Wisconsin
Division of Motor Vehicles

Facts & Figures
2002

A Reference Guide

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Wisconsin Department of Transportation
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Accidents

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When must an accident be reported?

An accident must be reported when it results in:

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

Who reports accidents to the State of Wisconsin?

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

What does the Department do with information that is reported?

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

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

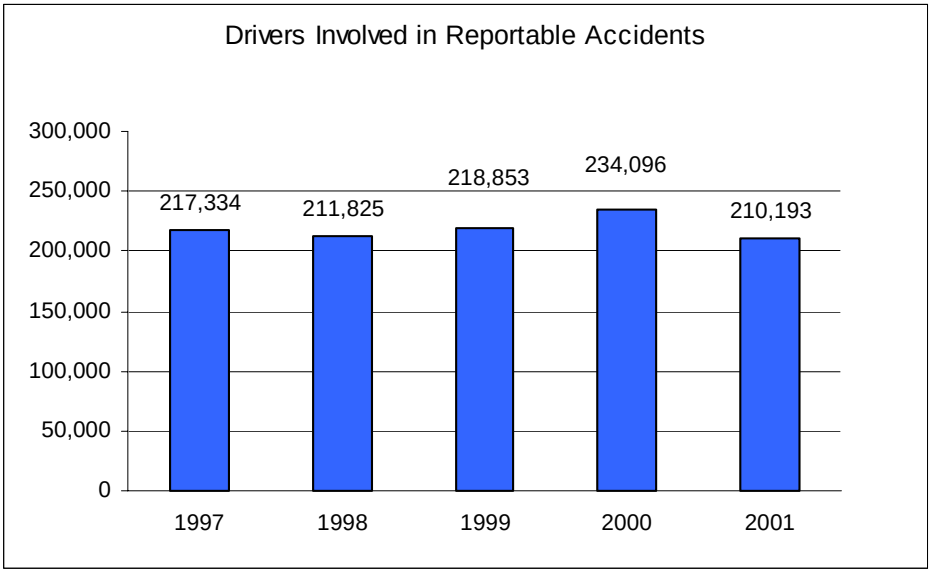
Who uses accident data?

Primary users of accident data are:

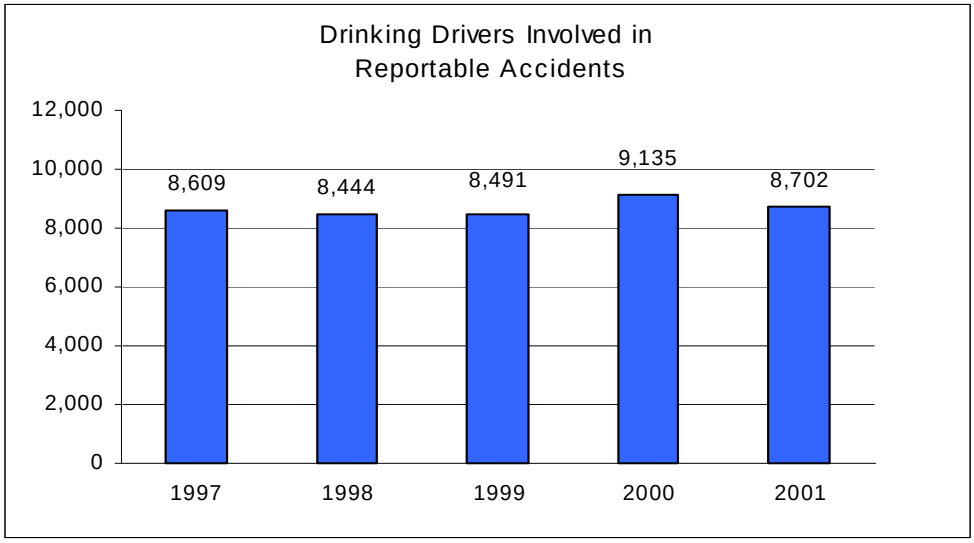
- the Department of Transportation for analysis of highway safety
- the DMV for administration of the Safety Responsibility Law
- law enforcement agencies for selective enforcement
- Traffic Safety Commissions and traffic engineers for safety and elimination of hazards
- driver educators, legislators,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

For more information contact:

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



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Traffic Accident Section



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Traffic Accident Section

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

Year	Fatal Accidents	Injury Accidents	Property-Damage Accidents	Reportable Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Licensed Drivers	Registered Vehicles
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	41,216	100,453	142,285	703	60,902	3,502,347	4,129,519
1994	616	43,775	103,934	148,325	706	66,403	3,554,003	4,172,462
1995	656	43,845	104,363	148,864	739	66,233	3,601,619	4,268,619
1996	656	43,773	92,269	136,698	759	66,048	3,723,685	4,241,260
1997	631	41,962	87,361	129,954	721	63,166	3,672,469	4,503,904
1998	628	41,594	83,609	125,831	709	62,236	3,709,957	4,449,217
1999	674	41,345	88,931	130,950	744	61,577	3,733,077	4,713,643
2000	718	41,145	95,647	139,510	801	63,890	3,667,497	4,798,056
2001	684	39,358	85,361	125,403	764	58,279	3,835,549	4,946,305

Accident Reporting Threshold Changes:

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

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

What is a Safety Responsibility Administrative Hearing?

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

How long has Wisconsin conducted SR Hearings?

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

What is the scope of an SR Hearing?

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

Where are the SR Hearings conducted?

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

How are SR Hearings conducted?

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

For more information contact:

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

What is the Safety Responsibility Law?

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

To whom does the law apply?

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

How are the Safety Responsibility sanctions initiated?

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

What actions are taken against uninsured motorists?

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

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

How long is the suspension?

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

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Traffic Accident Section
(608) 266-1249
Email: traffic-accidents.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

2000 Safety Responsibility Program Results*

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

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

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

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

2000 – Motorists Subject To SR Law

13,182	Notices of Suspension were sent to the drivers and owners of 10,088 vehicles in 2000. In many crashes, the drivers and owners were different persons.
4,623	(35%) Responded to the Notice of Suspension by settling the claims prior to revocation.
331	Posted the required security deposit.
8,559	Drivers and owners failed to comply with the requirements given on the Notice of Suspension and their operating and registration privileges were suspended.
2,889	suspended motorists complied with the Safety Responsibility requirements after the Suspension Orders were entered.
4,422	Motorists accepted the one year suspensionof privileges.
1,246	Drivers and owners were still withdrawn as of April 12,2002.

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

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

Dealers

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What is a BID card?

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

What are the requirements?

Buyer Identification card holders must be:

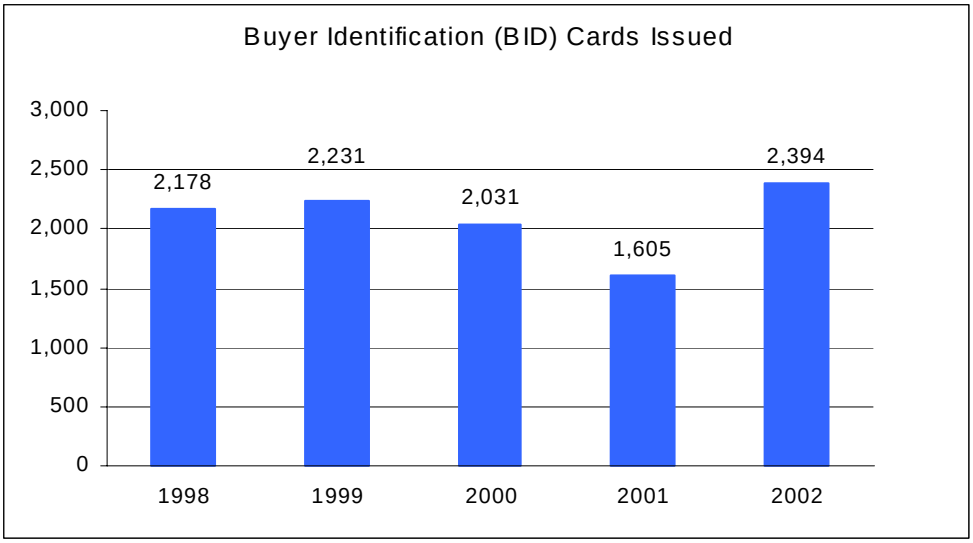
- a motor vehicle dealer, wholesaler, or salvage dealer licensed in Wisconsin or another jurisdiction;
- or an employe of a motor vehicle dealer, wholesaler or salvage dealer
- of good character

What does a BID card cost?

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

For more information contact:

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



Source: Customer Service Unit Work Statistics

What complaints are investigated?

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

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

How are complaints filed?

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

Is there a fee for filing?

There is no fee for DMV complaint mediation activities.

How are complaints handled?

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

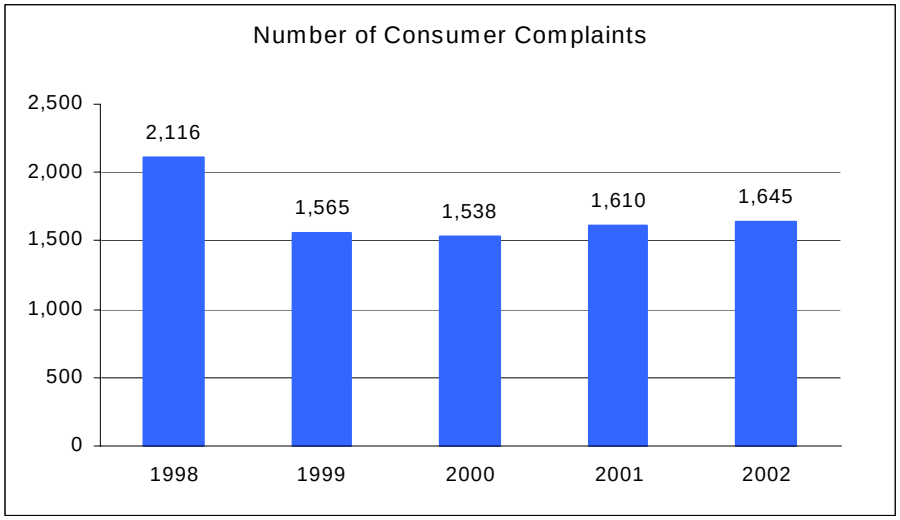
What are the results of investigations?

Complaint resolution is usually achieved through informal mediation. Wisconsin consumers receive over $1,500,000 back annually in the form of cash adjustments, free or discounted repairs, 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
(608) 266-1425
Email: dealers.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



Source: Customer Service Unit Work Statistics

Why are dealers inspected?

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

What does the inspection consist of?

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

How often are dealers inspected?

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

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

What do inspections accomplish?

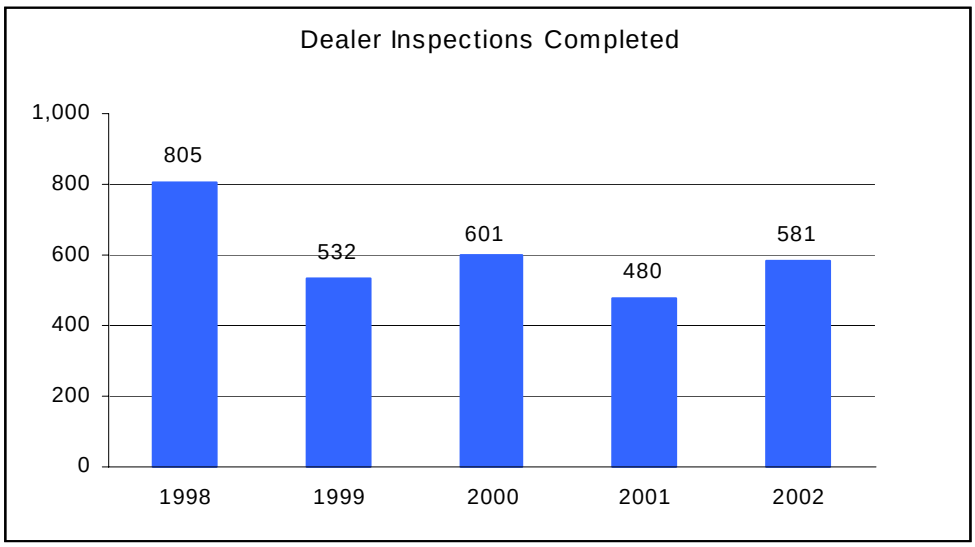
Licenses are granted, granted conditionally, or denied, based on inspection findings. Periodic inspections result in an “all OK” rating or required corrective action by the dealer within 15 days.

How much do they cost?

There is no fee for inspection.

For more information contact:

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



Source: Field Investigations Unit Work Statistics

Who needs a dealer license?

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

Why are dealers licensed?

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

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

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

What are the requirements and qualifications?

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

What is the cost of a license?

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

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

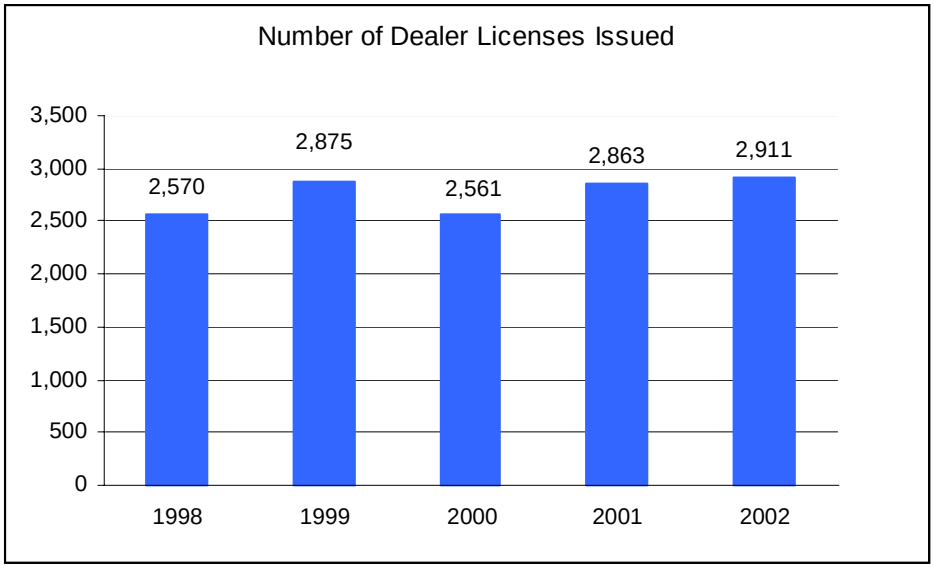
Dealer plate fees are $150 for the first two plates plus $10 each additional plate except as noted below:

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

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

For more information contact:

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



Source: Customer Service Unit Work Statistics

What salespeople are licensed?

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

What are the licensing requirements?

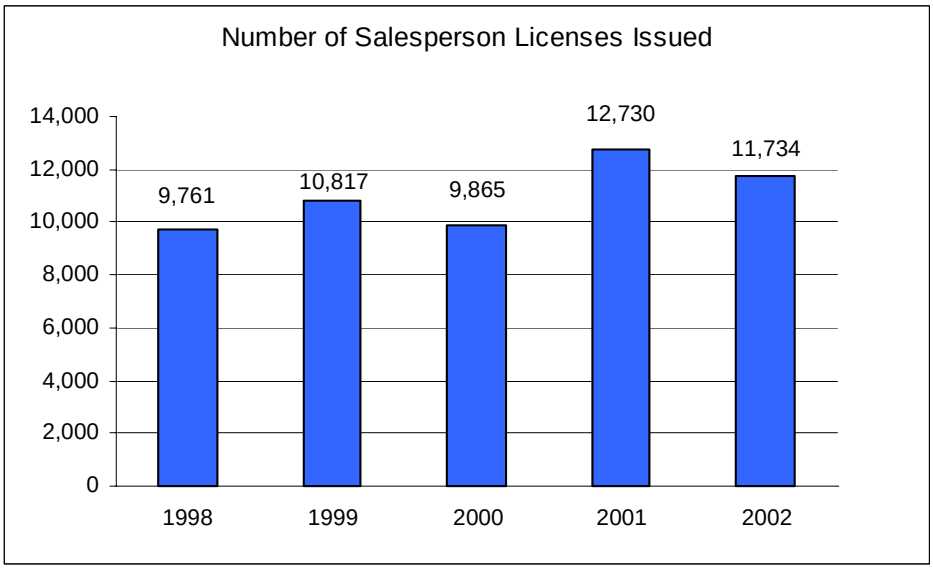
Motor vehicle salespersons must be of good character and must pass a written exam at time of first application. A bond may be required if the applicant's character is questionable or past sales practices are unacceptable.

What does a license cost?

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

For more information contact:

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



Includes licenses issued to manufacturer and distributor representatives.
Source: Customer Service Unit Work Statistics

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What are driver record abstracts?

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

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

Who requests these abstracts?

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

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

Why does DOT provide this information?

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

What is MV2896?

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

Is any information confidential?

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

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

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

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

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

Yes, customers can "opt out" by completing MV3592. If 10 or more records are requested, their personal identifiable data will be suppressed. There are currently 569,931 driver records containing the "opt out" notation. Forms can be obtained at all DMV Service Centers and online at http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/drivers/links/optout.htm.

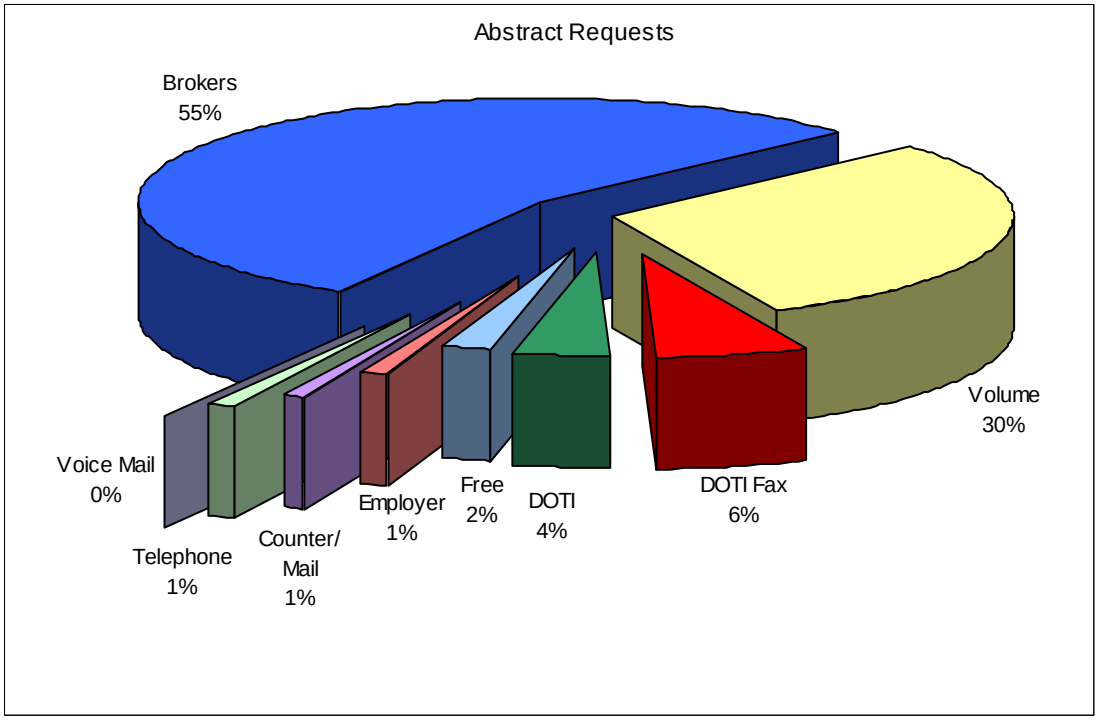
How are requests made?

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

Written copies of abstracts are $5 each. Telephone account holders pay $6 per request when they receive information over the phone from an operator in addition to a printed abstract. Telephone account holders may receive information via DOTI, at $5 per inquiry.

For more information contact:

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



What are citations?

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

What are convictions?

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

What happens to citations and convictions?

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

How long does a conviction remain on the record?

In general, convictions remain on the driver record for five years from date of conviction. There are some situations, however, where entries remain on the record beyond five years. These include 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?

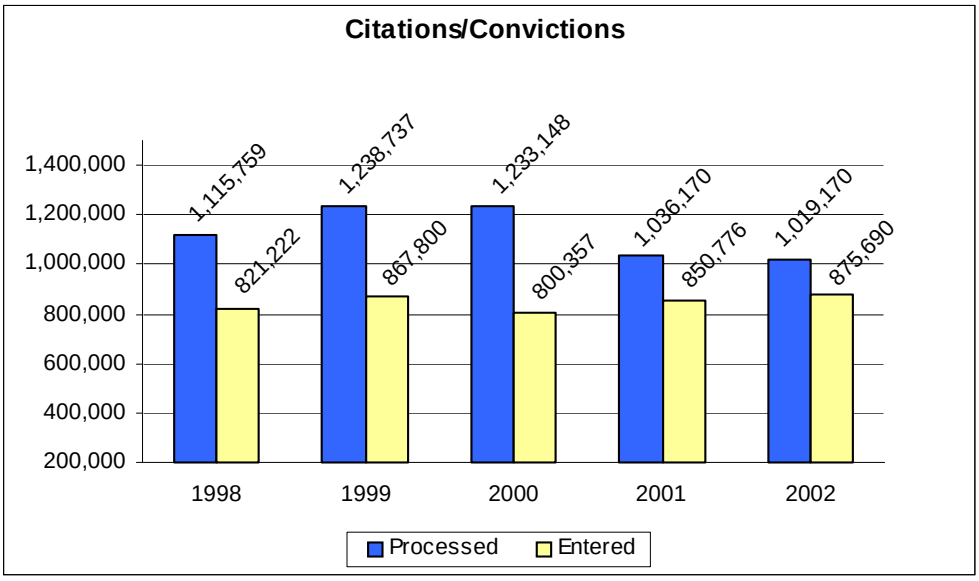
Yes, when Wisconsin drivers are convicted in other states DMV enters the convictions on the Wisconsin driver record but without points being assessed. With a serious offense, such as operating while intoxicated, drivers may lose their operating privilege.

What happens to out-of-state drivers?

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

For more information contact:

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



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

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

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

Traffic Convictions Entered on Driver Record File
January–December 2002

Rank	Code	Charge	Quantity YTD	% of Total
1	SI	Speeding Intermediate (11-19 over limit)	179,176	19.34%
2	S	Speeding (1-10 over speed limit)	83,373	9.00%
3	FFS	Failure to Fasten Seat Belt	82,333	8.89%
4	OWS	Operating While Suspended	62,993	6.80%
5	UV	Unregistered Vehicle	43,027	4.65%
6	FOS	Failure to Obey Traffic Sign or Signal	42,572	4.60%
7	SE	Speeding Excess (20 or more over limit)	37,854	4.09%
8	UAL	Underage Alcohol (207)	35,659	3.85%
9	OWI	Operat. under influence intoxicant/controlled substance	33,983	3.67%
10	OWL	Operating w/o Driver License	31,643	3.42%
11	ORS	Operating while Registration Suspended (209)	25,288	2.73%
12	OAR	Operating After Revocation	22,392	2.42%
13	DS	Defective Speedometer	16,097	1.74%
14	FYR	Failure to Yield Right of Way	15,640	1.69%
15	IP	Improper Plates	15,040	1.62%
16	ID	Inattentive Driving	10,338	1.12%
17	IL	No or improper lights	10,112	1.09%
18	OT	Obstructing Traffic	8,701	0.94%
19	JA	Juvenile Alcohol*	6,883	0.74%
20	PAC	Prohibited Alcohol Concentration (212)	6,765	0.73%
21	FTC	Following too Closely	6,207	0.67%
22	SVL	Signal Violation	6,087	0.66%
23	IS	Imprudent Speed	5,880	0.63%
24	IT	Illegal Turn	5,331	0.58%
25	D	Drug Conviction	5,327	0.58%
27	VOR	Violation of Restriction	5,255	0.57%
28	IVO	Intoxicant in Vehicle - Operator	5,142	0.56%
29	CSR	Child Safety Restraint	4,310	0.47%
30	DLT	Deviating from Lane of Traffic	4,070	0.44%
31	PI	Passing Illegally	3,875	0.42%
32	FRA	Failure to Report Accident	3,661	0.40%
33	TFC	Too Fast for Conditions	3,598	0.39%
34	RD	Reckless Driving	2,972	0.32%
35	DOF	Deface or Obstruct Official Sign	2,763	0.30%
36	IM	Improper Muffler	2,717	0.29%
37	DWS	Driving on Wrong Side of Highway	2,324	0.25%
38	IVP	Intoxicant in Vehicle - Passenger	2,205	0.24%
39	T	Truancy	1,961	0.21%
40	UAO	Underage Alcohol Operation**	1,808	0.20%
41	LNP	License not on person	1,803	0.19%
42	BI	Backing Illegally	1,782	0.19%
43	FVC	Failure to Keep Vehicle Under Control	1,756	0.19%
44	FSU	Failure to Stop After Accident unattended vehicle	1,588	0.17%
45	IIV	Intoxicant in Vehicle - Underage Person	1,545	0.17%
46	DSP	Duty Upon Striking property	1,520	0.16%
47	IC	Implied Consent	1,506	0.16%
48	IE	Improper Equipement	1,481	0.16%
49	PUP	Permitting Unauthorized Person to Operate	1,352	0.15%

Traffic Convictions Entered on Driver Record File
January–December 2002

Rank	Code	Charge	Quantity YTD	% of Total
50	CSI	Commercial Speeding Intermediate (15-19 over)	1,225	0.13%
51	FSB	Failure to Stop for School Bus	1,163	0.13%
52	FNC	Failure to Notify of Address or Name Change	1,045	0.11%
53	FSA	Failure to Stop After Accident	944	0.10%
54	FGS	Failure to Give Signal	767	0.08%
55	OV	Obstructed View or Control	764	0.08%
56	CD	Careless Driving (out-of-state only)	717	0.08%
57	UN	Unnecessary noise	646	0.07%
58	UID	Underage ID (208)	568	0.06%
59	GPV	GDL Passenger Violation (203)	559	0.06%
60	DOW	Driving over Walk	537	0.06%
61	AEO	Attempt to Elude Officer	528	0.06%
62	JCS	Juvenile Controlled Substances (under 17)	510	0.06%
63	OII	Operating while Intoxicated Causing Injury	432	0.05%
64	IB	Improper Brakes	399	0.04%
65	POH	Parking on Highway	362	0.04%
66	R	Racing	334	0.04%
67	FDL	Failure to Dim Lights	301	0.03%
68	FTT	Failure to Transfer Title	282	0.03%
69	CFC	Commercial Following too Closely	281	0.03%
70	UA	Unnecessary Acceleration	281	0.03%
71	GCV	GDL Curfew Violation (202)	279	0.03%
72	CDL	Commercial Deviating from Lane of Traffic	270	0.03%
73	TPV	Transporting Person or Vehicle Illegally	214	0.02%
74	RVL	Roadway Violation	181	0.02%
75	FPS	Failure to Pay Support (205)	171	0.02%
76	SLL	Special Limitations on Load	162	0.02%
77	CSE	Commercial Speeding Excess (20 or more over)	152	0.02%
78	IUL	Illegal use of Operator's License	146	0.02%
79	OWD	Operating while Disqualified	131	0.01%
80	DDH	Driving on Divided Highway	114	0.01%
81	CUL	Commercial Unlawful License	109	0.01%
82	MDO	Miscellaneous Driving Offenses (204)	106	0.01%
83	DAT	Driving Against Traffic	96	0.01%
84	CPI	Commercial Passing Illegally	95	0.01%
85	FA	Falsified Application	84	0.01%
86	CIS	Commercial Imprudent Speed	76	0.01%
87	FAR	Falsified Accident Report	76	0.01%
88	LOL	Loaning of License	73	0.01%
89	FYL	Flashing Yellow Violation	71	0.01%
90	OML	Operating with Multiple Licenses	67	0.01%
91	TCC	Transporting Children in Cargo Area of Motor Vehicle	63	0.01%
92	RPS	Restrictions on Parking and Stopping	56	0.01%
93	CTF	Commercial Too Fast for Conditions	54	0.01%
94	MSC	Miscellaneous	45	0.00%
95	COO	Commercial 0.0 -Not-a-Drop	41	0.00%
96	CWI	Commercial Operating while Intoxicated	38	0.00%
97	VUF	Vehicle Used in Commission of Felony	34	0.00%

Traffic Convictions Entered on Driver Record File
January–December 2002

Rank	Code	Charge	Quantity YTD	% of Total
98	CFR	Commercial Failure to Report Accident	31	0.00%
99	CDS	Comm. Duty upon Striking Property	27	0.00%
100	GBH	Great Bodily Harm	25	0.00%
101	SOL	Surrender of Licenses upon Cancellation, Rev or Sus	25	0.00%
102	FD	Found Delinquent	23	0.00%
103	NHI	Negligent Homicide Intoxicated	23	0.00%
104	JID	Juvenile ID	21	0.00%
105	CFH	Crossing Fire Hose	19	0.00%
106	CRD	Commercial Reckless Driving	18	0.00%
107	PLS	Projecting Loads on Side of Vehicle	18	0.00%
108	CA	Commercial Alcohol	13	0.00%
109	CCD	Commercial Careless Driving (out-of-state only)	13	0.00%
110	CPB	Commercial Possession of Intoxicant Beverage	12	0.00%
111	CFU	Comm. Failure to Stop after Accident (unattended Veh)	9	0.00%
112	NH	Negligent Homicide	9	0.00%
113	ADL	Altering Driver License	7	0.00%
114	IR	Illegal Riding	7	0.00%
115	OSB	Operating w/o School Bus License/Endorsement	7	0.00%
116	CVL	Curfew Violation	5	0.00%
117	HWI	Haz. Commercial Operating while Intoxicated	5	0.00%
118	VOO	Violation of Occupational License	5	0.00%
119	HDS	Haz. Commercial Duty Upon Striking Property	3	0.00%
120	CIC	Commercial Implied Consent	2	0.00%
121	IDT	Ignition/Immobilization Device Tampering	2	0.00%
122	LH	Littering highway	2	0.00%
123	BO	Boulevard ordinance	1	0.00%
124	CAI	Commercial Alcohol Causing Injury	1	0.00%
125	CCS	Commercial OWI-Controlled Substance	1	0.00%
126	CFS	Commercial Failure to Stop After Accident	1	0.00%
127	CII	Commercial OWI Causing Injury	1	0.00%
128	FEM	Following Emergency Vehicle	1	0.00%
129	HFR	Haz. Commercial Failure to Report Accident	1	0.00%
130	HFS	Haz. Commercial Failure to Stop After Accident	1	0.00%
131	ICU	Implied Consent Underage	1	0.00%
132	OCS	Operating while Intoxicated-Controlled Substance	1	0.00%
133	P	Perjury	1	0.00%
134	RRF	Railroad Failure to Stop	1	0.00%
135	RRP	Reproducing Evidence of Registration Prohibited	1	0.00%
136	UBH	Unnecessary blowing of horn	1	0.00%
137	UTR	Unlawful Transfer of Evidence of Registration	1	0.00%
		Total	875,690	

* Under the legal drinking age (under 21); violation under Chapter 48 & 125
** Under 21 years of age; not-a-drop, Statue 345.63(2m)
***Beginning with July 1998 report, OAR & OWS will be reported as separate totals.

Source: WISDOT/DMV-Bureau of Driver Services-Report No. P7011923-2

What is a driver license?

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

What is a probationary license?

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

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

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

What is a regular driver license?

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

What are the requirements for a driver license?

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

Who does not need a Wisconsin driver license?

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

What documentation must be provided?

An applicant must provide:

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

(con't)

responsibility for the minor as an operator, if applicant is under 18

What does a license cost?

License fees are:

Non-Commercial Driver License	
Instruction permit	$25
Motorcycle instruction permit	$22
Driving skills exam	
Auto (Class D)	$15
Motorcycle (Class M)	$15
Original Probationary or Regular License	
Auto (Class D)	$18
Motorcycle (Class M)	$12
Renewal License – 8 year	
Auto (Class D)	$24
Motorcycle (Class M)	$8
4-year extension (Class D)	$12
(Class D/M)	$16
Commercial Driver License	
Instruction permit	$20
Driving skills exam (except school bus) (Class A, B, C)	$20
School bus skills exam (Class B, C, D)	$15
Original or Renewal License (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 (No CMV operation in interstate commerce) restriction	$4
Lift (No CMV operation with air brakes) restriction	$5

For more information contact:

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

Who needs a CDL?

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

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

What does the law require?

Creation of a classified licensing system consisting of:

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

  Some examples: tractor-trailer combinations with single or double trailers, '18 wheelers.'
- **Class B** – Any single vehicle with a GVWR, actual weight, or registered weight over 26,000 pounds or such vehicle towing a vehicle with a GVWR, actual weight, or registered weight of 10,000 pounds or less.

  Some examples: dump trucks, most buses.
- **Class C** – Any single vehicle with a GVWR, actual weight, or registered weight of 26,000 pounds or less (or such vehicle towing a vehicle less than 10,000 pounds) transporting hazardous materials in amounts requiring placarding, or designed or used to carry 16 or more persons including the driver.

  Some examples: pick-up trucks, small buses, and other small vehicles carrying passengers or placarded for hazardous materials.
- **Class D** – Automobiles and light trucks.
- **Class M** – Motorcycles.

Issuing of only one license to each driver.

Testing of commercial drivers. Commercial operators must pass a knowledge exam and skills test in the type of vehicle they drive. School bus drivers are required to pass a knowledge test and abbreviated driving skills test at each renewal. Commercial drivers with an H endorsement are required to pass a hazardous materials knowledge test at each renewal.

Enforcement of the law is through the Commercial Driver License Information System (CDLIS), a computer network of all states. Wisconsin has 275,472 commercial drivers entered on CDLIS as of December 1, 2001. This includes commercial instruction permits and licenses.

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

What is an endorsement?

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

T – Double/Triple Trailers

N – Tank Vehicles

H – Hazardous Materials

S – School Bus

P – Passenger

F – Farm Service (Restricted)

For more information contact:

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

Class A, B & C Drivers Licensed By County

County	Valid (1)	Withdrawn (2)	Total (Valid and Withdrawn)	Expired (3)	Total (All)
Adams	1396	197	1593	129	1722
Ashland	923	97	1020	85	1105
Barron	2819	306	3125	253	3378
Bayfield	899	130	1029	88	1117
Brown	8802	1221	10023	906	10929
Buffalo	1058	98	1156	117	1273
Burnett	933	95	1028	114	1142
Calumet	1961	204	2165	93	2258
Chippewa	3679	344	4023	238	4261
Clark	2415	217	2632	164	2796
Columbia	3186	396	3582	238	3820
Crawford	914	87	1001	98	1099
Dane	12314	1857	14171	4246	18417
Dodge	4740	490	5230	328	5558
Door	1336	132	1468	91	1559
Douglas	2251	268	2519	316	2835
Dunn	2473	233	2706	232	2938
Eau Claire	3570	452	4022	329	4351
Florence	376	55	431	49	480
Fond du Lac	4807	512	5319	370	5689
Forest	791	89	880	62	942
Grant	2883	284	3167	245	3412
Green	2103	212	2315	177	2492
Green Lake	1301	137	1438	77	1515
Iowa	1502	145	1647	116	1763
Iron	443	46	489	61	550
Jackson	1466	151	1617	150	1767
Jefferson	3998	423	4421	339	4760
Juneau	1668	199	1867	178	2045
Kenosha	5108	635	5743	798	6541
Kewaunee	1258	117	1375	66	1441
La Crosse	3940	475	4415	457	4872
Lafayette	1279	105	1384	120	1504
Langlade	1554	145	1699	99	1798
Lincoln	1739	211	1950	135	2085
Manitowoc	3765	424	4189	264	4453
Marathon	6214	732	6946	498	7444
Marinette	2381	307	2688	294	2982
Marquette	1047	130	1177	105	1282
Menominee	138	41	179	26	205
Milwaukee	23936	4789	28725	3620	32345
Monroe	2664	262	2926	226	3152
Oconto	2602	282	2884	188	3072
Oneida	2040	289	2329	146	2475
Outagamie	6738	861	7599	526	8125
Ozaukee	2019	250	2269	175	2444
Pepin	567	54	621	45	666
Pierce	1964	157	2121	260	2381
Polk	2343	215	2558	273	2831
Portage	3268	393	3661	370	4031
Price	1125	99	1224	89	1313
Racine	6741	942	7683	807	8490
Richland	1037	108	1145	68	1213

Class A, B & C Drivers Licensed By County

County	Valid (1)	Withdrawn (2)	Total (Valid and Withdrawn)	Expired (3)	Total (All)
Rock	6017	762	6779	718	7497
Rusk	1057	127	1184	96	1280
Sauk	3326	445	3771	255	4026
Sawyer	959	121	1080	115	1195
Shawano	2673	316	2989	175	3164
Sheboygan	3983	547	4530	312	4842
St. Croix	3217	342	3559	400	3959
Taylor	1658	116	1774	86	1860
Trempealeau	1999	185	2184	141	2325
Vernon	1845	168	2013	113	2126
Vilas	1135	179	1314	136	1450
Walworth	4277	489	4766	556	5322
Washburn	1106	119	1225	98	1323
Washington	5163	597	5760	417	6177
Waukesha	10087	1517	11604	1060	12664
Waupaca	2842	344	3186	235	3421
Waushara	1634	184	1818	156	1974
Winnebago	5404	769	6173	466	6639
Wood	3933	479	4412	392	4804
Total	**224789**	**28906**	**253695**	**25471**	**279166**

(1) Valid: Number Of Valid D And Probationary License Holders By County. Excludes Revoked/Suspended/Canceled/Surrendered/Disqualified And Expired
(2) Withdrawn: Number Of Revoked/Suspended/Canceled/Surrendered/Disqualified By County. Excludes Expired Licenses
(3) Expired: Number Of Expired Licenses By County
Source: Bureau of Drivers Services, Report CDLDATA As of 12/1/02

Birth Year	Age	P Endorsements Male	P Endorsements Female	S Endorsements Male	S Endorsements Female	P&S Endorsements Male	P&S Endorsements Female
1914	89	2	0	0	0	0	0
1915	88	2	0	0	0	0	0
1916	87	2	0	0	0	0	0
1917	86	0	0	0	0	0	0
1918	85	3	0	0	0	0	0
1919	84	5	0	0	0	0	0
1920	83	14	0	4	0	4	0
1921	82	13	2	4	0	4	0
1922	81	36	0	17	0	17	0
1923	80	38	0	14	0	14	0
1924	79	46	4	21	2	21	2
1925	78	55	4	30	2	30	2
1926	77	94	8	49	7	49	7
1927	76	116	8	60	5	60	5
1928	75	128	11	61	9	60	9
1929	74	181	10	92	8	91	8
1930	73	175	19	97	15	97	15
1931	72	217	18	135	17	135	17
1932	71	223	22	128	19	128	19
1933	70	271	36	149	29	149	28
1934	69	324	46	177	31	177	31
1935	68	371	47	203	36	202	36
1936	67	396	62	207	45	206	45
1937	66	392	86	215	59	215	59
1938	65	454	74	219	55	219	55
1939	64	445	99	227	65	226	65
1940	63	445	105	202	66	202	66
1941	62	520	128	248	84	247	84
1942	61	510	149	225	98	225	98
1943	60	525	135	215	85	213	84
1944	59	465	137	181	85	180	85
1945	58	492	146	190	96	189	96
1946	57	577	185	224	112	223	112
1947	56	639	181	248	112	245	111
1948	55	653	182	257	107	256	107
1949	54	611	207	197	126	197	126
1950	53	646	215	216	129	215	128
1951	52	699	223	207	123	207	123
1952	51	728	261	219	153	219	151
1953	50	713	262	239	167	235	167
1954	49	733	271	264	162	262	160
1955	48	724	285	253	175	252	172
1956	47	737	298	236	169	236	167
1957	46	678	344	218	205	218	203
1958	45	675	308	223	189	219	186
1959	44	684	325	216	200	216	196
1960	43	640	366	221	211	219	208
1961	42	655	364	220	201	220	198
1962	41	637	357	206	229	204	226
1963	40	589	355	189	204	188	198
1964	39	553	292	181	172	179	171
1965	38	512	278	165	173	161	168
1966	37	454	298	166	184	162	178
1967	36	465	267	143	159	139	155

Commercial Driver License Statistics - Endorsements S & P

Birth Year	Age	P Endorsements Male	P Endorsements Female	P Endorsements Male	P Endorsements Female	P&S Endorsements Male	P&S Endorsements Female
1968	35	409	249	153	149	153	143
1969	34	423	238	152	135	145	131
1970	33	426	271	142	178	140	171
1971	32	429	240	153	142	149	138
1972	31	349	248	139	152	133	147
1973	30	290	217	101	142	100	134
1974	29	284	151	110	103	109	96
1975	28	228	156	91	95	89	93
1976	27	224	162	97	114	93	109
1977	26	191	131	89	84	87	80
1978	25	152	105	69	70	67	67
1979	24	180	101	101	77	101	77
1980	23	144	77	73	49	72	49
1981	22	90	51	52	38	52	38
1982	21	78	43	42	25	42	25
1983	20	37	18	19	11	19	11
1984	19	11	8	7	4	7	4
1985	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
		24,907	**9,946**	**9,668**	**6,148**	**9,590**	**6,040**
Grand Total		**34,853**		**15,816**		**15,630**	

Footnote: Data shown reflects counts for the number of Valid and unexpired endorsements as of 12/01/02. CDL Instruction Permits are excluded. This data reflects only the number of endorsements and not the number of drivers since drivers can hold multiple endorsements.

Source: Bureau of Drivers Services

Birth Year	Age	Hazardous Material H Endorsements Male	Hazardous Material H Endorsements Female	Tank Vehicles N Endorsements Male	Tank Vehicles N Endorsements Female	Dbl/Triple Trailer T Endorsements Male	Dbl/Triple Trailer T Endorsements Female
1917	86	0	0	2	0	0	0
1918	85	0	0	0	0	0	0
1919	84	0	0	5	0	2	0
1920	83	3	0	9	0	3	0
1921	82	7	0	22	0	2	0
1922	81	6	0	21	0	2	0
1923	80	9	0	29	0	8	0
1924	79	9	0	37	0	8	0
1925	78	15	0	62	0	15	0
1926	77	17	0	74	0	19	0
1927	76	24	0	99	0	29	0
1928	75	36	0	157	0	54	0
1929	74	48	0	183	0	60	0
1930	73	53	0	218	0	75	0
1931	72	64	0	256	0	86	0
1932	71	72	3	340	4	132	3
1933	70	110	0	428	2	165	0
1934	69	130	2	521	4	234	2
1935	68	175	0	590	3	262	0
1936	67	208	0	659	5	293	3
1937	66	302	6	833	12	393	7
1938	65	340	8	908	14	441	8
1939	64	444	10	1023	21	495	12
1940	63	436	7	1059	15	567	7
1941	62	574	16	1206	26	639	12
1942	61	615	19	1355	26	727	18
1943	60	665	23	1402	29	708	19
1944	59	697	20	1375	33	701	25
1945	58	708	25	1466	29	755	19
1946	57	874	37	1703	39	870	33
1947	56	970	43	1870	45	932	31
1948	55	977	30	1926	54	933	35
1949	54	1017	31	1978	44	973	19
1950	53	1099	27	2109	34	1093	18
1951	52	1224	48	2403	59	1228	38
1952	51	1277	44	2552	51	1237	35
1953	50	1336	41	2439	53	1225	29
1954	49	1342	72	2556	73	1250	42
1955	48	1434	63	2641	63	1349	40
1956	47	1377	63	2676	73	1309	39
1957	46	1448	62	2695	85	1325	47
1958	45	1322	67	2604	73	1176	40
1959	44	1484	62	2710	81	1261	42
1960	43	1380	46	2755	68	1287	22
1961	42	1362	69	2625	86	1161	43
1962	41	1320	56	2551	75	1218	52
1963	40	1248	47	2406	69	1069	39
1964	39	1213	60	2268	72	1038	34
1965	38	1071	40	2072	54	936	23

Commercial Driver License Statistics - Endorsements T, H & N

Birth Year	Age	Hazardous Material H Endorsements Male	Hazardous Material H Endorsements Female	Tank Vehicles N Endorsements Male	Tank Vehicles N Endorsements Female	Dbl/Triple Trailer T Endorsements Male	Dbl/Triple Trailer T Endorsements Female
1966	37	990	49	2037	63	888	30
1967	36	1001	38	1819	56	824	17
1968	35	921	45	1626	47	693	19
1969	34	833	35	1586	49	627	26
1970	33	746	33	1542	52	594	18
1971	32	835	35	1410	36	550	21
1972	31	696	26	1149	26	402	17
1973	30	567	17	986	21	362	14
1974	29	513	20	953	28	331	18
1975	28	472	19	762	25	247	12
1976	27	418	18	699	20	236	11
1977	26	371	17	649	14	209	8
1978	25	263	13	544	13	153	4
1979	24	261	10	475	12	114	3
1980	23	191	8	342	9	91	3
1981	22	97	7	247	7	67	2
1982	21	44	0	154	2	46	0
1983	20	28	0	90	0	25	0
1984	19	5	0	20	0	7	0
		39,794	**1,537**	**78,968**	**1,954**	**36,211**	**1,059**
Grand Total		**41,331**		**80,922**		**37,270**	

Footnote: Data shown reflects counts for the number of Valid and unexpired endorsements as of 12/01/02. CDL Instructions Permits are excluded. This data reflects only the number of endorsements and not the number of drivers since drivers can hold multiple endorsements.
Source: Bureau of Drivers Services

Why did Wisconsin pass a GDL law?

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

How does GDL address the problem?

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

What are some of the key provisions of GDL?

For drivers under age 18:

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

For all drivers regardless of age:

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

Simplifies definition of who can accompany permit holders.
For drivers under age 18:

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

For all probationary drivers regardless of age or issuance date:

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

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

Is GDL working?

The data below demonstrates crash reductions for 16 and 17 year olds since GDL went into effect. GDL Crash Data Comparisions: 4 year average pre-GDLvs. 2nd year after GDL (9/1/01-8/31/02)

	Pre-GDL		2nd Year After GDL	
Type of Crash	16	17	16	17
Driver Prop. Damage	5139	5327	4558	5278
Driver Injury	3085	3184	2531	2912
Driver Fatal	30	29	28	36

Total number of 16 & 17 year old GDL drivers in 2002 was 98,900.

For more information contact:

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

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Who is required to have an Instruction Permit?

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

What is required for a permit?

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

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

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

Where are permits issued?

DMV issues permits at Service Centers located throughout the state.

What is the cost?

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

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

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

What restrictions apply to persons operating with a permit?

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

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

For more information contact:

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

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
1912	90	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0.00%
1913	89	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.00%
1914	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
1915	87	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.00%
1916	86	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0.00%
1917	85	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.00%
1918	84	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0.00%
1919	83	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0.00%
1920	82	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0.00%
1921	81	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0.00%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**0**	**0**	**10**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**20**	**0.02%**
1922	80	0	0	2	6	0	0	8	0.01%
1923	79	1	0	1	6	1	0	9	0.01%
1924	78	0	0	2	6	1	0	9	0.01%
1925	77	0	0	1	10	1	0	12	0.01%
1926	76	3	1	2	4	0	0	10	0.01%
1927	75	1	0	1	9	1	0	12	0.01%
1928	74	4	0	4	14	1	0	23	0.03%
1929	73	6	0	2	9	1	0	18	0.02%
1930	72	7	1	1	6	1	0	16	0.02%
1931	71	5	0	1	12	5	1	24	0.03%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**27**	**2**	**17**	**82**	**12**	**1**	**141**	**0.17%**
1932	70	9	2	4	15	2	0	32	0.04%
1933	69	6	0	3	14	5	1	29	0.03%
1934	68	17	2	5	10	5	1	40	0.05%
1935	67	17	1	5	18	7	0	48	0.06%
1936	66	24	1	6	13	12	2	58	0.07%
1937	65	25	0	7	16	9	1	58	0.07%
1938	64	37	2	7	19	13	0	78	0.09%
1939	63	43	2	12	21	21	1	100	0.12%
1940	62	35	4	8	33	14	6	100	0.12%
1941	61	58	3	8	29	28	1	127	0.15%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**271**	**17**	**65**	**188**	**116**	**13**	**670**	**0.79%**
1942	60	57	5	11	34	28	3	138	0.16%
1943	59	66	5	11	34	32	3	151	0.18%
1944	58	56	6	15	38	34	10	159	0.19%
1945	57	55	7	18	40	35	12	167	0.20%
1946	56	89	9	26	48	61	15	248	0.29%
1947	55	98	8	26	68	77	15	292	0.34%
1948	54	112	15	35	59	65	21	307	0.36%
1949	53	106	16	33	57	78	28	318	0.38%
1950	52	107	8	46	69	93	26	349	0.41%
1951	51	128	18	35	68	100	43	392	0.46%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**874**	**97**	**256**	**515**	**603**	**176**	**2521**	**2.98%**

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	COMMERCIAL MALE	COMMERCIAL FEMALE	REGULAR MALE	REGULAR FEMALE	MOTORCYCLE MALE	MOTORCYCLE FEMALE	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
1952	50	125	22	38	81	108	41	94	0.11%
1953	49	137	20	43	89	90	49	428	0.51%
1954	48	139	17	40	94	100	52	442	0.52%
1955	47	176	24	60	107	120	66	553	0.65%
1956	46	172	25	56	116	123	86	578	0.68%
1957	45	168	29	59	108	130	88	582	0.69%
1958	44	161	30	74	137	159	77	638	0.75%
1959	43	182	37	78	135	151	101	684	0.81%
1960	42	175	26	101	149	149	86	686	0.81%
1961	41	199	32	78	150	190	104	753	0.89%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**1634**	**262**	**627**	**1166**	**1320**	**750**	**5759**	**6.80%**
1962	40	159	30	102	179	186	117	773	0.91%
1963	39	192	37	109	159	158	99	754	0.89%
1964	38	194	33	134	173	194	93	821	0.97%
1965	37	157	41	123	194	171	78	764	0.90%
1966	36	196	33	128	200	186	91	834	0.98%
1967	35	184	35	173	194	196	93	875	1.03%
1968	34	185	24	204	235	178	80	906	1.07%
1969	33	210	36	199	225	196	75	941	1.11%
1970	32	172	39	216	256	193	98	974	1.15%
1971	31	236	38	242	309	211	88	1124	1.33%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**1885**	**346**	**1630**	**2124**	**1869**	**912**	**8766**	**10.35%**
1972	30	186	32	279	317	188	80	1082	1.28%
1973	29	185	41	287	307	200	80	1100	1.30%
1974	28	227	19	391	373	232	62	1304	1.54%
1975	27	214	39	397	386	203	74	1313	1.55%
1976	26	252	32	413	425	211	65	1398	1.65%
1977	25	255	38	481	406	261	75	1516	1.79%
1978	24	232	28	506	535	244	67	1612	1.90%
1979	23	274	34	562	583	255	55	1763	2.08%
1980	22	269	31	625	633	239	64	1861	2.20%
1981	21	296	19	722	725	270	52	2084	2.46%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**2390**	**313**	**4663**	**4690**	**2303**	**674**	**15033**	**17.74%**
1982	20	237	24	849	866	306	41	2323	2.74%
1983	19	197	15	1122	1207	249	26	2816	3.32%
1984	18	106	8	1842	1751	224	27	3958	4.67%
1985	17	0	0	2800	2704	68	12	5584	6.59%
1986	16	0	0	9462	8950	0	0	18412	21.73%
1987	15	0	0	9166	9554	0	0	18720	22.10%
SIX YEAR TOTAL		**540**	**47**	**25241**	**25032**	**847**	**106**	**51813**	**61.16%**
GRAND TOTALS		**7621**	**1084**	**32509**	**33807**	**7070**	**2632**	**84723**	**100.00%**

Commercial and Regular instruction permit statistics include all types of status except those which expired prior to 12/01/02
Motorcyle instruction permit statistics include all types of status except those which expired prior to 06/01/02 (due to seasonal nature of this license type)
Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Report #YRAGIPS and #YRAGEMC

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
Email: dmvbdsrlis@dot.state.wi.us

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

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	PROBATIONARY MALE	PROBATIONARY FEMALE	REGULAR MALE	REGULAR FEMALE	TOTAL	% MALE	% OF TOTAL
1906	96	0	0	1	0	1	100.00%	0.00%
1907	95	0	0	3	0	3	100.00%	0.00%
1908	94	0	0	6	0	6	100.00%	0.00%
1909	93	0	0	3	0	3	100.00%	0.00%
1910	92	0	0	8	1	9	88.89%	0.00%
1911	91	0	0	10	0	10	100.00%	0.00%
SIX YEAR TOTAL		**0**	**0**	**31**	**1**	**32**	**96.88%**	**0.01%**
1912	90	0	0	15	0	15	100.00%	0.00%
1913	89	0	0	33	0	33	100.00%	0.01%
1914	88	0	0	44	0	44	100.00%	0.01%
1915	87	0	0	68	2	70	97.14%	0.02%
1916	86	0	0	61	1	62	98.39%	0.02%
1917	85	0	0	102	2	104	98.08%	0.03%
1918	84	0	0	162	4	166	97.59%	0.04%
1919	83	0	0	175	6	181	96.69%	0.04%
1920	82	0	0	231	8	239	96.65%	0.06%
1921	81	0	0	289	16	305	94.75%	0.08%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**0**	**0**	**1,180**	**39**	**1,219**	**96.80%**	**0.30%**
1922	80	0	0	361	18	379	95.25%	0.09%
1923	79	0	0	442	18	460	96.09%	0.11%
1924	78	0	0	534	31	565	94.51%	0.14%
1925	77	0	0	583	21	604	96.52%	0.15%
1926	76	0	0	673	41	714	94.26%	0.18%
1927	75	0	0	833	53	886	94.02%	0.22%
1928	74	0	0	863	49	912	94.63%	0.23%
1929	73	0	0	971	59	1,030	94.27%	0.25%
1930	72	0	0	1,161	58	1,219	95.24%	0.30%
1931	71	0	0	1,340	84	1,424	94.10%	0.35%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**0**	**0**	**7,761**	**432**	**8,193**	**94.73%**	**2.02%**
1932	70	0	0	1,387	88	1,475	94.03%	0.36%
1933	69	0	0	1,502	111	1,613	93.12%	0.40%
1934	68	0	0	1,784	127	1,911	93.35%	0.47%
1935	67	0	0	2,021	155	2,176	92.88%	0.54%
1936	66	0	0	2,292	165	2,457	93.28%	0.61%
1937	65	1	0	2,494	194	2,689	92.79%	0.66%
1938	64	0	0	2,758	287	3,045	90.57%	0.75%
1939	63	0	0	2,985	252	3,237	92.22%	0.80%
1940	62	0	0	3,433	337	3,770	91.06%	0.93%
1941	61	0	0	3,931	328	4,259	92.30%	1.05%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**1**	**0**	**24,587**	**2,044**	**26,632**	**92.33%**	**6.58%**
1942	60	1	0	4,703	485	5,189	90.65%	1.28%
1943	59	2	0	5,210	471	5,683	91.71%	1.40%
1944	58	0	0	5,340	532	5,872	90.94%	1.45%
1945	57	0	0	5,648	565	6,213	90.91%	1.54%
1946	56	0	0	7,067	717	7,784	90.79%	1.92%
1947	55	1	0	8,674	836	9,511	91.21%	2.35%
1948	54	0	0	9,089	929	10,018	90.73%	2.48%
1949	53	1	0	9,768	1,006	10,775	90.66%	2.66%
1950	52	1	0	10,406	1,014	11,421	91.12%	2.82%
1951	51	2	0	11,466	1,143	12,611	90.94%	3.12%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**8**	**0**	**77,371**	**7,698**	**85,077**	**90.95%**	**21.02%**

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	PROBATIONARY MALE	PROBATIONARY FEMALE	REGULAR MALE	REGULAR FEMALE	TOTAL	% MALE	% OF TOTAL
1952	50	0	0	11,754	1,229	12,983	90.53%	3.21%
1953	49	2	0	12,271	1,332	13,605	90.21%	3.36%
1954	48	2	0	12,997	1,449	14,448	89.97%	3.57%
1955	47	1	1	13,179	1,453	14,634	90.06%	3.62%
1956	46	8	1	13,338	1,446	14,793	90.22%	3.66%
1957	45	2	0	13,561	1,549	15,112	89.75%	3.73%
1958	44	5	0	13,272	1,534	14,811	89.64%	3.66%
1959	43	6	1	13,208	1,536	14,751	89.58%	3.64%
1960	42	8	1	12,985	1,590	14,584	89.09%	3.60%
1961	41	6	1	12,534	1,512	14,053	89.23%	3.47%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**40**	**5**	**129,099**	**14,630**	**143,774**	**89.82%**	**35.52%**
1962	40	8	1	11,817	1,591	13,417	88.13%	3.32%
1963	39	7	0	11,311	1,430	12,748	88.78%	3.15%
1964	38	9	2	10,673	1,384	12,068	88.52%	2.98%
1965	37	13	0	9,399	1,214	10,626	88.58%	2.63%
1966	36	10	0	8,717	1,102	9,829	88.79%	2.43%
1967	35	12	0	7,880	1,056	8,948	88.20%	2.21%
1968	34	8	0	7,355	975	8,338	88.31%	2.06%
1969	33	23	2	6,814	903	7,742	88.31%	1.91%
1970	32	15	1	6,694	913	7,623	88.01%	1.88%
1971	31	18	0	5,827	779	6,624	88.24%	1.64%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**123**	**6**	**86,487**	**11,347**	**97,963**	**88.41%**	**24.20%**
1972	30	20	1	5009	675	5,705	88.15%	1.41%
1973	29	18	0	4,373	622	5,013	87.59%	1.24%
1974	28	23	1	4,295	530	4,849	89.05%	1.20%
1975	27	26	1	3,899	490	4,416	88.88%	1.09%
1976	26	23	1	3,472	494	3,990	87.59%	0.99%
1977	25	22	2	3,252	431	3,707	88.32%	0.92%
1978	24	12	0	2,810	329	3,151	89.56%	0.78%
1979	23	27	2	2,644	309	2,982	89.57%	0.74%
1980	22	42	1	2,126	243	2,412	89.88%	0.60%
1981	21	51	3	1,706	180	1,940	90.57%	0.48%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**264**	**12**	**33,586**	**4,303**	**38,165**	**88.69%**	**9.43%**
1982	20	66	8	1,316	126	1,516	91.16%	0.37%
1983	19	44	6	857	66	973	92.60%	0.24%
1984	18	572	55	51	6	684	91.08%	0.17%
1985	17	352	38	0	0	390	90.26%	0.10%
1986	16	103	9	0	0	112	91.96%	0.03%
FIVE YEAR TOTAL		**1,137**	**116**	**2,224**	**198**	**3,675**	**91.46%**	**0.91%**
GRAND TOTALS		**1,573**	**139**	**362,326**	**40,692**	**404,730**	**89.91%**	**100.00%**

Data shown reflects counts for the number of Class M license holders and includes those drivers who were Revoked, Suspended, Canceled, Surrendered or Disqualified except those licenses which expired prior to 12/1/02.
Source: Bureau of Drivers Services, Report #YRAGEMC As of 12/31/02

What is an occupational license?

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

An occupational license may not be used for recreational purposes.

Who qualifies for an occupational license?

A person whose license is suspended or revoked may qualify for an occupational license unless he or she was previously suspended or revoked within the preceding 12 months. A waiting period is usually required. Depending upon the offense, the waiting period can be 15 days to two years. Some offenses allow the person to get an occupational license immediately.

A commercial driver whose license is suspended or revoked for offenses committed in a non-commercial vehicle may get a CDL occupational to drive commercial vehicles. However, a commercial driver who is disqualified from holding a commercial driver license, cannot get a CDL occupational.

How are they issued?

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

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

What other requirements apply?

A driver must prove financial responsibility. This proof is usually in the form of an SR22 certificate. Other methods of proof include bond or cash deposited with the DMV. Commercial drivers can list LC, MC, or IC authority numbers.

What restrictions apply?

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

How long is an occupational license valid?

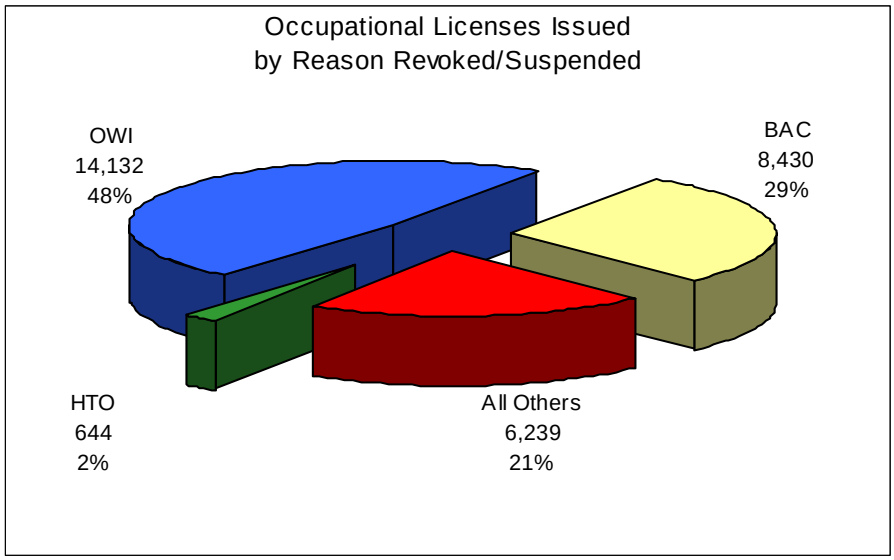
An occupational license is valid from the date it is issued through the second working day after the last day of the suspension/revocation.

How to check eligibility?

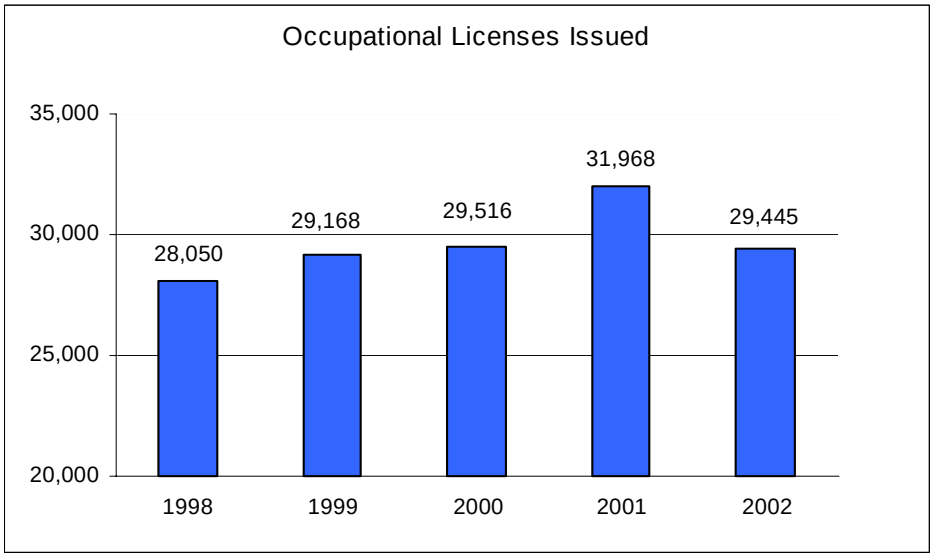
You can check to see if you are eligible for an occupational license by calling DMV's automated telephone system at 608-261-0368 or visit the WisDOT web site at http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/drivers/revoke/occlic.htm.

For more information contact:

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



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



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

Who needs a School Bus (S) endorsement?

Anyone operating a school bus to transport:

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

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

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

Applicants are not eligible for a school bus endorsement if:

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

What tests are required?

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

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

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

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

What are the fees and period of validity?

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

For more information contact:

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

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

Driver License/ID Cards Issued 41

Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year To Date
Photo Identification Card													
Original	5,945	5,689	6,860	5,704	5,873	6,651	7,025	6,764	5,324	6,041	5,367	5,042	72,285
Renewal	4,008	4,023	4,026	3,848	3,700	3,270	3,841	3,838	3,537	3,851	3,593	3,279	44,814
Duplicate	3,546	3,502	3,356	3,240	3,192	3,030	3,645	3,659	3,292	3,773	3,290	3,067	40,592
Regular Instruction Permit (Class D)													
Original	6,893	9,163	8,607	8,329	7,862	10,110	8,166	6,757	7,645	8,937	7,480	5,873	95,822
Renewal	995	1,175	1,453	1,502	1,594	1,807	1,757	1,428	1,116	1,191	1,007	749	15,774
Duplicate	258	245	234	318	276	284	369	362	280	356	272	220	3,474
Reinstatement From Cancel/Revoke	40	48	59	63	47	43	48	39	45	38	47	39	556
Motorcycle Inst Permit (Class M)													
Original	123	292	862	2,672	2,742	2,571	2,576	1,859	961	386	102	60	15,206
Renewal	114	285	838	2,558	1,653	1,141	899	483	262	141	52	62	8,488
Duplicate	0	2	2	6	11	8	15	20	9	5	1	0	79
Reinstatement From Cancel/Revoke	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Commercial Inst Permit (Class Abc)													
Original	914	922	1,073	1,159	850	681	864	1,150	840	914	636	599	10,602
Renewal	433	417	548	556	424	323	423	489	428	437	343	330	5,151
Duplicate	23	27	32	30	28	18	36	40	27	34	32	27	354
Change Of Authority	54	74	59	87	54	49	42	81	76	73	59	49	757
Reinstatement From Cancel/Revoke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Probationary (Class Dm)													
Original	7,368	6,332	7,584	8,269	8,409	8,386	8,053	9,010	7,798	8,875	7,365	6,801	94,250
Duplicate	2,235	1,956	2,354	2,133	2,139	2,432	2,735	2,727	2,020	2,110	1,992	1,847	26,680
Change Of Authority	14	7	15	37	128	173	184	167	82	47	16	10	880
Reinstatement From Cancel/Revoke	441	506	525	544	504	409	418	455	422	449	363	379	5,415
Regular (Class Abcdm)													
Original	11,442	8,427	11,782	9,571	11,489	10,907	12,284	14,051	9,621	10,263	9,875	8,966	128,678
Renewal	33,262	34,160	39,386	35,177	33,956	33,167	36,503	34,390	31,862	34,666	33,106	29,814	409,449
4-Year Extension Renewal	10,337	1,955	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,459
Duplicate	20,072	17,091	19,597	19,022	20,068	19,391	22,588	22,965	20,459	22,356	20,107	17,396	241,112
Change Of Authority	1,115	1,022	1,337	2,157	2,807	2,683	2,764	3,002	2,314	1,920	1,134	961	23,216
Reinstatement From Cancel/Revoke	1,602	1,839	1,914	1,976	2,112	1,748	1,929	1,868	1,741	1,988	1,782	1,782	22,281

Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year To Date
Occupational (Class Abcdm)													
Original	1,749	1,577	1,778	1,809	1,800	1,559	1,601	1,847	2,508	1,346	1,812	1,435	20,821
Duplicate	33	47	56	50	45	41	59	37	75	12	44	29	528
Reinstatement From Cancel/Revoke	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Moped Instrct Permit (Class D)													
Original	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	5
Renewal	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Juvenile Instruction Permit (Class D)													
Original	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Renewal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Duplicate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Juvenile Probationary (Class D)													
Original	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Duplicate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Restricted Inst Permit (Class D)													
Original	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Renewal	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Special Restricted (Class D)													
Original	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Renewal	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Duplicate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reinstatement From Cancel/Revoke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

*Original Means First Time Issued: Does Not Include Reissued Or Issued After Reinstatement

Totals	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year To Date
Originals	34,434	32,402	38,546	37,515	39,025	40,865	40,570	41,440	34,697	36,763	32,637	28,776	437,670
Renewals	38,814	40,062	46,252	43,642	41,328	39,708	43,423	40,628	37,207	40,286	38,101	34,234	483,685
Duplicates	26,167	22,870	25,631	24,799	25,759	25,204	29,447	29,810	26,162	28,646	25,738	22,586	312,819
Change Of Authority	1,183	1,103	1,411	2,281	2,989	2,905	2,990	3,250	2,472	2,040	1,209	1,020	24,853
Reinstatement From Cancel/Revoke	2,083	2,394	2,499	2,586	2,663	2,201	2,395	2,362	2,208	2,475	2,192	2,200	28,258

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

As of 12/31/02

Class D Drivers Licensed By County

County	Valid (1)	Withdrawn (2)	Total (Valid and Withdrawn)	Expired (3)	Total (All)
Adams	14,421	349	14,770	1,635	16,405
Ashland	11,716	255	11,971	1,564	13,535
Barron	33,761	592	34,353	3,926	38,279
Bayfield	11,510	213	11,723	1,450	13,173
Brown	158,373	2,905	161,278	13,980	175,258
Buffalo	10,826	121	10,947	1,439	12,386
Burnett	12,500	203	12,703	2,004	14,707
Calumet	30,641	422	31,063	1,693	32,756
Chippewa	40,973	678	41,651	3,680	45,331
Clark	22,450	352	22,802	1,946	24,748
Columbia	39,523	896	40,419	3,320	43,739
Crawford	11,783	182	11,965	1,307	13,272
Dane	308,529	5,749	314,278	38,230	352,508
Dodge	60,285	1,022	61,307	4,906	66,213
Door	22,717	350	23,067	2,247	25,314
Douglas	31,373	617	31,990	6,253	38,243
Dunn	27,088	542	27,630	3,311	30,941
Eau Claire	63,195	1,135	64,330	8,088	72,418
Florence	3,853	56	3,909	550	4,459
Fond du Lac	70,220	1,107	71,327	5,972	77,299
Forest	6,723	152	6,875	869	7,744
Grant	34,507	485	34,992	3,854	38,846
Green	25,268	397	25,665	2,150	27,815
Green Lake	14,418	249	14,667	1,321	15,988
Iowa	17,076	266	17,342	1,304	18,646
Iron	5,138	59	5,197	848	6,045
Jackson	13,080	312	13,392	1,202	14,594
Jefferson	54,461	963	55,424	4,683	60,107
Juneau	18,042	418	18,460	1,928	20,388
Kenosha	103,763	2,044	105,807	13,411	119,218
Kewaunee	15,228	195	15,423	991	16,414
La Crosse	72,390	1,452	73,842	9,136	82,978
Lafayette	12,057	138	12,195	1,122	13,317
Langlade	15,473	222	15,695	1,609	17,304
Lincoln	22,081	369	22,450	2,031	24,481
Manitowoc	59,971	991	60,962	5,205	66,167
Marathon	91,409	1,341	92,750	7,890	100,640
Marinette	32,338	635	32,973	4,046	37,019
Marquette	11,574	250	11,824	1,131	12,955
Menominee	2,181	117	2,298	413	2,711
Milwaukee	539,440	17,568	557,008	86,071	643,079
Monroe	28,010	500	28,510	2,829	31,339
Oconto	27,551	378	27,929	2,110	30,039
Oneida	29,737	457	30,194	3,332	33,526
Outagamie	120,176	1,961	122,137	9,369	131,506
Ozaukee	64,026	740	64,766	5,576	70,342
Pepin	5,495	65	5,560	625	6,185
Pierce	26,734	378	27,112	3,893	31,005
Polk	31,991	522	32,513	4,339	36,852
Portage	45,860	776	46,636	4,348	50,984
Price	11,984	178	12,162	1,358	13,520
Racine	127,763	3,088	130,851	15,610	146,461
Richland	12,608	188	12,796	1,145	13,941

Class D Drivers Licensed By County

County	Valid (1)	Withdrawn (2)	Total (Valid and Withdrawn)	Expired (3)	Total (All)
Rock	107,727	2,370	110,097	13,416	123,513
Rusk	11,228	191	11,419	1,373	12,792
Sauk	41,840	919	42,759	3,505	46,264
Sawyer	12,184	245	12,429	1,871	14,300
Shawano	28,890	515	29,405	2,489	31,894
Sheboygan	79,896	1,277	81,173	7,101	88,274
St. Croix	52,298	678	52,976	6,180	59,156
Taylor	14,372	168	14,540	1,161	15,701
Trempealeau	20,054	345	20,399	1,986	22,385
Unknown	3,716	34	3,750	9,796	13,546
Vernon	19,539	286	19,825	1,906	21,731
Vilas	18,060	293	18,353	2,395	20,748
Walworth	68,366	1,255	69,621	7,959	77,580
Washburn	13,068	223	13,291	1,731	15,022
Washington	90,212	1,263	91,475	5,934	97,409
Waukesha	280,952	3,664	284,616	24,343	308,959
Waupaca	37,609	625	38,234	3,324	41,558
Waushara	16,977	313	17,290	1,616	18,906
Winnebago	109,349	2,040	111,389	10,349	121,738
Wood	55,979	1,020	56,999	5,301	62,300
Total	**3,766,606**	**73,324**	**3,839,930**	**426,986**	**4,266,916**

(1) Valid: Number Of Valid D And Probationary License Holders By County. Excludes Revoked/Suspended/Canceled/Surrendered/Disqualified And Expired
(2) Withdrawn: Number Of Revoked/Suspended/Canceled/Surrendered/Disqualified By County. Excludes Expired Licenses
(3) Expired: Number Of Expired Licenses By County
Source: Bureau of Drivers Services, Report YRNDDL As of 12/1/02

Class D Drivers Licensed — Probationary

	Valid (1)		Withdrawn (2)		Expired (3)	
Age	M	F	M	F	M	F
15	493	468	0	0	0	0
16	21283	21272	182	96	1	0
17	28517	28731	1141	568	0	0
18	27799	27721	2504	1090	0	0
19	5957	5655	1488	627	1853	1174
20	4791	4229	1477	521	1648	928
21	3479	2992	1145	441	1885	1021
22	2827	2215	1029	342	2076	1088
23	2397	1554	747	282	2198	1142
24	2263	1328	626	203	2047	1051
25	2078	1175	550	185	1993	970
26	1994	1112	453	160	1899	995
27	1842	1011	422	135	1824	977
28	1591	997	380	100	1822	931
29	1554	885	320	88	1748	835
30	1342	778	289	73	1830	890
31	1206	745	226	57	1897	902
32	1102	637	226	37	2029	981
33	929	551	188	39	1968	953
34	797	507	146	55	1940	940
35	689	468	138	43	1789	821
36	643	396	114	28	1721	695
37	543	398	110	34	1652	679
38	535	367	95	24	1553	623
39	491	305	86	33	1456	540
40	411	289	65	29	1401	510
41	397	269	91	16	1276	449
42	361	250	65	11	1189	391
43	321	191	50	9	1092	362
44	281	202	45	9	971	282
45	231	156	38	7	835	290
46	219	146	33	8	788	247
47	195	125	25	5	686	222
48	171	126	23	8	627	212
49	137	97	17	7	550	164
50	139	90	11	4	489	152
51	117	65	12	3	407	110
52	93	60	10	2	387	92
53	97	62	2	1	325	89
54	105	52	6	1	306	80
55	78	36	8	2	268	87
56	72	44	6	2	218	75
57	58	26	3	0	170	42
58	34	41	2	0	179	46
59	42	29	3	0	133	44
60	38	24	2	0	161	38
61	27	22	0	0	113	38
62	24	27	5	1	118	28
63	30	16	1	0	93	18
64	21	17	0	0	85	23
65	16	16	1	0	65	20
66	16	11	0	0	67	15

Class D Drivers Licensed — Probationary

	Valid (1)		Withdrawn (2)		Expired (3)	
Age	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**
67	17	9	2	0	51	20
68	14	8	0	0	52	13
69	9	5	0	0	42	8
70	8	7	0	0	41	15
71	5	10	0	0	35	10
72	4	9	0	0	40	8
73	6	6	0	0	33	7
74	7	7	0	0	22	4
75	7	7	0	0	23	8
76	1	3	0	1	32	6
77	1	5	0	0	25	9
78	6	2	0	0	11	10
79	0	4	0	0	11	5
80	0	4	0	0	16	4
81	1	2	0	0	11	6
82	2	2	0	0	5	3
83	1	0	0	0	8	7
84	0	1	0	0	10	3
85	2	0	0	0	3	2
86	0	0	0	0	5	5
87	0	1	0	0	3	4
88	0	0	0	0	4	4
89	0	1	0	0	2	5
90	0	0	0	0	3	0
91	0	0	0	0	1	3
92	1	0	0	0	1	0
93	0	0	0	0	1	2
94	0	1	0	0	3	3
95	0	0	0	0	6	2
96	0	0	0	0	2	0
97	0	0	0	0	3	1
99	0	0	0	0	2	1
100	0	0	0	0	0	1
101	0	0	0	0	0	1
106	0	0	0	0	0	1
117	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	**120965**	**109080**	**14608**	**5387**	**52336**	**23443**

(1) Valid: Number Of Valid D And Probationary License Holders By County. Excludes Revoked/Suspended/Canceled/Surrendered/Disqualified And Expired
(2) Withdrawn: Number Of Revoked/Suspended/Canceled/Surrendered/Disqualified By County. Excludes Expired Licenses
(3) Expired: Number Of Expired Licenses By County
Source: Bureau of Drivers Services, Report YRNDPROB

As of 12/31/02

Class D Drivers Licensed — Probationary and Regular

	Valid (1)		Withdrawn (2)		Total (Valid and Withdrawn)		Expired (3)	
Age	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
15	493	468	0	0	493	468	0	0
16	21283	21272	0	0	21283	21272	0	0
17	28518	28731	0	0	28518	28731	0	0
18	30617	30765	16	8	30633	30773	0	0
19	30675	31054	838	352	31513	31406	2	0
20	32258	32567	1621	724	33879	33291	4	3
21	32679	33214	2083	920	34762	34134	7	5
22	33022	33824	2596	1100	35618	34924	32	14
23	33061	32879	2663	1108	35724	33987	185	146
24	31337	31086	2060	946	33397	32032	1089	818
25	31313	31112	1986	928	33299	32040	1412	1028
26	30204	29636	1805	814	32009	30450	1559	1122
27	30136	29379	1702	791	31838	30170	2109	1720
28	30294	29297	1508	654	31802	29951	2700	2233
29	29330	29091	1296	678	30626	29769	2790	2197
30	30664	29884	1380	638	32044	30522	2926	2408
31	33338	32563	1392	682	34730	33245	3361	2762
32	35533	34999	1323	673	36856	35672	3935	3171
33	34410	33209	1181	655	35591	33864	3814	3014
34	34310	33639	1183	607	35493	34246	3863	2968
35	34603	34279	1162	611	35765	34890	4269	3164
36	36243	35853	1148	597	37391	36450	4867	3505
37	37075	37045	1194	597	38269	37642	5312	4064
38	39419	39546	1216	603	40635	40149	5749	4390
39	39947	39913	1168	639	41115	40552	6452	4765
40	40886	41166	1139	628	42025	41794	6697	4796
41	41937	42259	1257	624	43194	42883	6506	4493
42	42209	42672	1174	521	43383	43193	6253	4330
43	42067	42413	1126	489	43193	42902	5838	3914
44	41455	41094	978	457	42433	41551	5597	3549
45	41385	41622	954	399	42339	42021	5408	3596
46	40822	39912	858	358	41680	40270	5152	3293
47	40073	39131	754	282	40827	39413	4839	3047
48	39747	39260	648	299	40395	39559	4514	2952
49	38124	37238	638	235	38762	37473	4230	2715
50	37777	36978	603	210	38380	37188	4039	2621
51	37111	35979	541	205	37652	36184	3787	2524
52	34650	33638	489	163	35139	33801	3500	2273
53	34110	33497	422	145	34532	33642	3245	2190
54	33264	32318	381	130	33645	32448	3173	2075
55	33865	33060	329	106	34194	33166	3175	2180
56	29574	29149	257	82	29831	29231	2674	1892
57	24647	24099	199	72	24846	24171	2268	1530
58	24348	24169	225	68	24573	24237	2199	1491
59	25023	24917	190	62	25213	24979	2198	1578
60	24189	24465	175	55	24364	24520	2122	1502
61	21382	21458	156	54	21538	21512	1953	1316
62	19805	20144	122	49	19927	20193	1768	1280
63	19082	19073	137	31	19219	19104	1720	1193
64	19044	19058	114	39	19158	19097	1715	1209
65	17917	18340	72	32	17989	18372	1730	1221
66	17316	17539	105	28	17421	17567	1684	1143
67	16596	17102	90	40	16686	17142	1721	1143
68	16000	16329	90	43	16090	16372	1632	1244

Class D Drivers Licensed — Probationary and Regular

	Valid (1)		Withdrawn (2)		Total (Valid and Withdrawn)		Expired (3)	
Age	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
69	14825	15293	77	48	14902	15341	1663	1178
70	15063	15888	87	51	15150	15939	1711	1271
71	14863	15483	69	50	14932	15533	1784	1371
72	14731	15689	92	41	14823	15730	2067	1544
73	13892	14917	89	34	13981	14951	2065	1617
74	13826	14908	83	65	13909	14973	2163	1725
75	13035	14430	124	78	13159	14508	2291	1840
76	12275	13520	108	75	12383	13595	2309	1888
77	11386	12859	119	102	11505	12961	2465	2121
78	10992	12414	125	102	11117	12516	2527	2383
79	9847	11496	136	131	9983	11627	2571	2492
80	8989	10706	145	130	9134	10836	2664	2733
81	8184	10100	156	156	8340	10256	2906	3019
82	7203	8749	149	139	7352	8888	2765	3073
83	5832	7250	153	143	5985	7393	2625	3103
84	5439	7106	160	159	5599	7265	2896	3511
85	4678	5846	139	144	4817	5990	2737	3433
86	3870	4866	152	127	4022	4993	2986	3740
87	3146	4105	127	140	3273	4245	2928	3742
88	2508	3350	126	124	2634	3474	3039	3799
89	1914	2390	99	98	2013	2488	2845	3574
90	1449	1905	99	87	1548	1992	2814	3558
91	1018	1322	63	71	1081	1393	2666	3187
92	738	969	62	47	800	1016	2544	3016
93	492	619	29	53	521	672	2373	2651
94	319	384	32	28	351	412	2196	2443
95	220	217	33	13	253	230	2053	2024
96	122	133	18	21	140	154	1831	1774
97	67	62	11	5	78	67	1669	1446
98	42	40	9	5	51	45	1507	1186
99	23	18	3	1	26	19	1259	914
100	9	8	4	1	13	9	1133	723
101	5	2	1	0	6	2	883	490
102	3	3	1	0	4	3	1552	963
103	2	0	0	0	2	0	659	298
106	0	0	0	0	0	0	304	110
107	0	0	0	0	0	0	205	63
108	0	0	0	0	0	0	146	36
109	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	24
110	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	15
111	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	7
112	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	4
113	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	7
114	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1
115	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
116	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
117	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
120	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	**1876175**	**1890431**	**49624**	**23700**	**1925799**	**1914131**	**236742**	**190244**

(1) Valid: Number Of Valid D And Probationary License Holders By County. Excludes Revoked/Suspended/Canceled/Surrendered/Disqualified And Expired

(2) Withdrawn: Number Of Revoked/Suspended/Canceled/Surrendered/Disqualified By County. Excludes Expired Licenses

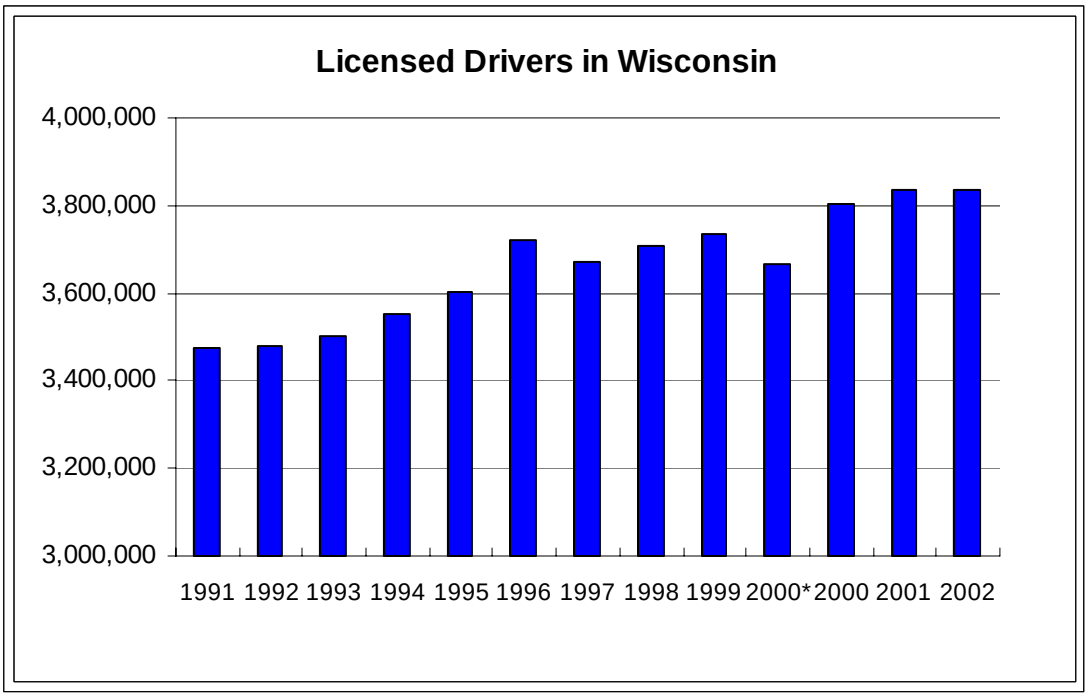
(3) Expired: Number Of Expired Licenses By County

Source: Bureau of Drivers Services, Report YRNDPRDL

As of 12/1/02

Year	Total Licensed Drivers	Year	Total Licensed Drivers	Year	Total Licensed Drivers
1928	893,450	**1961**	2,069,750	**1982**	3,070,956
1930	995,000	**1962**	2,048,300	**1983**	3,123,649
1940	1,230,000	**1963**	2,076,500	**1984**	3,192,135
1941	1,246,600	**1964**	2,089,700	**1985**	3,265,322
1942	1,309,475	**1965**	2,155,007	**1986**	3,288,517
1943	1,369,750	**1966**	2,197,038	**1987**	3,308,903
1944	1,422,050	**1967**	2,280,544	**1988**	3,329,557
1945	1,505,700	**1968**	2,360,815	**1989**	3,357,339
1946	1,547,100	**1969**	2,458,037	**1990**	3,394,203
1947	1,553,500	**1970**	2,459,539	**1991**	3,473,236
1948	1,575,500	**1971**	2,465,315	**1992**	3,481,421
1949	1,613,800	**1972**	2,527,731	**1993**	3,502,347
1950	1,661,700	**1973**	2,593,838	**1994**	3,554,003
1951	1,721,700	**1974**	2,663,796	**1995**	3,601,619
1952	1,750,100	**1975**	2,721,284	**1996**	3,723,685
1953	1,804,300	**1976**	2,792,905	**1997**	3,672,469
1954	1,817,700	**1977**	2,864,689	**1998**	3,709,957
1955	1,848,700	**1978**	2,927,546	**1999**	3,733,077
1956	1,879,750	**1979**	2,964,404	**2000**	3,667,497
1957	1,910,500	**1980**	3,014,715	**2001**	3,835,549
1958	1,930,500	**1981**	3,059,428	**2002**	3,839,930
1959	1,936,600				
1960	2,002,900				

Footnote: Data shown reflects counts for the number of Valid Class D license holders and those drivers who have been Revoked, Suspended, Canceled, Surrendered or Disqualified except those which expired prior to 12/1/02. Source: Bureau of Drivers Services, Report YRNDDL



Includes all types of status, except those which expired prior to 12/01/02.
*In 2000, a significant number of licensed drivers who "opted out" were not included in this count (see Abstracts Driver Records).
Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Report # YRCNTY & #YRAGPRO

What is the Employer Notification Program?

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

A copy of the employee's driver record abstract is mailed to the employer whenever an accident conviction, suspension, revocation, cancellation, disqualification, or out of service order is recorded. In 2002, 41,326 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 2002, 1,055 employers were involved in the program, covering a total of 70,054 commercial motor vehicle drivers.

What does it cost?

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

For more information contact:

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

Who is required to file medical reports?

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

How are medical reports reviewed?

DMV staff review the medical reports. They focus on:

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

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

How often do drivers have to file reports?

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

What are the results of medical reviews?

Of the 38,320 medical reports reviewed, 4,647 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 1,893 drivers voluntarily surrendered their license when asked for a medical report or a driving test.

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

How can a person appeal a medical review decision?

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

For more information contact:

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

Who can be an organ donor?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

How do I amend the donor statement?

Apply for a duplicate driver license/identification card:

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

What if I change my mind about being a donor?

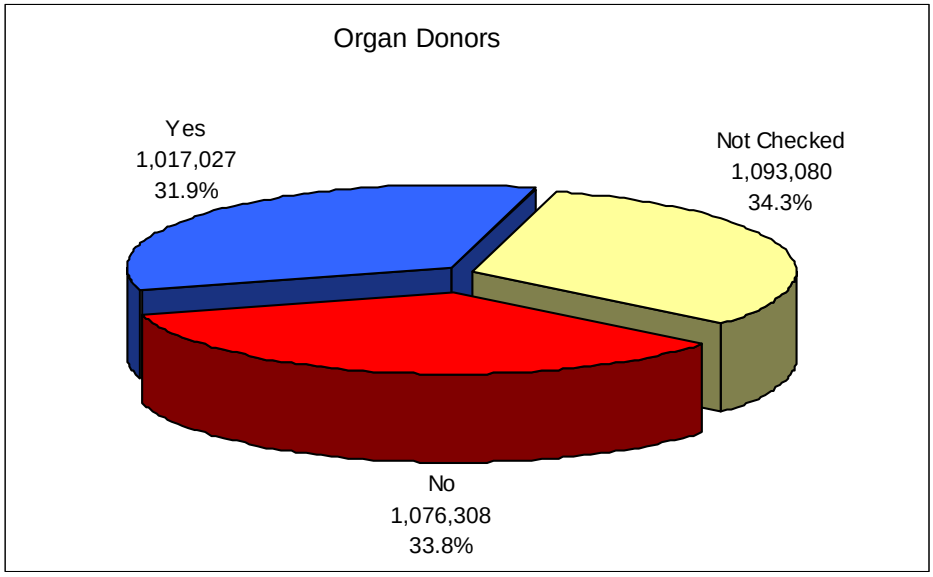
Cross out the donor statement on the reverse of the driver license/identification card.

Does DMV keep an organ-donor registry?

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

For more information contact:

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



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, DONOR Report

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

Who is eligible for a photo ID?

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

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

The applicant must provide:

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

What does it cost?

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

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

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

Where can I get one?

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

What record does the Department maintain of photo IDs?

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

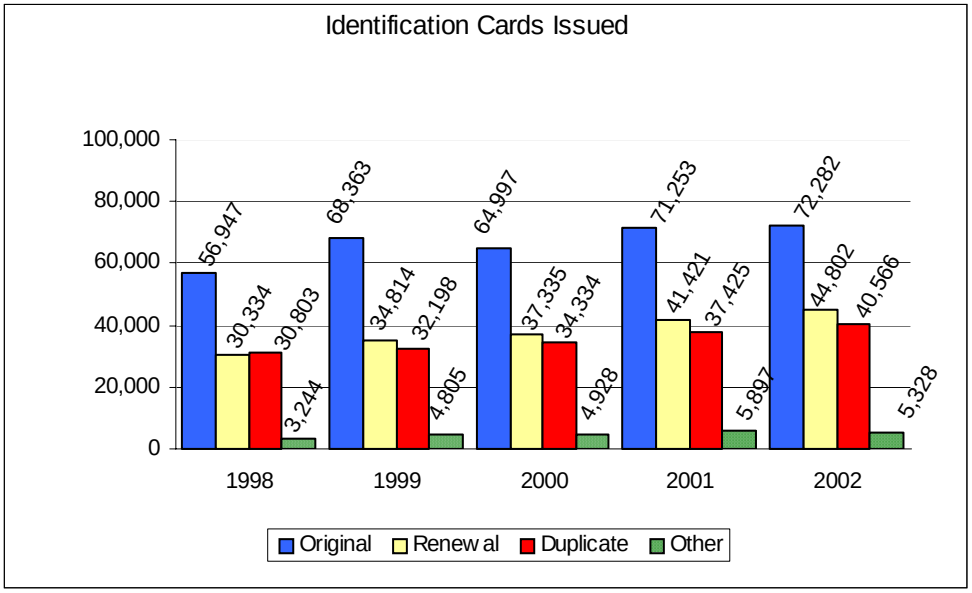
How many photo IDs are issued annually?

In 1983, the first year of the program, fewer than 7,500 photo IDs were issued. The number has increased steadily. Over 162,978 were issued in 2002.

For more information contact:

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

or any local DMV Service Center



Source: Bureau of Field Services, 3089 Annual Report

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% MALE	% OF TOTAL
1902	100	18	26	44	40.91%	0.01%
1903	99	5	25	30	16.67%	0.01%
1904	98	9	35	44	20.45%	0.01%
1905	97	16	71	87	18.39%	0.02%
1906	96	19	128	147	12.93%	0.03%
1907	95	32	174	206	15.53%	0.05%
1908	94	46	209	255	18.04%	0.06%
1909	93	58	306	364	15.93%	0.08%
1910	92	89	423	512	17.38%	0.11%
1911	91	77	498	575	13.39%	0.13%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**369**	**1,895**	**2,264**	**16.30%**	**0.50%**
1912	90	117	660	777	15.06%	0.17%
1913	89	138	777	915	15.08%	0.20%
1914	88	159	929	1,088	14.61%	0.24%
1915	87	167	1,089	1,256	13.30%	0.28%
1916	86	205	1,226	1,431	14.33%	0.31%
1917	85	224	1,248	1,472	15.22%	0.32%
1918	84	190	1,445	1,635	11.62%	0.36%
1919	83	243	1,411	1,654	14.69%	0.36%
1920	82	231	1,557	1,788	12.92%	0.39%
1921	81	276	1,666	1,942	14.21%	0.43%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**1,950**	**12,008**	**13,958**	**13.97%**	**3.06%**
1922	80	294	1,596	1,890	15.56%	0.41%
1923	79	282	1,635	1,917	14.71%	0.42%
1924	78	311	1,742	2,053	15.15%	0.45%
1925	77	317	1,673	1,990	15.93%	0.44%
1926	76	309	1,594	1,903	16.24%	0.42%
1927	75	359	1,637	1,996	17.99%	0.44%
1928	74	355	1,632	1,987	17.87%	0.44%
1929	73	337	1,525	1,862	18.10%	0.41%
1930	72	397	1,685	2,082	19.07%	0.46%
1931	71	316	1,437	1,753	18.03%	0.38%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**3,277**	**16,156**	**19,433**	**16.86%**	**4.26%**
1932	70	387	1,413	1,800	21.50%	0.39%
1933	69	362	1,324	1,686	21.47%	0.37%
1934	68	358	1,362	1,720	20.81%	0.38%
1935	67	409	1,378	1,787	22.89%	0.39%
1936	66	475	1,303	1,778	26.72%	0.39%
1937	65	512	1,314	1,826	28.04%	0.40%
1938	64	537	1,267	1,804	29.77%	0.40%
1939	63	546	1,217	1,763	30.97%	0.39%
1940	62	600	1,238	1,838	32.64%	0.40%
1941	61	633	1,287	1,920	32.97%	0.42%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**4,819**	**13,103**	**17,922**	**26.89%**	**3.93%**

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% MALE	% OF TOTAL
1942	60	671	1,327	1,998	33.58%	0.44%
1943	59	764	1,299	2,063	37.03%	0.45%
1944	58	816	1,297	2,113	38.62%	0.46%
1945	57	921	1,237	2,158	42.68%	0.47%
1946	56	1,009	1,435	2,444	41.28%	0.54%
1947	55	1,176	1,602	2,778	42.33%	0.61%
1948	54	1,240	1,494	2,734	45.35%	0.60%
1949	53	1,374	1,620	2,994	45.89%	0.66%
1950	52	1,496	1,572	3,068	48.76%	0.67%
1951	51	1,634	1,736	3,370	48.49%	0.74%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**11,101**	**14,619**	**25,720**	**43.16%**	**5.63%**
1952	50	1,870	1,810	3,680	50.82%	0.81%
1953	49	2,008	1,901	3,909	51.37%	0.86%
1954	48	2,166	1,986	4,152	52.17%	0.91%
1955	47	2,368	2,120	4,488	52.76%	0.98%
1956	46	2,563	2,205	4,768	53.75%	1.04%
1957	45	2,810	2,403	5,213	53.90%	1.14%
1958	44	2,966	2,470	5,436	54.56%	1.19%
1959	43	3,321	2,528	5,849	56.78%	1.28%
1960	42	3,571	2,718	6,289	56.78%	1.38%
1961	41	3,751	2,771	6,522	57.51%	1.43%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**27,394**	**22,912**	**50,306**	**54.45%**	**11.02%**
1962	40	3,781	2,807	6,588	57.39%	1.44%
1963	39	4,037	2,813	6,850	58.93%	1.50%
1964	38	4,111	2,946	7,057	58.25%	1.55%
1965	37	4,169	2,870	7,039	59.23%	1.54%
1966	36	4,419	2,908	7,327	60.31%	1.60%
1967	35	4,495	2,924	7,419	60.59%	1.63%
1968	34	4,788	3,174	7,962	60.14%	1.74%
1969	33	5,086	3,342	8,428	60.35%	1.85%
1970	32	5,783	3,691	9,474	61.04%	2.08%
1971	31	5,994	3,897	9,891	60.60%	2.17%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**46,663**	**31,372**	**78,035**	**59.80%**	**17.09%**
1972	30	6,712	4,130	10,842	61.91%	2.37%
1973	29	7,004	4,272	11,276	62.11%	2.47%
1974	28	7,814	4,701	12,515	62.44%	2.74%
1975	27	8,546	4,901	13,447	63.55%	2.95%
1976	26	9,375	5,644	15,019	62.42%	3.29%
1977	25	10,647	6,169	16,816	63.31%	3.68%
1978	24	11,103	6,710	17,813	62.33%	3.90%
1979	23	11,472	7,120	18,592	61.70%	4.07%
1980	22	13,422	8,795	22,217	60.41%	4.87%
1981	21	12,887	9,229	22,116	58.27%	4.84%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**98,982**	**61,671**	**160,653**	**61.61%**	**35.19%**

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% MALE	% OF TOTAL
1982	20	11,397	9,278	20,675	55.12%	4.53%
1983	19	9,901	9,062	18,963	52.21%	4.15%
1984	18	8,265	8,020	16,285	50.75%	3.57%
1985	17	4,404	5,214	9,618	45.79%	2.11%
1986	16	3,271	3,890	7,161	45.68%	1.57%
1987	15	2,030	2,521	4,551	44.61%	1.00%
1988	14	1,423	1,558	2,981	47.74%	0.65%
1989	13	901	948	1,849	48.73%	0.41%
1990	12	664	627	1,291	51.43%	0.28%
1991	11	517	528	1,045	49.47%	0.23%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**42,773**	**41,646**	**84,419**	**50.67%**	**18.49%**
1992	10	427	406	833	51.26%	0.18%
1993	9	316	335	651	48.54%	0.14%
1994	8	242	259	501	48.30%	0.11%
1995	7	205	229	434	47.24%	0.10%
1996	6	155	184	339	45.72%	0.07%
1997	5	150	161	311	48.23%	0.07%
1998	4	135	153	288	46.88%	0.06%
1999	3	100	104	204	49.02%	0.04%
2000	2	75	87	162	46.30%	0.04%
2001	1	43	41	84	51.19%	0.02%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		**1,848**	**1,959**	**3,807**	**48.54%**	**0.83%**
GRAND TOTALS		**239,176**	**217,341**	**456,517**	**52.39%**	**100.00%**

Includes all types of status except those which expired prior to 12/01/02

Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Report #P70-118-05-03-07 As of 12/31/02

What is a point system suspension?

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

Offenses include:

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

What happens to drivers who accumulate points?

Their operating privilege may be withdrawn:

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

Who orders the suspension?

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

What licenses are suspended?

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

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

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

For more information contact:

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

What is an administrative suspension?

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

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

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

What is the length of a suspension?

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

Who orders the suspension?

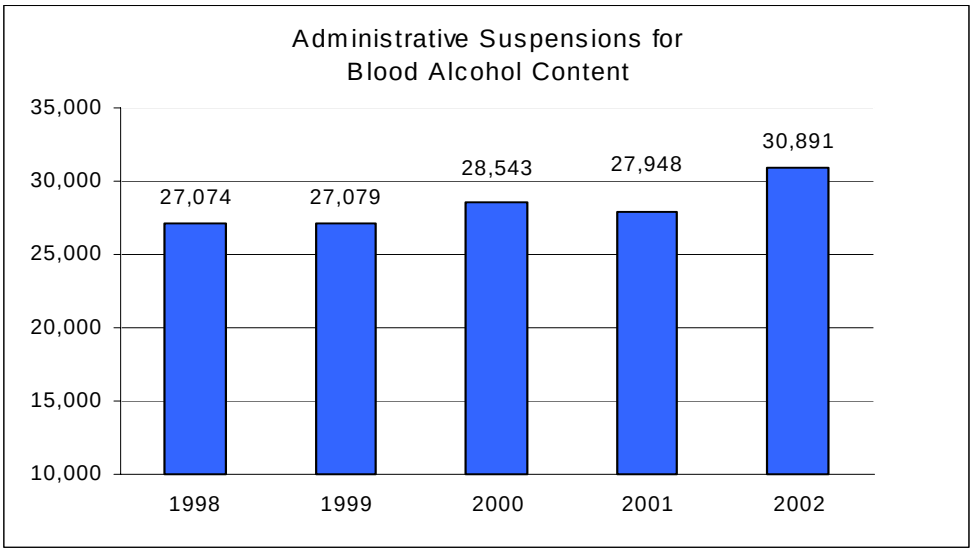
The DMV administratively suspends the person's privilege. The person must still go through the usual court procedures for the OWI arrest, which may result in additional sanctions against the person's operating privilege.

Is an occupational license available?

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

For more information contact:

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



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

What is an alcohol and drug assessment?

An alcohol or drug assessment is an interview between a driver and an alcohol and other drug abuse (AODA) assessor. The assessor identifies the driver's alcohol/drug use. As part of the assessment, the assessor develops a driver safety plan for the driver. 34,824 assessments were completed in 2002.

When is an assessment required?

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

What are driver safety plans?

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

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

What happens after the driver completes an assessment?

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

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

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

What happens to non-compliant drivers?

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

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

In 2002, Compliance and Restoration processed 24,355 non-compliance cases.

For more information contact:

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

What is a disqualification?

Disqualification means the withdrawal of a person's privilege to operate a commercial motor vehicle because of certain offenses committed by the person while 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. The DMV administratively disqualifies the person's commercial operating privileges.

How is a person notified of a disqualification?

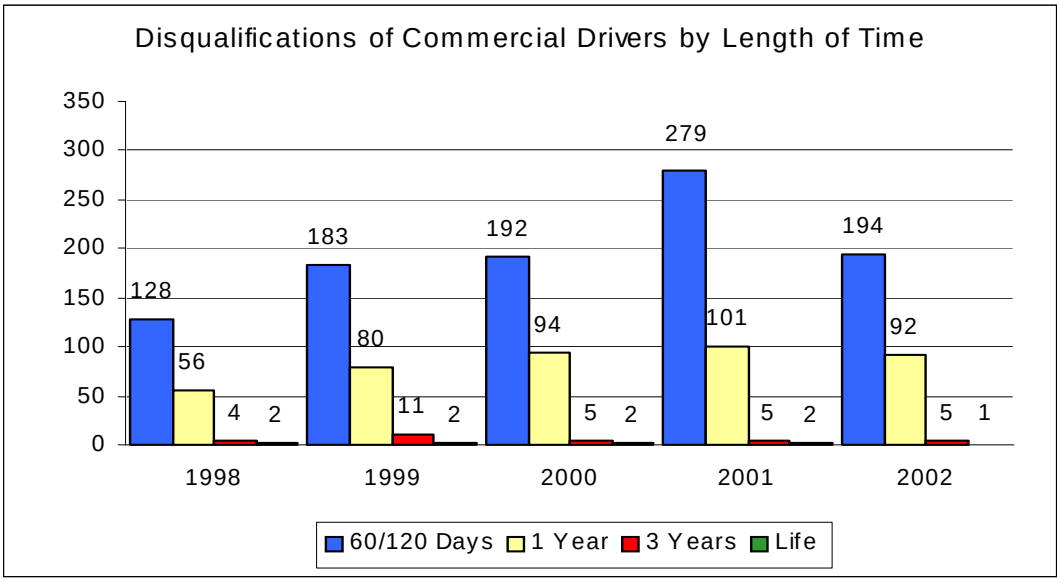
The Division of Motor Vehicles issues an order of disqualification and mails it by first class mail to a person's last known residence.

Is an occupational license available?

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

For more information contact:

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



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Revocation & Suspensions Section

What is a habitual traffic offender?

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

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

What happens to those identified as habitual traffic offenders?

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

Who orders the revocation?

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

What licenses are revoked?

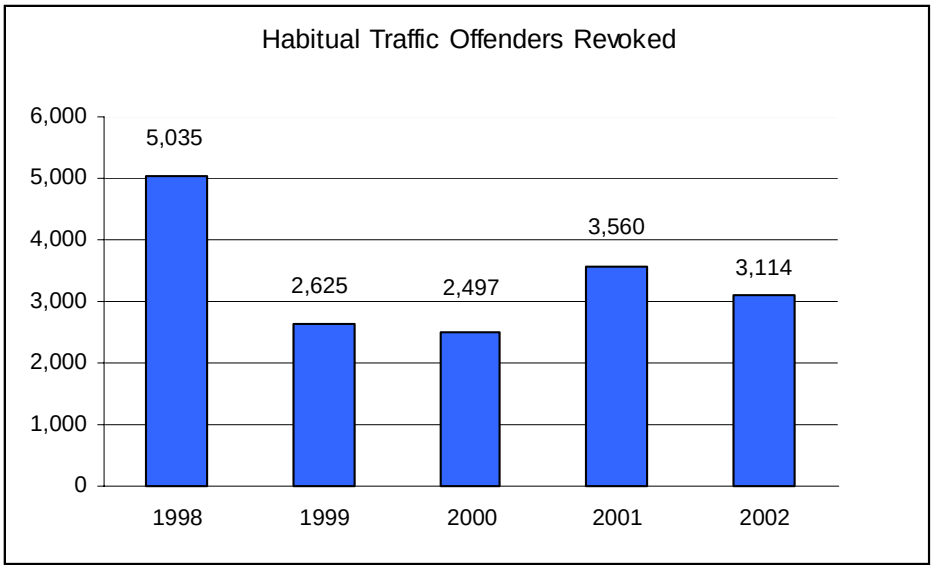
The revocation is of the operating privilege which means all licenses issued by the division. For an unlicensed person, the ability to obtain a license is revoked.

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

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

For more information contact:

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



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

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 are revocations and suspensions?

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

What conditions lead to a license revocation?

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

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

What conditions lead to a license suspension?

These conditions lead to a license suspension:

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

Who orders revocations and suspensions?

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

How is a person notified of a revocation or suspension?

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

How long does a revocation run?

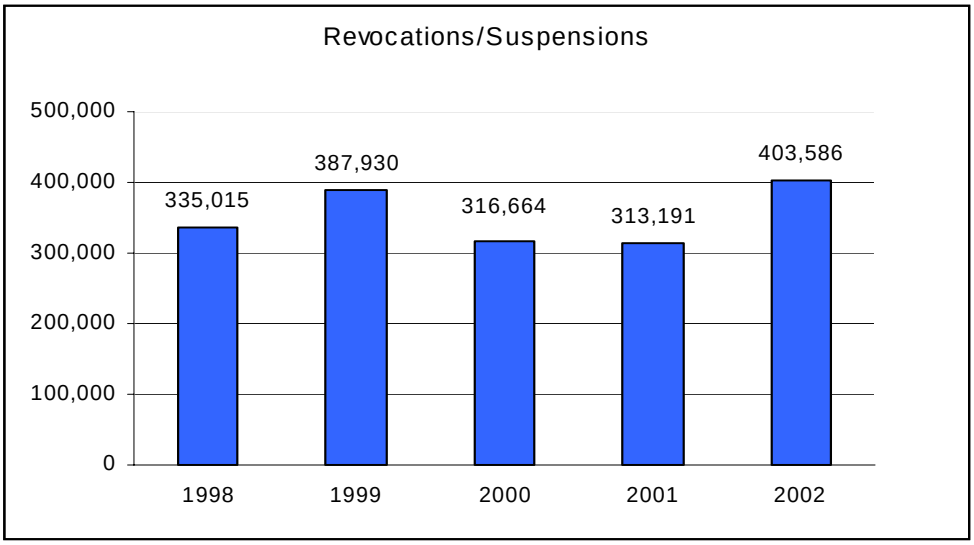
Periods of revocation can run from a one day minimum to a 20-year maximum for unsatisfied judgments.

How long does a suspension run?

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

For more information contact:

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



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Revocation & Suspensions Section

January - December, 2002

Rank	Code	Charge	Quantity YTD	% of Total
1	FPF	Failure to pay forfeiture	179,765	44.54%
2	OWI	Operating under influence of intoxicant or con. sub.	35,875	8.89%
3	DR	Driver record	35,501	8.80%
4	BAC	Blood alcohol concentration	30,891	7.65%
5	FPJ	Failure to pay forfeiture-juvenile	15,923	3.95%
6	UAL	Underage alcohol	14,608	3.62%
7	OWS	Operating while suspended**	14,269	3.54%
8	NCI	Noncompliance with Assessment Interview	13,068	3.24%
9	OAR	Operating after revocation**	12,875	3.19%
10	D	Drug convictions	12,162	3.01%
11	NCP	Noncompliance with Driver Safety Plan	5,644	1.40%
12	SE	Speeding excess	4,373	1.08%
13	SRR	Safety Responsibility revocation of registration	3,538	0.88%
14	DJN	Damage judgement accruing from negligent operation	3,385	0.84%
15	JA	Juvenile alcohol	3,321	0.82%
16	HTO	Habitual traffic offender	3,114	0.77%
17	IC	Implied consent	3,019	0.75%
18	SR	Safety Responsibility - revocation	1,918	0.48%
19	T	Truancy	1,669	0.41%
20	UAO	Underage alcohol operation	1,389	0.34%
21	FPN	Failure to pay non-traffic	1,128	0.28%
22	NCA	Noncompliance Arrest while in Plan	722	0.18%
23	AEO	Attempt to elude officer	613	0.15%
24	SDD	SRR default on installment	593	0.15%
25	JCS	Juvenile controlled substances	557	0.14%
26	OII	Operating while intoxicated causing injury	486	0.12%
27	DQF	Disqualification	387	0.10%
28	FSA	Failure to stop after accident	300	0.07%
29	DCI	DJN default on CIAG	273	0.07%
30	SRD	SR default on installment	253	0.06%
31	DPI	DJN default on PIAG	243	0.06%
32	FPS	Failure to pay support	169	0.04%
33	NCF	Noncompliance with Assessment Fee	167	0.04%
34	NCT	Noncompliance Pay Treatment Fee	138	0.03%
35	VUF	Vehicle used in commission of felony	115	0.03%
36	RD	Reckless driving	106	0.03%
37	INF	Insurance Filed	105	0.03%
38	RHT	Repeat HTO	103	0.03%
39	SVO	Serious violation-occupational license	95	0.02%
40	IUL	Illegal use of operator's license	73	0.02%
41	FD	Found delinquent	69	0.02%
42	IIV	Intoxicant in vehicle carrying underage person	54	0.01%
43	UID	Underage ID	50	0.01%
44	OWL	Operating without driver license	48	0.01%
45	GBH	Great bodily harm	43	0.01%
46	LOL	Loaning of license	42	0.01%
47	SI	Speeding intermediate	34	0.01%
48	FA	Falsified application	33	0.01%
49	OWD	Operating while disqualified	28	0.01%

January - December, 2002

Rank	Code	Charge	Quantity YTD	% of Total
50	DJB	DJN bankruptcy case dismissed	27	0.01%
51	NHI	Negligent homicide intoxicated	27	0.01%
52	IVO	Intoxicant in vehicle-operator	21	0.01%
53	FOS	Failure to obey traffic sign or signal	16	0.00%
54	S	Speeding	15	0.00%
55	OSJ	Out of state judgment certified by state	13	0.00%
56	ID	Inattentive driving	11	0.00%
57	NH	Negligent homicide	11	0.00%
58	CSE	Commercial speeding excess (20 or more over)	8	0.00%
59	CA	Commercial alcohol	7	0.00%
60	JID	Juvenile ID	7	0.00%
61	ICU	Implied consent underage	6	0.00%
62	IVP	Intoxicant in vehicle-passenger	6	0.00%
63	MSC	Miscellaneous	6	0.00%
64	VOR	Violation of restriction	6	0.00%
65	FRA	Failure to report accident	5	0.00%
66	IS	Imprudent speed	5	0.00%
67	ORS	Operating while Registration Suspended	5	0.00%
68	ADL	Altered driver license	4	0.00%
69	DSP	Duty upon striking property	4	0.00%
70	DWS	Driving on wrong side of highway	4	0.00%
71	FYR	Failure to yield right of way	4	0.00%
72	IT	Illegal turn	4	0.00%
73	FFS	Failure to fasten seat belt	3	0.00%
74	PI	Passing illegally	3	0.00%
75	FSU	Failure to stop after accident-unattended vehicle	2	0.00%
76	IP	Improper plates	2	0.00%
77	TFC	Too fast for conditions	2	0.00%
78	UCD	Underage Consent Decree	2	0.00%
79	UV	Unregistered vehicle	2	0.00%
80	BI	Backing illegally	1	0.00%
81	CII	Commercial OWI causing injury	1	0.00%
82	CRD	Commercial reckless driving	1	0.00%
83	CSR	Child safety restraint	1	0.00%
84	CVF	Commercial Vehicle used in Commission of Felony	1	0.00%
85	DLT	Deviating from lane of traffic	1	0.00%
86	DS	Defective speedometer	1	0.00%
87	FVC	Failure to keep vehicle under control	1	0.00%
88	IL	No or improper lights	1	0.00%
89	MDO	Miscellaneous Driving Offense	1	0.00%
90	NCE	Noncompliance Pay Education Fee	1	0.00%
91	OSS	SR out of state	1	0.00%
92	PUP	Permitting unauthorized person to operate	1	0.00%
93	VOO	Violation of occupational license	1	0.00%
		Total	**403,586**	

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

How can a person obtain reinstatement?

In most cases, after the period of suspension or revocation expires, a person may either mail the $50 fee to the DMV or go to a DMV Service Center to pay the $50 fee and DMV will replace the license.

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

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

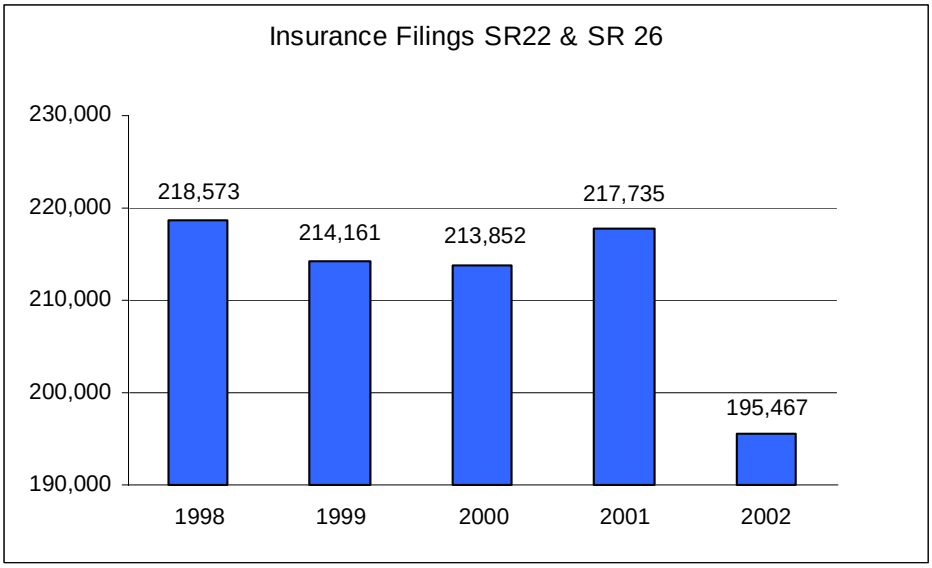
What other requirements apply?

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

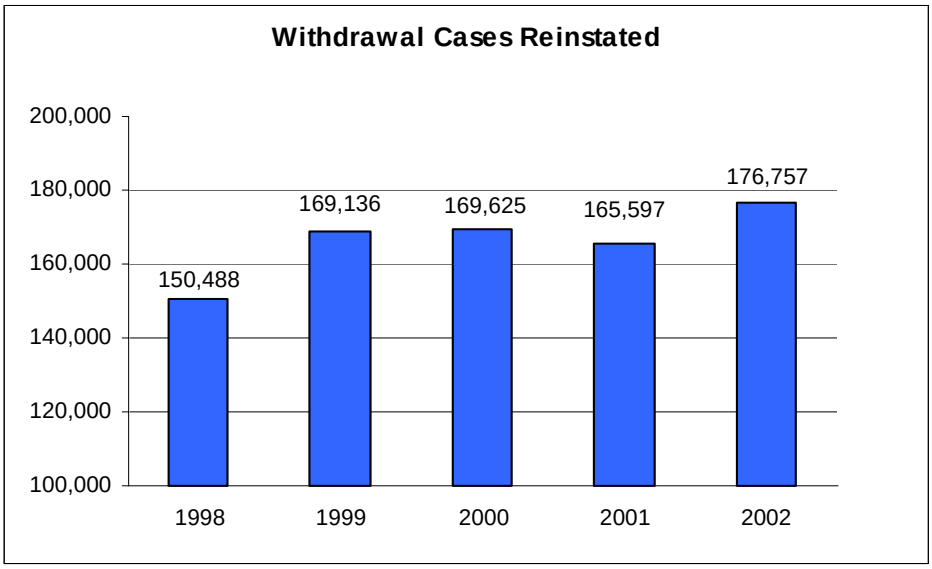
Proof of financial responsibility is usually a certificate (SR-22) issued by an insurance company licensed to do business in Wisconsin. The SR-22 must certify that the person has liability insurance in the amounts of at least $25,000 and $50,000, for personal injury or death and $10,000 for property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

For more information contact:

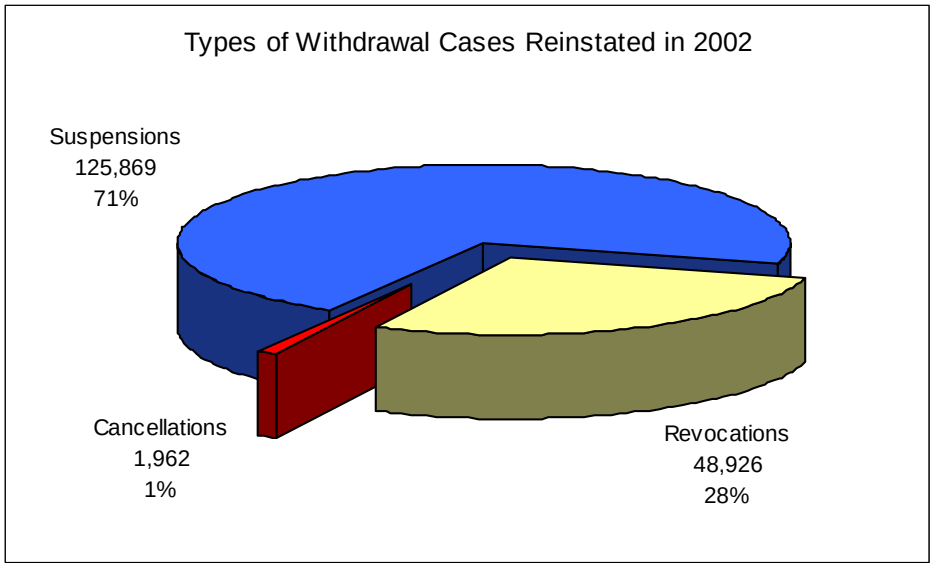
Bureau of Driver Services
Compliance and Restoration Section
(608) 266-2261
Email: cnr.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Weekly Workload Report



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



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

What is a commercial driving school?

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

Are there special requirements for driving school instructors?

Commercial driving school instructors must:

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

What does the license cost?

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

Can all commercial schools teach persons under age 18?

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

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

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

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

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

What does it cost to attend?

Commercial driving schools determine their own fees.

For more information contact:

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

What is a traffic safety program?

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

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

Where and when are they offered?

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

Classes are run during the day, evenings, and weekends to accommodate most schedules and allow students to complete the classes as soon as possible. In 2002, 3,697 individuals completed the Traffic Safety School; 10,887 the Group Dynamics; and 1,698 the Multiple Offender Program.

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

What rules apply to point reduction?

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

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

How much do the courses cost?

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

For more information contact:

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

Who is required to take a driving skills test?

Anyone applying for:

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

Tests may be waived for drivers with a valid out-of-state license and for drivers who have had a valid license within the last 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.

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

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

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

What does it cost?

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

What comprises a driving skills test?

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

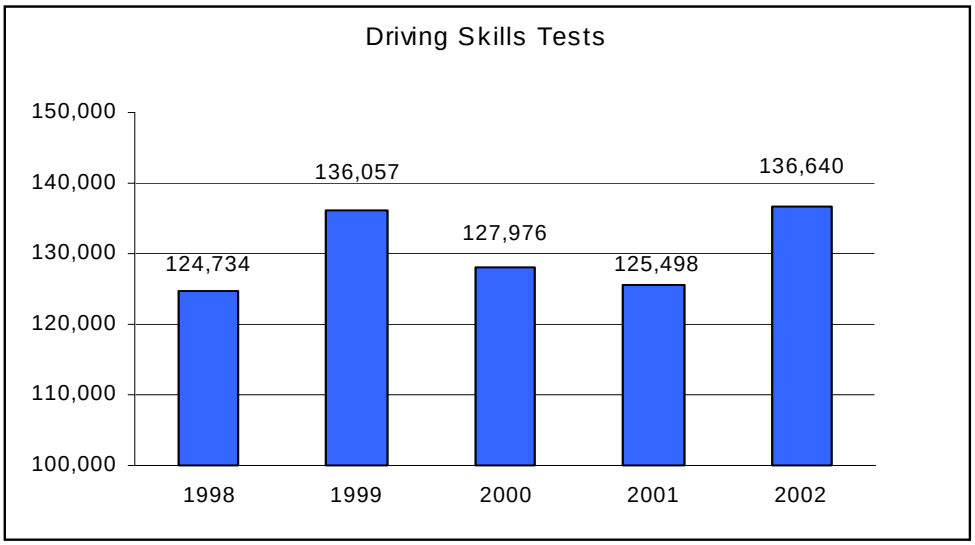
If I don't pass, can I take the test again?

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

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

For more information contact:

Bureau of Field Services
Technical & 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 purpose of the knowledge exam?

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

How is the exam given?

The knowledge and highway signs tests are administered through an Automated Knowledge Testing System (AKTS). Tests available on AKTS include English, Spanish, Chinese, Hmong, Russian, Serbo-Croatian and Somali. An audio assist option is available for customers with reading or language difficulty. A department-approved interpreter may be used for hearing-impaired persons or to meet special language needs.

Who is required to take the exam?

The exams are required for:

- original instruction permits
- special restricted licenses
- original CDL endorsements
- original or renewal school bus endorsements
- renewal of CDL HazMat endorsements
- The exams are also required for individuals applying for renewal or reinstatement of a license expired more than 4 years.

Where are exams given?

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

What does it cost?

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

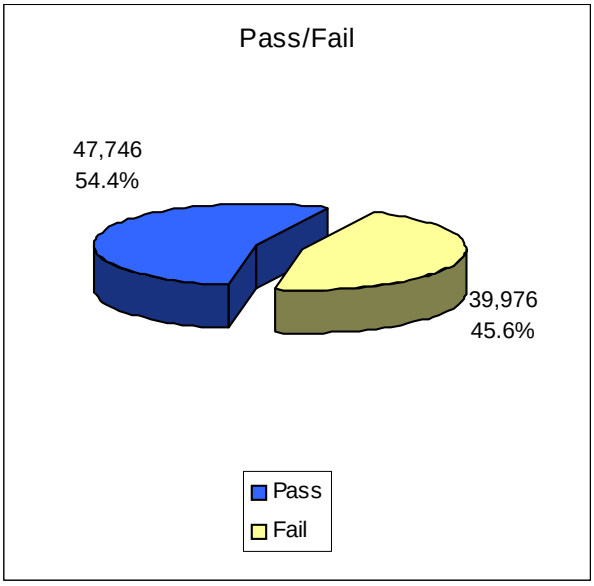
How many exams are conducted annually?

Over 343,980 knowledge exams were conducted in 2002.

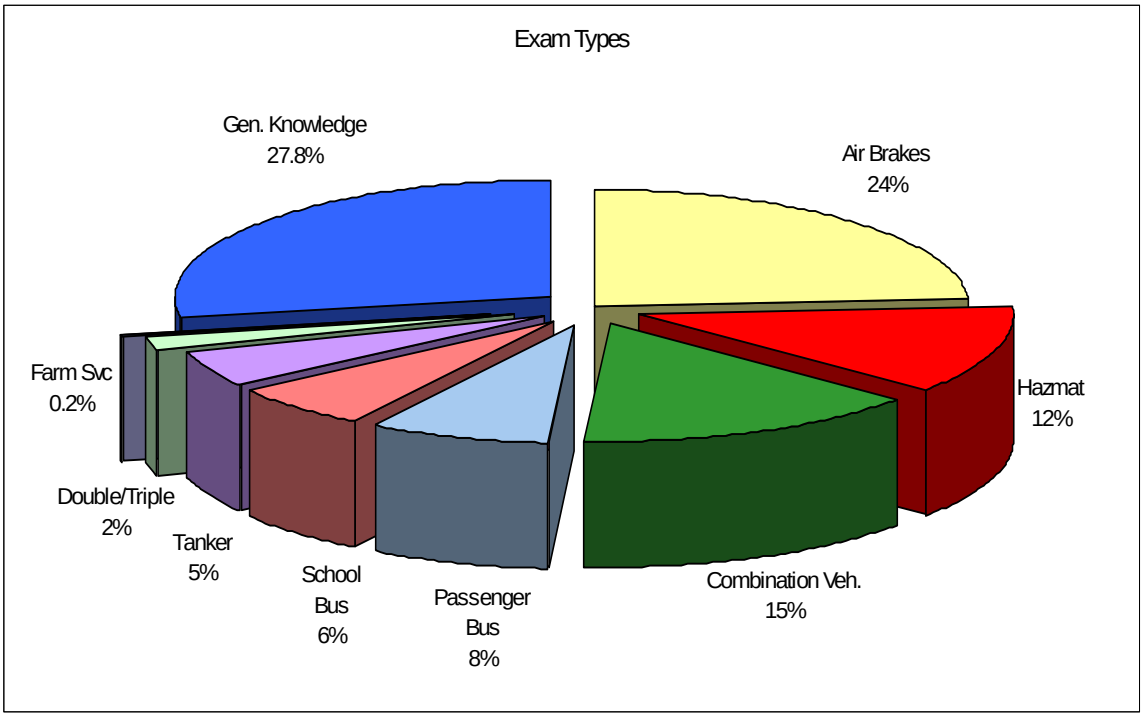
For more information contact:

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

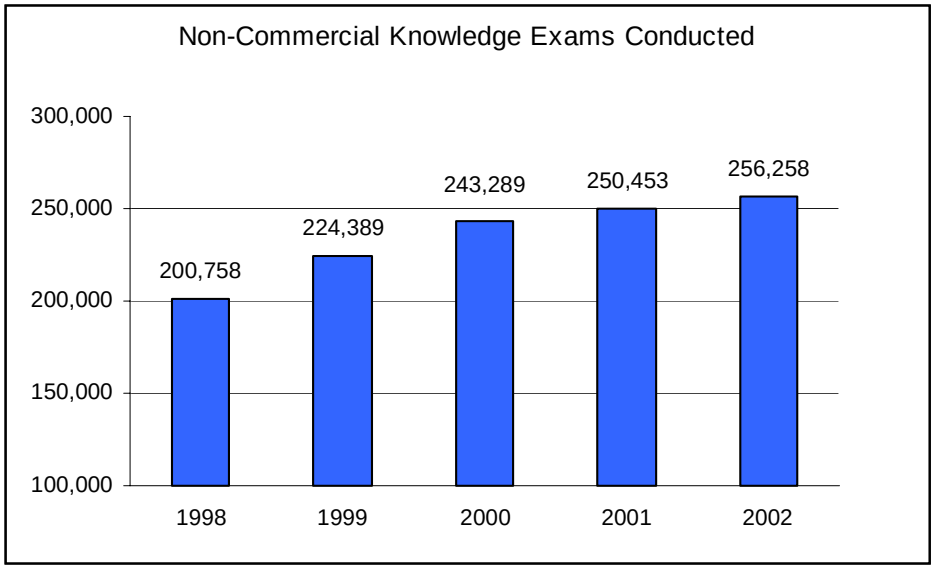
2002 CDL Knowledge Exams



Source: Bureau of Field Services 3089 Annual Report



Source: Bureau of Field Services 3089 Annual Report



Source: Bureau of Field Services 3089 Annual Report

What is CDL Third Party Testing?

State law allows authorized persons other than 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 FMCSA, with or without prior notice.

Are there special requirements for being a Third Party Examiner?

Third party examiners must hold a valid certificate issued by the department. They must have a CDL of the class, and endorsed for vehicles representative of the type they intend to test. Examiners must have an exemplary driving record. Examiners must have at least two years of licensed experience driving the class of vehicle they intend to test. Third party examiners must receive the same CDL skills test training as 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 135 testers who employ approximately 231examiners in the program. (This includes about 150 examiners who are certified to test school buses).

For more information contact:

Bureau of Field Services
Technical and Training Services Section
(608) 266-9831 or (608) 266-2653

Miscellaneous

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Trans 102 - In the aftermath of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, the Federal Immigration and Naturalization Services (INS), declared the I94 "parolee" or "refugee" document to be not secure and easily forged. DMV took immediate action by passing an emergency rule effective December 21, 2001 and permanent rule effective June 1, 2002 requiring license and ID applicants in the "parolee" or "refugee" status to provide additional documents to verify name, date of birth, and identity.

Trans 131 - Allows an IM test up to 180 days before the renewal.
Effective: April 1, 2002

Trans 139 - Allows Dealers to charge vehicle purchasers a reasonable fee for completing state-mandated forms and inspections.
Effective: August 1, 2002

Trans 154 - Allows Dealers to use a 'non-complying' form to show odometer readings on dealer reassignment of vehicles.
Effective: August 1, 2002

Trans 260/261 - Clarifies methods of measuring width of mobile homes, for single and multiple trip permits, for overwidth mobile homes.
Effective: July 1, 2002

ACT 16 (Biennial Budget Bill 2001-2003): Increases the driver abstract fee to $5 and driver record search by telephone to $6; hail-damaged vehicle title brand; homemade motorcycles; smaller motorcycle plate size.

Effective: February 1, 2002

ACT 27 (SB-70/AB-241): Requires law enforcement agencies to report traffic violations and crashes involving foreign diplomats to the US State Department
Effective: July 1, 2002

ACT 34 (AB-142/SB-56): Prohibits following a snowplow engaged in the removal or treatment of snow or ice by closer than 200 feet on a highway posted with a maximum speed limit of 35 mph or higher
Effective: January 5, 2002

ACT 41 (AB-110): Eliminates the sunset date for law enforcement access to DL/ID photos
Effective: January 5, 2002

ACT 47 (SB-38/AB-211): Expands the requirement that a motorist approaching an intersection marked with a "school crossing" sign to slow to 15 mph or lower when a school crossing guard is present (not just when a child is present)
Effective: April 17, 2002

ACT 58 (AB-179): Requires crossing gates on school buses
Effective: June 1, 2004

ACT 78 (AB-147): Creates a permit authorizing the operation upon a highway of a specialized hauling rig that exceeds statutory size and weight limits
Effective: May 2, 2002

ACT 84 Laws of 97
Convictions for first offense "Operating After Revocation" are prosecuted as criminal offenses
Effective: May 1, 2002

ACT 90 (SB-393): Allows the operation of electric personal assistive mobility devices similar to bicycles, unless the local governing body prohibits them
Effective: May 3, 2002

ACT 93 (AB-242): Allows Selective Service to obtain information for DOT for drivers' license, permits or identification cards for the purpose of registration with them
Effective: December 1, 2002

ACT 109: (Budget Adjustment Bill)

- Increases a court support service fee from $40 to $52
  Effective: July 30, 2002
- Disqualifies a person from operating a CMV if convicted of a RR crossing violation while operating a CMV
  Effective: October 4, 2002
- Creates the following revised and new classes of felonies:
  - ⇨ Class C (ss.939.50(3)(c) – maximum $100,000, 40 years or both
  - ⇨ Class D (ss.939.50(3)(d) – maximum $100,000, 25 years or both
  - ⇨ Class E (ss.939.50(3)(e) – maximum $50,000, 15 years or both
  - ⇨ Class F (ss.939.50(3)(f) – maximum $25,000, 12½ years or both
  - ⇨ Class G (ss.939.50(3)(g) – maximum $25,000, 10 years or both
  - ⇨ Class H (ss.939.50(3)(h) – maximum $10,000, 6 years or both
  - ⇨ Class I (ss.939.50(3)(i) – maximum $10,000, 3 years or both

  Effective: July 30, 2002

Transportation Fund Revenue Collected by The Division of Motor Vehicles

ITEM	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY2001	FY2002
Counter Service Fees	5,403,857	5,584.847	5,486,019	5,758,287
Registration Fees (1 & 2)	203,927,120	222,166,502	217,430,891	229,594,947
Dealer License Fees	876,200	879,957	871,762	843,613
Fast Service Fees	477,184	452,265	427,855	450,164
Domestic - IRP (2)	15,750,903	18,159,572	17,158,330	16,314,124
Foreign - IRP (2)	23,947,397	20,648,107	21,599,088	24,841,950
Supplemental Title Fee	10,977,353	11,280,020	10,940,625	11,298,712
Traffic Violation & Reg. Fees	839,143	758,905	875,924	1,102,528
Permit Fees	2,660,658	2,644,611	2,595,766	2,396,407
Telephone Access	75,936	73,487	77,000	78,609
Drivers License Fees	32,350,112	34,711,024	34,665,14	32,396,896
Occupational License Fees	800,783	897,672	963,807	981,950
Disabled ID Cards	630,549	666,920	735,452	625,112
Financial Reinstatement	8,571	8,038	9,512	8,856
Registration Reinstatement Fees	613,373	615,188	519,914	593,556
Abstract Sales (2)	8,608,119	9,467,267	9,916,184	13,103,970
Sales to Other (2)	1,288,859	583,697	526,482	521,760
Oversize/Overweight Permits	3,965,105	4,276,146	4,464,177	4,405,302
Salvage Veh. Inspection Fees	284,951	296,340	347,810	320,620
TOTAL	**$ 313,216,173**	**$ 334,170,565**	**$329,611,739**	**$345,637,363**

Notes:

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

(2) Revenue from Explore were reported in Sales to Others in FY99 and in Abstract Sales in FY00.

(3) The revenue amounts are net amounts.The following amounts were retained by the Trustee for highway bonding purposes.

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY2002
Registration Fees	70,757,520	67,566,539	72,067,282	73,055,174
Domestic IRP	6,936,338	9,070,985	8,815,753	8,998,367
Foreign IRP	3,575,016	7,535,504	8,192,960	5,894,379
TOTAL	**$ 81,268,874**	**$ 84,173,028**	**$89,075,995**	**$87,947,920**

For more information contact:

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

Motor Carriers

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What is "heavy vehicle use tax"?

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

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

What is proof of compliance?

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

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

Are there any exemptions from HVUT?

Yes. Some exemptions are:

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

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

When are tax forms filed?

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

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Interstate
(608) 266-9900

Intrastate
(608) 264-8735

What is the International Registration Plan?

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

How many states participate in IRP?

Currently 48 contiguous United States, the District of Columbia and 10 Canadian provinces belong. Open dialogue is in progress with Mexico. Wisconsin joined the IRP in 1978.

Who must register with IRP?

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

What vehicles must be registered?

The types of vehicles that register with IRP are:

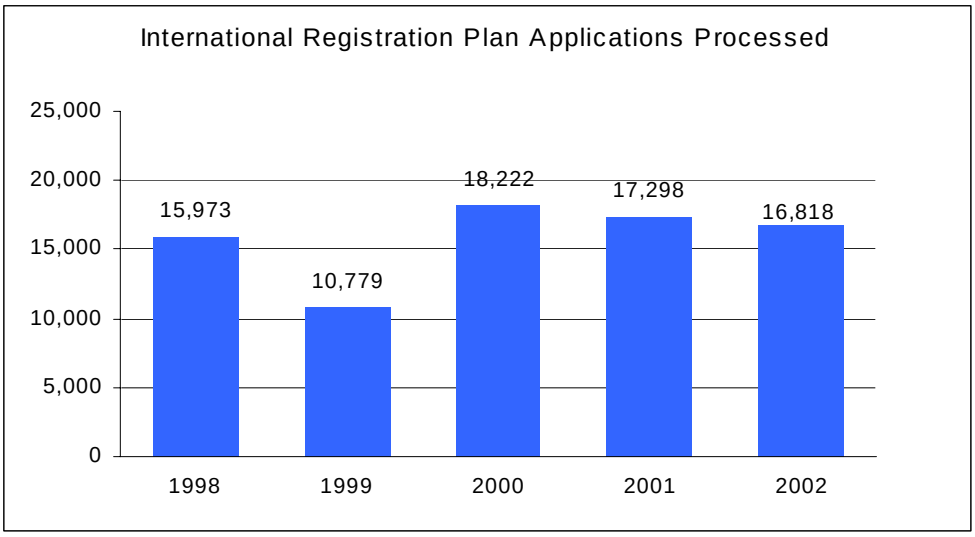
- vehicles operating or registered over 26,000 lbs.
- vehicles with three or more axles, regardless of weight
- combination vehicles with a combined weight over 26,000 lbs.

Are any vehicles exempt?

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

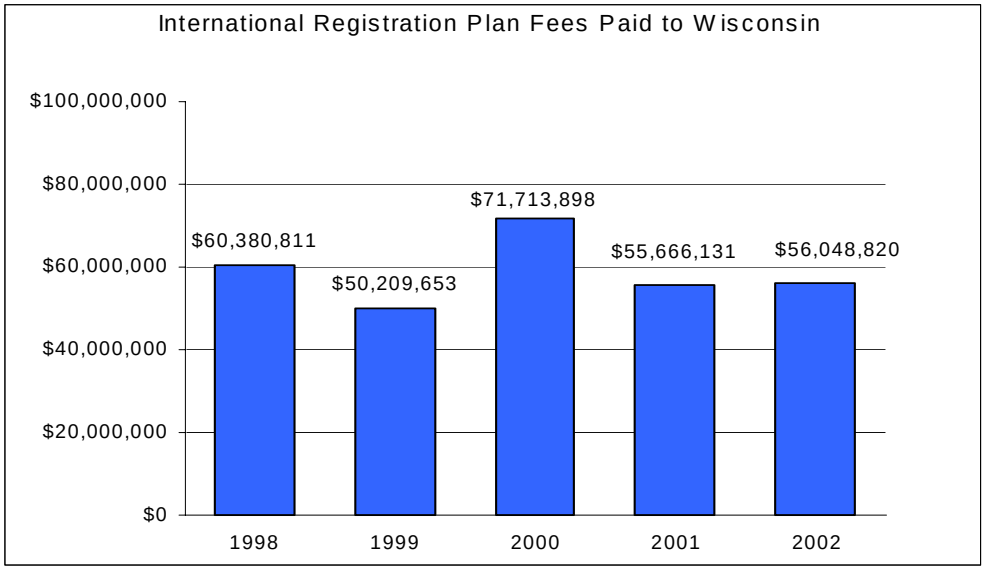
For more information contact:

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



Source: COVERS Database

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



Source: COVERS Database

Who is subject to audit by the Department?

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

What is the purpose of audits?

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

How are motor carriers selected for audit?

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

What records are required?

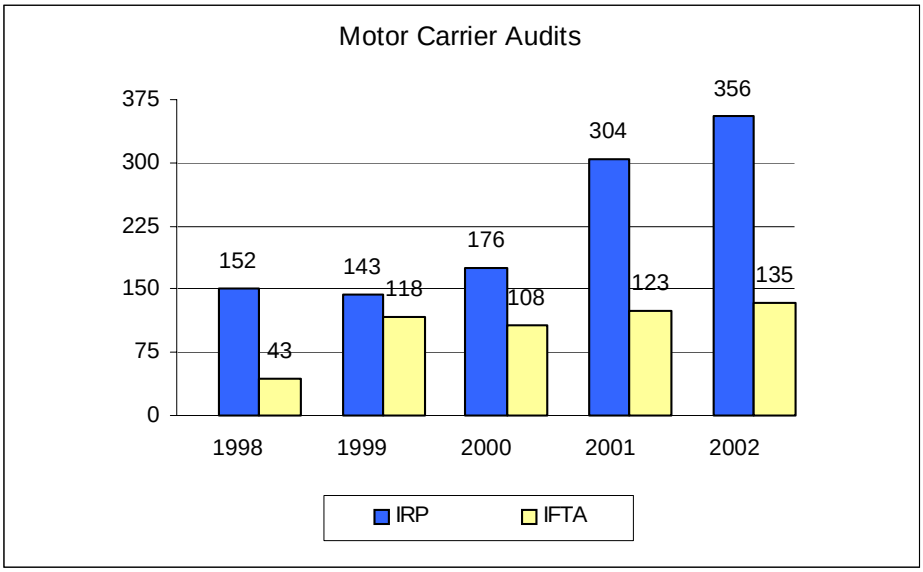
Individual vehicle distance records and their supporting documents (drivers' daily logs, bills of lading, fuel receipts, etc.) must be maintained to support the miles listed on the motor carrier's application. Records are to be retained for 5 1/2 years.

How is the audit conducted?

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

For more information contact:

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



Source: Work Unit Statistics

How is the state fuel tax collected?

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

How much fuel must be purchased?

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

What if fuel is over purchased?

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

Where are tax reports filed?

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

Why was interstate fuel tax report filing transferred to DOT?

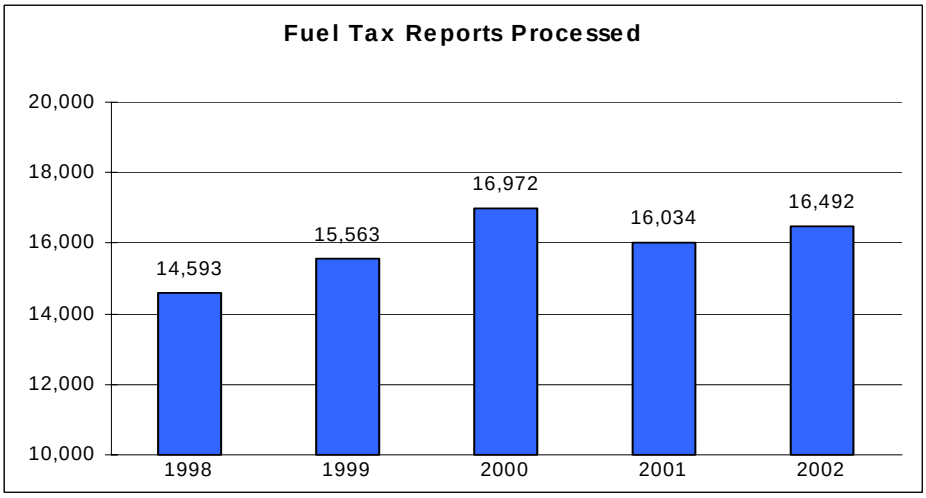
The program was moved from the Department of Revenue to DOT in 1987 to promote a "one-stop" concept of service to motor carriers. "One-stop" allows carriers to file all required reports and obtain all necessary credentials in one office.

What is a "base state" fuel tax program?

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

For more information contact:

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



Source: COVERS Database

Which motor carriers are required to file proof of insurance?

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

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

What are the minimum insurance limits?

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

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

Why is insurance required?

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

How is proof of insurance filed?

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

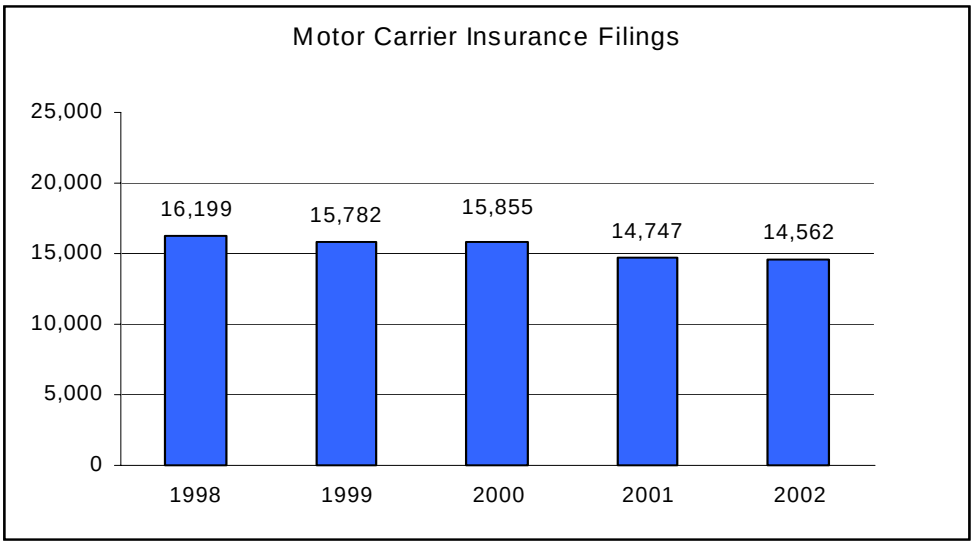
- For US DOT-regulated carriers Form BMC91 or BMC91X must be filed with their base state
- For US DOT-exempt carriers Form E or EX must be filed before operating in Wisconsin
- For Intrastate-only carriers Form E, EX or S-1 may be filed

What are the penalties for operating without filing insurance?

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

For more information contact:

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



Source: Unit Work Statistics

What is the Single State Registration System (SSRS)?

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

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

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

How many states participate?

There are 39 states participating in the SSRS.

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

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

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Motor Carrier Services Section
PO Box 7967
Madison WI 53707-7967
(608) 266-1356

When are permits required?

Permits are required when:

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

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

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

How are permits obtained?

Permits may be obtained:

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

Are there different types of permits?

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

Do carriers choose their own routes?

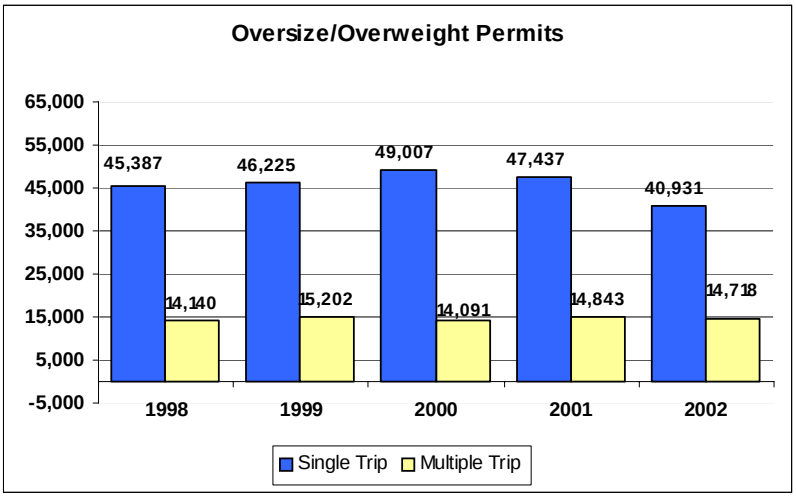
Annual permit holders can choose their own routes. Single trip permits list a specific route which is reviewed by the DMV based on road and bridge width, height, weight and construction limitations. Carriers must stay on the assigned route.

Are carriers required to have insurance?

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

For more information contact:

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



Source: DOT Mainframe Database/OPUS Application

What is telephone authorization?

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

Who is eligible?

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

How is it obtained?

The 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 recorded, the DMV cannot authorize a TA on any other phone line.

What does it cost?

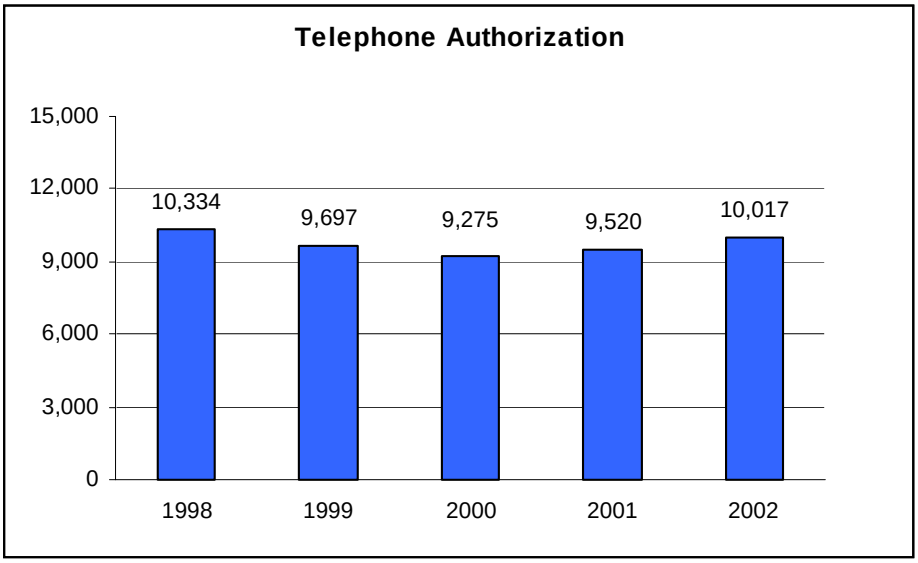
The fee for a TA is $7.50 per vehicle. If a complete application, with correct fees is received by the DMV before the 15th of the month preceding the expiration of the registration period, the fee will be waived if the DMV fails to return evidence of registration by the beginning of the registration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

How long is it valid?

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

For more information contact:

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



Source: Revenue Accounting Unit Audit Reports

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What is aircraft registration?

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

Do aircraft actually have license plates?

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

Why is DMV now registering aircraft?

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

How is aircraft registration enforced?

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

What is the annual volume for aircraft registration activities?

Registered aircraft as of December 31, 2002: 7,254
Renewals processed annually: 3,174, based in WI
Unregistered aircraft found through FAA match: 393
Late renewal notices sent: 262

For more information contact:

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

What is a title?

A Certificate of Title is evidence of vehicle ownership.

When is a title issued?

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

What documents are required?

An application for title requires the following documents:

- Application for Title/Registration, Form MV1 or MV5, if private (non-dealer) sale of an auto or MV11 (dealers only)
- Odometer Mileage Statement (on the title or Form MV2493) signed and dated by the former owner
- Proof of ownership (Manufacturer's Statement of Origin for a new vehicle or the current Certificate of Title/Ownership from Wisconsin or another jurisdiction, properly signed by the sellers)

Some transactions require additional documents.

What does a title cost?

The fee for filing an application for the first, or *original* title, or a title transfer, is $25. State and County sales taxes and environmental impact fees may also apply, as well as registration fees for vehicle operation on Wisconsin highways. Notation of a security interest (lien holder) costs $4. Replacement titles — lost, stolen or mutilated — cost $8.

What appears on a title?

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

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

Where do I apply for a title?

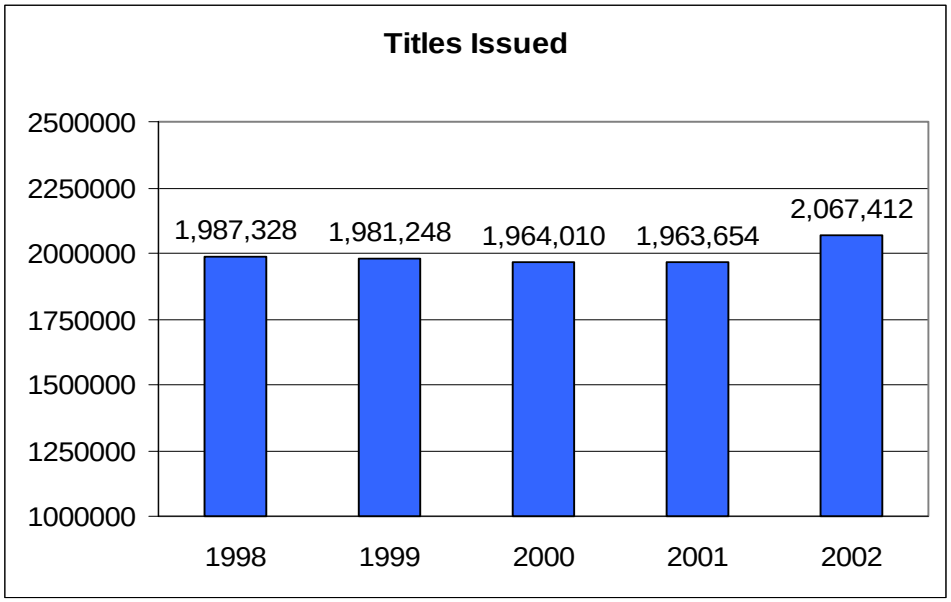
A title application may be mailed to:

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

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

For more information contact:

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



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?

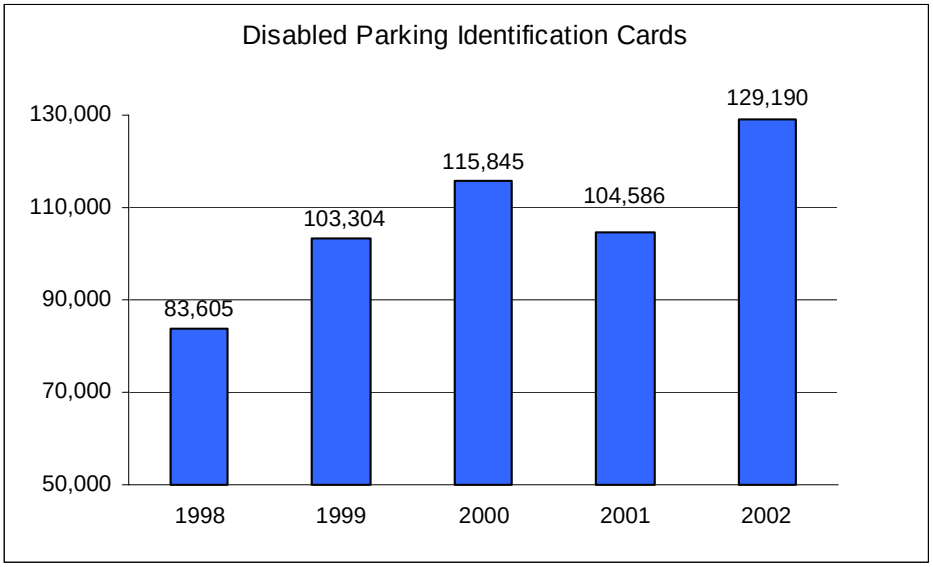
The fee for a disability card (permanent or temporary) is $6. Applications made at DMV Service Centers are subject to an additional $3 per application counter service fee. Effective July 1,2003 permanent cards will be issued at no cost. The $3.00 counter service fee will still apply.

For more information contact:

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

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

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



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

What is the electronic title and registration program?

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

How does the program work?

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

What are the benefits of the program?

- Customers get faster and more convenient service. This is especially important to people who plan out of state trips shortly after buying the vehicle or those who live near the state border.
- Agents are able to transmit information electronically instead of mailing or hand delivering it to DMV. They offer a service to their customer and get quick access to important information about a vehicle's history and mileage.
- Law enforcement agencies have more immediate access to changes in vehicle registration and fewer temporary plates are necessary.
- DMV gets updates to the database without 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
Third Party Program Section
Bev Schwartz
(608) 267-5253

What is heavy vehicle registration and titling?

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

What type of registration is issued?

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

Where is application made?

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

Vehicle Registration Periods for Heavy Vehicles:

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

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

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

Immediate Operation:

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

School Bus Inspection and Charters:

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

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

Farm Truck Use:

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

For more information contact:

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

What is an involuntary transfer?

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

Who would use this service?

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

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

Is there an extra charge for this service?

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

For more information contact:

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

License Plates Issued by Calendar Year

Plate Type	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Auto	557,404	596,205	762,794	742,513	940,036
Personalized (all types)	25,681	28,028	68,908	113,630	39,328
Disabled	4,280	2,730	16,523	8,785	4,086
Disabled Vet	242	193	207	195	204
Amateur Radio	321	461	1,660	2,053	280
ZZ Auto	27	45	36	60	55
ZY Auto	568	589	72	2,093	390
Special Collector	345	273	1,110	3,013	314
Motorhome	4,023	5,736	5,026	4,543	5,027
ATK New Design	0	0	0	244,600	175,170
ATK Truck ‘A’ (Old Design)	81,252	82,040	108,070	896	543
ATK Truck ‘B’ (Old Design)	64,247	66,325	104,748	694	511
ATK Truck ‘C’ (Old Design)	22,401	24,045	36,803	349	237
Dual Purpose Vehicle	632	487	502	423	401
Farm Truck 12,000#	6,964	6,029	5,817	5,474	5,872
Dual Purpose Farm	2,518	2,333	2,263	2,104	2,379
Insert Truck (A,B,C)	819	1,195	475	501	433
Insert Truck (X, D-T)	19,577	20,443	20,006	19,259	19,370
Tractor	2,078	2,247	2,430	2,019	2,138
Insert Trailer	12,765	14,320	14,961	14,798	16,647
Heavy Farm Truck	1,484	1,536	1,268	1,152	1,246
Farm Trailer	1,666	2,054	1,809	1,718	1,879
ZA Trailer	167	373	2,093	521	190
BX Bus	4	254	126	10	22
Special “X”	127	492	143	136	163
Special “UX”	602	525	553	519	516
Special “Z”	1,301	1,221	1,222	1,115	1,071
Insert Bus	137	172	294	407	139
School Bus	887	4,494	950	970	912
Semi-Trailer	15,111	15,108	13,669	12,286	15,029
Mobile Home	5,374	8,837	9,216	8,723	9,737
Trans. Trailer	6	7	49	11	7
Motorcycle	35,932	34,307	39,202	36,779	40,581
Moped & SDV	2,173	2,142	2,823	3,320	3,648
EX POW	23	5	17	7	25

License Plates Issued by Calendar Year

Plate Type	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
National Guard	44	81	27	23	26
State Owned	740	784	1,033	1,045	1,304
Municipal	2,397	2,397	2,978	2,565	2,568
Official	414	586	510	455	476
Collector	9,321	9,479	5,169	8,928	10,224
Hobbyist	528	585	612	837	935
Antique	180	148	128	115	138
Driver Education	28	340	56	29	27
Dealer Plates	11,341	17,189	10,990	9,681	14,943
Apportioned Power	25,178	43,219	10,538	9,264	9,549
Apportioned FL TRL	0	76	67	67	0
Apportioned 12 Yr. Trailer	4,935	13,925	19,923	2,233	0
Military Group	702	1,233	623	698	720
Civilian Group	364	2,360	488	526	455
University Group	533	977	365	376	314
Endangered Resources	2,621	2,571	1,353	2,096	1,837
Sesquicentennial	87,958	N/A	293	348	316
Special Recognition Group	N/A	N/A	N/A	583	98
Green Bay Packers	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,146	6,342
Ducks Unlimited	N/A	N/A	N/A	455	253
Celebrate Children	N/A	1,056	790	902	836
Veterans Motorcycle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	259
Municipal Cycle	12	15	32	34	61
Temporary Plates	**465,373**	**342,324**	**293,636**	**338,861**	**419,936**
Metal Plates	**1,018,413**	**1,021,301**	**1,280,998**	**1,281,146**	**1,340,265**
Totals	**1,483,786**	**1,363,25**	**1,574,634**	**1,620,007**	**1,760,201**

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

Why are license plates required?

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

How many types of Wisconsin license plates are there?

There are 75 plate designs in 32 color combinations with 158 stickers and decals. The plate issued depends on the design and use of the vehicle or the owner's special interest. Examples of plate types are:

Automobile	Disabled
Truck	Tractor
Collector	Semi-trailer

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

How long are plates valid?

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

When are license plates issued?

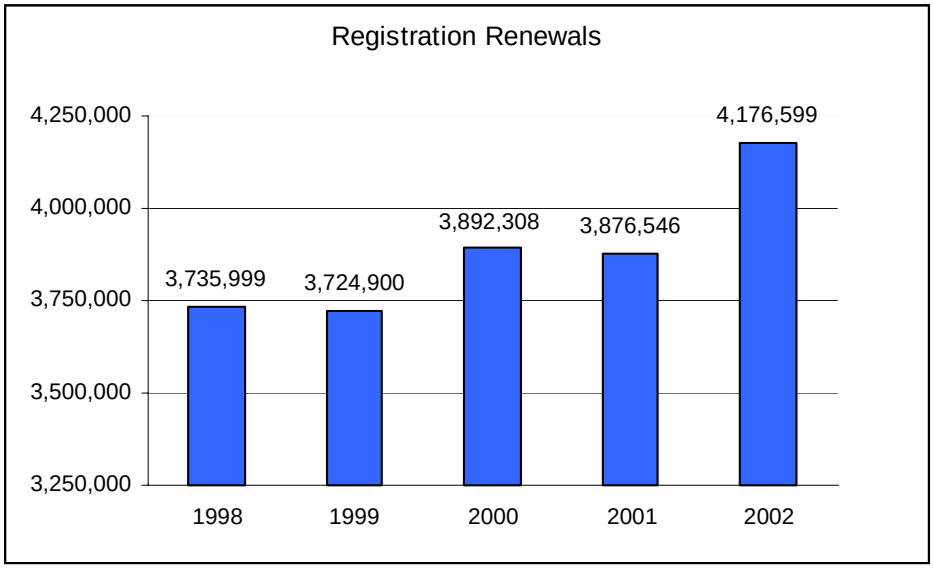
Auto and light truck plates issued from 1987 through June 2000 will be replaced over the seven year period of July 2000 - June, 2007, with oldest plates first. Special plate types may be replaced during this period, but a start date has not yet been set. Plates for motorcycles and heavy vehicles are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

When are renewal stickers issued?

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

For more information contact:

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



Source: BVS Renew al Statistics by Month

What is a personalized license plate?

A license plate consisting of requested numbers or letters or both, not exceeding 7 positions and not less than 1 position on regular registration plates and Wisconsin National Guard, and not exceeding 6 positions and not less than 1 position on special group plates. Disabled and Disabled Veteran plates may also be personalized.

What vehicle types are eligible for personalized license plates?

Personalized license plates are available for the following vehicle types:

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

How are personalized license plates obtained?

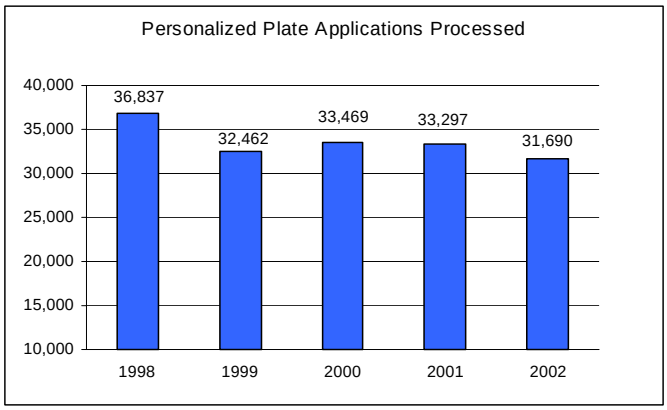
An applicant must complete and return a special application form which includes a section where the personalized message choice(s) is listed.

What is the cost?

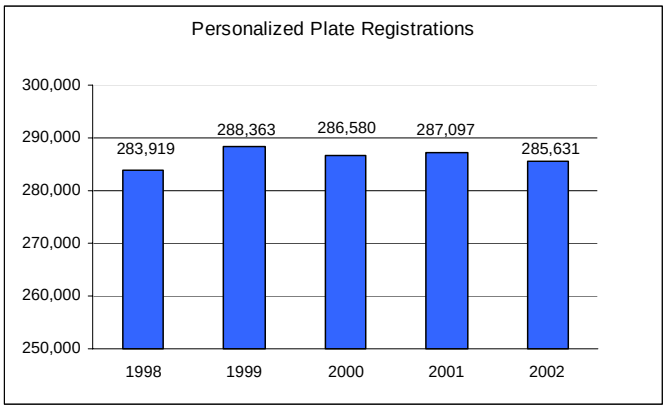
An annual fee of $15 is required in addition to the regular registration fees.

For more information contact:

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



Source: Weekly Work Report



Source: File Analysis

Telephone and Internet Charge Card Renewal

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, American Express, Mastercard, or Discover card. Call the toll-free number, (800) 236-7368, which is shown on the renewal notice. A computerized voice response unit guides you through the process.

OR

How do I use this option?

You can use your Visa, American Express, MasterCard, or Discover Card and use the Internet to renew your vehicle's license plate. Our web site address is **www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/index.htm.**

What is the fee?

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

Which plate types are eligible?

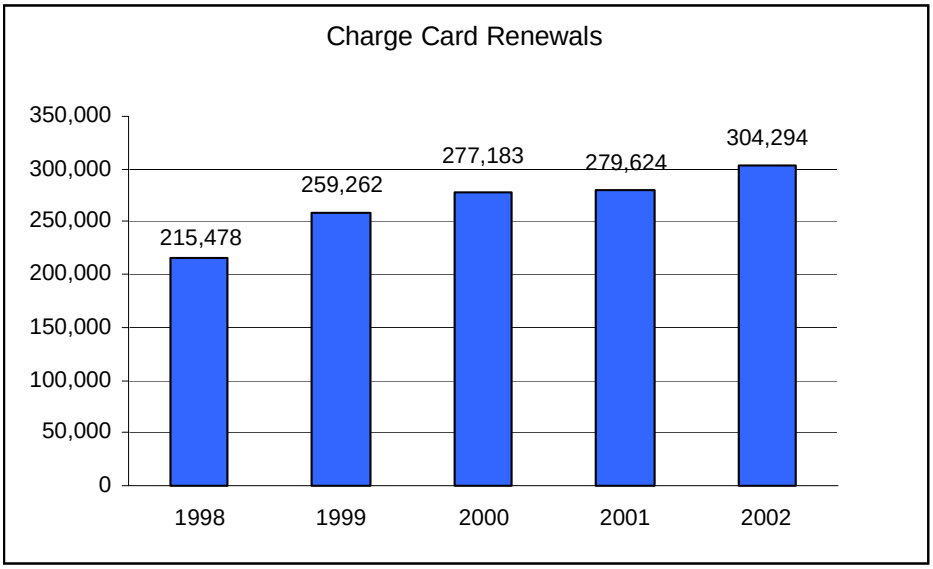
Auto, light truck, higher education group, military special group, civilian group (sesquicentennial, endangered resources, university, firefighter, emergency medical technicians), moped, annual trailer, farm, motorcycle, collector special, Wisconsin National Guard, Ex-Prisoner of War. Also, disabled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

What are the benefits?

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

For more information contact:

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



Source: Renew al Statistics by Month Report

What is the Traffic Violation and Registration Program?

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

How does it work?

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

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

How are people notified?

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

What happens when tickets are paid?

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

How is the program funded?

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

Number of TVRP participants:

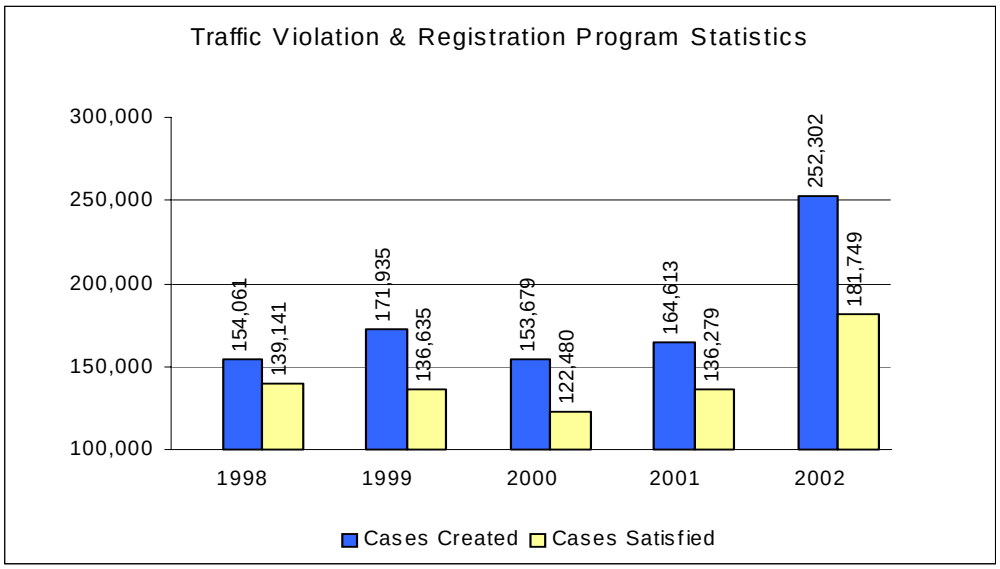
In 2002, 371 counties, cities, villages, towns, courts, or other local agencies participated in the program.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Title and Registration Unit 3
(608) 267-9791

or

Debi Whitley
(608) 264-7261
Email: debi.whitley@dot.state.wi.us



Source: TV & RP Unit Work Statistics

Why vehicle emission testing?

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

Why is emission testing required in southeastern Wisconsin?

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

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

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

Who sets emission standards?

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

What vehicles require testing?

Emission tests are required on automobiles and on trucks with a manufactured gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 pounds or less which are customarily kept in the southeastern Wisconsin counties of Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, Racine, 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.

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

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

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

What happens to vehicles which fail?

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

For more information contact:

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

Abbreviations for 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, Sesquicentennial, Ducks Unlimited, Packers, Multi-group
CYC	Motorcycle, Veterans 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

Motor Vehicle Registrations in Wisconsin by County

2002 Analysis of Current and Non-Expiring Vehicles

COUNTY	AUTO	TRUCK	CYCLE	OTHER	TOTAL
Adams	9,258	11,048	903	2,276	23,485
Ashland	6,606	7,910	599	1,348	16,463
Barron	19,790	22,778	1,687	4,270	48,525
Bayfield	6,742	8,778	780	1,278	17,578
Brown	101,820	86,120	8392	15,818	212,150
Buffalo	6,816	7,713	797	1,371	16,697
Burnett	7,155	9,267	669	1,469	18,560
Calumet	18,205	16,550	1,583	2,710	39,048
Chippewa	24,787	26,825	2,266	5,192	59,070
Clark	13,540	16,215	1,245	2,961	33,961
Columbia	24,777	24,679	2,204	4,125	55,785
Crawford	7,201	7,828	617	1,490	17,136
Dane	210,049	148,136	12,558	20,579	391,322
Dodge	38,647	36,839	3,523	6,408	85,417
Door	14,618	15,896	1,680	2,512	34,706
Douglas	19,850	19,027	1,443	3,264	43,584
Dunn	17,136	17,414	1,633	3,332	39,515
Eau Claire	41,015	34,966	2,936	5,325	84,242
Florence	2,159	3,113	242	682	6,196
Fond du Lac	45,845	41,147	3,877	7,190	98,059
Forest	3,525	5,499	400	1,309	10,733
Grant	21,970	21,711	1,934	4,760	50,375
Green	15,914	15,739	1,610	2,654	35,917
Green Lake	9,104	9,834	715	1,856	21,509
Iowa	10,413	11,235	847	2,364	24,859
Iron	2,667	4,192	299	550	7,708
Jackson	8,043	9,707	815	3,906	22,471
Jefferson	36,686	33,525	3,166	5,122	78,499
Juneau	11,201	12,844	1,138	2,467	27,650
Kenosha	62,179	50,096	6,040	6,387	124,702
Kewaunee	9,687	9,874	1,084	1,652	22,297
LaCrosse	46,523	39,328	3,461	6,187	95,499
Lafayette	7,735	7,918	563	2,540	18,756
Langlade	9,080	10,637	816	2,186	22,719
Lincoln	12,575	14,849	1,221	2,597	31,242
Manitowoc	40,464	33,452	4,415	6,050	84,381
Marathon	56,950	55,313	4,817	10,338	127,418
Marinette	19,873	22,139	1,920	4,948	48,880
Marquette	7,567	8,592	684	1,408	18,251
Milwaukee	380,843	193,591	20,694	34,294	629,422
Monroe	17,375	18,609	1,723	3,935	41,642
Oconto	16,321	18,941	2,019	3,351	40,632
Oneida	15,746	21,420	1,693	2,777	41,636
Outagamie	78,048	68,329	6,543	10,757	163,677
Ozaukee	40,402	28,154	3,352	3,112	75,020

Motor Vehicle Registrations in Wisconsin by County
2002 Analysis of Current and Non-Expiring Vehicles

COUNTY	AUTO	TRUCK	CYCLE	OTHER	TOTAL
Pepin	3,574	3,829	346	694	8,443
Pierce	16,641	16,607	1,647	3,078	37,973
Polk	19,206	21,662	1,908	3,237	46,013
Portage	28,466	27,256	2,362	4,608	62,692
Price	6,568	8,855	717	1,677	17,817
Racine	80,550	61,820	7,208	7,800	157,378
Richland	7,576	8,288	668	1,507	18,039
Rock	70,046	60,751	5,758	8,350	144,905
Rusk	6,362	7,947	502	1,420	16,231
St Croix	32,345	32,327	3,243	5,526	73,441
Sauk	25,950	26,842	2,571	4,533	59,896
Sawyer	6,475	9,600	498	1,274	17,847
Shawano	17,957	18,888	1,484	3,102	41,431
Sheboygan	50,059	39,909	4,940	7,143	102,051
Taylor	8,056	10,479	850	3,165	22,550
Trempealeau	13,093	14,016	1,067	2,651	30,827
Vernon	11,542	13,668	1,009	2,098	28,317
Vilas	9,281	14,325	904	1,681	26,191
Walworth	46,537	41,699	4,246	6,000	98,482
Washburn	7,114	9,369	608	1,445	18,536
Washington	53,245	45,258	6,107	8,089	112,699
Waukesha	177,531	134,990	15,853	18,469	346,843
Waupaca	22,999	24,666	1,960	4,195	53,820
Waushara	11,277	13,360	902	2,755	28,294
Winnebago	70,213	58,337	5,439	9,027	143,016
Wood	33,605	35,179	3,522	11,039	83,345
Out of State	9,064	5,793	273	8,242	23,372
Menominee	347	366	27	68	808
Unknown	4,336	4,129	273	1,152	9,890
Grand Total	2,426,922	2,057,992	198,495	355,132	5,038,541

Source: January 2003 File Analysis; Vehicle Type by Tax District by County Code Report

Motor Vehicle Registrations In Wisconsin
From 1930

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

Sources: 1930-1975 State of Wisconsin Blue Books;
1980-2003 January file analysis.