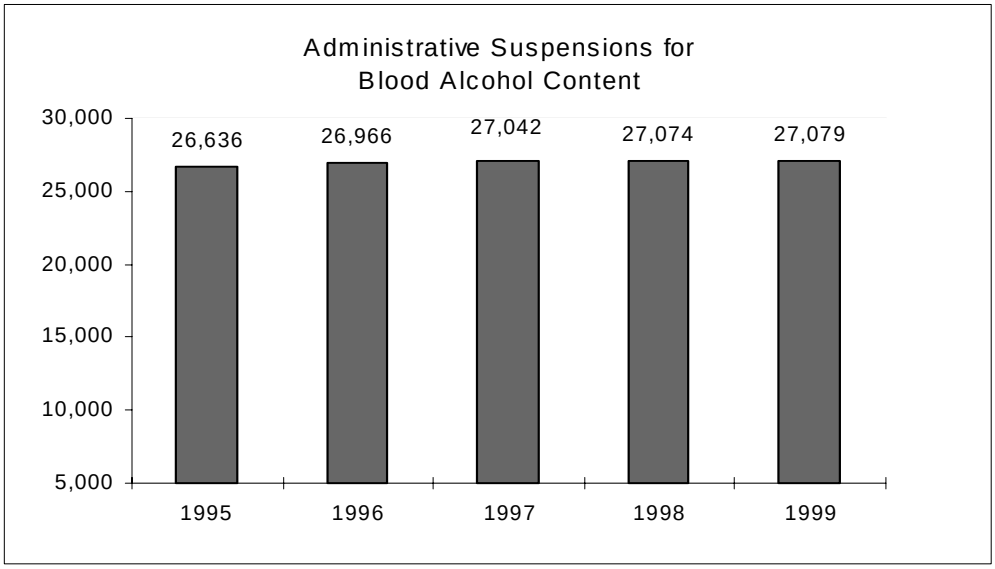
The DMV administratively suspends the person's privilege. The person must still go through the usual court procedures for the OWI arrest, which may result in additional sanctions against the person's operating privilege.

Is an occupational license available?

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

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Revocations and Suspensions Section
Anna Biermeier
(608) 266-9901
cnr.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



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

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 the1950s at the same time that private aircraft were exempted from the local property tax. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) issues Federal registration for aircraft.

Do aircraft actually have license plates?

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

Why is DMV now registering aircraft?

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

How is aircraft registration enforced?

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

What is the annual volume for aircraft registration activities?

Registered aircraft as of December 31, 1999: 10,921
Renewals processed annually: 5,169, based in WI
Unregistered aircraft found through FAA match: 350
Late renewal notices sent: 130

For more information contact:

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

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. 35,143 assessments were completed in 1999.

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 for an assessment within 45 days. Second and subsequent OWI convictions require completion of an assessment before eligibility for an occupational license. An individual may voluntarily obtain an assessment after an arrest.

What are driver safety plans?

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

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

What happens after the driver completes an assessment?

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

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

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

What happens to non-compliant drivers?

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

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

In 1999, Compliance and Restoration processed 22,642 non-compliance cases.

For more information contact:

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

What is a 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:

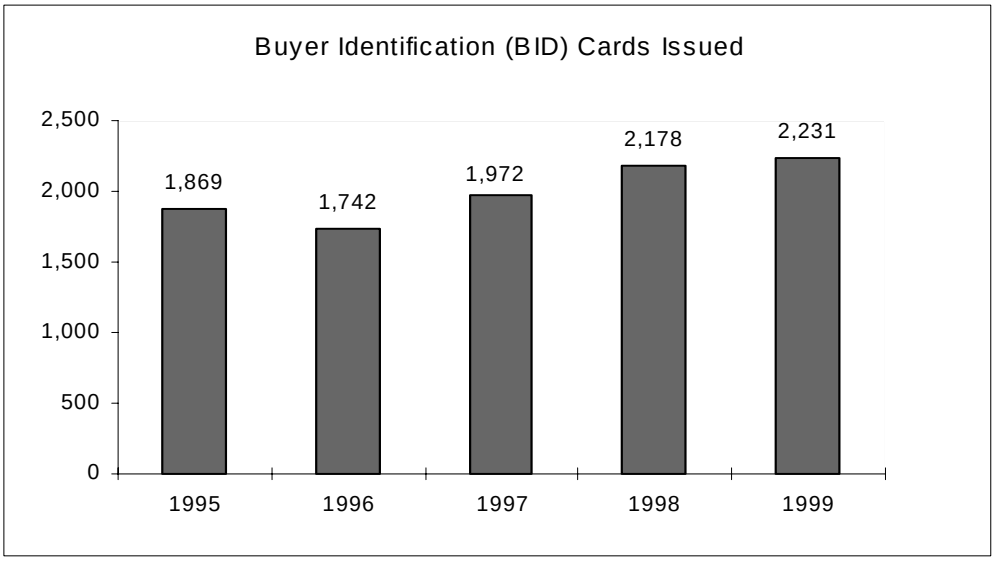
- a motor vehicle dealer, wholesaler, or salvage dealer licensed in Wisconsin or another jurisdiction;
- or an employe of a motor vehicle dealer, wholesaler or salvage dealer
- of good character

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
Vikki VanDeventer
(608) 266-0965
dealers.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



Source: Business Licensing Unit Work Statistics

What is a title?

A Certificate of Title is evidence of vehicle ownership.

When is a title issued?

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

What documents are required?

An application for title requires the following documents:

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

Some transactions require additional documents.

How do I title and register my homemade trailer?

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

What does a title cost?

The fee for filing an application for the first, or *original* title, or a title transfer, is $22.00. State and County sales taxes and a tire fee 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 appear on a title include:

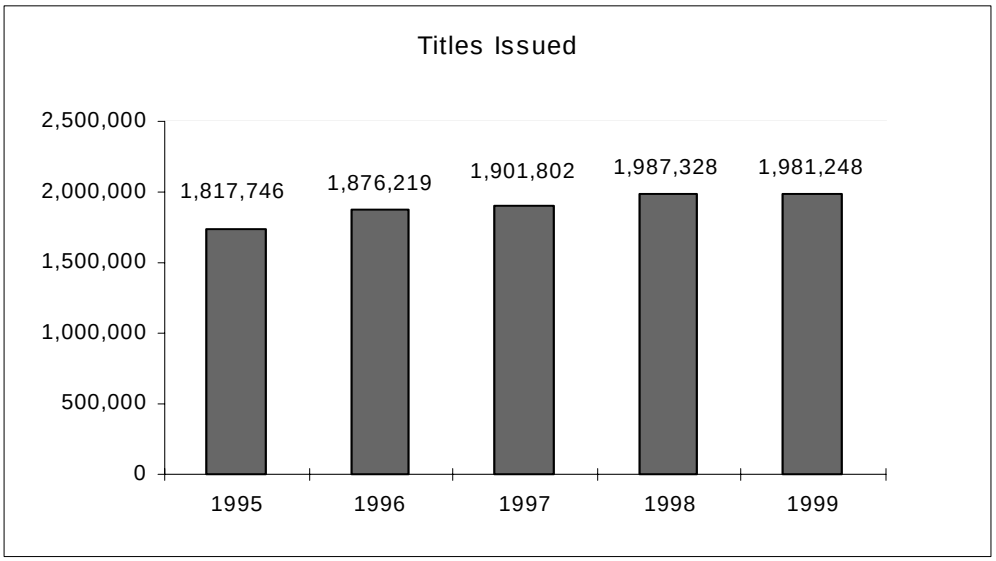
- the name and address of the owner
- a description of the vehicle, including make, identification number and any other information reasonable for the identification of the vehicle
- the name of secured party (lien holder) if applicable
- odometer reading information
- the license plate number assigned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

Where do I apply for a title?

A title application may be mailed to: Wisconsin Division of Motor Vehicles, P.O. Box 7949, Madison, WI 53707-7949 or, for an additional $5 counter service fee, taken to one of the DMV Service Centers around the state which offer registration service.

For more information contact:

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



Source:BVS Title Statistics by Month

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 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 who edit, sort and microfilm the citations before sending them to a vendor for data entry. The vendor creates a computer tape that updates the driver record with the convictions. Some courts transmit citations electronically to DMV.

Why are they recorded on the driver record?

DMV is required to record convictions to establish a person's driving history. The DMV maintains this history of Wisconsin drivers to determine when licensing action is necessary. Some single convictions require that DMV take licensing action. 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 noncompliance 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?

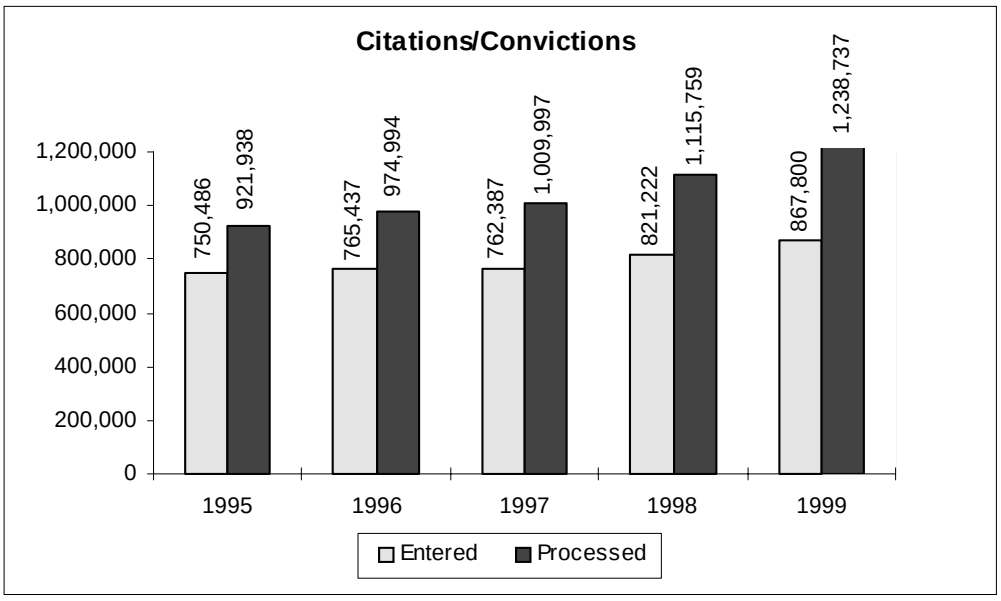
Yes, when Wisconsin drivers are convicted in other states DMV enters the convictions on the Wisconsin driver record but without points being assessed. With a serious offense, such as operating while intoxicated, drivers may lose their Wisconsin license.

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 actions are entered the same as for a Wisconsin driver.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Records and Licensing Information Section
Janet Huggins
(608) 264-7170
rlis.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



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

‘Entered’ means convictions were posted to the Driver Record.

‘Processed’ includes convictions posted to the Driver Record and those that do not post to the Driver Record. For example, tickets that are written to OOS 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 1999

Rank		Charge	Quantity	% of Total
1	SI	Speeding intermediate	175,639	20.24%
2	S	Speeding	90,224	10.40%
3	FFS	Failure to fasten seat belt	74,417	8.58%
4	OWS	Operating while suspended***	53,596	6.18%
5	UV	Unregistered vehicle	47,905	5.52%
6	FOS	Failure to obey traffic sign or signal	44,232	5.10%
7	JA	Juvenile alcohol*	43,786	5.05%
8	OWI	Operating under influence intoxicant/controlled substance	36,269	4.18%
9	OWL	Operating without driver license	34,781	4.01%
10	SE	Speeding excess	31,136	3.59%
11	OAR	Operating after revocation***	25,444	2.93%
12	MSC	Miscellaneous	22,699	2.62%
13	FYR	Failure to yield right of way	18,692	2.15%
14	DS	Defective speedometer	15,405	1.78%
15	IP	Improper plates	14,686	1.69%
16	D	Drug convictions	13,472	1.55%
17	ID	Inattentive driving	10,204	1.18%
18	IL	No or improper lights	9,156	1.06%
19	OT	Obstructing traffic	8,275	0.95%
20	LNP	License not on person	6,996	0.81%
21	IT	Illegal turn	6,477	0.75%
22	FTC	Following too closely	6,450	0.74%
23	IVO	Intoxicant in vehicle-operator	5,841	0.67%
24	IS	Imprudent speed	5,305	0.61%
25	CSR	Child safety restraint	4,594	0.53%
26	DTL	Deviating from lane of traffic	4,181	0.48%
27	PI	Passing illegally	4,084	0.47%
28	TFC	Too fast for conditions	3,992	0.46%
29	IC	Implied consent	3,475	0.40%
30	UN	Unnecessary noise	3,444	0.40%
31	FRA	Failure to report accident	3,436	0.40%
32	RD	Reckless driving	3,000	0.35%
33	DWS	Driving on wrong side of highway	2,356	0.27%
34	IE	Improper equipment	2,172	0.25%
35	IM	Improper muffler	2,044	0.24%
36	VOR	Violation of restriction	1,856	0.21%
37	FVC	Failure to keep vehicle under control	1,807	0.21%
38	BI	Backing illegally	1,798	0.21%
39	IVP	Intoxicant in vehicle-passenger	1,699	0.20%
40	UAO	Underage alcohol operation**	1,644	0.19%
41	FSU	Failure to stop after accident - unattended vehicle	1,598	0.18%
42	PUP	Permitting unauthorized person to operate	1,579	0.18%
43	IIV	Intoxicant in vehicle carrying underage person	1,559	0.18%
44	FSB	Failure to stop for school bus	1,394	0.16%

Traffic Convictions Entered on Driver Record File
January–December 1999

Rank		Charge	Quantity	% of Total
45	DSP	Duty upon striking property	1,293	0.15%
46	CSI	Commercial speeding intermediate (15-19 over)	1,288	0.15%
47	OWD	Operating while disqualified	1,001	0.12%
48	FSA	Failure to stop after accident	920	0.11%
49	VOO	Violation of occupational license	871	0.10%
50	JCS	Juvenile controlled substance	801	0.09%
51	CDL	Careless driving	682	0.07%
52	OV	Obstructed view or control	592	0.07%
53	AEO	Attempt to elude officer	580	0.07%
54	JID	Juvenile ID	520	0.06%
55	OII	Operating while intoxicated causing injury	490	0.06%
56	FGS	Failure to give signal	477	0.05%
57	FDL	Failure to dim lights	453	0.05%
58	IB	Improper brakes	447	0.05%
59	DOW	Driving over walk	406	0.05%
60	FTT	Failure to transfer title	395	0.05%
61	POH	Parking on highway	375	0.04%
62	UAO	Unnecessary acceleration	371	0.04%
63	CFC	Comm. following too closely	324	0.04%
64	CDL	Comm. deviating from lane of traffic	247	0.03%
65	FA	Falsified application	246	0.03%
66	TPV	Transporting person or vehicle illegally	231	0.03%
67	LH	Littering highway	214	0.02%
68	CSE	Comm. speeding excess (20 or more over)	209	0.02%
69	RD	Racing	196	0.02%
70	T	Truancy	156	0.02%
71	VUF	Vehicle used in commission of felony	144	0.02%
72	DAT	Driving against traffic	140	0.02%
73	DTF	Comm. too fast for conditions	108	0.01%
74	OML	Operating with multiple licenses	86	0.01%
75	CPI	Comm. passing illegally	81	0.01%
76	CUL	Comm. unlawful license	78	0.01%
77	UBH	Unnecessary blowing of horn	71	0.01%
78	FAR	Falsified accident report	68	0.01%
79	IUL	Illegal use of operator's license	52	0.01%
80	GBH	Great bodily harm	40	0.00%
81	CFR	Comm. failure to report accident	38	0.00%
82	CDS	Comm. duty upon striking property	34	0.00%
83	IR	Illegal riding (passender-0 points)	32	0.00%
84	CWI	Comm. operating while intoxicated	31	0.00%
85	CIS	Comm. imprudent speed	29	0.00%
86	NHI	Negligent homicide intoxicated	17	0.00%
87	COO	Commercial 0.0 - not a drop	16	0.00%
88	CFH	Crossing fire hose	16	0.00%
89	IDT	Ignition/immobliztion device tampering	12	0.00%

Traffic Convictions Entered on Driver Record File
January–December 1999

Rank		Charge	Quantity	% of Total
90	OCS	Operating while intox.-controlled substance	11	0.00%
91	NH	Negligent homicide	10	0.00%
92	CPB	Comm. possession of intoxicant beverage	9	0.00%
93	FDL	Found delinquent	9	0.00%
94	CCD	Comm. careless driving	8	0.00%
95	CFU	Comm. failure to stop after accident-unattended vehicle	8	0.00%
96	CRD	Comm. reckless driving	7	0.00%
97	CA	Comm. alcohol	7	0.00%
98	HDS	Hazardous comm. duty upon striking property	7	0.00%
99	LOL	Loaning of license	7	0.00%
100	ADL	Altering driver license	4	0.00%
101	AV	Arterial violation	4	0.00%
102	HWI	Haz comm. operating while intoxicated	4	0.00%
103	OWE	Operating w/o cycle endorsement	4	0.00%
104	CFS	Comm. failure to stop after accident-attended vehicle	3	0.00%
105	DPM	Delivery of drug paraphernalia to minor	3	0.00%
106	HFR	Haz comm. failure to report accident	3	0.00%
107	BO	Boulevard ordinance	2	0.00%
108	HCA	Haz comm. alcohol	2	0.00%
109	ICU	Implied consent underage	2	0.00%
110	OWC	Operating w/o chauffeur license	2	0.00%
111	CIC	Comm. implied consent	1	0.00%
112	CII	Comm. OWI causing injury	1	0.00%
113	HHI	Haz comm. negligent homicide	1	0.00%
114	HII	Haz comm. OWI causing injury	1	0.00%
115	MDP	Manufacture/delivery of durg paraphernalia	1	0.00%
116	P	Perjury	1	0.00%
117	SO	Sex offense	1	0.00%
		Total	**867,800**	

* Under the legal drinking age (under 21); violation under Chapters 48 & 125
** Under 21 years of age; not-a-drop, Statute 346.63(2m)
*** Beginning with July 1998 report, OARs and OWSs will be reported as separate totals

Who needs a CDL?

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

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

What does the law require?

1. Creation of a classified licensing system consisting of:

   Class A – Any combination of vehicles with a GVWR, actual weight, or registered weight over 26,000 pounds provided the GVWR, actual weight, or registered weight of the towed vehicle(s) is more than 10,000 pounds.

   Some examples: tractor-trailer combinations with single or double trailers, "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 requiring placarding, or designed to carry 16 or more persons including the driver.

   Some examples: pick-up trucks, mini-buses, and other small vehicles carrying passengers or placarded for hazardous materials.

   Class D – Automobiles and light trucks.

   Class M – Motorcycles.
2. Issuing of only one license to each driver.
3. Testing of commercial drivers. Commercial operators must pass a knowledge exam and a road test in the type of vehicle they drive. School bus drivers are required to pass a knowledge test and abbreviated driving test upon renewal. Commercial drivers with an H endorsement are required to pass a knowledge test upon renewal.

4. Enforcement of the law through the Commercial Driver License Information System (CDLIS), a computer network of all states. Wisconsin has 253,016 commercial drivers entered on CDLIS as of December 31, 1999. This includes instruction permits and licenses.

5. Enforcement of CDL disqualifications for alcohol and serious traffic violations such as .04 in a commercial motor vehicle and speeding in excess in a commercial motor vehicle (15 mph or more).

All commercial drivers were required to be licensed under this law by April 1, 1992.

What is an endorsement?

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

T – Double/Triple Trailers

N – Tank Vehicles

H – Hazardous Materials

S – School Bus

P – Passenger

F – Farm Service (Restricted)

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Records and Licensing Information Section
Karen Schwartz
(608) 266-0054
rlis.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	SCHOOL BUS ONLY MALE	SCHOOL BUS ONLY FEMALE	PASSENGER ONLY MALE	PASSENGER ONLY FEMALE	COMBINED S & P ENDORSEMENTS MALE	COMBINED S & P ENDORSEMENTS FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
1907	91			1		1		2	0.00%
1908	90							0	0.00%
1909	89							0	0.00%
1910	88							0	0.00%
1911	87							0	0.00%
1912	86			1		3		4	0.01%
1913	85			3		2	1	6	0.01%
1914	84			3		5		8	0.02%
1915	83			5		6		11	0.03%
1916	82			3		11		14	0.03%
1917	81			4	1	22	1	28	0.06%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**0**	**0**	**20**	**1**	**50**	**2**	**73**	**0.17%**
1918	80			8		26		34	0.08%
1919	79	1		9		33	2	45	0.10%
1920	78			16	1	62	6	85	0.20%
1921	77			16		81	5	102	0.24%
1922	76			17	2	85	9	113	0.26%
1923	75			18	2	100	17	137	0.32%
1924	74			27	1	136	14	178	0.41%
1925	73			40		167	22	229	0.53%
1926	72			57	3	176	32	268	0.62%
1927	71			53	2	190	28	273	0.63%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**1**	**0**	**261**	**11**	**1,056**	**135**	**1,464**	**3.39%**
1928	70			80	2	255	28	365	0.84%
1929	69		1	65	2	267	42	377	0.87%
1930	68			87	5	311	51	454	1.05%
1931	67			102	10	281	44	457	1.01%
1932	66			112	7	288	49	456	1.06%
1933	65			130	12	298	71	511	1.18%
1934	64			132	13	329	79	553	1.28%
1935	63			152	14	341	70	577	1.34%
1936	62			163	19	313	98	593	1.37%
1937	61		1	213	20	321	127	682	1.58%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**0**	**2**	**1,236**	**104**	**3,004**	**659**	**5,005**	**11.58%**
1938	60			180	17	329	113	639	1.48%
1939	59		1	211	35	287	119	653	1.51%
1940	58		1	199	27	353	136	716	1.66%
1941	57			228	29	320	163	740	1.71%
1942	56		1	231	45	341	148	766	1.77%
1943	55			242	33	299	155	729	1.69%
1944	54			239	43	305	157	744	1.72%
1945	53			2368	39	372	197	876	2.03%
1946	52	2		315	48	383	208	956	2.21%
1947	51			317	53	429	202	1,001	2.32%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**2**	**3**	**2,430**	**369**	**3,418**	**1,598**	**7,820**	**18.10%**

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	SCHOOL BUS ONLY MALE	SCHOOL BUS ONLY FEMALE	PASSENGER ONLY MALE	PASSENGER ONLY FEMALE	COMBINED S & P ENDORSEMENTS MALE	COMBINED S & P ENDORSEMENTS FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
1948	50			341	42	386	243	1,012	2.34%
1949	49			333	56	401	244	1,034	2.39%
1950	48			391	63	431	222	1,107	2.56%
1951	47	1		371	64	448	276	1,160	2.68%
1952	46			354	64	452	287	1,157	2.68%
1953	45			348	60	502	319	1,229	2.84%
1954	44	1	1	348	55	466	327	1,198	2.77%
1955	43			366	68	479	340	1,253	2.90%
1956	42		1	325	76	476	396	1,274	2.95%
1957	41			316	64	470	397	1,247	2.89%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**2**	**2**	**3,493**	**612**	**4,511**	**3,051**	**11,671**	**27.01%**
1958	40			307	69	459	365	1,200	2.78%
1959	39			285	89	478	418	1,270	2.94%
1960	38	1		256	78	484	422	1,241	2.87%
1961	37			258	66	440	419	1,183	2.74%
1962	36			246	70	431	389	1,136	2.63%
1963	35			268	54	378	343	1,043	2.41%
1964	34			217	51	385	330	983	2.27%
1965	33	1		187	51	374	343	956	2.21%
1966	32			174	47	403	342	966	2.24%
1967	31			138	54	368	301	861	1.99%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**2**	**0**	**2,336**	**629**	**4,200**	**3,672**	**10,839**	**25.09%**
1968	30			156	54	387	268	865	2.00%
1969	29			148	40	431	312	931	2.15%
1970	28			137	40	430	311	918	2.12%
1971	27			107	35	322	302	766	1.77%
1972	26			115	28	283	240	666	1.54%
1973	25			69	25	254	175	523	1.21%
1974	24			68	17	180	164	429	0.99%
1975	23			43	15	165	148	371	0.86%
1976	22			33	14	150	125	322	0.75%
1977	21			26	9	95	81	211	0.49%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**0**	**0**	**902**	**277**	**2,697**	**2,126**	**6,002**	**13.89%**
1978	20			20	4	89	71	184	0.43%
1979	19			17	3	556	36	112	0.26%
1980	18			8	2	16	13	39	0.09%
THREE YEAR TOTAL		**0**	**0**	**45**	**9**	**161**	**120**	**335**	**0.78%**
GRAND TOTALS		**7**	**7**	**10,723**	**2,012**	**19,097**	**11,363**	**43,209**	**100.00%**

Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Report # YRABS2

As of 12/31/99

YEAR OF		DBL/TR TRLR (T)		HAZMAT (H)		TANK VEHICLES (N)			% OF
BIRTH	AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	TOTAL
1905	93					1		1	00.00%
1906	92								
1908	91							0	0.00%
THREE YEAR TOTAL		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0.00%**
1909	90					1		1	0.00%
1910	89					1		1	0.00%
1911	88							0	0.00%
1912	87			1				0	0.00%
1913	86			2				1	0.00%
1914	85					2		4	0.00%
1915	84					1		1	0.00%
1916	83			1		2		3	0.00%
1917	82			1		7		8	0.01%
1918	81	1				3		4	0.00%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**1**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**23**	**0.02%**
1919	80			9		8		17	0.02%
1920	79	2		8		22		32	0.03%
1921	78			8		38		46	0.04%
1922	77			8		42		50	0.05%
1923	76	1		17		52		70	0.06%
1924	75			20	2	58		80	0.07%
1925	74	4		26		94	1	125	0.12%
1926	73	4		24	2	137		167	0.15%
1927	72	7		43		169	1	220	0.20%
1928	71	7		59	2	230	1	299	0.28%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**25**	**0**	**222**	**6**	**850**	**3**	**1,106**	**1.02%**
1929	70	8		68	1	269		346	0.32%
1930	69	11		108		337	1	457	0.42%
1931	68	7		120	3	403	1	534	0.49%
1932	67	15		145		532	4	696	0.64%
1933	66	13		153	4	607	2	779	0.72%
1934	65	22		193	6	679	6	906	0.83%
1935	64	19		203	3	781	3	1,009	0.93%
1936	63	20		214	4	832	5	1,075	0.99%
1937	62	24		214	15	952	16	1,221	1.12%
1938	61	38		259	14	1,049	20	1,380	1.27%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**177**	**0**	**1,677**	**50**	**6,441**	**58**	**8,403**	**7.74%**
1939	60	31	1	279	15	1,150	22	1,498	1.38%
1940	59	45		280	11	1,168	16	1,520	1.40%
1941	58	41	1	330	19	1,304	29	1,724	1.59%
1942	57	48	1	357	25	1,459	24	1,914	1.76%
1943	56	44	1	340	31	1,501	38	1,955	1.80%
1944	55	39	1	379	20	1,464	39	1,942	1.79%
1945	54	45		332	22	1,512	29	1,940	1.79%
1946	53	48	2	412	36	1,800	47	2,345	2.16%
1947	52	42	1	468	40	1,947	54	2,552	2.35%
1948	51	42	1	480	34	2,004	51	2,612	2.41%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**425**	**9**	**3,657**	**253**	**15,309**	**349**	**20,002**	**18.42%**

YEAR OF		DBL/TR TRLR (T)		HAZMAT (H)		TANK VEHICLES (N)			% OF
BIRTH	AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	TOTAL
1949	50	41	1	470	39	1,971	54	2,576	2.37%
1950	49	44	1	501	41	2,043	35	2,665	2.45%
1951	48	48	3	500	48	2,121	72	2,792	2.57%
1952	47	54	1	607	45	2,435	59	3,201	2.95%
1953	46	54	2	625	45	2,598	53	3,377	3.11%
1954	45	55		673	58	2,491	80	3,357	3.09%
1955	44	51	2	654	65	2,560	70	3,402	3.13%
1956	43	85	2	734	60	2,717	74	3,672	3.38%
1957	42	66	4	738	74	2,697	86	3,665	3.37%
1958	41	67	3	769	65	2,682	79	3,665	3.37%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**565**	**19**	**6,271**	**540**	**24,315**	**662**	**32,372**	**29.81%**
1959	40	88	3	794	59	2,828	82	3,854	3.55%
1960	39	74		776	73	2,838	76	3,837	3.53%
1961	38	71	1	855	66	2,701	79	3,773	3.47%
1962	37	72	6	816	57	2,696	72	3,719	3.42%
1963	36	64	2	790	78	2,499	70	3,503	3.23%
1964	35	69	1	794	76	2,299	69	3,308	3.05%
1965	34	70		716	59	2,123	53	3,021	2.78%
1966	33	51	1	689	50	2,067	62	2,920	2.69%
1967	32	52	1	603	38	1,824	55	2,573	2.37%
1968	31	46	1	588	48	1,697	51	2,431	2.24%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**657**	**16**	**7,421**	**604**	**23,572**	**669**	**32,939**	**30.33%**
1969	30	41		571	34	1,625	52	2,323	2.14%
1970	29	43	2	596	37	1,523	59	2,260	2.08%
1971	28	40	1	494	32	1,354	30	1,951	1.80%
1972	27	35	2	404	29	1,114	32	1,616	1.49%
1973	26	22		352	25	908	22	1,329	1.22%
1974	25	27		315	15	852	22	1,231	1.13%
1975	24	23		220	13	646	17	919	0.85%
1976	23	21	1	144	9	559	13	747	0.69%
1977	22	15	1	93	5	457	13	584	0.54%
1978	21	13		47	6	321	8	395	0.36%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**280**	**7**	**3,236**	**205**	**9,359**	**268**	**13,355**	**12.30%**
1979	20	1		14		231	5	251	0.23%
1980	19	2		4		107	3	116	0.11%
1981	18	1		2		31		34	0.03%
THREE YEAR TOTAL		**4**	**0**	**20**	**0**	**369**	**8**	**401**	**0.37%**
GRAND TOTALS		**2,134**	**51**	**22,509**	**1,658**	**80,233**	**2,017**	**108,602**	**100.00%**

Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Report #YRNDORS

As of 12/31/99

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 86 licensed driving schools employing 364 instructors.

Are there special requirements for driving school instructors?

Commercial driving school instructors must:

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

What does the license cost?

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

Can all commercial schools teach persons under age 18?

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

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

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

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

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

What does it cost to attend?

Commercial driving schools determine their own fees.

For more information contact:

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

What complaints are investigated?

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

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

How are complaints filed?

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

Is there a fee for filing?

There is no fee for DMV complaint mediation activities.

How are complaints handled?

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

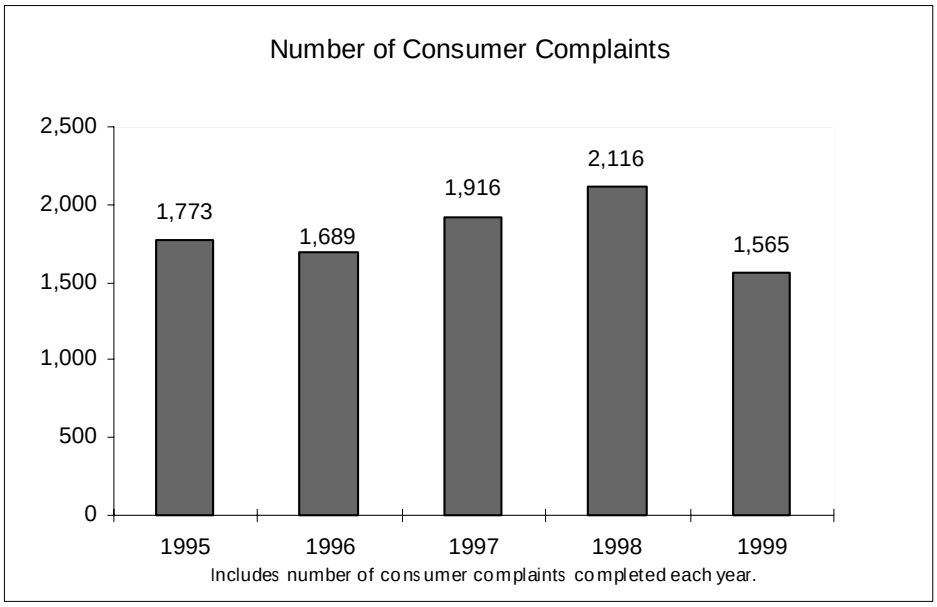
What are the results of investigations?

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

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

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Customer Service Unit
Vikki VanDeventer
(608) 266-0965
dealers.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



Source: Consumer Assistance Unit work Statistics

Why are dealers inspected?

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

What does the inspection consist of?

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

How often are dealers inspected?

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

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

What do inspections accomplish?

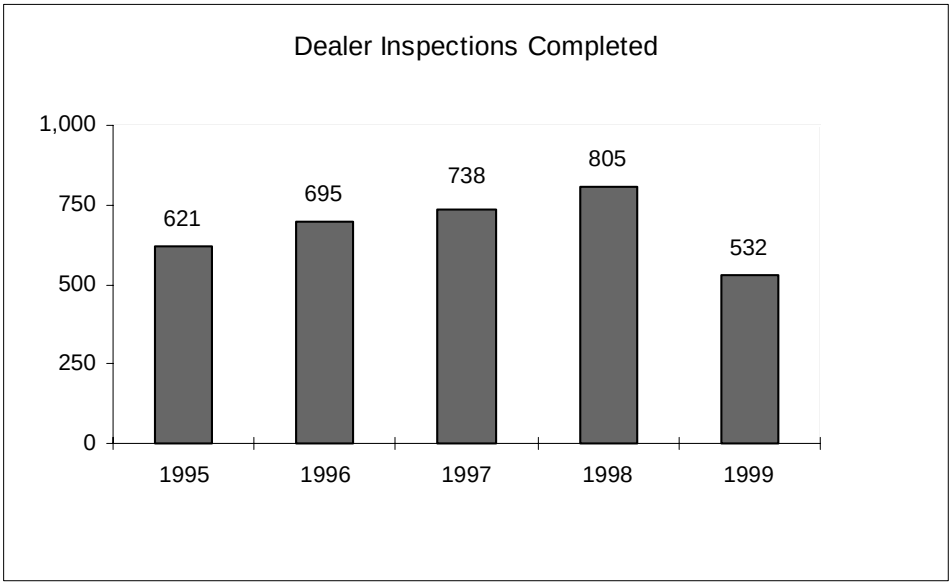
Licenses are granted, granted conditionally, or denied, based on inspection findings. Periodic inspections result in an "all OK" rating or required corrective action by the dealer within 15 days.

How much do they cost?

There is no fee for inspection.

For more information contact:

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



Source: Field Investigations Unit Work Statistics

Who needs a dealer license?

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

Why are dealers licensed?

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

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

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

What are the requirements and qualifications?

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

What is the cost of a license?

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

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

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

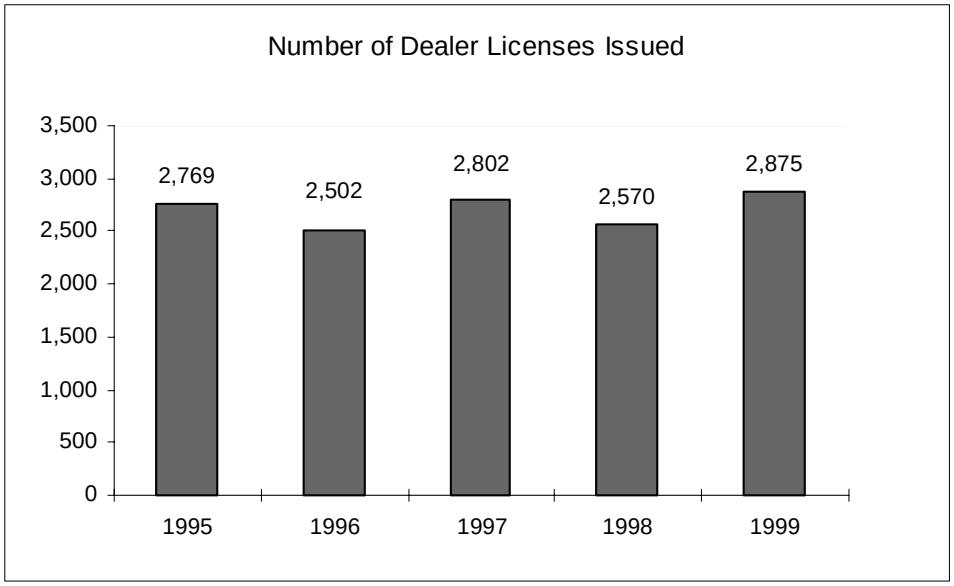
Wholesaler Auction Dealer	$100	(plates not issued)
Salvage Dealer	$150	(plates not issued)

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

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Customer Service Unit
Vikki VanDeventer

(608) 266-0965
dealers.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



Source: Business Licensing Unit Work Statistics

What is the purpose of the Disabled Parking Identification Card?

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

A person displaying a DISID card on their vehicle:

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

Who may obtain a card?

A card may be obtained by:

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

What is required?

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

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

What types of cards are available?

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

What do they cost?

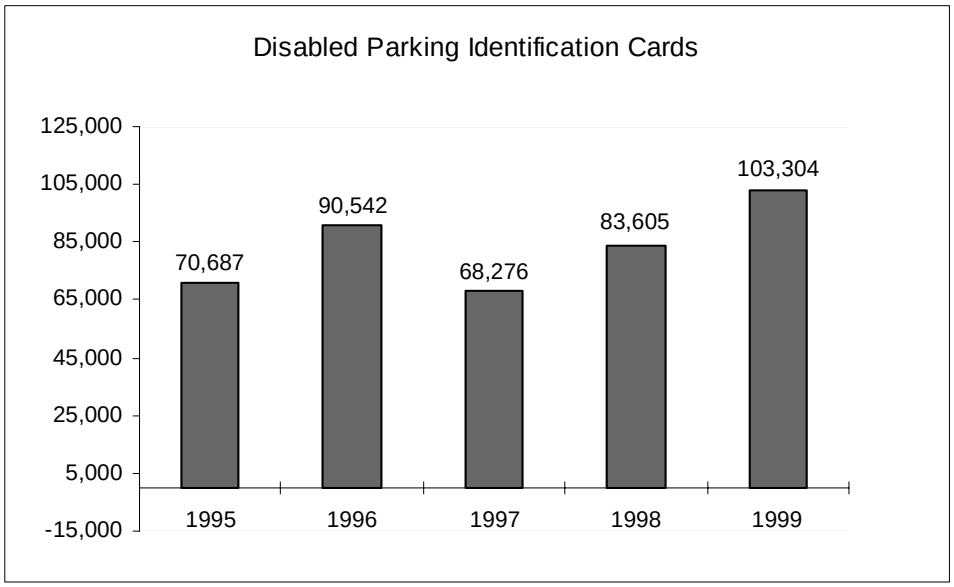
The fee for a disability card (permanent or temporary) is $6. Applications made at DMV Service Centers are subject to an additional $3 per application counter service fee.

For more information contact:

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

or
Philip Thomas
(608)267-1857
philip.thomas@dot.state.wi.us

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



Source: Program Logs - Includes Permanent, Temporary, Organization & Renewals

What is a disqualification?

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

What is the length of a disqualification?

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

Who orders a disqualification?

The law provides that a person is disqualified upon receiving certain types of convictions. There is no specific language providing for either a court or the department to order disqualifications.

How is a person notified of a disqualification?

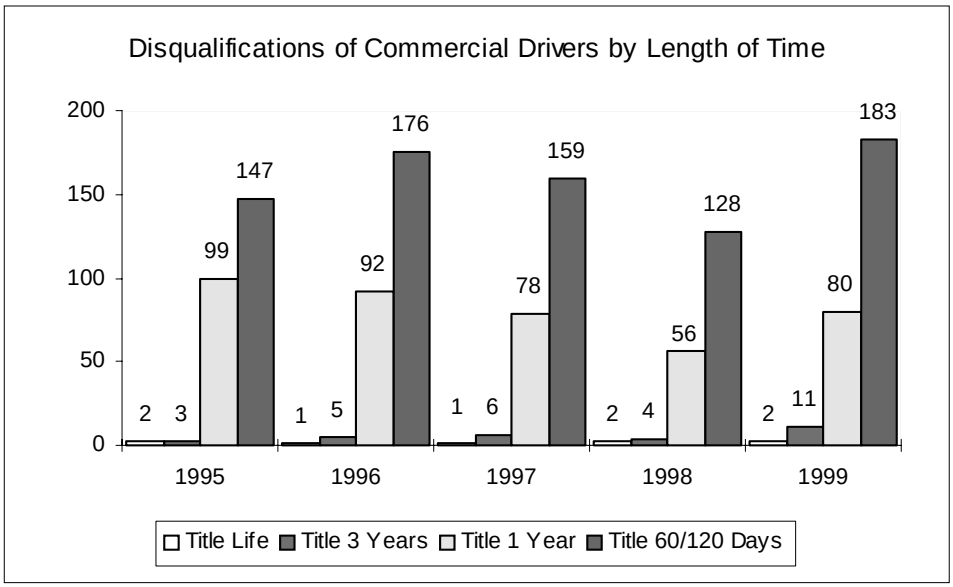
The Division of Motor Vehicles issues an order of disqualification and mails it by first class mail to a person's last known resident address.

Is an occupational license available?

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

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Revocations & Suspensions Section
Anna Biermeier
(608) 266-9901



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Revocation & Suspensions Section

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 2 extra points if they have a probationary license.

What is a regular driver license?

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

What are the requirements for a driver license?

Drivers must be 18 years old or 16 years old and have completed an approved driver education course. Persons 15 years and 6 months old, enrolled in a driver education course, may apply for an instruction permit. Drivers must pass written, sign, vision, and road tests. New drivers must have an instruction permit for at least 10 days before taking the road test.

Who does not need a Wisconsin driver license?

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

What documentation must be provided?

An applicant must provide:

- proof of name and date of birth (e.g., a certified birth certificate or passport)
- one form of personal identification with signature or photo (if moving to Wisconsin from another state, the license or ID card from that state must be surrendered)
- Social Security number
- proof of completion of an approved driver education course if under age 18
- the signature of an approved adult sponsor (e.g., parent/legal guardian) evidencing sponsorship or acceptance of financial responsibility for the minor as an operator, if applicant is under 18

What does a license cost?

License fees are:

Non-Commercial Driver License	
Instruction permit	$20
Motorcycle instruction permit	$22
Driving skills exam	
Auto (Class D)	$15
Motorcycle (Class M)	$15
Original Probationary or Regular License	
Auto (Class D)	$18
Motorcycle (Class M)	$12
Renewal License – 8 year	
Auto (Class D)	$24
Motorcycle (Class M)	$8
4-year extension (Class D)	$12
(Class D/M)	$16
Commercial Driver License	
Instruction permit	$20
Driving skills exam (except school bus) (Class A, B, C)	$20
School bus skills exam (Class B, C, D)	$10
Original or Renewal License (Classes A, B and/or C with or without endorsements	$64
Add Class(es) to existing license	$5
Add Endorsements (each) to existing license	$5
Lift "K" restriction (No operation in interstate commerce)	$4
Lift "L" restriction (Vehicles without air brakes)	$5

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Records and Licensing Information Section
Karen Schwartz
(608) 266-0054
rlis.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

Driver License/ID Cards Issued 39

TYPE	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	TOTAL
Photo Identification Card													
Original	5,643	4,767	4,413	4,476	4,285	4,593	4,129	4,871	6,264	6,100	5,277	7,356	**62,174**
Renewal	2,612	2,416	2,545	2,642	2,352	2,457	2,640	2,969	3,347	3,183	2,546	2,829	**32,538**
Duplicate	2,643	2,591	2,668	2,745	2,565	2,442	2,153	2,622	2,799	2,713	2,323	2,603	**30,867**
Regular Instruction Permit (Class D)													
Original	7,181	4,635	7,951	7,555	6,013	4,721	4,304	8,802	9,091	8,177	6,946	11,861	**87,237**
Renewal	2,333	2,255	2,224	2,305	1,931	2,141	1,892	2,254	3,012	3,216	2,552	2,672	**28,787**
Duplicate	544	424	342	385	346	283	227	218	325	347	409	489	**4,339**
Reinstatement from cancel/revoke	19	28	23	21	13	17	25	31	7	40	25	27	**276**
Motorcycle Instruction Permit (Class M)													
Original	2,206	1,326	880	350	86	69	39	253	1,391	2,363	2,424	2,481	**13,796**
Renewal	677	366	225	92	41	60	66	217	1,078	1,643	1,234	930	**6,629**
Duplicate	21	20	9	5	2	1	0	0	3	10	18	15	**104**
Reinstatement from cancel/revoke	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	**6**
Commercial Instruction Permit (Class ABC)													
Original	1,092	1,377	1,160	990	832	771	781	978	1,492	1,431	1,057	968	**12,929**
Renewal	413	454	470	444	316	308	364	469	612	588	404	363	**5,205**
Duplicate	40	53	42	36	25	22	21	30	52	53	33	28	**435**
Change of Authority	71	82	71	77	64	49	48	60	98	77	97	78	**872**
Reinstatement from cancel/revoke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Probationary (Class DM)													
Original	8,391	8,942	7,069	7,141	6,448	6,016	6,741	6,321	7,716	7,645	8,336	9,508	**90,274**
Duplicate	2,517	2,433	1,888	1,991	1,846	1,902	1,665	1,682	2,162	2,026	1,739	2,472	**24,323**
Change of Authority	231	193	96	56	14	6	7	3	18	61	107	203	**995**
Reinstatement from cancel/revoke	555	591	595	634	549	543	517	666	823	727	633	626	**7,459**
Regular (Class ABCDM)													
Original	11,579	13,067	10,091	10,098	9,235	9,422	9,913	7,645	10,927	9,504	9,953	11,496	**122,924**
Renewal	38,340	35,255	36,013	34,504	29,120	29,965	29,701	27,283	32,831	31,587	28,902	32,231	**385,732**
4-Year Extensin Renewal	19,387	25,435	39,804	27,603	56,407	35,412	42,104	21,090	33,040	29,599	31,261	29,598	**390,804**
Duplicate	17,131	16,198	15,726	16,085	14,521	13,188	11,677	11,411	14,093	13,857	13,282	16,039	**173,208**
Change of Authority	2,547	2,635	2,236	1,974	1,120	1,043	878	1,011	1,481	2,102	2,305	2,553	**21,885**
Reinstatement from cancel/revoke	1,203	1,297	1,359	1,422	1,271	1,217	1,232	1,433	1,744	1,599	1,354	1,351	**16,482**

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

As of 6/31/99

What is the purpose of the knowledge exam?

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

How is the exam given?

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

Who is required to take the exam?

The exams are required for applicants for:

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

Where are exams given?

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

What does it cost?

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.

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?

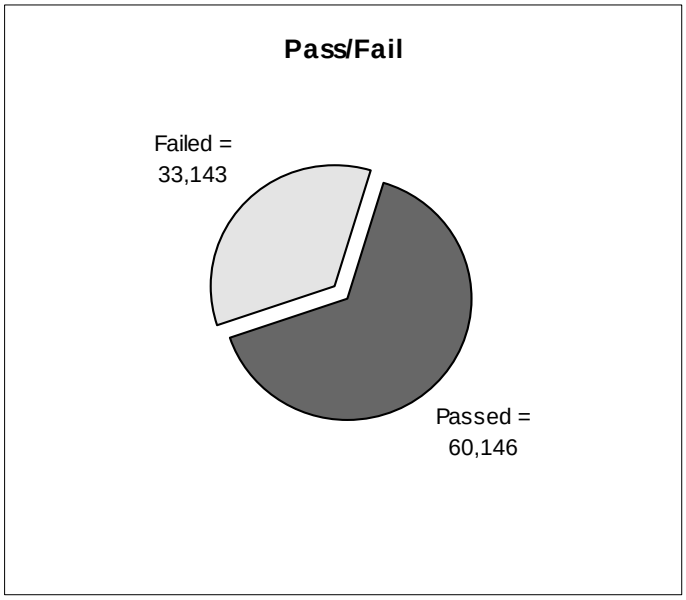
Over 317,678 knowledge exams were conducted in 1999.

For more information contact:

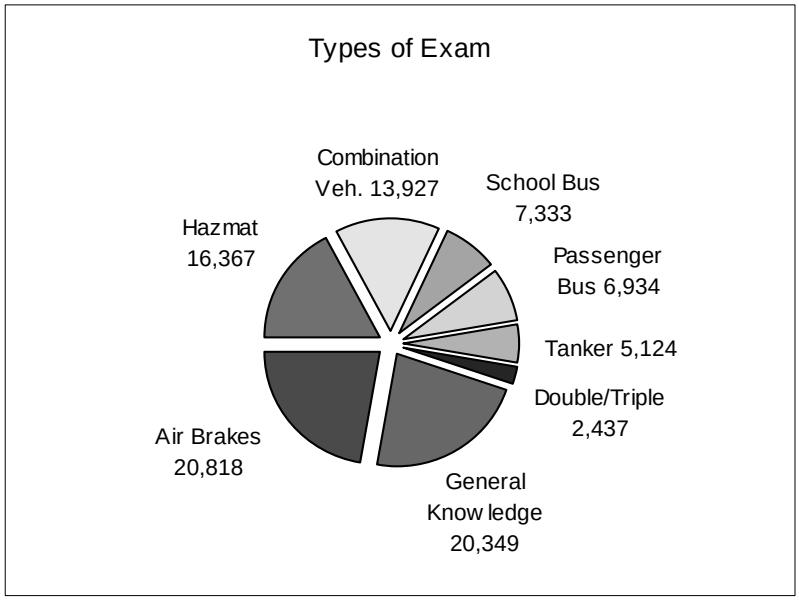
Bureau of Field Services
Technical & Training Services Section
Bonnie Phaneuf
(608) 266-9547

or any local DMV Service Center

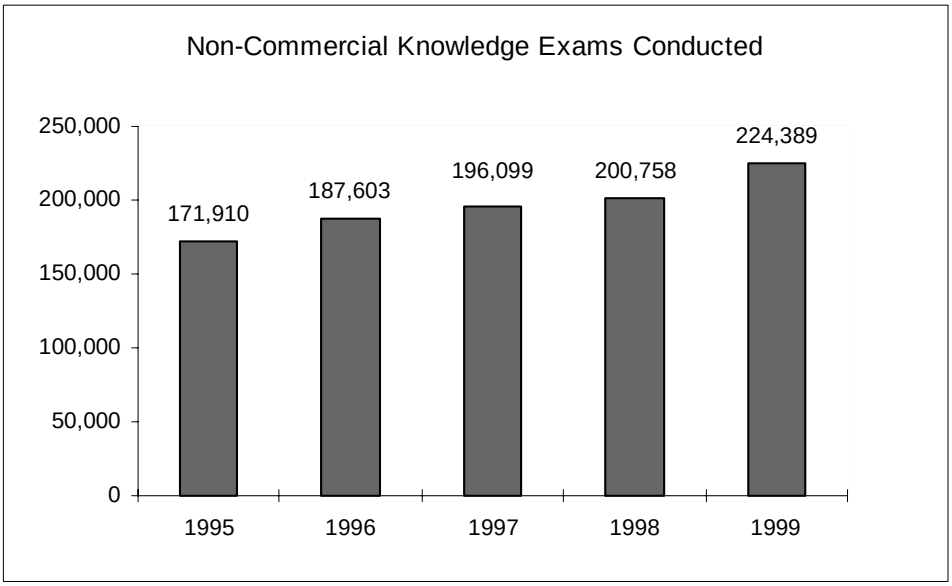
1999 CDL Knowledge Exams



Source: Bureau of Field Services 3089 Annual Report



Source: Bureau of Field Services 3089 Annual Report



Source: Bureau of Field Services 3089 Annual Report

County	Total	County	Total	County	Total
Adams	13,779	Iowa	16,392	Polk	31,163
Ashland	12,074	Iron	5,175	Portage	45,738
Barron	33,243	Jackson	12,964	Price	12,188
Bayfield	11,374	Jefferson	53,796	Racine	128,721
Brown	155,906	Juneau	17,923	Richland	12,200
Buffalo	10,838	Kenosha	101,079	Rock	108,463
Burnett	12,261	Kewaunee	14,996	Rusk	11,401
Calumet	28,459	La Crosse	73,225	Sauk	40,849
Chippewa	39,865	Lafayette	11,901	Sawyer	12,177
Clark	22,611	Langlade	15,434	Shawano	28,342
Columbia	38,599	Lincoln	21,959	Sheboygan	79,696
Crawford	12,130	Manitowoc	60,460	St. Croix	47,818
Dane	301,946	Marathon	90,410	Taylor	14,319
Dodge	59,392	Marinette	32,838	Trempealeau	19,702
Door	22,271	Marquette	11,254	Unknown	1
Douglas	31,774	Menominee	2,246	Vernon	19,034
Dunn	26,534	Milwaukee	553,588	Vilas	17,704
Eau Claire	63,663	Monroe	27,429	Walworth	65,306
Florence	3,871	Oconto	26,280	Washburn	12,418
Fond du Lac	69,424	Oneida	28,950	Washington	86,329
Forest	6,817	Outagamie	116,456	Waukesha	271,484
Grant	34,883	Ozaukee	62,229	Waupaca	36,780
Green	24,842	Pepin	5,382	Waushara	16,348
Green Lake	14,499	Pierce	26,086	Winnebago	107,761
				Wood	56,698

Source: Bureau of Driver Services-Report #YRCNTY

As of 12/31/99

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% MALE	% OF TOTAL
1910	89	1	0	1	100.00%	0.00%
1911	88	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
1912	87	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
1913	86	0	1	1	0.00%	0.00%
1914	85	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
1915	84	2	0	2	100.00%	0.00%
1916	83	4	0	4	100.00%	0.00%
SEVEN YEAR TOTAL		**7**	**1**	**8**	**87.50%**	**0.00%**
1917	82	2	1	3	66.67%	0.00%
1918	81	0	2	2	0.00%	0.00%
1919	80	4	2	6	66.67%	0.00%
1920	79	2	1	3	66.67%	0.00%
1921	78	2	3	5	40.00%	0.00%
1922	77	3	4	7	42.86%	0.00%
1923	76	2	7	9	22.22%	0.00%
1924	75	5	5	10	50.00%	0.00%
1925	74	3	11	14	21.43%	0.01%
1926	73	10	8	18	55.56%	0.01%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**33**	**44**	**77**	**42.86%**	**0.03%**
1927	72	7	6	13	53.85%	0.01%
1928	71	7	17	24	29.17%	0.01%
1929	70	15	11	26	57.69%	0.01%
1930	69	7	13	20	35.00%	0.01%
1931	68	10	13	23	43.48%	0.01%
1932	67	14	20	34	41.18%	0.01%
1933	66	10	15	25	40.00%	0.01%
1934	65	23	16	39	58.97%	0.02%
1935	64	26	27	53	49.06%	0.02%
1936	63	31	16	47	65.96%	0.02%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**150**	**154**	**304**	**49.34%**	**0.13%**
1937	62	28	13	41	68.29%	0.02%
1938	61	29	22	51	56.86%	0.02%
1939	60	28	31	59	47.46%	0.02%
1940	59	41	29	70	58.57%	0.03%
1941	58	35	30	65	53.85%	0.03%
1942	57	52	40	92	56.52%	0.04%
1943	56	60	48	108	55.56%	0.04%
1944	55	56	51	107	52.34%	0.04%
1945	54	77	47	124	62.10%	0.05%
1946	53	85	71	156	54.49%	0.06%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**491**	**382**	**873**	**56.24%**	**0.35%**

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% MALE	% OF TOTAL
1947	52	73	92	165	44.24%	0.07%
1948	51	110	78	188	58.51%	0.08%
1949	50	112	106	218	51.38%	0.09%
1950	49	143	100	243	58.85%	0.10%
1951	48	140	103	243	57.61%	0.10%
1952	47	168	124	292	57.53%	0.12%
1953	46	178	136	314	56.69%	0.13%
1954	45	230	151	381	60.37%	0.15%
1955	44	224	190	414	54.11%	0.17%
1956	43	258	195	453	56.95%	0.18%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**1,636**	**1,275**	**2,911**	**56.20%**	**1.18%**
1957	42	323	214	537	60.15%	0.22%
1958	41	326	273	599	54.42%	0.24%
1959	40	376	266	642	58.57%	0.26%
1960	39	451	330	781	57.75%	0.32%
1961	38	475	370	845	56.21%	0.34%
1962	37	512	408	920	55.65%	0.37%
1963	36	589	448	1,037	56.80%	0.42%
1964	35	630	469	1,099	57.32%	0.44%
1965	34	732	543	1,275	57.41%	0.51%
1966	33	796	600	1,396	57.02%	0.56%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**5,210**	**3,921**	**9,131**	**57.06%**	**3.69%**
1967	32	935	650	1,585	58.99%	0.64%
1968	31	1,063	717	1,780	59.72%	0.72%
1969	30	1,235	747	1,982	62.31%	0.80%
1970	29	1,496	923	2,419	61.84%	0.98%
1971	28	1,577	975	2,552	61.79%	1.03%
1972	27	1,736	1,130	2,866	60.57%	1.16%
1973	26	1,771	1,135	2,906	60.94%	1.17%
1974	25	2,069	1,220	3,289	62.91%	1.33%
1975	24	2,191	1,415	3,606	60.76%	1.46%
1976	23	2,381	1,550	3,931	60.57%	1.59%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**16,454**	**10,462**	**26,916**	**61.13%**	**10.87%**
1977	22	3,113	2,437	5,550	56.09%	2.24%
1978	21	4,246	3,495	7,741	54.85%	3.13%
1979	20	6,237	5,081	11,318	55.11%	4.57%
1980	19	8,319	7,048	15,367	54.14%	6.21%
1981	18	31,683	30,373	62,056	51.06%	25.06%
1982	17	30,802	29,745	60,547	50.87%	24.45%
1983	16	22,617	22,201	44,818	50.46%	18.10%
SEVEN YEAR TOTAL		**107,017**	**100,380**	**207,397**	**51.60%**	**83.76%**
GRAND TOTALS		**130,998**	**116,619**	**247,617**	**52.90%**	**100.00%**

Includes all types of status except those which expired prior to 12/01/99

Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Report # YRAGPRO

As of 12/31/99

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	%MALE	%OF TOTAL
1896	103	0	1	1	0.00%	0.00%
1897	102	1	1	2	50.00%	0.00%
THREE YEAR TOTAL		**1**	**2**	**3**	**33.33%**	**0.00%**
1898	101	6	5	11	54.55%	0.00%
1899	100	7	4	11	63.64%	0.00%
1900	99	17	7	24	70.83%	0.00%
1901	98	32	15	47	68.09%	0.00%
1902	97	55	43	98	56.12%	0.00%
1903	96	103	67	170	60.59%	0.00%
1904	95	172	132	304	56.58%	0.01%
1905	94	270	227	497	54.33%	0.01%
1906	93	389	387	776	50.13%	0.02%
1907	92	659	579	1,238	53.23%	0.03%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**1,710**	**1,466**	**3,176**	**53.84%**	**0.09%**
1908	91	907	953	1,860	48.76%	0.05%
1909	90	1,201	1,345	2,546	47.17%	0.07%
1910	89	1,633	1,865	3,498	46.68%	0.09%
1911	88	2,077	2,400	4,477	46.39%	0.12%
1912	87	2,697	3,294	5,991	45.02%	0.16%
1913	86	3,302	3,928	7,230	45.67%	0.19%
1914	85	4,278	5,059	9,337	45.82%	0.25%
1915	84	4,937	5,958	10,895	45.31%	0.29%
1916	83	5,797	6,801	12,598	46.02%	0.34%
1917	82	6,610	7,706	14,316	46.17%	0.38%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**33,439**	**39,309**	**72,748**	**45.97%**	**1.95%**
1918	81	7,550	9,074	16,624	45.42%	0.45%
1919	80	7,807	9,091	16,898	46.20%	0.45%
1920	79	9,169	10,557	19,726	46.48%	0.53%
1921	78	10,160	11,863	22,023	46.13%	0.59%
1922	77	11,027	12,336	23,363	47.20%	0.63%
1923	76	11,794	12,979	24,773	47.61%	0.66%
1924	75	13,001	13,837	26,838	48.44%	0.72%
1925	74	13,227	14,100	27,327	48.40%	0.73%
1926	73	14,060	14,751	28,811	48.80%	0.77%
1927	72	14,822	15,549	30,371	48.80%	0.81%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**112,617**	**124,137**	**236,754**	**47.57%**	**6.34%**
1928	71	15,420	15,984	31,404	49.10%	0.84%
1929	70	15,450	15,925	31,375	49.24%	0.84%
1930	69	16,368	16,769	33,137	49.39%	0.89%
1931	68	16,199	16,424	32,623	49.66%	0.87%
1932	67	16,321	16,722	33,043	49.39%	0.89%
1933	66	16,032	16,064	32,096	49.95%	0.86%
1934	65	17,201	17,101	34,302	50.15%	0.92%
1935	64	17,767	17,799	35,566	49.96%	0.95%
1936	63	18,355	18,203	36,558	50.21%	0.98%
1937	62	18,971	19,036	38,007	49.91%	1.02%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**168,084**	**170,027**	**338,111**	**49.71%**	**9.06%**
1938	61	20,001	19,581	39,582	50.53%	1.06%
1939	60	20,017	19,755	39,772	50.33%	1.07%
1940	59	20,670	20,686	41,356	49.98%	1.11%
1941	58	22,321	22,025	44,346	50.33%	1.19%

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% MALE	% OF TOTAL
1942	57	25,037	25,008	50,045	50.03%	1.34%
1943	56	25,908	25,565	51,473	50.33%	1.38%
1944	55	25,099	24,668	49,767	50.43%	1.33%
1945	54	25,422	24,450	49,872	50.97%	1.34%
1946	53	30,206	29,627	59,833	50.48%	1.60%
1947	52	34,655	33,537	68,192	50.82%	1.83%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**249,336**	**244,902**	**494,238**	**50.45%**	**13.24%**
1948	51	33,927	32,755	66,682	50.88%	1.79%
1949	50	34,882	33,941	68,823	50.68%	1.84%
1950	49	35,329	33,964	69,293	50.98%	1.86%
1951	48	37,988	36,470	74,458	51.02%	1.99%
1952	47	38,479	37,361	75,840	50.74%	2.03%
1953	46	38,999	37,744	76,743	50.82%	2.06%
1954	45	40,361	39,619	79,980	50.46%	2.14%
1955	44	40,850	39,571	80,421	50.80%	2.15%
1956	43	41,439	40,250	81,689	50.73%	2.19%
1957	42	42,265	42,126	84,391	50.08%	2.26%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**384,519**	**373,801**	**758,320**	**50.71%**	**20.31%**
1958	41	42,075	41,363	83,438	50.43%	2.24%
1959	40	43,080	43,026	86,106	50.03%	2.31%
1960	39	42,941	43,013	85,954	49.96%	2.30%
1961	38	42,999	42,773	85,772	50.13%	2.30%
1962	37	41,582	41,424	83,006	50.10%	2.22%
1963	36	41,088	40,613	81,701	50.29%	2.19%
1964	35	40,028	39,734	79,762	50.18%	2.14%
1965	34	38,319	37,815	76,134	50.33%	2.04%
1966	33	37,176	36,278	73,454	50.61%	1.97%
1967	32	35,341	34,481	69,822	50.62%	1.87%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**404,629**	**400,520**	**805,149**	**50.26%**	**21.57%**
1968	31	34,355	33,367	67,722	50.73%	1.81%
1969	30	36,178	34,496	70,674	51.19%	1.89%
1970	29	37,014	36,088	73,102	50.63%	1.96%
1971	28	34,341	33,000	67,341	51.00%	1.80%
1972	27	30,832	29,635	60,467	50.99%	1.62%
1973	26	32,109	31,337	63,446	50.61%	1.70%
1974	25	33,049	31,456	64,505	51.23%	1.73%
1975	24	31,954	30,710	62,664	50.99%	1.68%
1976	23	30,359	29,489	59,848	50.73%	1.60%
1977	22	33,877	33,113	66,990	50.57%	1.79%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**334,068**	**322,691**	**656,759**	**50.87%**	**17.59%**
1978	21	33,145	31,984	65,129	50.89%	1.74%
1979	20	34,304	32,632	66,936	51.25%	1.79%
1980	19	33,205	32,141	65,346	50.81%	1.75%
1981	18	33,183	31,905	65,088	50.98%	1.74%
1982	17	30,802	29,745	60,547	50.87%	1.62%
1983	16	22,617	22,201	44,818	50.46%	1.20%
SIX YEAR TOTAL		**187,256**	**180,608**	**367,864**	**50.90%**	**9.85%**
GRAND TOTALS		**1,875,659**	**1,857,463**	**3,733,077**	**50.24%**	**100.00%**

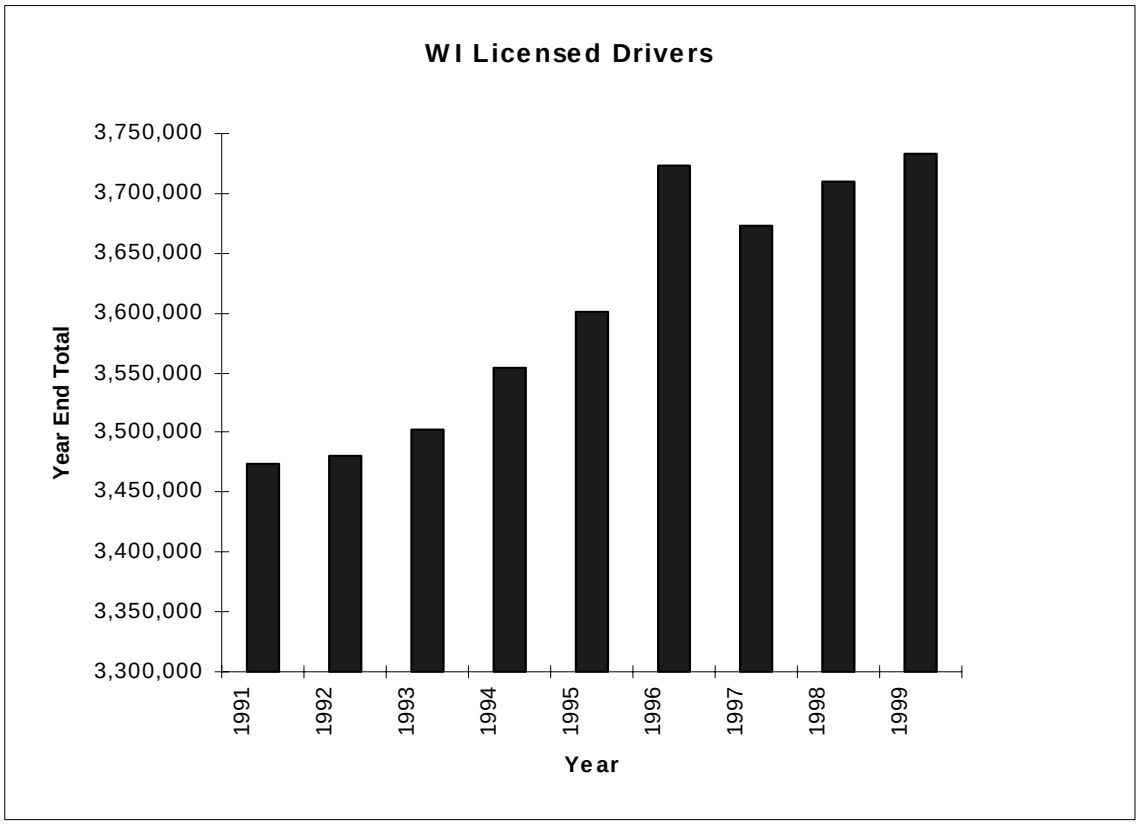
Includes all types of status except those which expired prior to 12/01/99. Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Report # YRCNTY & #YRAGPRO

Index

Year	Total Licensed Drivers
1928	893,450
1930	995,000
1940	1,230,000
1941	1,246,600
1942	1,309,475
1943	1,369,750
1944	1,422,050
1945	1,505,700
1946	1,547,100
1947	1,553,500
1948	1,575,500
1949	1,613,800
1950	1,661,700
1951	1,721,700
1952	1,750,100
1953	1,804,300
1954	1,817,700
1955	1,848,700
1956	1,879,750
1957	1,910,500

Year	Total Licensed Drivers
1958	1,930,500
1959	1,936,600
1960	2,002,900
1961	2,069,750
1962	2,048,300
1963	2,076,500
1964	2,089,700
1965	2,155,007
1966	2,197,038
1967	2,280,544
1968	2,360,815
1969	2,458,037
1970	2,459,539
1971	2,465,315
1972	2,527,731
1973	2,593,838
1974	2,663,796
1975	2,721,284
1976	2,792,905
1977	2,864,689
1978	2,927,546

Year	Total Licensed Drivers
1979	2,964,404
1980	3,014,715
1981	3,059,428
1982	3,070,956
1983	3,123,649
1984	3,192,135
1985	3,265,322
1986	3,288,517
1987	3,308,903
1988	3,329,557
1989	3,357,339
1990	3,394,203
1991	3,473,236
1992	3,481,421
1993	3,502,347
1994	3,554,003
1995	3,601,619
1996	3,723,685
1997	3,672,469
1998	3,709,957
1999	3,733,077



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 that four years
- a restricted license
- a special restricted license
- an original Class M (motorcycle) license

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

Where are driving skills tests given?

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

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

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

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

What does it cost?

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

What comprises a driving skills test?

Separate tests are given for each license class and endorsement. All tests involve a series of actual traffic situations designed to measure how well the driver responds to road and traffic conditions. Starting/stopping; backing (except for class M); parking; left and right turns; mirror usage; spacing; lane selection and position within a lane; and observing traffic signals; highway signs; right-of-way for vehicles and pedestrians, and other traffic laws are tested for all license classes. The criteria for a class M license include: use of front and rear brakes, balance and control, and position for seeing and being seen. CDL skills test exercises include: a pre-trip inspection; turn around; 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?

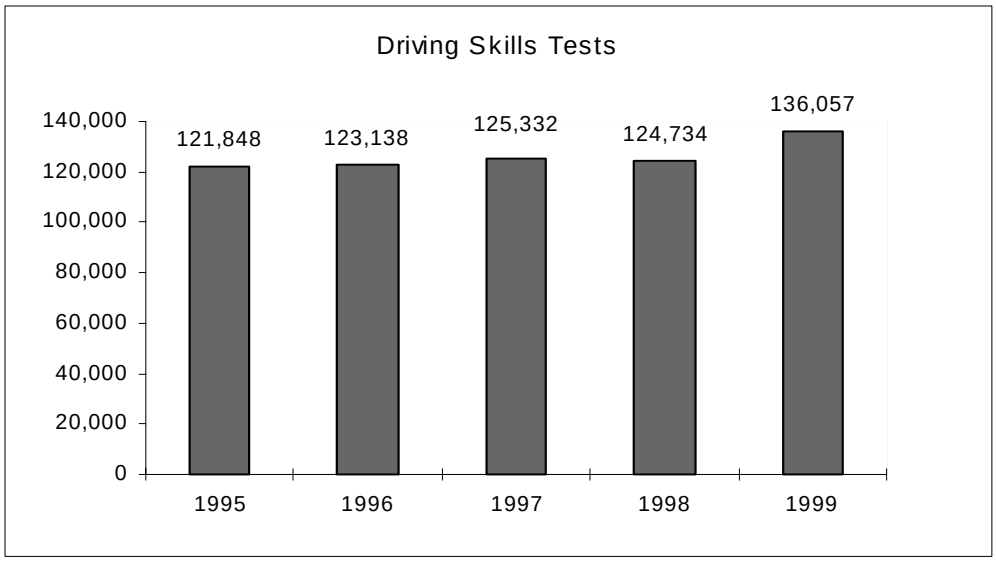
Yes. Depending upon your test results, you may be required to wait 7 or 14 days before another test is allowed. Grounds for not qualifying include:

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

For more information contact:

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

or any local DMV Service Center



Source: Bureau of Field Services, 3089 Annual Report

What is the electronic title and registration program?

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

How does the program work?

DMV has contracted with two 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, process only registration renewal transactions for most auto, small trucks and motorcycle license plates. The vendor is paid out of the electronic filing fee, $17.50, 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 continue to print centrally at DMV. Agents offering registration renewal services print the updated Certificate of Registration for the customer.

What are the benefits of the program?

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

Could the program be expanded to other businesses?

DMV will continue to explore business partnerships with other customers.

For more information contact:

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

What is the Employer Notification Program?

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

A copy of the employe'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 1999, 24,607 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 1999, 1,281 employers were involved in the program, covering a total of 65,630 commercial motor vehicle drivers.

What does it cost?

The annual fee is $20 plus $2 for each employe enrolled in the program. In addition, the employer is billed $3 for each abstract that is generated. An employer can withdraw employes from the program at any time without incurring a fee.

For more information contact:

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

What is a habitual traffic offender?

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

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

What happens to those identified as habitual traffic offenders?

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

Who orders the revocation?

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

What licenses are revoked?

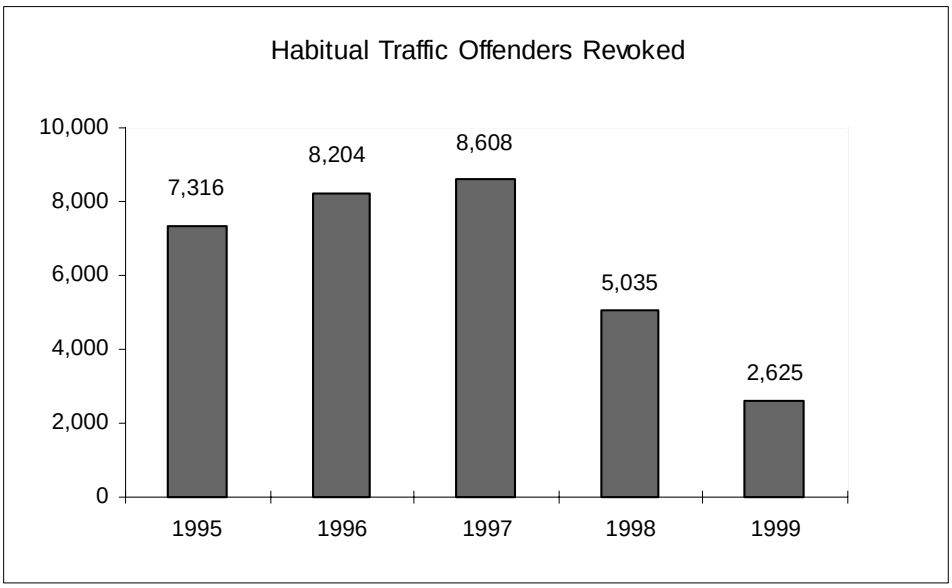
The revocation is of the operating privilege which means all licenses issued by the division. For an unlicensed person, the ability to obtain a license is revoked.

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

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

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Revocations and Suspensions Section
Anna Biermeier
(608) 266-9901
cnr.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



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

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

What is heavy vehicle registration and titling?

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

What type of registration is issued?

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

Where can I apply for registration?

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.

Do I have to register for the whole year if I only use my truck for a few months?

No, 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. (Vehicles with special plates are not eligible). An extra fee of $5 is charged per quarter of registration.

What if I only operate in June, July and August? Do I have to pay for two complete quarters?

No, 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.

Who is eligible for consecutive monthly registration?

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

How can I operate my vehicle immediately?

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.

Does a school bus need to be inspected before I can register it?

Yes, 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 local State Patrol District Headquarters nearest you for inspection information. There is a $5 fee for five-year school bus plates.

Do I need different registration if I want to use my bus for charter operations?

To use a school bus for a charter operation, you need to register as a charter bus and pay regular gross weight registration fees. Quarterly or annual charter registration is available as well as 72-hour trip permits for intrastate operation.

Can I drive my farm truck to my non-farm job?

No. Trucks licensed as farm trucks may not be used for any non-farm occupation, trade or employment. You need to license your truck as a dual-purpose farm vehicle. You may use a farm truck for personal or family purposes but not for commuting to another job. A heavy farm truck (registered at 38,000 lbs. or more) may not be used for personal or family purposes.

For more information contact:

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

What is "heavy vehicle use tax"?

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

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

What is proof of compliance?

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

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

Are there any exemptions from HVUT?

Yes. Some exemptions are:

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

When are tax forms filed?

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.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Interstate
(608) 267-6753

Intrastate
(608) 264-8735

Who is required to have an Instruction Permit?

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

What is required for a permit?

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

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

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

Where are permits issued?

DMV issues permits at Service Centers located throughout the state.

What is the cost?

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

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

The permit is good for 6 months and can be renewed. Each renewal costs $20 and $22 respectively. A minor must show proof of completing a certified driver education course or continuing enrollment in such a course to renew the permit.

What restrictions apply to persons operating a commercial vehicle?

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

For more information contact:

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

or any local DMV Service Center

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	COMMERCIAL MALE	COMMERCIAL FEMALE	REGULAR MALE	REGULAR FEMALE	MOTORCYCLE MALE	MOTORCYCLE FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
1908	91							0	0.00%
1909	90							0	0.00%
1910	89							0	0.00%
1911	88			1	1			2	0.00%
1912	87				1			1	0.00%
1913	86							0	0.00%
1914	85				1			1	0.00%
1915	84			3	3			6	0.01%
1916	83				3			3	0.01%
1917	82				1			1	0.00%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**0**	**0**	**4**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**0.02%**
1918	81				4			4	0.01%
1919	80	1			3			4	0.01%
1920	79	1			5			6	0.01%
1921	78	1		2	8			11	0.02%
1922	77	5		3	7			15	0.03%
1923	76	1		3	11			15	0.03%
1924	75	2		1	9	2		14	0.02%
1925	74	4		1	7	1		13	0.02%
1926	73	6		3	7	2		18	0.03%
1927	72	11	1	3	11	1		27	0.05%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**32**	**1**	**16**	**72**	**6**	**0**	**127**	**0.22%**
1928	71	9		6	18	1	1	35	0.06%
1929	70	12	1	2	6	2		23	0.04%
1930	69	3		1	11	5		20	0.03%
1931	68	13		5	20	9		47	0.08%
1932	67	18		1	17	4	1	41	0.07%
1933	66	29		2	16	10		57	0.10%
1934	65	36	1	4	17	15		73	0.12%
1935	64	29	2	7	16	13		67	0.11%
1936	63	39	2	8	27	13	1	90	0.15%
1937	62	35	4	4	15	11		69	0.12%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**223**	**10**	**40**	**163**	**83**	**3**	**522**	**0.88%**
1938	61	35	3	5	23	28	2	96	0.16%
1939	60	45	3	9	17	22	2	98	0.17%
1940	59	55	4	9	34	29	3	134	0.23%
1941	58	54	5	8	21	24	5	117	0.20%
1942	57	52	7	13	32	40	9	153	0.26%
1943	56	66	8	4	30	41	12	161	0.27%
1944	55	77	7	13	25	38	12	172	0.29%
1945	54	69	9	12	31	46	14	181	0.31%
1946	53	102	11	13	32	80	28	266	0.45%
1947	52	98	18	20	50	78	18	282	0.48%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**653**	**75**	**106**	**295**	**426**	**105**	**1,660**	**2.81%**

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	COMMERCIAL MALE	COMMERCIAL FEMALE	REGULAR MALE	REGULAR FEMALE	MOTORCYCLE MALE	MOTORCYCLE FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
1948	51	106	16	19	58	77	20	94	0.16%
1949	50	100	30	18	58	80	37	323	0.55%
1950	49	108	21	26	68	95	30	348	0.59%
1951	48	128	19	23	70	107	25	372	0.63%
1952	47	142	18	38	84	98	58	438	0.74%
1953	46	146	23	30	87	106	42	434	0.74%
1954	45	156	40	29	77	84	47	433	0.73%
1955	44	176	34	31	84	113	64	502	0.85%
1956	43	180	42	28	106	126	65	547	0.93%
1957	42	191	50	33	95	117	60	546	0.93%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**1,433**	**293**	**275**	**787**	**1,003**	**448**	**4,239**	**7.18%**
1958	41	192	41	42	89	156	80	600	1.02%
1959	40	211	54	51	91	162	68	637	1.08%
1960	39	230	39	63	114	136	85	667	1.13%
1961	38	209	56	48	132	159	82	686	1.16%
1962	37	217	60	65	107	139	90	678	1.15%
1963	36	205	65	71	125	172	90	728	1.23%
1964	35	233	57	75	133	173	91	762	1.29%
1965	34	239	44	73	137	171	86	750	1.27%
1966	33	201	56	93	144	185	64	743	1.26%
1967	32	245	46	91	135	178	65	760	1.29%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**2,182**	**518**	**672**	**1,207**	**1,631**	**801**	**7,011**	**11.88%**
1968	31	221	47	102	171	172	68	781	1.32%
1969	30	239	40	123	193	206	76	877	1.49%
1970	29	333	51	144	187	232	71	1,018	1.72%
1971	28	268	52	166	200	201	62	949	1.61%
1972	27	290	46	202	220	203	60	1,021	1.73%
1973	26	276	45	186	222	237	61	1,027	1.74%
1974	25	312	39	240	255	235	57	1,138	1.93%
1975	24	292	55	233	290	274	57	1,201	2.03%
1976	23	331	53	221	293	240	66	1,204	2.04%
1977	22	360	39	294	320	294	51	1,358	2.30%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**2,922**	**467**	**1,911**	**2,351**	**2,294**	**629**	**10,574**	**17.91%**
1978	21	361	47	337	395	315	40	1,495	2.53%
1979	20	302	43	424	552	359	37	1,717	2.91%
1980	19	263	30	659	775	289	25	2,041	3.46%
1981	18	158	16	1,153	1,196	237	13	2,773	4.70%
1982	17	0	0	1,586	1,623	211	10	3,430	5.81%
1983	16	0	0	5,673	5,727	0	0	11,400	19.31%
1984	15	0	0	5,805	6,216	0	0	12,021	20.37%
SEVEN YEAR TOTAL		**1,084**	**136**	**15,637**	**16,484**	**1,411**	**125**	**118,046**	**200%**
GRAND TOTALS		**8,529**	**1,500**	**18,661**	**21,369**	**6,854**	**2,111**	**59,024**	**100%**

Commercial and Regular instruction permit statistics include all types of status except those which expired prior to 12/01/99. Motorcyle instruction permit statistics include all types of status except those which expired prior to 06/01/99 (due to seasonal nature of this license type.)

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

What is the International Registration Plan?

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

How many states participate in IRP?

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

Who must register with IRP?

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

What vehicles must be registered?

The types of vehicles that register with IRP are:

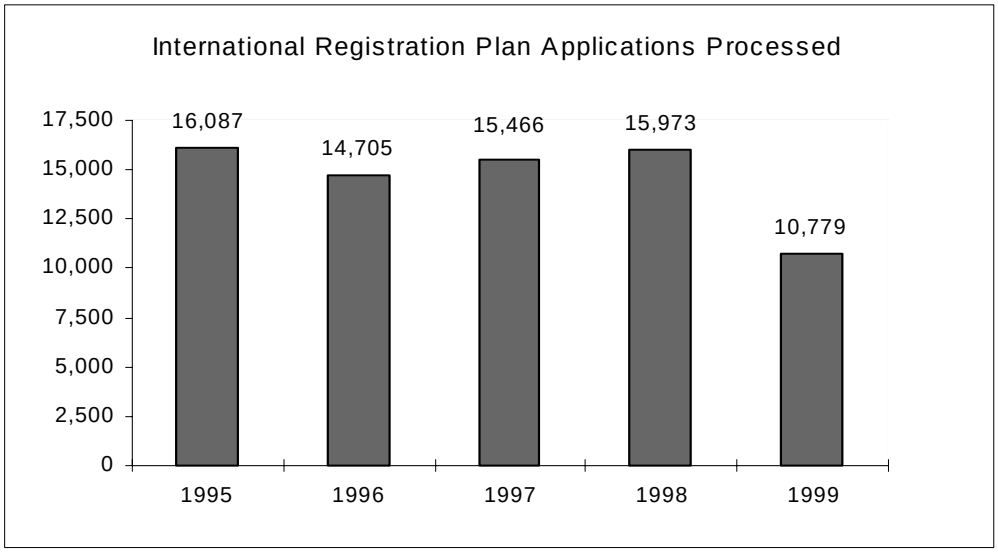
- vehicles operating or registered over 26,000 lbs.
- vehicles with three or more axles, regardless of weight
- combination vehicles with a combined weight over 26,000 lbs.

Are any vehicles exempt?

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

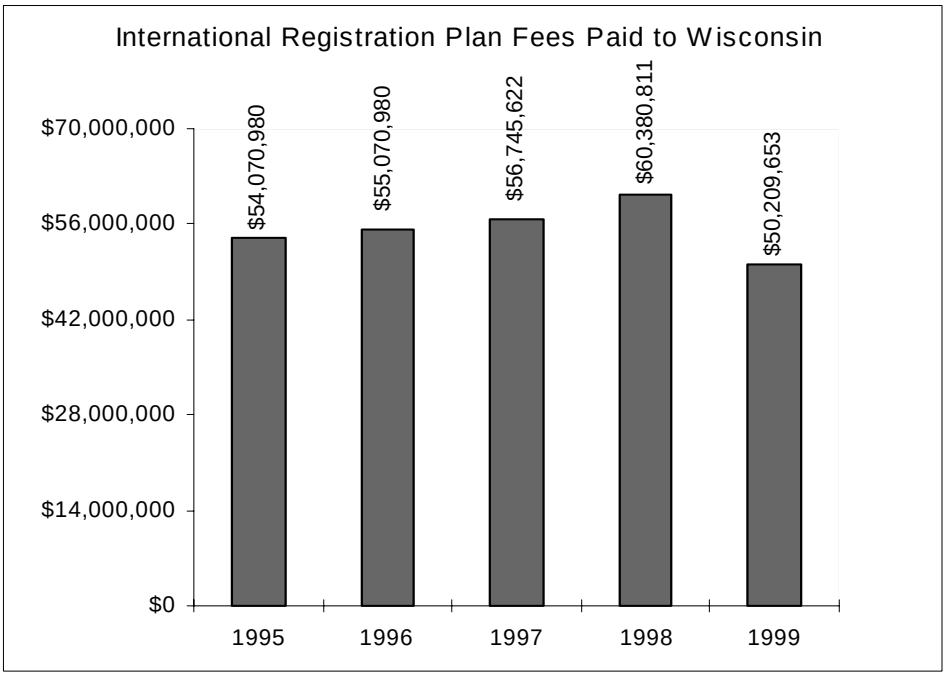
For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Motor Carrier Services Section
IRP Unit
Thom Rabaglia
(608) 2676753



Source: Motor Carrier Registration IRP Unit.

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



Source: Motor Carrier Registration IRP Unit

What is an involuntary transfer?

An involuntary transfer of a motor vehicle is a transfer of ownership as a result of legal action or of 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) which contain bills of sale rather than the title and 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 possibly a counter service fee.

For more information contact:

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

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 73 plate designs in 25 color combinations with 147 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.

Can auto plates be placed on a van?

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

How 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 will I get new license plates?

Auto and light truck plates issued from 1987 through June 2000 will be replaced over the five year period of July 2000 - June, 2005, with oldest plates first. Special plate types will also be replaced during this period, but a start date has not yet been set. Plates for motorcycles and heavy vehicles are not scheduled for replacement. Individuals may replace their plates (same plate design) for a fee of $2 for regular plates and $5/6 for some special plates. Plate holders are responsible for replacing plates that are no longer readable.

When are renewal stickers issued?

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

How do I apply to renew my license plates?

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

How long does it take to issue plates and stickers?

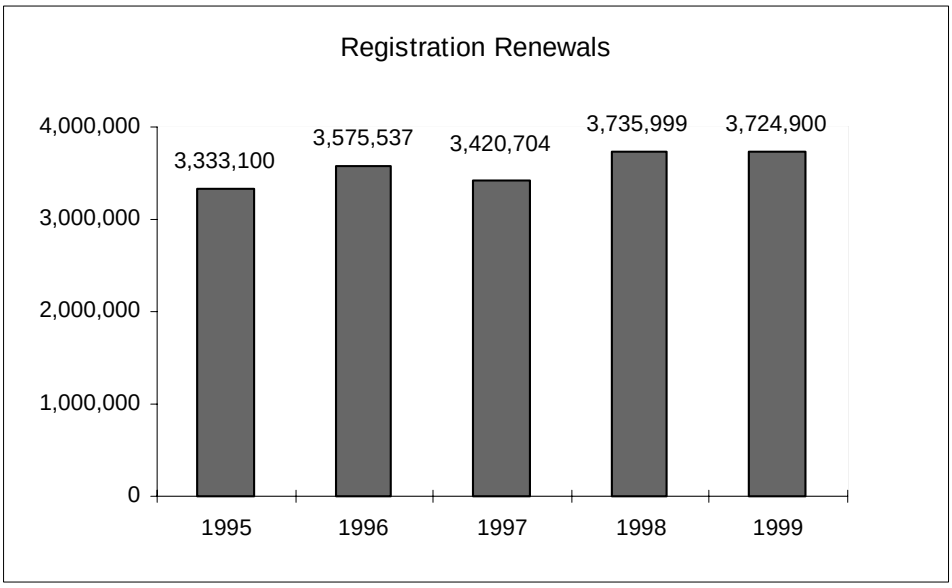
Renewal applications are generally processed in about 10 days. Applications for registration are processed immediately for an additional $3 counter service fee at those DMV Service Centers offering vehicle registration service.

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

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

For more information contact:

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



Source: Monthly Processor Report #P7913203

License Plates Issued by Calendar Year

Plate Type	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Auto	498,269	554,758	541,016	557,404	596,205
Personalized (all types)	40,150	36,247	95,918	25,681	28,028
Disabled	22,599	2,498	2,646	4,280	2,730
Disabled Vet	189	221	259	242	193
Amateur Radio	342	306	365	321	461
ZZ Auto	20	6	5	27	45
ZY Auto	430	426	568	568	589
Special Collector	3,415	449	333	345	273
Motorhome	4,833	5,049	5,034	4,023	5,736
ATK Truck “A”	69,325	75,315	73,931	81,252	82,040
ATK Truck “B”	56,461	68,872	63,170	64,247	66,325
ATK Truck “C”	15,497	18,947	18,243	22,401	24,045
Dual Purpose Vehicle	893	878	671	632	487
Farm Truck 12,000#	6,803	8,004	6,240	6,964	6,029
Dual Purpose Farm	2,306	2,687	2,235	2,518	2,333
Insert Truck (A,B,C)	1,346	966	966	819	1,195
Insert Truck (X, D-T)	18,287	18,502	19,613	19,577	20,443
Tractor	1,951	2,186	2,205	2,078	2,247
Insert Trailer	9,969	10,334	11,616	12,765	14,320
Heavy Farm Truck	1,450	1,525	1,347	1,484	1,536
Farm Trailer	1,622	1,716	1,512	1,666	2,054
ZA Trailer	376	591	373	167	373
Camping Trailer	366	242	216	0	0
BX Bus	30	11	16	4	254
Special “X”	152	131	88	127	492
Special “UX”	672	627	674	602	525
Special “Z”	952	942	1,027	1,301	1,221
Insert Bus	374	137	138	137	172
School Bus	916	1,338	1,009	887	4,494
Semi-Trailer	13,805	14,397	14,579	15,111	15,108
Mobile Home	6,317	6,530	6,954	5,374	8,837
Trans. Trailer	9	5	10	6	7
Motorcycle	29,776	31,850	30,548	35,932	34,407
Moped & SDV	1,837	1,916	1,902	2,173	2,142
EX POW	20	23	12	23	5

Index

License Plates Issued by Calendar Year

Plate Type	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
National Guard	29	46	36	44	81
State Owned	149	326	720	740	784
Municipal	1,989	2,371	2,372	2,397	2,397
Official	259	355	443	414	586
Collector	7,028	7,659	7,809	9,321	9,479
Hobbyist	312	355	396	528	585
Antique	112	138	129	180	148
Driver Education	91	40	38	28	340
Dealer Plates	26,351	21,381	12,096	11,341	17,189
Apportioned Power	36,710	39,391	40,264	25,178	43,219
Apportioned FL TRL	132	144	166	0	76
Apportioned 12 Yr. Trailer	6,315	5,551	4,956	4,935	13,925
Military Group	1,027	881	779	702	1,233
Civilian Group	463	488	521	364	2,360
University Group	211	249	299	533	977
Endangered Resources	7,084	6,053	3,748	2,621	2,571
Sesquicentennial	N/A	N/A	348,410	87,958	N/A
Temporary Plates	**43,766**	**38,585**	**46,130**	**465,373**	**342,324**
Metal Plates	**880,021**	**954,060**	**1,328,621**	**1,018,413**	**1,021,301**
Totals	**923,787**	**992,645**	**1,374,751**	**1,483,786**	**1,363,625**

Source: System Issue Reports

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

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 32,700 medical reports reviewed, 3,600 resulted in cancellations of the driving privilege. Many people are required to pass a written test on driving laws and/or an on-the-road driving test to maintain their license. Over 1,500 drivers voluntarily surrendered their license when asked for a medical report or a driving test.

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

How can a person appeal a medical review decision?

DMV provides medical review boards for persons who wish to appeal a license denial. Any person can request an in-person or by-mail review of his/her case by a panel of three physicians.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Records & Licensing Information
Gail Ryan
(608) 264-7393
rlis.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

Who is subject to audit by the Department?

Motor carriers licensing their vehicles under the International Registration Plan (IRP), 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?

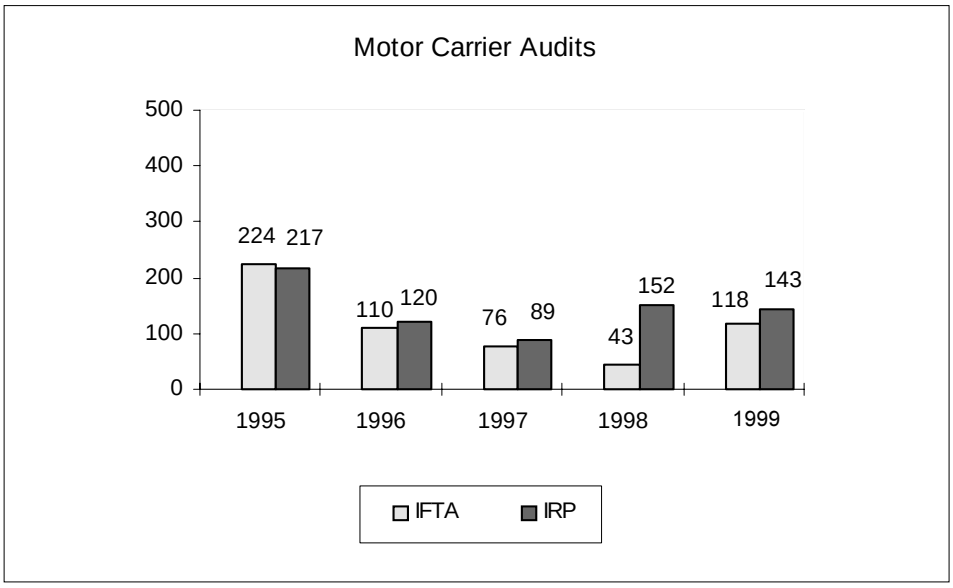
Individual vehicle distance records and their supporting documents (drivers' daily logs, bills of lading, fuel receipts, etc.) must be maintained to support the miles listed on the motor carrier's application. Records are to be retained for 5 1/2 years.

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 15% of the registered carriers every five years.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Motor Carrier Services Section
Audit Unit
Thom Rabaglia
(608) 267-6753
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, Fuel Tax 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?

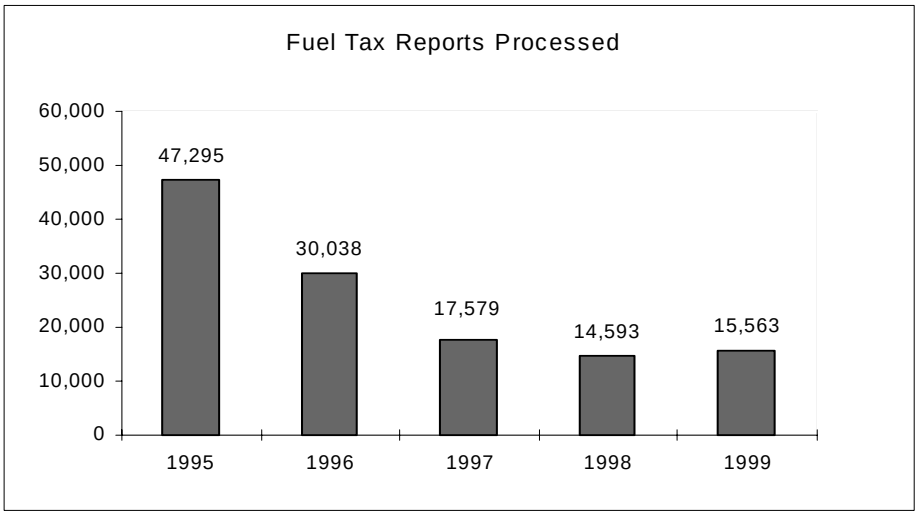
The program was moved from the Department of Revenue to DOT in 1987 to promote a "one-stop" concept of service to motor carriers. "One-stop" allows carriers to file all required reports and obtain all necessary credentials in one office.

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
Fuel Tax Unit
Thom Rabaglia
(608) 267-6753
thomas.rabaglia@dot.state.wi.us



Source: VISTA 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.

Do I need to carry insurance and pay use taxes if I only operate intrastate?

Yes. If you are a "for-hire" carrier, you 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 you only operate in Wisconsin. See section on "Heavy Vehicle Use Tax."

Are there minimum insurance limits required?

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:

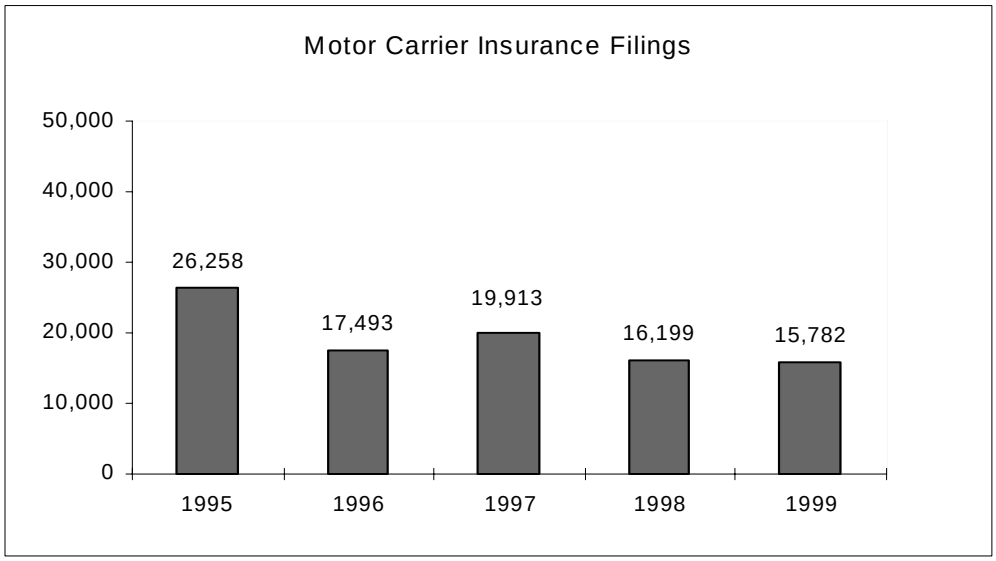
- For ICC-regulated carriers Form BMC91 or BMC91X must be filed with their base state
- For ICC-exempt carriers Form E or EX must be filed before operating in Wisconsin
- For Intrastate-only carriers Form E, EX or S-1 may be filed

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/SSRS Unit
Kathleen Nichols
(608) 266-6648
kathleen.nichols@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 ICC authority and proof of insurance with the base state in which the carrier has its principal place of business.

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

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

How many states participate?

As of December 31, 1999, there are 39 states participating in the SSRS.

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

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

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Motor Carrier Services Section
Motor Carrier Insurance/SSRS Unit
Kathleen Nichols
(608) 266-6648
kathleen.nichols@dot.state.wi.us

Motor Vehicle Registrations In Wisconsin

From 1930

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

Sources: 1930-1975 State of Wisconsin Blue Books;
1980-1999 January file analysis.

What salespeople are licensed?

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

What are the licensing requirements?

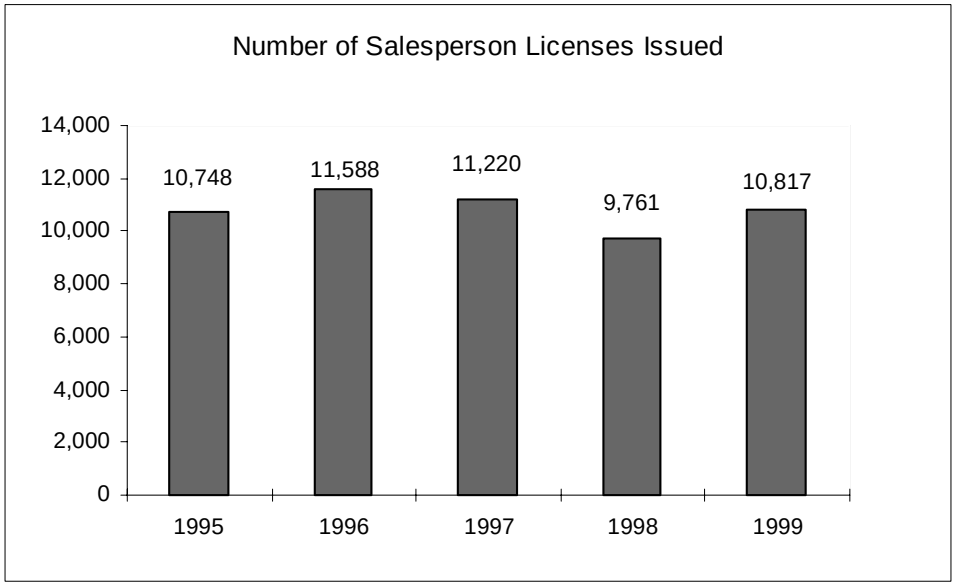
Motor vehicle salespersons must be of good character and must pass a written exam at time of first application. A bond may be required if the applicant's character is questionable or past sales practices are unacceptable.

What does a license cost?

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

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Customer Service Unit
Vikki VanDeventer
(608) 266-0965
dealers.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



Includes licenses issued to manufacturer and distributor representatives.
Source: Business Licensing Unit Work Statistics

What is the definition of a motorcycle?

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

Who needs a Class M – Motorcycle license?

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

What are the requirements for a Class M License?

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

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

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

What rider courses are offered?

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

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

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

How does the Motorcycle Skills Test Waiver Program work?

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

How is a Class M license obtained?

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

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

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

What are the fees and period of validity?

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

Are there special requirements for the operation of motorcycles?

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

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services

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

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

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	PROBATIONARY MALE	PROBATIONARY FEMALE	REGULAR MALE	REGULAR FEMALE	TOTAL	% MALE	% OF TOTAL
1900	98			1		1	100.00%	0.00%
1901	97							
1903	96					0	0.00%	0.00%
1904	95			1		1	100.00%	0.00%
1905	94			2		2	100.00%	0.00%
1906	93			4		4	100.00%	0.00%
1907	92			5		5	100.00%	0.00%
1908	91			11		11	100.00%	0.00%
EIGHT YEAR TOTAL		**0**	**0**	**24**	**0**	**24**	**100.00%**	**0.01%**
1909	90			6		6	100.00%	0.00%
1910	89			15	1	16	93.75%	0.00%
1911	88			20	2	22	90.91%	0.01%
1912	87			23		23	100.00%	0.01%
1913	86			45		45	100.00%	0.01%
1914	85			62		62	100.00%	0.02%
1915	84			94	3	97	96.91%	0.03%
1916	83			88	2	90	97.78%	0.02%
1917	82			138	3	141	97.87%	0.04%
1918	81			218	6	224	97.32%	0.06%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**0**	**0**	**709**	**17**	**726**	**97.66%**	**0.19%**
1919	80			210	7	217	96.77%	0.06%
1920	79			277	10	287	96.52%	0.08%
1921	78			336	16	352	95.45%	0.09%
1922	77			419	19	438	95.66%	0.12%
1923	76			518	21	539	96.10%	0.14%
1924	75			600	29	629	95.39%	0.17%
1925	74			649	25	674	96.29%	0.18%
1926	73			730	41	771	94.68%	0.21%
1927	72			907	55	962	94.28%	0.26%
1928	71			941	51	992	94.86%	0.26%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**0**	**0**	**5,587**	**274**	**5,861**	**95.33%**	**1.56%**
1929	70			1,066	60	1,126	94.67%	0.30%
1930	69			1,240	63	1,303	95.17%	0.35%
1931	68	1		1,429	91	1,521	94.02%	0.40%
1932	67			1,473	89	1,562	94.30%	0.42%
1933	66			1,577	115	1,692	93.20%	0.45%
1934	65			1,858	132	1,990	93.37%	0.53%
1935	64			2,100	156	2,256	93.09%	0.60%
1936	63			2,323	168	2,491	93.26%	0.66%
1937	62			2,574	202	2,776	92.72%	0.74%
1938	61			2,825	281	3,106	90.95%	0.83%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**1**	**0**	**18,465**	**1,357**	**19,823**	**93.15%**	**5.27%**
1939	60	1		3,033	260	3,294	92.11%	0.88%
1940	59	1		3,485	338	3,824	91.16%	1.02%
1941	58	1		3,972	344	4,317	92.03%	1.15%
1942	57	1		4,739	475	5,215	90.89%	1.39%
1943	56	2		5,242	478	5,722	91.65%	1.52%
1944	55	1		5,327	520	5,848	91.11%	1.56%
1945	54	1		5,660	550	6,211	91.14%	1.65%
1946	53			6,965	687	7,652	91.02%	2.04%

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	PROBATIONARY MALE	PROBATIONARY FEMALE	REGULAR MALE	REGULAR FEMALE	TOTAL	% MALE	% OF TOTAL
1947	52	1		8,528	788	9,317	91.54%	2.48%
1948	51			8,996	849	9,845	91.38%	2.62%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**9**	**0**	**55,947**	**5,289**	**61,245**	**91.36%**	**16.29%**
1949	50			9,601	924	10,525	91.22%	2.80%
1950	49	4		10,225	949	11,178	91.51%	2.97%
1951	48	1		11,249	1,049	12,299	91.47%	3.27%
1952	47	2		11,471	1,096	12,569	91.28%	3.34%
1953	46	3		12,089	1,188	13,280	91.05%	3.53%
1954	45	5		12,669	1,297	13,971	90.72%	3.72%
1955	44	4		12,881	1,260	14,145	91.09%	3.76%
1956	43	11	2	12,954	1,210	14,177	91.45%	3.77%
1957	42	9		13,154	1,288	14,451	91.09%	3.84%
1958	41	11	1	12,752	1,279	14,043	90.89%	3.74%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**50**	**3**	**119,045**	**11,540**	**130,638**	**91.16%**	**34.75%**
1959	40	5		12,710	1,298	14,013	90.74%	3.73%
1960	39	15		12,387	1,280	13,682	90.64%	3.64%
1961	38	11	1	11,993	1,202	13,207	90.89%	3.51%
1962	37	12		11,203	1,243	12,458	90.02%	3.31%
1963	36	12	1	10,784	1,133	11,930	90.49%	3.17%
1964	35	22		9,938	1,060	11,020	90.38%	2.93%
1965	34	20	1	8,912	955	9,888	90.33%	2.63%
1966	33	13	1	8,140	813	8,967	90.92%	2.39%
1967	32	20		7,208	770	7,998	90.37%	2.13%
1968	31	26	1	6,612	701	7,340	90.44%	1.95%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**156**	**5**	**99,887**	**10,455**	**110,503**	**90.53%**	**29.40%**
1969	30	34	3	6,311	674	7,022	90.36%	1.87%
1970	29	28		6,041	642	6,711	90.43%	1.79%
1971	28	30	3	5,015	498	5,546	90.97%	1.48%
1972	27	39	1	4,200	436	4,676	90.65%	1.24%
1973	26	36	1	3,868	393	4,298	90.83%	1.14%
1974	25	39	2	3,665	327	4,033	91.84%	1.07%
1975	24	46	1	3,080	271	3,398	92.00%	0.90%
1976	23	51	4	2,476	257	2,788	90.64%	0.74%
1977	22	53	6	2,172	215	2,446	90.96%	0.65%
1978	21	79	6	1,864	143	2,092	92.88%	0.56%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**435**	**27**	**38,692**	**3,856**	**43,010**	**90.97%**	**11.44%**
1979	20	73	10	1,476	108	1,667	92.92%	0.44%
1980	19	73	3	952	70	1,098	93.35%	0.29%
1981	18	637	44	47	2	730	93.70%	0.19%
1982	17	424	32	0	0	456	92.98%	0.12%
1983	16	113	5	0	0	118	95.76%	0.03%
FIVE YEAR TOTAL		**1,320**	**94**	**2,475**	**180**	**4,069**	**93.27%**	**1.08%**
GRAND TOTALS		**1,971**	**129**	**340,831**	**32,968**	**375,899**	**91.20%**	**100.00%**

Includes all types of status except those which expired prior to 12/01/99.

Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Report # YRAGEMC

As of 12/31/99

SB 45/AB 133 - Budget Bill ACT 9 - Reals FPN's and PFJ's - Applies to forfeitures that are not paid - effective 12/1/99. Increases the skills test fee for Class D and School bus from $10 to $15 - effective 12/1/99. Requires DOT to reissue 'auto-look' license plates over a 5-year period, beginning July 1, 2000. Requires DOT to develop an automated Oversize/Overweight Permit Routing and Issuance system, and places a temporary surcharge on oversize/overweight permit fees to fund work effort. Modifies definition of a 'type A' moped to increase eligible engine size to 130 cc's. Dealers may reassign a salvage title, after the first salvage title has been issued for a salvage vehicle. Titling of mobile homes over 45 feet in length is transferred to Department of Commerce effective July 1, 2000. Exempt these vehicles from registration. Mobile homes 45 feet and under are still required to be registered and titled by DMV and are termed 'recreational vehicles." Some changes which have no impact on DMV were made to the franchise laws governing motor vehicle 'factory stores.' Environmental impact fee, paid as part of the title fee, was increased to $6. Two minor fee corrections: camping trailer 3,000 pounds and under to be $15, consistent with fees for mobile homes and camping trailers over 3,000 pounds. Also, Telephone Authorization late fee to be $10, consistent with vehicle registration late fee. Repeal the Hazardous Material Transportation Registration Program appropriation and statutory language, since the fee structure had been ruled unconstitutional and the program is no longer operating.

What is an occupational license?

An occupational license is a restricted license that allows a person to drive:

- to and from work and church
- to court-ordered rehabilitation classes

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, but 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. However, a commercial driver who is disqualified from holding a commercial driver license, cannot get a CDL occupational.

How are they issued?

A person may apply for an occupational license at their nearest DMV Service Center, excluding DMV Express offices. Individuals revoked as a habitual traffic offender must petition a circuit court in their county of residence. The judge of the court may order DMV to issue an occupational license if the person's livelihood depends on driving.

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 can be in the form of an SR22 certificate, bond or cash deposited with the DMV. Commercial drivers can list LC, MC, or IC authority numbers.

What restrictions apply?

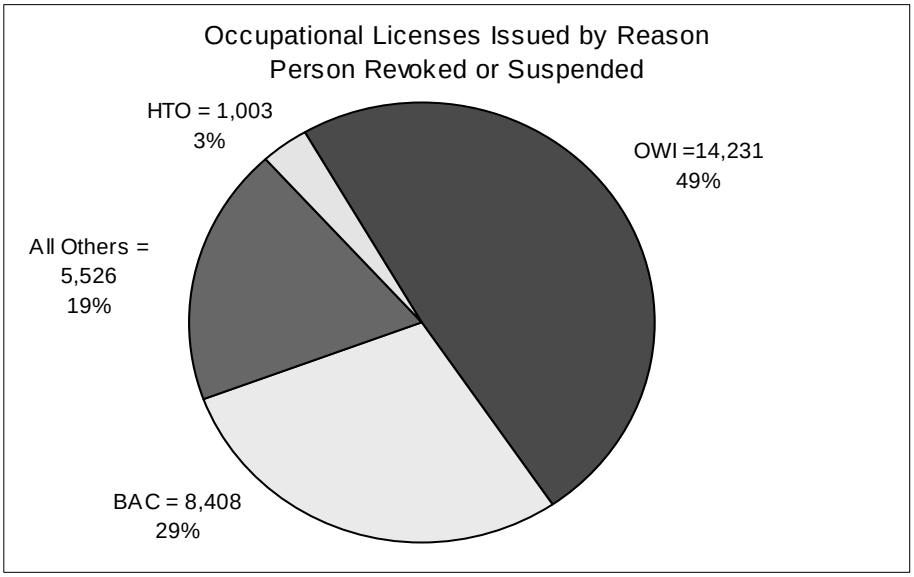
Occupational licenses restrict a person to driving no more than 12 hours per day/60 hours per week. The approved hours, vehicles, and driving routes are specified on the license, except for emergency services providers and commercial drivers.

How long is an occupational license valid?

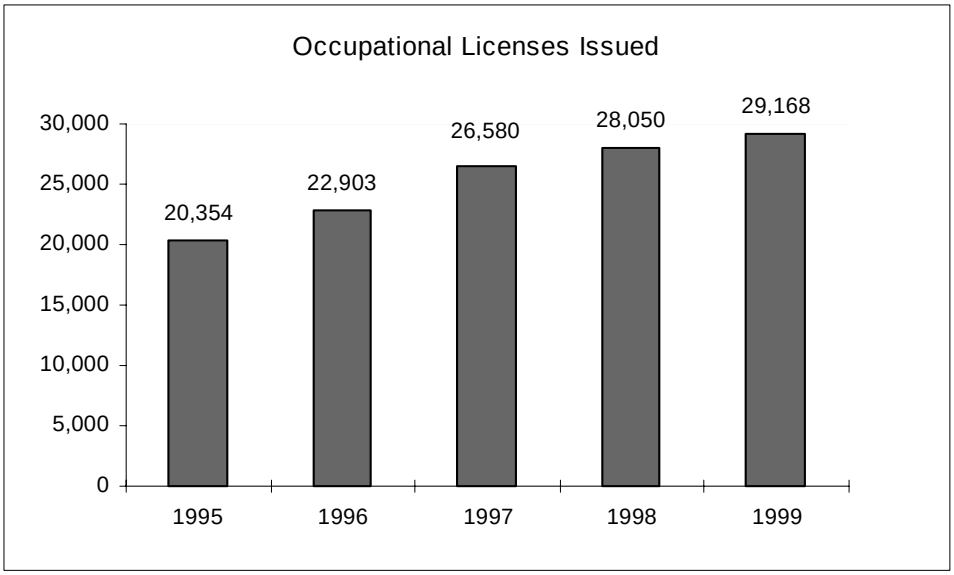
An occupational license is valid from the date it is issued through the second working day after the last day of the suspension/revocation. If a person violates the restriction on an occupational license, the person may lose occupational privileges and be subject to an additional six-month revocation or suspension.

For more information contact:

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



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



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

Who can be an organ donor?

Any individual at least 18 years of age.

How do I advise DMV that I want to be an organ donor?

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

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

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

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

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

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

How do I amend the donor statement?

Apply for a duplicate driver license/identification card:

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

What if I change my mind about being a donor?

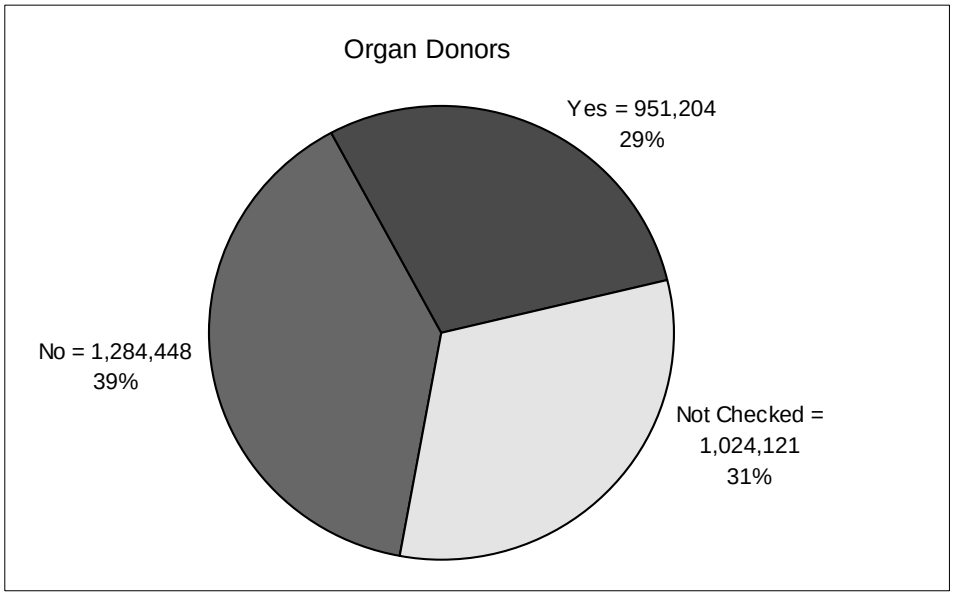
Cross out the donor statement on the reverse of the driver license/identification card.

Does DMV keep an organ-donor registry?

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

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Records and Licensing Information Section
Karen Schwartz
(608) 266-0054
rlis.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, DONOR Report

NOTE: Does not include under 18 year olds nor 'non' records.

When are permits required?

Permits are required when:

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

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

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

How are permits obtained?

Permits may be obtained:

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

Are there different types of permits?

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

Do carriers choose their own routes?

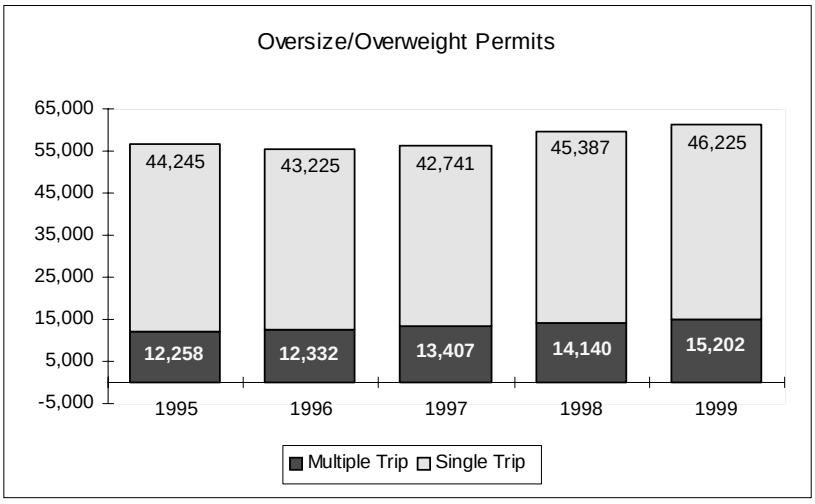
Annual permit holders can choose their own routes. Single trip permits list a specific route which is reviewed by the DMV based on road and bridge width, height, weight and construction limitations. Carriers must stay on the assigned route.

Are carriers required to have insurance?

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

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Motor Carrier Services Section
Permits Unit
Kathleen Nichols
(608) 266-6648
kathleen.nichols@dot.state.wi.us



Source: DOT Mainframe Database

What is a personalized license plate?

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

What vehicle types are eligible for personalized license plates?

Personalized license plates are available for the following vehicle types:

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

How are personalized license plates obtained?

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

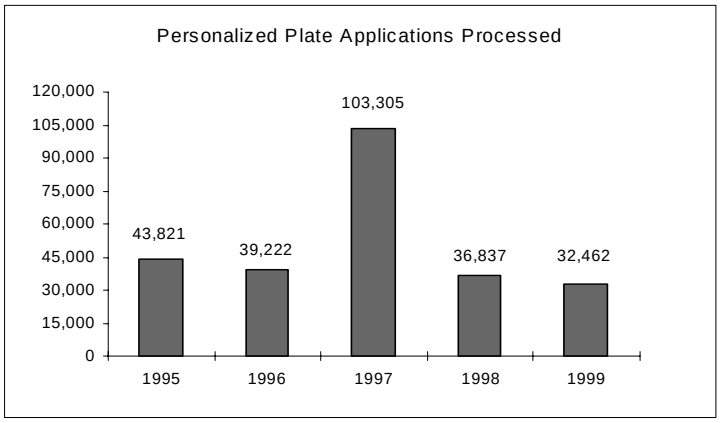
What is the cost?

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

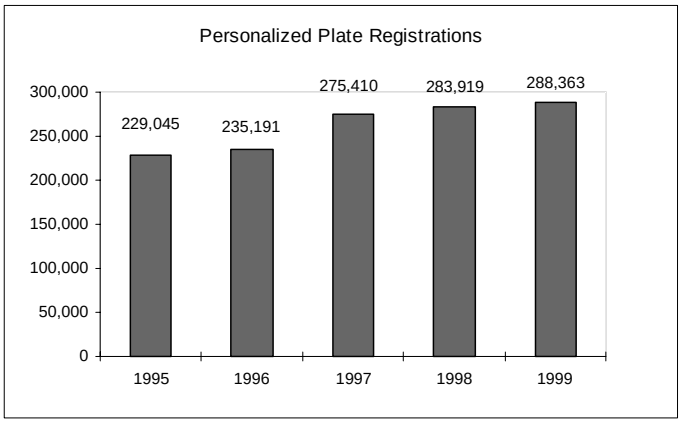
For more information contact:

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

or
Philip Thomas
(608) 267-1857
philip.thomas@dot.state.wi.us



Source: Weekly Work Report



Source: File Analysis

Who is eligible for a photo ID?

Any Wisconsin resident who does not hold a valid photo license or ID 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

What does it cost?

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

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

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

Where can I get one?

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

What record does the Department maintain of photo IDs?

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

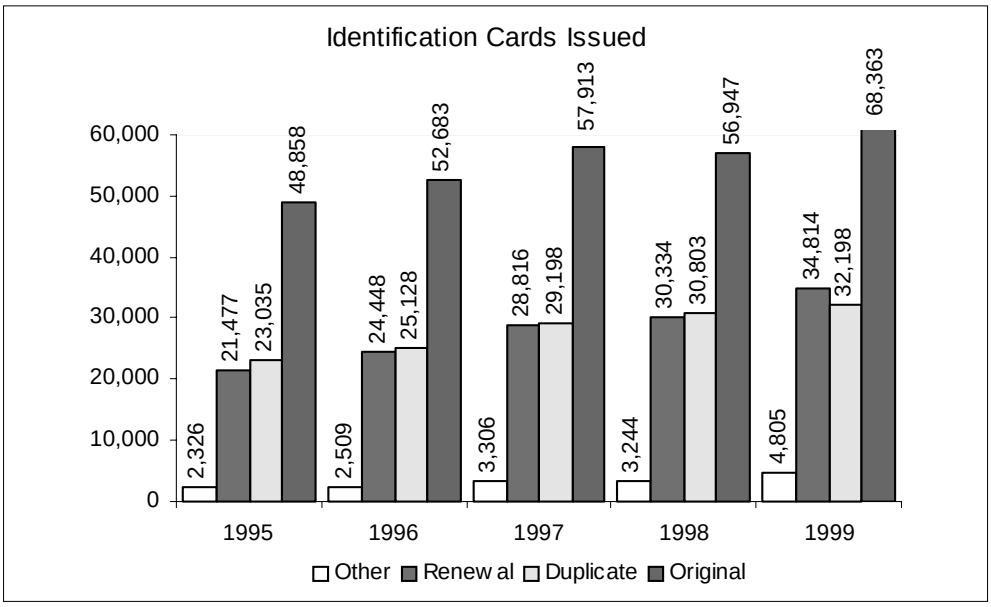
How many photo IDs are issued annually?

In 1983, the first year of the program, fewer than 7,500 photo IDs were issued. The number has increased steadily. Over 140,180 were issued in 1999.

For more information contact:

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

or any local DMV Service Center



Source: Bureau of Field Services, 3089 Annual Report

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% MALE	TOTAL
1899	100	9	12	21	42.86%	0.01%
1900	99	10	11			
1901	98	13	23	36	36.11%	0.01%
1902	97	12	48	60	20.00%	0.02%
1903	96	12	65	77	15.58%	0.02%
1904	95	23	86	109	21.10%	0.03%
1905	94	35	147	182	19.23%	0.05%
1906	93	46	205	251	18.33%	0.07%
1907	92	43	290	333	12.91%	0.09%
1908	91	61	393	454	13.44%	0.12%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**264**	**1,280**	**1,523**	**17.33%**	**0.40%**
1909	90	78	468	546	14.29%	0.14%
1910	89	106	600	706	15.01%	0.19%
1911	88	108	664	772	13.99%	0.20%
1912	87	140	834	974	14.37%	0.26%
1913	86	139	928	1,067	13.03%	0.28%
1914	85	161	1,093	1,254	12.84%	0.33%
1915	84	168	1,213	1,381	12.17%	0.37%
1916	83	188	1,289	1,477	12.73%	0.39%
1917	82	196	1,301	1,497	13.09%	0.40%
1918	81	206	1,445	1,651	12.48%	0.44%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**1,490**	**9,835**	**11,325**	**13.16%**	**3.00%**
1919	80	225	1,369	1,594	14.12%	0.42%
1920	79	206	1,509	1,715	12.01%	0.45%
1921	78	233	1,572	1,805	12.91%	0.48%
1922	77	255	1,530	1,785	14.29%	0.47%
1923	76	248	1,508	1,756	14.12%	0.47%
1924	75	266	1,649	1,915	13.89%	0.51%
1925	74	268	1,583	1,851	14.48%	0.49%
1926	73	292	1,524	1,816	16.08%	0.48%
1927	72	310	1,556	1,866	16.61%	0.49%
1928	71	333	1,542	1,875	17.76%	0.50%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**2,636**	**15,342**	**17,978**	**14.66%**	**4.77%**
1929	70	315	1,446	1,761	17.89%	0.47%
1930	69	384	1,595	1,979	19.40%	0.52%
1931	68	333	1,401	1,734	19.20%	0.46%
1932	67	350	1,341	1,691	20.70%	0.45%
1933	66	342	1,258	1,600	21.38%	0.42%
1934	65	356	1,302	1,658	21.47%	0.44%
1935	64	408	1,301	1,709	23.87%	0.45%
1936	63	442	1,183	1,625	27.20%	0.43%
1937	62	444	1,191	1,635	27.16%	0.43%
1938	61	494	1,136	1,630	30.31%	0.43%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**3,868**	**13,154**	**17,022**	**22.72%**	**4.51%**

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% MALE	TOTAL
1939	60	474	1,030	1,604	29.55%	0.43%
1940	59	533	1,110	1,643	32.44%	0.44%
1941	58	602	1,194	1,796	33.52%	0.48%
1942	57	629	1,199	1,828	34.41%	0.48%
1943	56	702	1,136	1,838	38.19%	0.49%
1944	55	709	1,184	1,893	37.45%	0.50%
1945	54	809	1,153	1,962	41.23%	0.52%
1946	53	869	1,274	2,143	40.55%	0.57%
1947	52	1,090	1,472	2,562	42.54%	0.68%
1948	51	1,146	1,416	2,562	44.73%	0.68%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**7,563**	**12,268**	**19,831**	**38.14%**	**5.26%**
1949	50	1,221	1,456	2,677	45.61%	0.71%
1950	49	1,387	1,436	2,823	49.13%	0.75%
1951	48	1,555	1,546	3,101	50.15%	0.82%
1952	47	1,661	1,608	3,269	50.81%	0.87%
1953	46	1,853	1,725	3,578	51.79%	0.95%
1954	45	1,973	1,829	3,802	51.89%	1.01%
1955	44	2,159	2,003	4,162	51.87%	1.10%
1956	43	2,351	2,011	4,362	53.90%	1.16%
1957	42	2,668	2,196	4,864	54.85%	1.29%
1958	41	2,749	2,231	4,980	55.20%	1.32%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**19,577**	**18,041**	**37,618**	**52.04%**	**9.98%**
1959	40	3,088	2,334	5,422	56.95%	1.44%
1960	39	3,341	2,535	5,876	56.86%	1.56%
1961	38	3,448	2,577	6,025	57.23%	1.60%
1962	37	3,558	2,603	6,161	57.75%	1.63%
1963	36	3,766	2,630	6,396	58.88%	1.70%
1964	35	3,845	2,803	6,648	57.84%	1.76%
1965	34	3,951	2,782	6,733	58.68%	1.79%
1966	33	4,162	2,859	7,021	59.28%	1.86%
1967	32	4,405	2,897	7,302	60.33%	1.94%
1968	31	4,563	3,184	7,747	58.90%	2.05%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**38,127**	**27,204**	**65,331**	**58.36%**	**17.33%**
1969	30	5,088	3,403	8,491	59.92%	2.25%
1970	29	6,090	3,851	9,941	61.26%	2.64%
1971	28	6,165	4,108	10,273	60.01%	2.72%
1972	27	6,489	4,185	10,674	60.79%	2.83%
1973	26	7,031	4,621	11,652	60.34%	3.09%
1974	25	8,237	5,249	13,486	61.08%	3.58%
1975	24	8,665	5,586	14,251	60.80%	3.78%
1976	23	8,842	5,651	14,493	61.01%	3.84%
1977	22	10,460	7,263	17,723	59.02%	4.70%
1978	21	10,295	7,848	18,143	56.74%	4.81%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**77,362**	**51,765**	**129,127**	**59.91%**	**34.25%**

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% MALE	TOTAL
1979	20	10,126	8,418	18,544	54.61%	4.92%
1980	19	9,442	8,701	18,143	52.04%	4.81%
1981	18	7,441	7,621	15,062	49.40%	3.99%
1982	17	3,949	5,021	8,970	44.20%	2.38%
1983	16	2,574	3,367	5,941	43.33%	1.58%
1984	15	1,584	2,133	3,717	42.62%	0.99%
1985	14	980	1,349	2,329	42.08%	0.62%
1986	13	591	619	1,210	48.84%	0.32%
1987	12	405	382	787	51.46%	0.21%
1988	11	289	297	586	49.32%	0.16%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**37,381**	**37,908**	**75,289**	**49.65%**	**19.97%**
1989	10	214	211	425	50.35%	0.11%
1990	9	161	185	346	46.53%	0.09%
1991	8	164	143	307	53.42%	0.08%
1992	7	113	136	249	45.38%	0.07%
1993	6	88	101	189	46.56%	0.05%
1994	5	79	92	171	46.20%	0.05%
1995	4	71	67	138	51.45%	0.04%
1996	3	54	61	115	46.96%	0.03%
1997	2	28	30			
1998	1	20	29	49	40.82%	0.01%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**992**	**1,055**	**1,989**	**49.87%**	**0.53%**
GRAND TOTALS		**189,260**	**187,852**	**377,033**	**50.20%**	**100.00%**

Includes all types of status except those which expired prior to 12/01/99.

Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Report # #P70-118-05-03-07 As of 12/01/99

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 withdrawal?

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

- finding of delinquency
- refusal to submit to a chemical test for intoxication
- failure to pay for damages resulting from an automobile accident
- truancy
- failure to pay forfeiture
- failure to pay child or family support
- non-compliance with orders for assessment concerning use of alcohol or drugs

Who orders revocations and suspensions?

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

How is a person notified of a revocation or suspension?

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

How long does a revocation run?

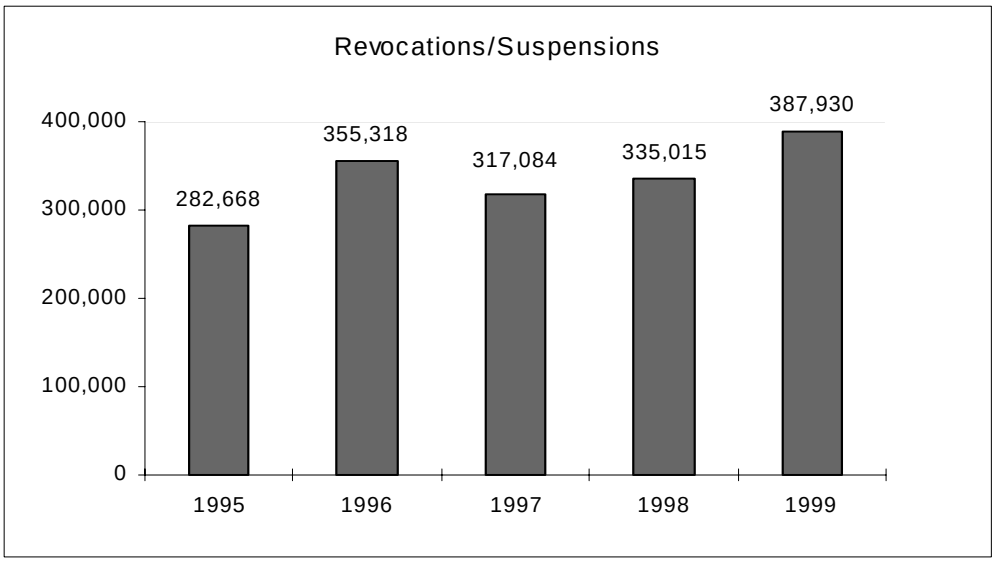
Periods of revocation can run from a one day minimum to a 20-year maximum for unsatisfied judgments.

How long does a suspension run?

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

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Revocations and Suspensions Section
Anna Biermeier
(608) 266-9901
cnr.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Revocation & Suspensions Section

Rank	Code	Charge	Quantity YTD	% of Total
1	FPF	Failure to pay forfeiture	149,933	38.65%
2	FPN	Failure to pay non-traffic	40,232	10.37%
3	OWI	Operating under influence of intoxicant or con. sub.	39,948	9.01%
4	DR	Driver record	29,027	7.48%
5	FPJ	Failure to pay forfeiture-juvenile	27,683	7.14%
6	BAC	Blood alcohol concentration	27,079	6.98%
7	JA	Juvenile alcohol	15,475	3.99%
8	NCI	Noncompliance with assessment interview	11,185	2.88%
9	OAR	Operating after revocation	10,293	2.65%
10	D	Drug convictions	8,580	2.21%
11	OWS	Operating while suspended	8,039	2.07%
12	NCP	Noncompliance with driver safety plan	6,234	1.61%
13	DJN	Damage judgement accruing from negligent operation	3,430	0.88%
14	SE	Speeding excess	3,038	0.78%
15	HTO	Habitual traffic offender	2,625	0.68%
16	IC	Implied consent	2,496	0.64%
17	T	Truancy	1,617	0.42%
18	NCF	Noncompliance with assessment fee	1,312	0.34%
19	UAO	Underage alcohol operation	1,225	0.32%
20	VOO	Violation of occupational license	884	0.23%
21	AEO	Attempt to elude officer	508	0.13%
22	OII	Operating while intoxicated causing injury	480	0.12%
23	JCS	Juvenily controled substance	326	0.08%
24	FSA	Failure to stop after accident	297	0.08%
25	FD	Found delinquent	171	0.04%
26	VUF	Vehicle used in commission of felony	115	0.03%
27	RD	Reckless driving	112	0.03%
28	FA	Falsified application	97	0.03%
29	CAC	Commercial administrative suspension	75	0.02%
30	OWL	Operating without driver license	52	0.01%
31	IUL	Illegal use of operator's license	30	0.01%
32	GBH	Great bodily harm	29	0.01%
33	JID	Juvenile ID	26	0.01%
34	CWI	Commercial operating while intoxicated	25	0.01%
35	MSC	MIscellaneous	25	0.01%
36	S	Speeding	22	0.01%
37	SI	Speeding intermediate	19	0.00%
38	FOS	Failure to obey traffic sign or signal	18	0.00%
39	IVO	Intoxicant in vehicle-operator	17	0.00%
40	NHI	Negligent homicide intoxicated	15	0.00%
41	IIV	Intoxicant in vehicle carrying underage person	12	0.00%
42	SVO	Serious violation-occupations license	10	0.00%
43	OWD	Operating while disqualified	9	0.00%
44	NH	Negligent homicide	8	0.00%
45	ADL	Altered driver license	6	0.00%

Rank	Code	Charge	Quantity YTD	% of Total
46	FYR	Failure to yield right of way	6	0.00%
47	LOL	Loaning of license	6	0.00%
48	UV	Unregistered vehicle	6	0.00%
49	CSE	Commercial speeding excess (20 or more over)	5	0.00%
50	DWS	Driving on wrong side of highway	5	0.00%
51	FRA	Failure to report accident	5	0.00%
52	IS	Imprudent speed	5	0.00%
53	OCS	Operating while intox.-controlled substance	5	0.00%
54	ID	Inattentive driving	4	0.00%
55	IVP	Intoxicant in vehicle-passenger	4	0.00%
56	DSP	Duty upon striking property	3	0.00%
57	FFS	Failure to fasten seat belt	3	0.00%
58	FSU	Fialure to stop after accdient-unattended vehicle	3	0.00%
59	HCA	Haz commercial alcohol	3	0.00%
60	IT	Illegal turn	3	0.00%
61	R	Racing	3	0.00%
62	CAD	Commercial alcohol causing death	2	0.00%
63	HWI	Haz comm. operating while intoxicated	2	0.00%
64	P	Perjury	2	0.00%
65	BI	Backing illegally	1	0.00%
66	CSR	Child safety restraint	1	0.00%
67	CFS	Commercial failure to stop after accident	1	0.00%
68	CIC	Commercial implied consent	1	0.00%
69	CII	Commercial OWI causing injury	1	0.00%
70	DTL	Deviating from lane of traffic	1	0.00%
71	FSB	Failure to stop for school bus	1	0.00%
72	FTC	Following too closely	1	0.00%
73	ICU	Implied consent underage	1	0.00%
74	IP	Improper plates	1	0.00%
75	IL	No or improper lights	1	0.00%
76	OCR	Occupational court ordered revocation	1	0.00%
77	PUP	Permitting unauthorized person to operate	1	0.00%
78	TFC	Too fast for conditions	1	0.00%
79	TPV	Transporting person or vehicle illegally	1	0.00%
80	VOR	Violation of restriction	1	0.00%
		Total	**387,930**	

Source: WISDOT/DMV Bureau of Driver Services Report No. P7011924-2

How can a person obtain reinstatement?

After the period of suspension expires, a person may either mail the $50.00 fee to the DMV or go to a DMV Service Center to pay the $50 fee and DMV will replace the license. If the license has expired, the person must also pay the appropriate renewal fee.

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

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

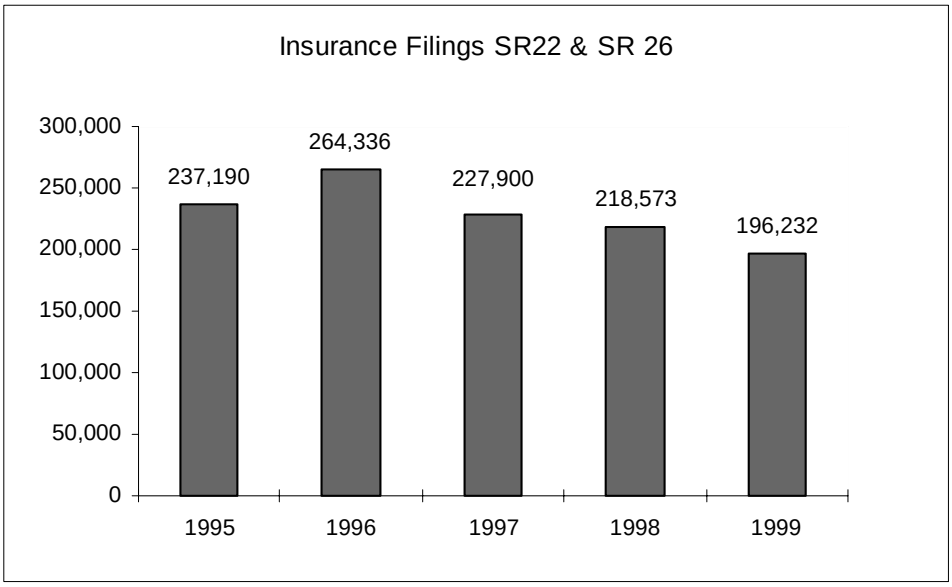
What other requirements apply?

A person whose driving privilege was revoked must file proof of financial responsibility with the division continuously for three years following the end of the withdrawal period.

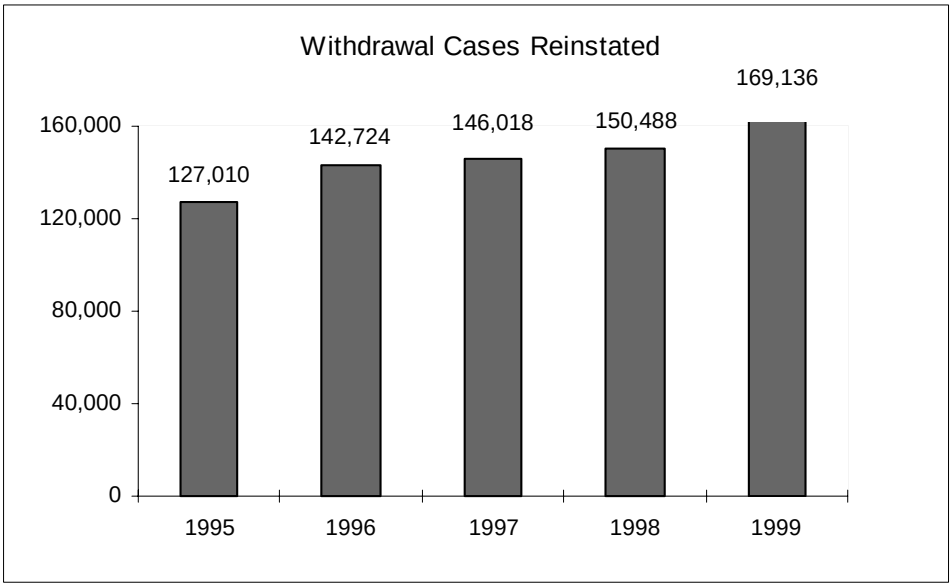
Proof of financial responsibility is usually a certificate (SR-22) issued by an insurance company licensed to do business in Wisconsin. The SR-22 must certify that the person has liability insurance in the amounts of at least $25,000 and $50,000, for personal injury or death and $10,000 for property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

For more information contact:

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

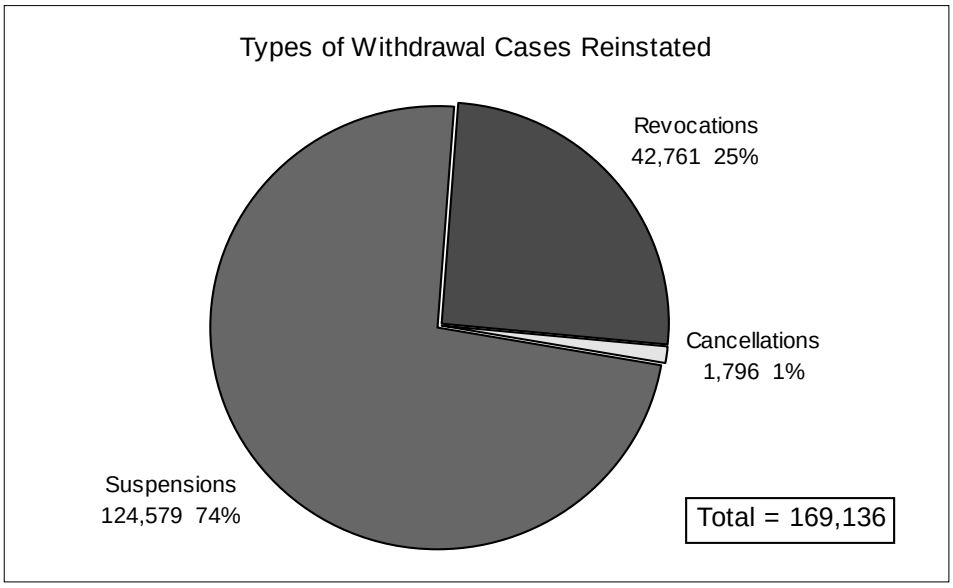


Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Weekly Workload Report



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

NOTE: A single reinstatement transaction may involve several cases



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

What is a Safety Responsibility Administrative Hearing?

The law requires a person who receives a notice of a safety responsibility order of revocation the opportunity for a hearing on the proposed revocation action, s. 344.02, Stats. The person, called the petitioner, must request a hearing in writing prior to his/her revocation 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 (in our case revoking), an uninsured motorist's operating or registration privileges.

What is the scope of an SR Hearing?

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

Where are the SR Hearings conducted?

The hearings are conducted at six DMV Service Centers geographically located throughout Wisconsin to minimize the travel distance of the parties attending them. They are also conducted at State Patrol Headquarters, Spooner, WI.

How are SR Hearings conducted?

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

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Traffic Accident Section
William Hoebel
(608) 266-1249
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.

Who does the law apply to?

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 revocation 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 revoked 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 revocation?

A Safety Responsibility revocation remains in effect until the uninsured motorist complies with one of the Safety Responsibility requirements. The motorist may reinstate revoked privileges if the DMV is not notified of a pending lawsuit within one year of revocation. 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
William Hoebel
(608) 266-1249
traffic-accidents.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

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1998 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 1998, there were 9,633 claims made against 12,133 uninsured drivers and/or owners exceeding $34 million in damages.

1997 – Safety Responsibility (SR) Claims by Type of Claim and Amounts

Claim Type	Total Claims	Total Amount
Fatalities	61	$1,471,9255
Personal Injuries	1,662	$6,573,877
Property Damage	560	$1,541,651
Vehicle Damage	7,350	$24,864,606
Total	**9,633**	**$34,452,059**

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.

1998 – Motorists Subject To SR Law

12,133	Notices of Revocation were sent to the drivers and owners of 9,313 vehicles in 1998. In many accidents, the drivers and owners were different persons.
4,434	(38%) Responded to the Notice of Revocation by settling the claims prior to revocation.
296	Posted the required security deposit.
7,699	Drivers and owners failed to comply with the requirements given on the Notice of Revocation and their operating and registration privileges were revoked.
2,611	Revoked motorists complied with the Safety Responsibility requirements after the Revocation Orders were entered.
4,412	Motorists accepted the one year revocation of privileges.
658	Drivers and owners were still under revocation as of May 22, 2000.

Out of 206,563 vehicles involved in reportable accidents in 1998, only 2% were uninsured, failed to pay for the damages, and accepted a one-year revocation of privileges.

*1998 is the latest year that SR program results are available.

Who needs a School Bus (S) endorsement?

Anyone operating a school bus to transport:

- pupils to or from public and private schools (and in some instances vocational, technical and adult education programs)
- pupils to or from curricular or extra-curricular activities
- pupils to or from religious instruction when school is in session
- children 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 of the foot used to operate the accelerator and brake.

Applicants are not eligible for a school bus endorsement if:

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

What tests are required?

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

- the regular written and sign test
- a school bus (written) knowledge test
- a vision and hearing screening
- a driving examination in a school bus

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

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

What are the fees and period of validity?

The first CDL issued with an S endorsement is $64 (or a prorated portion of that fee) plus $15 for the skills test. Addition of the S endorsement to an existing CDL costs $5, plus $10 for the skills test. The license period of validity is 8 years or until the expiration of the current license.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Records and Licensing Information Section
Karen Schwartz
(608) 266-0054
rlis.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

For statistics, see “Commercial Driver License: Endorsement Types S & P”

What is charge card renewal?

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

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

OR

How do I use this option?

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

What is the fee?

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

Which plate types are eligible?

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

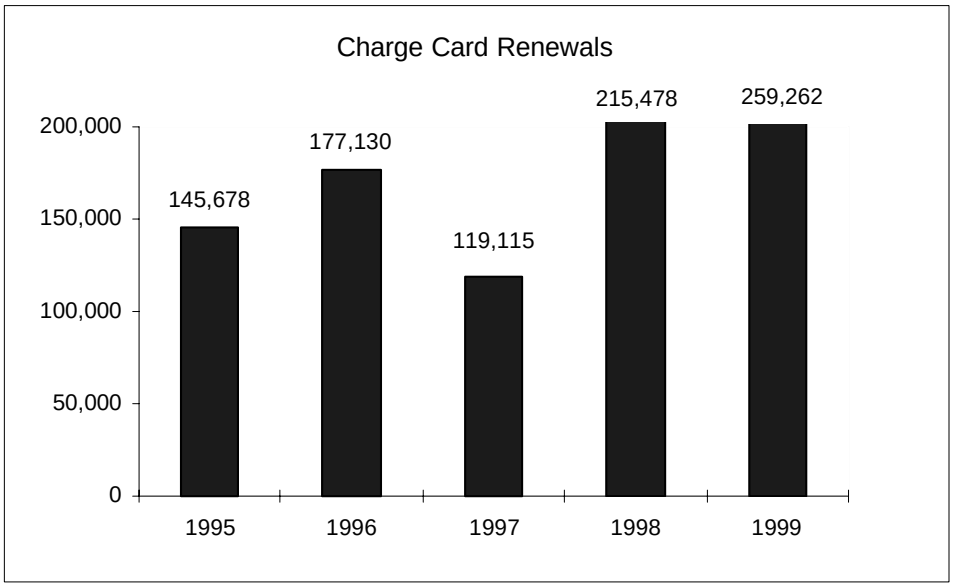
What are the benefits?

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

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Title and Registration Processing Section
Vehicle Registration & Titling Unit
Phil Alioto

(608) 266-2538



Source: Revenue Accounting Unit Audit Reports

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

What is 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 toll-free number in Wisconsin for obtaining a Telephone Authorization is 1-(800) 422-6771. DMV accepts requests between 7:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, or by recording service during non-business hours. An applicant must provide the department with the following information about the vehicle:

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

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

What does it cost?

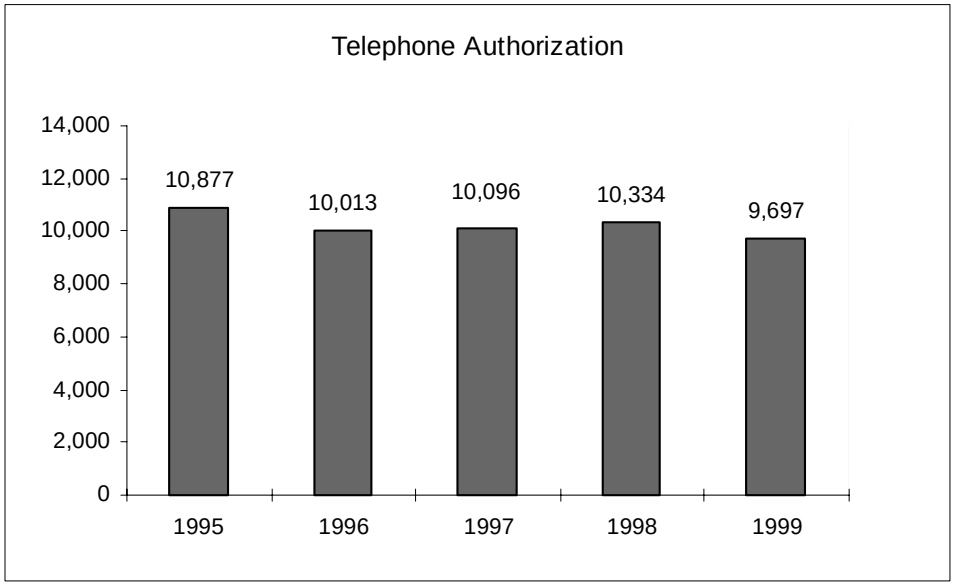
The fee for a TA is $7.50 per vehicle. If a complete application, with correct fees is received by the DMV before the 15th of the month preceding the expiration of the registration period, the fee will be waived if the DMV fails to return evidence of registration by the beginning of the registration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

How long is it valid?

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

For more information contact:

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



Source: Revenue Accounting Unit Audit Reports

What is CDL Third Party Testing?

State law allows authorized persons other than employes of the department to administer skills tests to applicants for a commercial drivers license.

What is a CDL Third Party Tester?

A private employer, agency, or person authorized by the department to administer the third party testing program.

Who is a Third Party Examiner?

A person who is employed by a third party tester, who is trained and certified by the department to conduct CDL skills tests.

What is required of Third Party Testers?

A company, agency, or person who wishes to be a tester must meet all department requirements for place of business, employ at least one third party examiner, employ one official who is responsible for the organization's third party testing program, conduct at least 12 CDL skills tests annually, and agree to have their program audited/inspected by the department or FHWA, 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 experience driving the class of vehicle they intend to test. Third party examiners must receive the same CDL skills test training as employes of the department and conduct the same skills tests. Third party examiners must conduct at least 12 CDL skill tests annually.

What does it cost to be a Third Party Tester?

A third party tester must pay for training costs and annual application fees of $100 plus $25 for each examiner they employ. Third party tester authorization expires each year on December 31st.

Do Third Party Testers charge for the tests they conduct?

Third party testers may charge a fee for the skills tests they conduct, but may not exceed the fee set by the department for third party testers. Any charge for providing the applicant with a vehicle to use for the test may be determined by the third party tester. The third party tester retains all fees collected for administering skills tests.

Do Third Party Testers issue the CDL?

Third party testers may only administer the CDL skills test. The driver must make application for a CDL, take the necessary knowledge tests, pay the license fee, and have the license processed at one of the DMV Service Centers.

How many testers and examiners are in the program?

There are approximately 134 testers who employ approximately 252 examiners in the program. (This includes about 140 examiners who are certified to test school buses).

For more information contact:

Bureau of Field Services
Terry Ewing
(608) 266-8684

What is a traffic safety program?

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

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

Where and when are they offered?

These interactive courses are offered throughout the state, primarily through the WTCS. Drivers who receive warning letters about their demerit point status are advised of the school locations on the back of the letter. Drivers convicted of OWI and ordered to take GD-TSS 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 daytimes, evenings, and weekends to accommodate most schedules and allow students to complete the classes as soon as possible. In 1998, 3,192 individuals completed the Traffic Safety School; 10,083 the Group Dynamics-Traffic Safety School; and 1,277 the Multiple Offender Program.

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

What rules apply to point reduction?

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

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

How much do the courses cost?

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

For more information contact:

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

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.

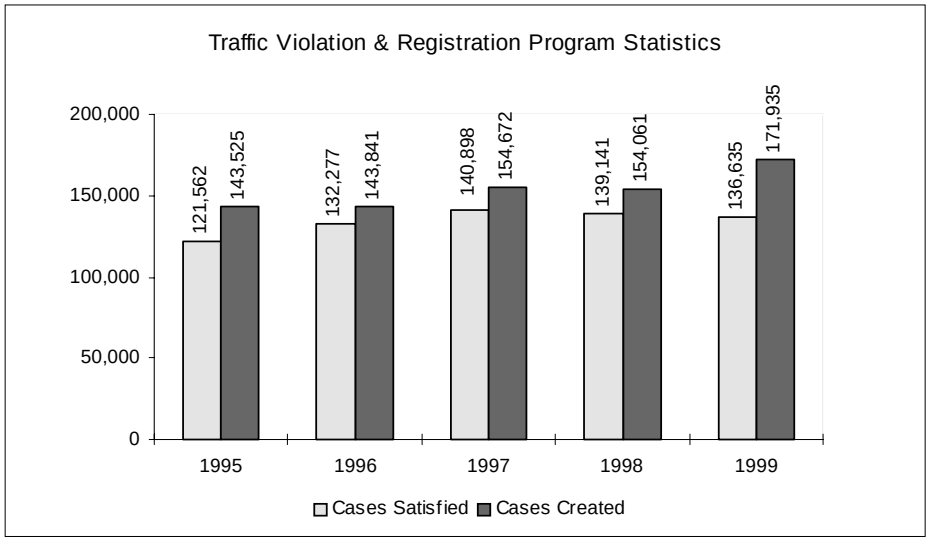
Number of TVRP participants:

In 1999, 333 counties, cities, villages, towns, courts, or other local agencies participated in the program.

For more information contact:

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

or
Philip Thomas
(608) 267-1857
philip.thomas@dot.state.wi.us



Source: TV & RP Unit Work Statistics

Transportation Fund Revenue Collected by The Division of Motor Vehicles

ITEM	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
Counter Service Fees	4,948,052	5,003,188	5,229,338	5,403,857
Registration Fees (1 & 2)	180,388,097	173,800,930	200,412,930	203,927,120
Dealer License Fees	848,193	777,007	861,648	876,200
Fast Service Fees	384,908	432,346	467,926	477,184
Domestic - IRP (2)	16,835,447	16,393,068	18,686,945	15,750,903
Foreign - IRP (2)	15,303,056	16,461,329	17,292,300	23,947,397
Supplemental Title Fee	N/A	N/A	10,839,418	10,977,353
Traffic Violation & Reg. Fees	748,909	718,617	764,320	839,143
Permit Fees	2,681,988	2,444,228	2,623,466	2,660,658
Telephone Access	77,337	80,624	81,065	75,936
Drivers License Fees	20,928,634	22,004,551	26,346,968	32,350,112
Occupational License Fees	416,141	654,573	780,367	800,783
Disabled ID Cards	476,546	498,712	374,619	630,549
Financial Reinstatement	5,127	4,399	7,265	8,571
Registration Reinstatement Fees	390,963	511,176	556,115	613,373
Abstract Sales	9,501,947	9,217,400	8,586,178	8,608,119
Sales to Public	597,652	760,196	1,169,922	1,288,859
Oversize/Overweight Permits	3,280,400	3,404,266	3,615,715	3,965,105
Salvage Veh. Inspection Fees	307,642	289,629	275,997	284,951
TOTAL	**$ 258,121,039**	**$ 253,456,239**	**$ 298,972,502**	**$ 313,216,173**

Notes:

(1) 7210 Registration Fees: Include registration, renewal, title and lien fees.

(2) The revenue amounts are net amounts. The following amounts were retained by the trustee for highway bonding purposes:

	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
Registration Fees	47,003,912	54,253,305	59,352,713	70,757,520
Domestic IRP	4,220,999	6,216,324	5,119,345	6,936,338
Foreign IRP	7,303,890	8,052,199	7,461,422	3,575,016
TOTAL	**$ 58,528,801**	**$ 68,521,828**	**$ 71,933,480**	**$ 81,268,874**

For more information contact: Bureau of Driver Services
Traffic Accident Section
Candy Dyhr
(608) 266-2612
traffic-accidents.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

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 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, Washingon 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.

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 both portions of 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.

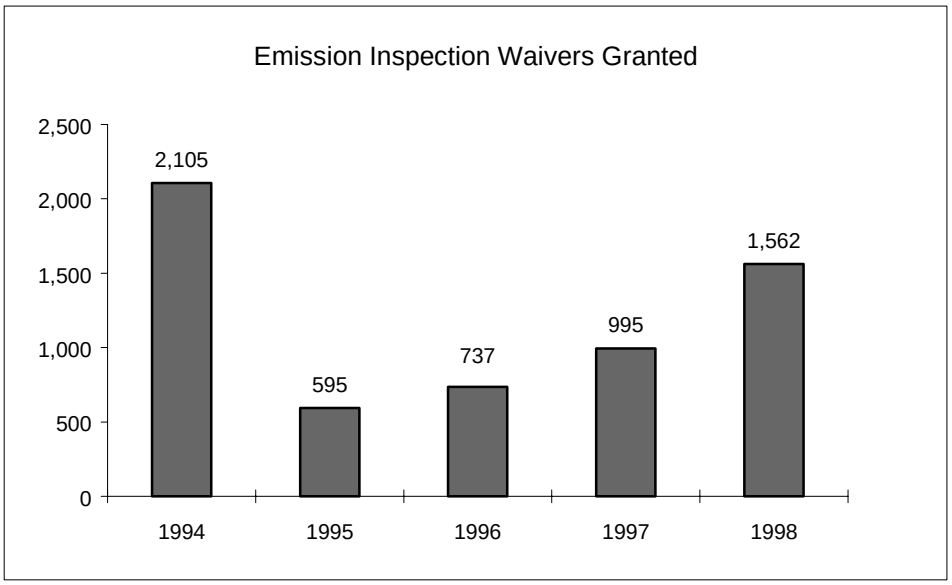
What happens to vehicles which fail?

If a vehicle fails either 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



Source: Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Inspection Program

Abbreviations for License Plate Types and Vehicle Types

Plate Type

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

Vehicle Types

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

Why are vehicle records sold?

Wisconsin law requires DMV to make its non-confidential records available to the public, subject to the Federal Drivers Privacy Protection Act of 1994 (DPPA). Statute S.S. 341.17, Trans. 19.31, 19.39, 19.62-19.80 governs Wisconsin's provisions on releasing records. All DPPA restrictions apply.

Privacy Facts

Waiver & Opt-Out: Wisconsin allows individuals to opt out their name, street address, post office box, and nine-digit zip code whenever a record series containing ten or more names is requested.

Casual Requesters: Casual requesters can obtain records with personal information if they fill out Request Form MV2896.

Retention and Resale by Vendors: Wisconsin does not provide any restrictions upon the use, storage, or resale of records after a completed transaction beyond those of DPPA.

Accessing Vehicle Records

Department of Transportation, Vehicle Records Section, P.O. Box 7911, Madison 53707-7911, (608) 266-3666. The DOT maintains the database for vehicle and mobile home titles, registrations, and liens. Boat information is with the Department of Natural Resources.

Request Methods

Mail or Walk-in: All casual or occasional requesters may submit a Request Form MV2896. The fee for VIN, lien, and registration checks is $3.00 per record plus $.25 per paper copy. Requests are available by mail or in person at the address listed above. The fee should accompany the request. Any costs over the fee submitted will be billed. Vehicle information is not available over the phone. Records are available for seven years to present. A completed and signed Request Form MV2896 is required.

Online: Wisconsin does not offer online inquiry at this time.

Database Sales: The registration file contains all vehicles currently registered in the state at the time the file is produced. The file (5,100,000 records) is available only in its entirety and only on computer tape. The cost is $2,200.00. Two smaller files are also available. A monthly tape program of all new vehicle registrations is available for $498 for a six month minimum term. The tapes are non-cumulative, designated for the first through the end of each month. A microfiche output of license plates and owners is available for $60.00 per year. Contact the Bureau of Vehicle Services (608) 266-2064. All DPPA restrictions apply. Magnetic tape input inquiry for specific records is available only to law enforcement agencies or their agents.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Vehicle Records Section
Record Sales
(608) 266-2064

PLATE TYPE	AUTO	TRUK	CYCL	TRLR	SEMI	TRAC	RDTR	MBHM	BUS	MTHM	SCBS	CAMP	MPED	OTHER	TOTAL
	VEHICLE TYPE														
AUT	2,072,726	645,303	8	0	0	0	0	0	253	3	0	0	0	0	2,718,293
TRK	6	74,871	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	2	0	0	0	0	74,933
ATK	137	704,757	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	704,924
CYC	4	3	175,653	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175,660
FRM	0	71,349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71,349
MBH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43,510	0	0	0	1,932	0	0	45,442
TOR	0	0	0	0	0	5900	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,913
ITL	0	0	0	47,993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47,993
HFM	0	10,966	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,966
RTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PSS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CSS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MUN	2,154	30,592	24	1,868	319	314	0	29	1,664	16	0	0	0	0	36,980
MNO	3,131	828	0	3	0	0	0	0	16	1	0	0	0	0	3,979
MNF	301	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	316
MNC	0	0	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	166
ATL	0	0	0	2,130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,130
FTL	0	0	0	11,379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,379
BUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	436	0	0	0	0	0	436
BSB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	11,985	0	0	0	11,986
BBX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122	0	0	0	0	0	122
SPX	49	748	0	8	0	8	0	0	341	3	0	0	0	0	1,157
SPZ	0	349	0	3311	0	658	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4,321
SUX	0	2,466	0	551	4	344	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3,366
COL	78,342	18,110	3,578	0	0	60	0	0	42	872	0	0	1	0	101,005
ANT	2,913	994	26	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3,942
DIS	12,915	7,746	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147	0	0	0	0	20,808
VET	1,161	971	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	2,155
AMA	1,937	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	3,467
DEV	315	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	344
MDH	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
DPV	0	6,716	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,716
ITP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLS	2,433	1,149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	3,593
HOB	1,905	687	59	0	0	1	0	0	26	38	0	0	0	0	2,716
TAX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PRO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MTM	0	569	0	0	0	0	0	0	230	21,087	0	0	0	0	21,886
CMP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DPF	0	16,661	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,661
MPD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,351	0	21,351
XPW	736	197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	934
SDV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
SOV	2,260	4,041	4	508	28	12	0	20	31	2	0	0	0	0	6,906
MLG	8,868	8,407	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	17,340
CVG	244,230	170,975	1	0	0	0	0	0	17	2,576	0	0	0	0	417,799
WNG	542	541	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,083
STL	0	0	0	6	127,061	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127,068
HEG	3,941	2,101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	6,047
TOTAL	**2,441,009**	**1,783,642**	**179,494**	**67,757**	**127,412**	**7,304**	**13**	**43,559**	**3,270**	**24,882**	**11,985**	**1,932**	**21,377**	**7**	**4,713,643**