

**Wisconsin
Division of Motor Vehicles**

***Facts & Figures
2009***



A Reference Guide

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Wisconsin Department of Transportation
Division of Motor Vehicles
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P.O. Box 7911
Madison, WI 53707-7911

Accidents

Accidents

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When must an accident be reported?

An accident must be reported when it results in:

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

Who reports accidents to the State of Wisconsin?

Generally, law enforcement agencies investigate and file the written reports with the DMV. In those reportable accidents where an enforcement agency does not investigate and/or file a report, the people involved are required to file one. Report forms are available at

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

What does the Department do with information that is reported?

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

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

Who uses accident data?

Primary users of accident data are:

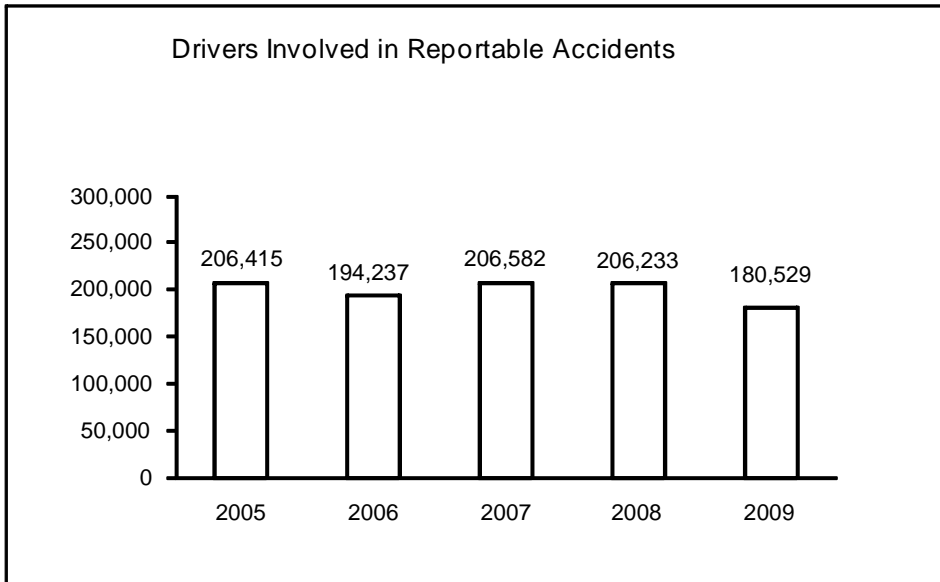
- the Department of Transportation for analysis of highway safety
- the DMV for administration of the Safety Responsibility Law
- law enforcement agencies for selective enforcement
- Traffic Safety Commissions and traffic engineers for safety and elimination of hazards
- driver educators, legislators,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

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services

(608) 266-8753

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



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Traffic Accident Section



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Traffic Accident Section

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

Year	Fatal Accidents	Injury Accidents	Property- Damage Accidents	Reportable Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Licensed Drivers	Registered Vehicles
1995	656	43,845	104,363	148,864	739	66,233	3,601,619	4,268,619
1996	656	43,773	92,269	136,698	759	66,048	3,723,685	4,241,260
1997	631	41,962	87,361	129,954	721	63,166	3,672,469	4,503,904
1998	628	41,594	83,609	125,831	709	62,236	3,709,957	4,449,217
1999	674	41,345	88,931	130,950	744	61,577	3,733,077	4,713,643
2000	718	41,145	95,647	139,510	801	63,890	3,667,497	4,798,056
2001	684	39,358	85,361	125,403	764	58,279	3,835,549	4,946,305
2002	723	39,634	88,715	129,072	805	57,776	3,839,930	5,038,541
2003	748	39,413	91,030	131,191	836	56,882	3,933,924	5,160,673
2004	714	38,451	89,143	128,308	784	55,258	3,933,348	5,278,402
2005	700	37,515	86,959	125,174	798	58,417	4,049,450	5,371,800
2006	659	35,296	81,922	117,877	712	50,236	4,066,273	5,326,693
2007	655	36,048	88,420	125,123	737	50,676	4,075,764	5,455,985
2008	542	33,766	90,795	125,103	587	46,637	4,079,562	5,402,565
2009	488	29,907	79,596	109,991	542	41,589	4,085,833	5,539,105

Accident Reporting Threshold Changes:

- April 19, 1988 Property damage threshold \$500 to “any one person’s property.”
Government-owned property changed to \$500 for government-owned vehicles,
and \$200 for all other government-owned property.
- January 1, 1996 Property damage threshold changed to \$1,000 to “any one person’s property.”
Government-owned property changed to \$1,000 for government-owned vehicles,
but remained at \$200 for all other government-owned property.

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

Source: * Wisconsin Traffic Crash Facts

Bureau of Driver Services
Darlene Schwartz
(608) 266-8753

What is a Safety Responsibility Administrative Hearing?

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

How long has Wisconsin conducted SR Hearings?

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

What is the scope of an SR Hearing?

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

Where are the SR Hearings conducted?

The hearings are conducted in Madison.

How are SR Hearings conducted?

The hearings are informal. Drivers and witnesses are placed under oath and testify on the record. They may be represented by attorneys, bring witnesses, sworn affidavits, pictures or other evidence. Administrative hearing procedures are governed by s. 227, Stats. The hearing examiner is not bound by statutory rules of evidence.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Driver Information Section
(608) 266-8676
Email: dotuninsuredmotorist@dot.wi.gov

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 Accident Reports Unit. If all motorists in the accident are insured, no action is taken. When the Accident Reports Unit 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 Uninsured Motorist Unit 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 \$60 fee for reinstatement of operating privileges and \$50 for reinstatement of registration privileges.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Driver Information Section
(608) 266-1249
Email: dotuninsuredmotorist@dot.wi.gov

2008 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 2007, there were 8,309 claims made against 10,890 uninsured drivers and/or owners exceeding \$39 million in damages.

2008 – Safety Responsibility (SR) Claims by Type of Claim and Amounts

Claim Type	Total Claims	Total Amount
Fatalities	55	\$1,363,195
Personal Injuries	787	\$5,498,551
Property Damage	756	\$2,447,951
Vehicle Damage	6,658	\$27,843,340
Total	8,256	\$37,153,037

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.

2008 – Motorists Subject To SR Law

11,039	Notices of Suspension were sent to the drivers and owners of vehicles in 2008. In many crashes, the drivers and owners were different persons.
3,694	(33%) Responded to the Notice of Suspension by settling the claims prior to suspension.
232	Posted the required security deposit.
7,345	Drivers and owners failed to comply with the requirements given on the Notice of Suspension and their operating and registration privileges were suspended.
2,420	suspended motorists complied with the Safety Responsibility requirements after the Suspension Orders were entered.
3,024	Motorists accepted the one year suspension of privileges.
1901	Drivers and owners were still withdrawn as of January 21, 2010.

Out of 206,048 vehicles involved in reportable crashes in 2008, only 1.46% were uninsured, failed to pay for the damages, and accepted a one-year suspension of privileges.

*2008 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:

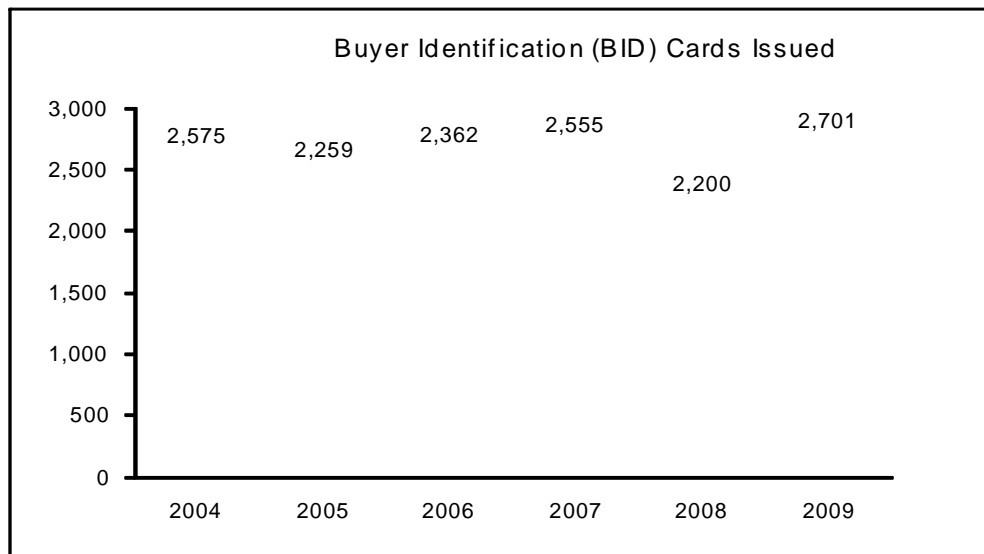
- a motor vehicle dealer, wholesaler, or salvage dealer licensed in Wisconsin or another jurisdiction;
- or an employe of a motor vehicle dealer, wholesaler or salvage dealer
- of good character

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
 Dealer and Agent Section
 Customer Service Group
 (608) 266-1425
 Email: dealers.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



Source: Customer Service Group Work Statistics

What complaints are investigated?

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

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

Is there a fee for filing?

There is no fee for DMV complaint mediation activities.

How are complaints handled?

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

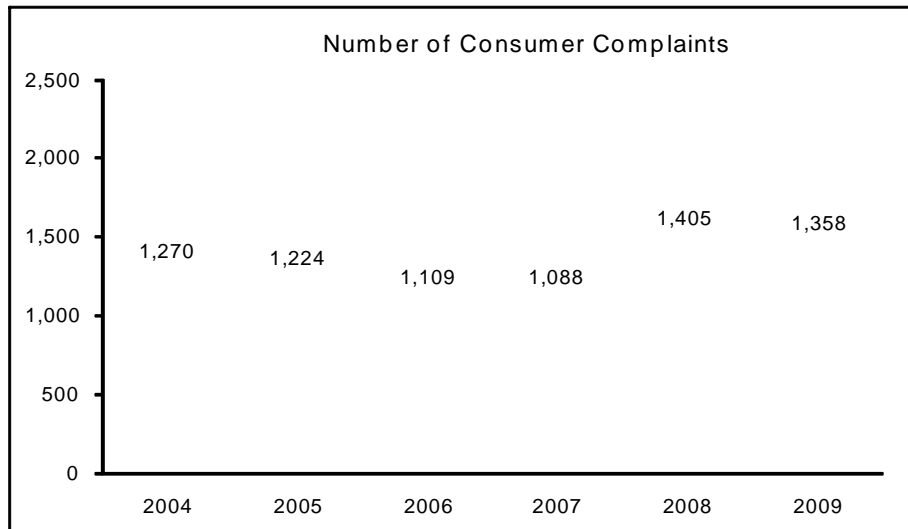
What are the most frequent complaints?

The top 10 complaints in 2007 were:

- inadequate vehicle disclosure
- dealer failed to submit title and registration application to DMV
- poor product quality
- unlicensed motor vehicle sales
- dealer failed to give consumer required documentation of purchase
- product misrepresentation
- deceptive advertising
- problems with free merchandise included with purchase
- nonfulfillment of warranty
- nondisclosure of terms of contract

For more information contact:

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



Source: Customer Service Unit Work Statistics

How many dealers do business in Wisconsin?

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

Why are dealers inspected?

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

What do inspections accomplish?

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

How much do they cost?

There is no fee for inspection.

What’s new?

Effective December 4, 2007, WIS-DOT began Titling/Registering/Licensing Neighborhood Electric Vehicles (NEV) and Dealers.

For more information contact:

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



Source: Field Investigations Unit Work Statistics

What does the Dealer And Agent Section do?

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

In 2007, WisDOT issued or renewed more than 2,400 Business Licenses for Auction, Distributors, Moped, Recreational Vehicles, Retail, Salvage and Wholesale dealers; More than 12,000 Salesperson Licenses; more than 2,500 Salvage Buyer I.D. Cards, and more than 2,500 Buyers Licenses.

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

What types of licenses do they issue?

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

For more information contact:

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

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



Source: Customer Service Group 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?

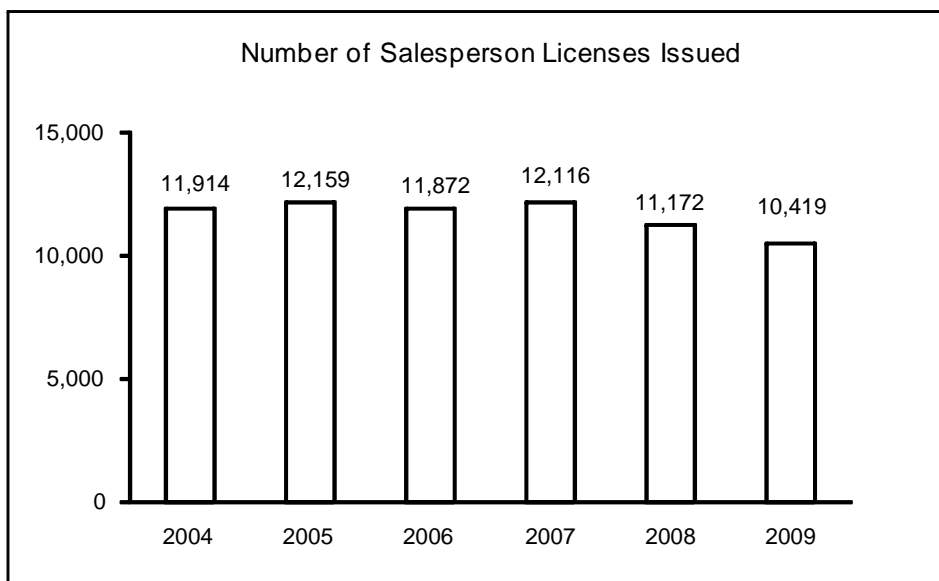
Motor vehicle salespersons must be of good character and must pass a written exam at time of first application. A bond may be required if the applicant's character is questionable or past sales practices are unacceptable.

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
 Dealer and Agent Section
 Customer Service Group
 (608) 266-1425
 Email: dealers.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



Includes licenses issued to manufacturer and distributor representatives.

Source: Customer Service Group Work Statistics

What is a buyer's license?

A buyer's license is a piece of identification which allows you to bid on and purchase vehicles at wholesale motor vehicle auctions or dealerships. In order to buy vehicles for more than one employer, you must have a separate buyer's license for each employer..

What are the requirements?

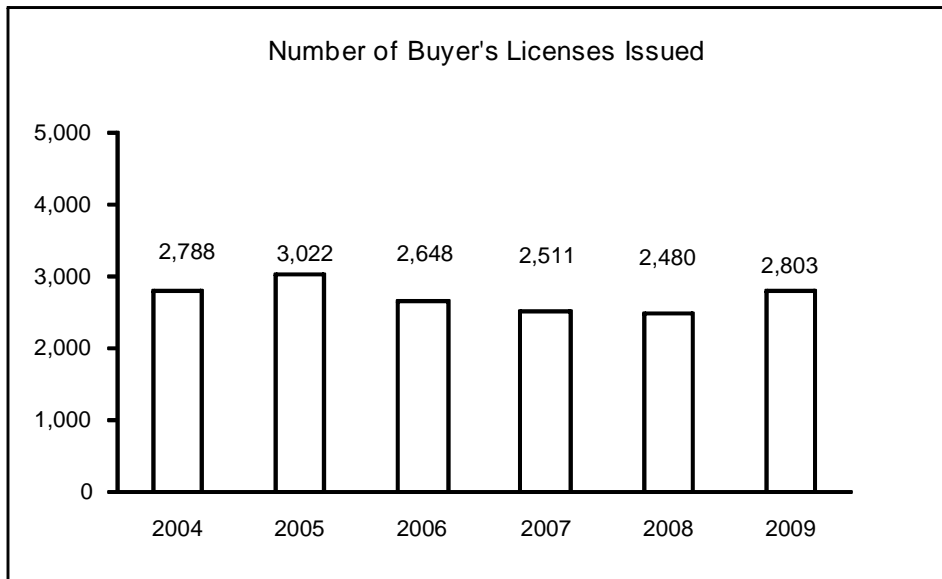
- You must be 18 years old
- You cannot have been convicted of a crime directly related to the sale of motor vehicles
- You may only buy vehicles on behalf of your employers --- you may not buy vehicles for your own or others' use

How long are they issued and what does a buyer's license cost?

Buyer's licenses expire on the same date as the employer's dealer or wholesale license. Buyer's licenses for out-of-state buyers expire on the second July 31st after they are issued. The fee for a buyer's license expiring in one year or less is \$6. The fee for a buyer's license expiring in more than a year is \$12.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
 Dealers and Agents Section
 Customer Service Group
 (608) 266-1425
 Email: dealers.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



Source: Customer Service Group Work Statistics
 Buyer's licenses implemented in 2004.

Drivers

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What are driver record abstracts?

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

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

Who requests these abstracts?

Federal and state government agencies, county courts and enforcement agencies request information for various reasons. These abstracts are provided at no cost to the users if they request it electronically. There is a charge of \$2.00 if they call for the information or want a paper copy.

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 completes a Vehicle/Driver Record Information Request form (MV2896) can obtain any person's driver record information.

What is MV2896?

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

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

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.

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

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.

How are requests made?

Yes, customers can “opt out” by completing MV3592. If 10 or more records are requested, their personal identifiable data will be suppressed. There are currently 1,942,024 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/optout.htm>.

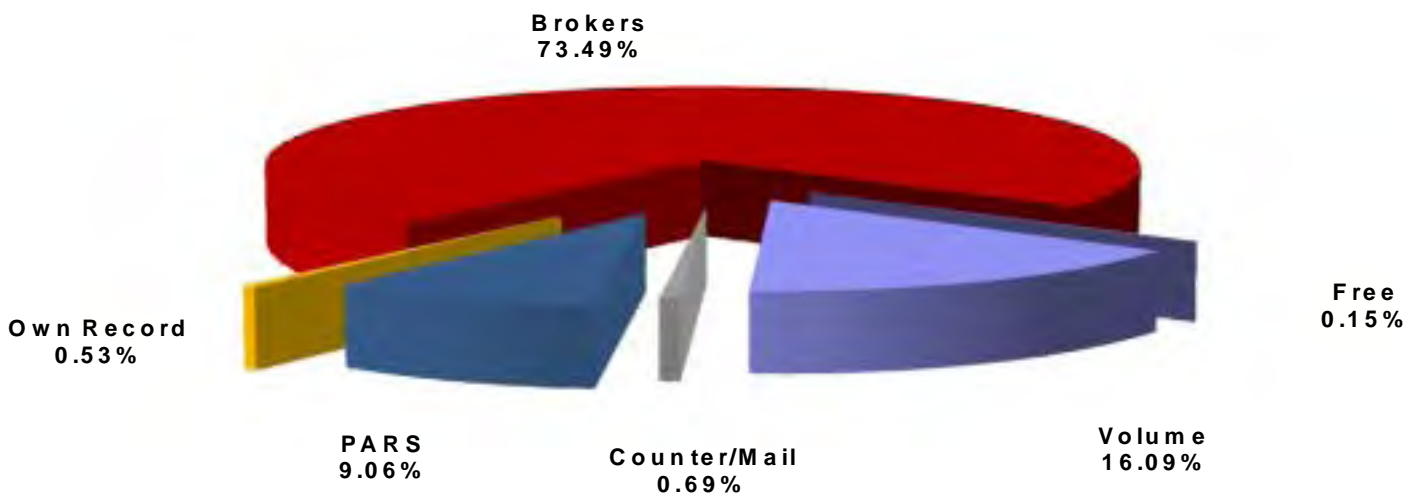
Individuals requesting copies of their own driver record abstracts may call the DMV automated telephone system at (608) 261-2566. Requests for the records of others can be made in writing or by calling 608-266-2353. Some large volume requesters maintain accounts for immediate response by our Web-based Public Abstract Request System (PARS). Individual driver record abstract requests are \$5 each if requested through the automated phone system or \$7.00 each if requested by phone or in writing..

For more information contact:

Other volume users provide computer tapes of requests, for next-day return of abstract information. Brokers are authorized recipients of DMV records who resell or redisclose the record information to other private entities.

Bureau of Driver Services
 (608) 266-2353
 Email: records.dmv@dot.wi.gov

Abstract Requests for 2009



What are citations?

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

What are convictions?

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

What happens to citations and convictions?

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

How long does a conviction remain on the record?

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

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

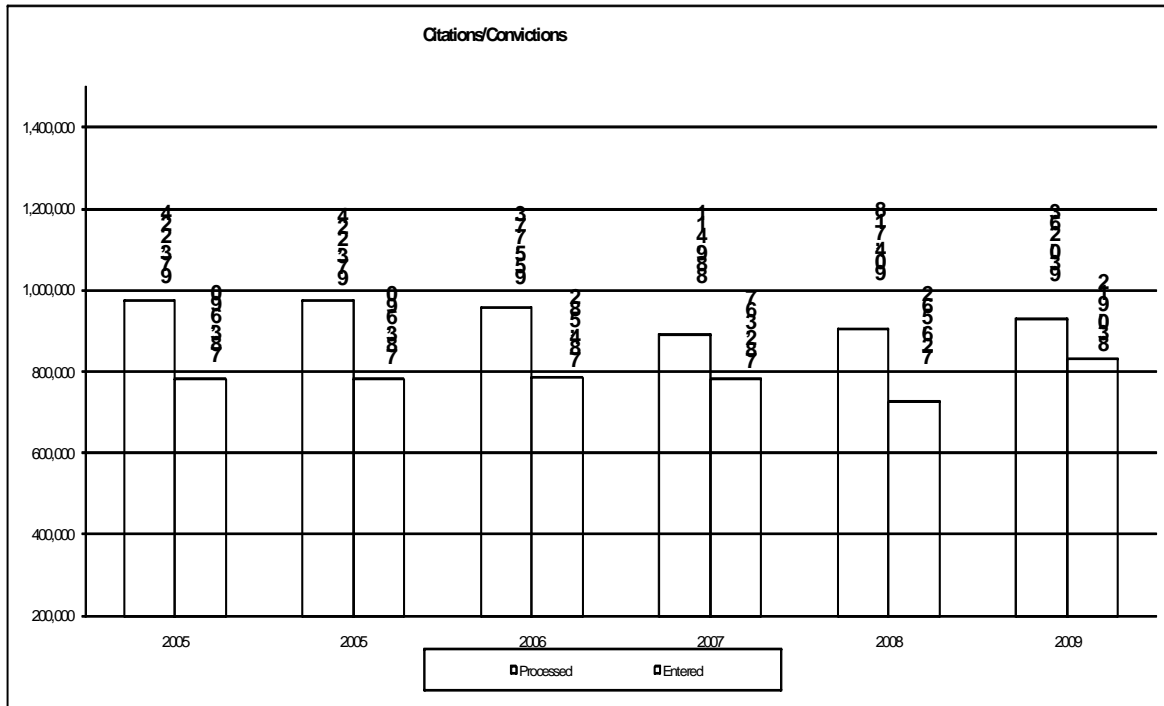
Yes, when Wisconsin drivers are convicted in other states DMV enters the convictions on the Wisconsin driver record but without points being assessed. With a serious offense, such as operating while intoxicated, drivers may lose their operating privilege.

What happens to out-of-state drivers?

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

For more information contact:

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



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Citations & Withdrawals Section

‘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 2007**

Rank	Code	Charge	Quantity YTD	% of Total
1	SI	Speeding Intermediate (11-19 over limit)	128,255	15.44%
2	FFS	Failure to Fasten Seat Belt	100,921	12.15%
3	OWS	Operating While Suspended	64,559	7.77%
4	S	Speeding (1-10 over speed limit)	57,858	6.96%
5	UV	Unregistered Vehicle	48,440	5.83%
6	OWI	Operat. under influence intoxicant/controlled substance	35,199	4.24%
7	FOS	Failure to Obey Traffic Sign or Signal	34,509	4.15%
8	OAR	Operating After Revocation	33,815	4.07%
9	OWL	Operating w/o Driver License	30,458	3.67%
10	ORS	Operating while Registration Suspended (209)	27,281	3.28%
11	UAL	Underage Alcohol (207)	25,926	3.12%
12	SE	Speeding Excess (20 or more over limit)	21,671	2.61%
13	DS	Defective Speedometer	17,322	2.08%
14	LNP	License not on person	16,360	1.97%
15	IP	Improper Plates	15,723	1.89%
16	D	Drug Conviction	14,377	1.73%
17	IL	No or improper lights	11,924	1.44%
18	FYR	Failure to Yield Right of Way	11,070	1.33%
19	SVL	Signal Violation	9,740	1.17%
20	ID	Inattentive Driving	8,986	1.08%
21	PAC	Prohibited Alcohol Concentration (212)	8,968	1.08%
22	OT	Obstructing Traffic	8,767	1.06%
23	IT	Illegal Turn	5,433	0.65%
24	FTC	Following too Closely	5,424	0.65%
25	RPS	Restrictions on Parking and Stopping	4,702	0.57%
26	IVO	Intoxicant in Vehicle - Operator	4,504	0.54%
27	TFC	Too Fast for Conditions	4,423	0.53%
28	CSR	Child Safety Restraint	4,182	0.50%
29	JA	Juvenile Alcohol*	4,145	0.50%
30	VOR	Violation of Restriction	3,977	0.48%
31	IS	Imprudent Speed	3,805	0.46%
32	DLT	Deviating from Lane of Traffic	3,680	0.44%
33	T	Truancy	3,252	0.39%
34	FRA	Failure to Report Accident	3,228	0.39%
35	FPS	Failure to Pay Support (205)	3,189	0.38%
36	PI	Passing Illegally	3,112	0.37%
37	DOF	Deface or Obstruct Official Sign	3,064	0.37%
38	POH	Parking on Highway	2,896	0.35%
39	IC	Implied Consent	2,684	0.32%
40	IM	Improper Muffler	2,558	0.31%
41	OV	Obstructed View or Control	2,401	0.29%
42	FVC	Failure to Keep Vehicle Under Control	2,220	0.27%
43	DWS	Driving on Wrong Side of Highway	2,123	0.26%
44	RD	Reckless Driving	2,113	0.25%
45	BI	Backing Illegally	1,615	0.19%
46	DSP	Duty Upon Striking property	1,465	0.18%
47	IE	Improper Equipement	1,326	0.16%
48	FSU	Failure to Stop After Accident unattended vehicle	1,303	0.16%
49	FNC	Failure to Notify of Address or Name Change	1,232	0.15%
50	UAO	Underage Alcohol Operation**	1,150	0.14%

**Traffic Convictions Entered on Driver Record File
January–December 2007**

Rank	Code	Charge	Quantity YTD	% of Total
51	PUP	Permitting Unauthorized Person to Operate	1,132	0.14%
52	FSB	Failure to Stop for School Bus	1,029	0.12%
53	DOW	Driving over Walk	977	0.12%
54	VUF	Vehicle Used in Commission of Felony	952	0.11%
55	IIV	Intoxicant in Vehicle - Underage Person	860	0.10%
56	IVP	Intoxicant in Vehicle - Passenger	850	0.10%
57	AEO	Attempt to Elude Officer	785	0.09%
58	FSA	Failure to Stop After Accident	778	0.09%
59	JCS	Juvenile Controlled Substances (under 17)	697	0.08%
60	FDL	Failure to Dim Lights	568	0.07%
61	FGS	Failure to Give Signal	561	0.07%
62	UN	Unnecessary noise	454	0.05%
63	OII	Operating while Intoxicated Causing Injury	427	0.05%
64	UID	Underage ID (208)	379	0.05%
65	FTT	Failure to Transfer Title	349	0.04%
66	CSI	Commercial Speeding Intermediate (15-19 over)	339	0.04%
67	IB	Improper Brakes	243	0.03%
68	SLL	Special Limitations on Load	204	0.02%
69	R	Racing	199	0.02%
70	TPV	Transporting Person or Vehicle Illegally	184	0.02%
71	CFC	Commercial Following too Closely	149	0.02%
72	UA	Unnecessary Acceleration	129	0.02%
73	CDL	Commercial Deviating from Lane of Traffic	125	0.02%
74	RVL	Roadway Violation	96	0.01%
75	DDH	Driving on Divided Highway	78	0.01%
76	CUL	Commercial Unlawful License	69	0.01%
77	CTF	Commercial Too Fast for Conditions	67	0.01%
78	GBH	Great Bodily Harm	63	0.01%
79	CWI	Commercial Operating while Intoxicated	61	0.01%
80	MDO	Miscellaneous Driving Offenses (204)	61	0.01%
81	FYL	Flashing Yellow Violation	60	0.01%
82	NHI	Negligent Homicide Intoxicated	59	0.01%
83	CIS	Commercial Imprudent Speed	57	0.01%
84	TCC	Transporting Children in Cargo Area of Motor Vehicle	55	0.01%
85	CPI	Commercial Passing Illegally	49	0.01%
86	OML	Operating with Multiple Licenses	46	0.01%
87	OWD	Operating while Disqualified	39	0.00%
88	CSE	Commercial Speeding Excess (20 or more over)	36	0.00%
89	FAR	Falsified Accident Report	31	0.00%
90	FA	Falsified Application	29	0.00%
91	IUL	Illegal use of Operator's License	26	0.00%
92	CFR	Commercial Failure to Report Accident	25	0.00%
93	CDS	Comm. Duty upon Striking Property	17	0.00%
94	CD	Careless Driving (out-of-state only)	16	0.00%
95	CFH	Crossing Fire Hose	16	0.00%
96	NH	Negligent Homicide	15	0.00%
97	PLS	Projecting Loads on Side of Vehicle	15	0.00%
98	COO	Commercial 0.0 -Not-a-Drop	14	0.00%
99	CRD	Commercial Reckless Driving	12	0.00%
100	JID	Juvenile ID	12	0.00%
101	LOL	Loaning of License	10	0.00%
102	IDT	Ignition/Immobilization Device Tampering	9	0.00%
103	SOL	Surrender of License upon Cancellation Revocation or Suspension	9	0.00%

**Traffic Convictions Entered on Driver Record File
January–December 2007**

Rank	Code	Charge	Quantity YTD	% of Total
104	IR	Illegal Riding	7	0.00%
105	CA	Commercial Alcohol	6	0.00%
106	CCD	Commercial Careless Driving (out-of-state only)	6	0.00%
107	CPB	Commercial Possession of Intoxicant Beverage	6	0.00%
108	FD	Found Delinquent	5	0.00%
109	RRP	Reproducing Evidence of Registration Prohibited	4	0.00%
110	CFU	Comm. Failure to Stop after Accident (unattended Veh)	3	0.00%
111	ADL	Altering Driver License	2	0.00%
112	CFS	Commercial Failure to Stop After Accident	2	0.00%
113	CIC	Commercial Implied Consent	2	0.00%
114	HWI	Haz. Commercial Operating while Intoxicated	2	0.00%
115	AFA	Appear for Exam for Another	1	0.00%
116	CBH	Commercial OWI Causing Great Bodily Harm	1	0.00%
117	FAV	Fraudulent Application	1	0.00%
118	HCA	Haz. Commercial Alcohol	1	0.00%
119	HDS	Haz. Commercial Duty Upon Striking Property	1	0.00%
120	ICU	Implied Consent Underage	1	0.00%
121	MSC	Miscellaneous	1	0.00%
122	RRF	Railroad Failure to Stop	1	0.00%
123	RRS	Railroad Sign Violation	1	0.00%
124	VOO	Violation of Occupational License	1	0.00%
Total			830,912	

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

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

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

What is a driver license?

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

What is a probationary license?

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

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

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

What is a regular driver license?

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

What are the requirements for a driver license?

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

Who does not need a Wisconsin driver license?

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

An applicant must provide:

What documentation must be provided?

- proof of US Legal Presence
- 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 (If applicable)
- proof of completion of an approved driver education course if under age 18
- the signature of an approved adult sponsor (e.g., parent/legal guardian) evidencing sponsorship or acceptance of financial responsibility for the minor as an operator, if applicant is under 18
- Proof of Wisconsin residency

What does a license cost?License fees in **2008** are:

Non-Commercial Driver License

Instruction permit	\$35
Motorcycle instruction permit	\$32
Driving skills exam	
Auto (Class D)	\$15
Motorcycle (Class M)	\$15
Original Probationary or Regular License	
Auto (Class D)	\$28
Motorcycle (Class M)	\$22
Renewal License – 8 year	
Auto (Class D)	\$34
Motorcycle (Class M)	\$18
(Class D/M)	\$16

Commercial Driver License

Instruction permit	\$30
Driving skills exam (except school bus)	
(Class A, B, C)	\$20
School bus skills exam (Class B, C, D)	\$15
Original or Renewal License	
(Class A, B and/or C with or	
without endorsements	\$74
Add Class(es) to existing license	\$5
(cost is for each class added, with an	
additional \$10 Federal Verification fee)	
HME-TSA Assessment Fee	\$44
(this is in addition to the Regular Renewal fee,	
Duplicate fee, ect. which would include the \$10.	
The only time it would be \$44 would be for a	
HazMat renewal application)	
Add Endorsements (each) to existing license	\$5
Lift (No CMV operation in interstate commerce)	\$14
restriction	
Lift (No CMV operation with air brakes) restriction	\$15
(this is a duplication fee -- \$14 -- as of 06/16/2008)	

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services

(608) 266-2353

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

Who needs a CDL?

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

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

What does the law require?

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

Some examples: tractor-trailer combinations with single or double trailers, '18 wheelers.'

~ **Class B** – Any single vehicle with a GVWR, actual weight, or registered weight over 26,000 pounds or such vehicle towing a vehicle with a GVWR, actual weight, or registered weight of 10,000 pounds or less.

Some examples: dump trucks, most buses.

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

Some examples: pickup trucks, small buses, and other small vehicles carrying passengers or placarded for hazardous materials.

~ **Class D** – Automobiles and light trucks.

~ **Class M** – Motorcycles.

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

- Enforcement of the law is through the Commercial Driver License Information System (CDLIS), a computer network of all states. Wisconsin has 232,029 commercial drivers entered on CDLIS as of December 31, 2008. This includes commercial instruction permits and licenses.

What is an endorsement?

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

T – Double/Triple Trailers

N – Tank Vehicles

H – Hazardous Materials (Fingerprinting is required for a TSA background check)

S – School Bus (Fingerprinting is required if not licensed in Wisconsin in the last 2 years)

P – Passenger

F – Farm Service (Restricted)

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services

(608) 264-7049

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

24 Commercial Drivers Licensed by County

Facts & Figures 2009

County	Valid (1)	Withdrawn (2)	Total (1) and (2)	Expired (3)	Total (All)
ADAMS	1,211	239	1,450	320	1,770
ASHLAND	789	132	921	157	1,078
BARRON	2,407	491	2,898	589	3,487
BAYFIELD	739	153	892	196	1,088
BROWN	7,365	1,635	9,000	1,838	10,838
BUFFALO	909	145	1,054	217	1,271
BURNETT	821	156	977	185	1,162
CALUMET	1,787	313	2,100	347	2,447
CHIPPEWA	3,337	529	3,866	751	4,617
CLARK	2,114	296	2,410	486	2,896
COLUMBIA	2,640	532	3,172	663	3,835
CRAWFORD	765	144	909	185	1,094
DANE	9,416	2,239	11,655	2,752	14,407
DODGE	4,064	700	4,764	995	5,759
DOOR	1,085	207	1,292	237	1,529
DOUGLAS	1,853	403	2,256	531	2,787
DUNN	2,167	316	2,483	492	2,975
EAU CLAIRE	3,032	674	3,706	718	4,424
FLORENCE	305	69	374	68	442
FOND DU LAC	4,180	698	4,878	1,003	5,881
FOREST	645	126	771	157	928
GRANT	2,394	423	2,817	555	3,372
GREEN	1,874	324	2,198	389	2,587
GREEN LAKE	1,039	178	1,217	252	1,469
IOWA	1,329	205	1,534	291	1,825
IRON	347	67	414	99	513
JACKSON	1,172	214	1,386	276	1,662
JEFFERSON	3,432	573	4,005	789	4,794
JUNEAU	1,412	295	1,707	343	2,050
KENOSHA	4,583	840	5,423	1,113	6,536
KEWAUNEE	1,087	134	1,221	227	1,448
LA CROSSE	3,313	635	3,948	870	4,818
LAFAYETTE	1,112	145	1,257	225	1,482
LANGLADE	1,237	252	1,489	305	1,794
LINCOLN	1,438	310	1,748	358	2,106
MANITOWOC	3,183	605	3,788	716	4,504
MARATHON	5,222	1,005	6,227	1,298	7,525
MARINETTE	1,985	471	2,456	532	2,988
MARQUETTE	829	205	1,034	230	1,264
MENOMINEE	121	36	157	49	206

County	Valid (1)	Withdrawn (2)	Total (1) and (2)	Expired (3)	Total (All)
MILWAUKEE	19,088	5,159	24,247	6,119	30,366
MONROE	2,334	387	2,721	562	3,283
OCONTO	2,287	387	2,674	539	3,213
ONEIDA	1,668	369	2,037	426	2,463
OUTAGAMIE	5,919	1,158	7,077	1,437	8,514
OZAUKEE	1,725	371	2,096	389	2,485
PEPIN	517	75	592	112	704
PIERCE	1,829	224	2,053	436	2,489
POLK	2,127	333	2,460	500	2,960
PORTAGE	2,806	517	3,323	679	4,002
PRICE	902	167	1,069	198	1,267
RACINE	5,870	1,287	7,157	1,601	8,758
RICHLAND	849	125	974	204	1,178
ROCK	5,170	1,082	6,252	1,337	7,589
RUSK	940	150	1,090	223	1,313
SAUK	2,760	517	3,277	666	3,943
SAWYER	768	167	935	179	1,114
SHAWANO	2,230	402	2,632	555	3,187
SHEBOYGAN	3,394	731	4,125	780	4,905
ST. CROIX	3,160	486	3,646	699	4,345
TAYLOR	1,488	181	1,669	299	1,968
TREMPEALEAU	1,701	240	1,941	431	2,372
VERNON	1,579	258	1,837	377	2,214
VILAS	937	218	1,155	232	1,387
WALWORTH	3,711	658	4,369	892	5,261
WASHBURN	917	187	1,104	238	1,342
WASHINGTON	4,419	840	5,259	1,074	6,333
WAUKESHA	8,184	2,046	10,230	2,106	12,336
WAUPACA	2,391	456	2,847	603	3,450
WAUSHARA	1,407	257	1,664	337	2,001
WINNEBAGO	4,718	1,106	5,824	1,182	7,006
WOOD	3,197	652	3,849	818	4,667
TOTAL	195,533	39,379	234,912	49,386	284,298

(1) Valid

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

(2) Withdrawn

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

(3) Expired

Number of Expired licenses by county

Source: Bureau of Drivers Services, Report YRCDLDAT

As of 12/1/08

Birth Year	Age	P Endorsements			S Endorsements			S & P Endorsements		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1991	18	14	8	22	4	6	10	4	6	10
1990	19	50	23	73	27	18	45	27	18	45
1989	20	79	26	105	37	19	56	37	19	56
1988	21	117	64	181	56	47	103	56	47	103
1987	22	103	76	179	49	52	101	49	52	101
1986	23	123	60	183	57	44	101	57	44	101
1985	24	159	104	263	67	61	128	67	58	125
1984	25	189	103	292	74	70	144	74	67	141
1983	26	164	115	279	66	77	143	66	73	139
1982	27	186	136	322	67	74	141	66	73	139
1981	28	222	150	372	69	96	165	69	93	162
1980	29	243	173	416	78	101	179	78	97	175
1979	30	299	205	504	84	119	203	84	113	197
1978	31	256	178	434	84	102	186	83	98	181
1977	32	297	210	507	105	112	217	105	107	212
1976	33	341	219	560	109	121	230	108	119	227
1975	34	334	248	582	85	136	221	84	133	217
1974	35	377	262	639	84	120	204	83	118	201
1973	36	408	289	697	102	155	257	102	152	254
1972	37	504	338	842	122	167	289	122	164	286
1971	38	536	331	867	129	160	289	128	159	287
1970	39	553	351	904	136	196	332	135	192	327
1969	40	552	321	873	141	160	301	138	159	297
1968	41	557	308	865	150	149	299	149	149	298
1967	42	640	344	984	175	180	355	174	180	354
1966	43	604	394	998	146	223	369	146	221	367
1965	44	653	336	989	173	180	353	173	178	351
1964	45	681	323	1,004	216	157	373	216	157	373
1963	46	729	402	1,131	212	202	414	212	201	413
1962	47	790	388	1,178	220	211	431	220	209	429
1961	48	813	420	1,233	225	218	443	225	217	442
1960	49	819	398	1,217	247	189	436	247	188	435
1959	50	821	318	1,139	222	166	388	222	163	385
1958	51	862	318	1,180	263	152	415	263	150	413
1957	52	876	352	1,228	271	185	456	271	185	456
1956	53	838	317	1,155	262	170	432	262	169	431
1955	54	863	284	1,147	274	167	441	274	165	439
1954	55	908	258	1,166	313	144	457	313	144	457
1953	56	866	254	1,120	290	153	443	290	153	443
1952	57	883	249	1,132	280	126	406	280	126	406

Birth Year	Age	P Endorsements			S Endorsements			S & P Endorsements		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1951	58	844	221	1,065	316	130	446	316	129	445
1950	59	771	202	973	289	120	409	289	120	409
1949	60	751	173	924	290	95	385	289	95	384
1948	61	739	167	906	312	108	420	310	108	418
1947	62	713	163	876	283	96	379	283	96	379
1946	63	648	133	781	265	79	344	265	79	344
1945	64	535	118	653	247	67	314	247	67	314
1944	65	482	90	572	212	56	268	212	56	268
1943	66	533	90	623	248	61	309	248	61	309
1942	67	509	90	599	239	56	295	239	56	295
1941	68	448	73	521	204	46	250	204	46	250
1940	69	396	58	454	176	38	214	176	38	214
1939	70	349	54	403	157	34	191	156	34	190
1938	71	331	39	370	144	24	168	144	24	168
1937	72	271	43	314	122	22	144	122	22	144
1936	73	239	33	272	120	20	140	120	20	140
1935	74	230	19	249	109	13	122	109	13	122
1934	75	185	15	200	82	12	94	82	11	93
1933	76	148	17	165	76	9	85	76	9	85
1932	77	118	8	126	53	4	57	53	4	57
1931	78	100	7	107	53	4	57	52	4	56
1930	79	75	5	80	39	1	40	38	1	39
1929	80	58	3	61	22	1	23	22	1	23
1928	81	37	3	40	11	2	13	11	2	13
1927	82	29	2	31	12	2	14	12	2	14
1926	83	20	0	20	9	0	9	9	0	9
1925	84	14	1	15	6	1	7	6	1	7
1924	85	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
1923	86	5	0	5	1	0	1	1	0	1
1922	87	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
1921	88	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1918	91	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		28,893	11,481	40,374	9,868	6,286	16,154	9,850	6,215	16,065

Data shown reflects counts for the number of Valid and unexpired endorsements as of 12/01/09. CDL Instructions Permits are excluded. This data reflects the number of endorsements and not the number of drivers who hold these endorsements since drivers can hold multiple endorsements.

Source: Bureau of Drivers Services Report: YRNDORS

Birth Year	Age	H Endorsements			N Endorsements			T Endorsements		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1991	18	1	0	1	53	0	53	10	0	10
1990	19	12	0	12	146	0	146	22	0	22
1989	20	16	0	16	190	2	192	45	0	45
1988	21	48	0	48	295	6	301	75	2	77
1987	22	52	1	53	375	5	380	87	3	90
1986	23	71	0	71	455	4	459	133	2	135
1985	24	100	1	101	578	5	583	161	0	161
1984	25	160	3	163	651	9	660	202	2	204
1983	26	174	5	179	722	16	738	183	6	189
1982	27	131	4	135	780	10	790	213	4	217
1981	28	203	8	211	906	20	926	268	8	276
1980	29	267	7	274	1,024	16	1,040	323	3	326
1979	30	242	13	255	1,122	25	1,147	325	12	337
1978	31	236	5	241	1,160	26	1,186	358	8	366
1977	32	272	5	277	1,229	34	1,263	432	15	447
1976	33	320	6	326	1,235	33	1,268	474	12	486
1975	34	334	5	339	1,307	37	1,344	505	20	525
1974	35	328	7	335	1,485	43	1,528	561	24	585
1973	36	364	9	373	1,466	40	1,506	543	23	566
1972	37	423	10	433	1,701	46	1,747	636	21	657
1971	38	497	8	505	1,898	55	1,953	784	27	811
1970	39	496	18	514	2,122	73	2,195	856	22	878
1969	40	479	13	492	2,083	69	2,152	844	37	881
1968	41	581	17	598	2,102	69	2,171	908	29	937
1967	42	586	18	604	2,326	68	2,394	1,072	30	1,102
1966	43	627	16	643	2,509	72	2,581	1,103	39	1,142
1965	44	636	23	659	2,543	79	2,622	1,149	42	1,191
1964	45	737	22	759	2,806	87	2,893	1,258	43	1,301
1963	46	692	24	716	2,891	91	2,982	1,321	43	1,364
1962	47	834	31	865	3,090	89	3,179	1,464	51	1,515
1961	48	803	23	826	3,114	94	3,208	1,391	46	1,437
1960	49	808	28	836	3,276	90	3,366	1,533	34	1,567
1959	50	862	34	896	3,179	91	3,270	1,463	49	1,512
1958	51	772	25	797	3,017	99	3,116	1,408	50	1,458
1957	52	836	37	873	3,063	106	3,169	1,493	52	1,545
1956	53	764	22	786	3,000	95	3,095	1,461	50	1,511
1955	54	752	23	775	2,969	79	3,048	1,483	50	1,533
1954	55	720	19	739	2,849	80	2,929	1,352	43	1,395
1953	56	717	18	735	2,690	59	2,749	1,364	36	1,400
1952	57	640	22	662	2,718	61	2,779	1,282	40	1,322

Birth Year	Age	H Endorsements			N Endorsements			T Endorsements		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1951	58	575	12	587	2,533	67	2,600	1,287	40	1,327
1950	59	495	12	507	2,118	38	2,156	1,074	26	1,100
1949	60	449	9	458	1,976	41	2,017	971	20	991
1948	61	408	6	414	1,868	46	1,914	889	30	919
1947	62	361	8	369	1,801	31	1,832	894	20	914
1946	63	289	7	296	1,575	33	1,608	789	24	813
1945	64	200	0	200	1,262	25	1,287	619	19	638
1944	65	158	5	163	1,180	31	1,211	600	23	623
1943	66	155	3	158	1,175	21	1,196	604	15	619
1942	67	127	3	130	1,069	18	1,087	562	13	575
1941	68	90	1	91	928	14	942	501	7	508
1940	69	65	1	66	773	8	781	417	6	423
1939	70	55	3	58	698	11	709	339	7	346
1938	71	36	0	36	577	7	584	295	3	298
1937	72	39	0	39	503	7	510	257	4	261
1936	73	28	0	28	392	3	395	173	2	175
1935	74	20	1	21	342	2	344	166	0	166
1934	75	21	0	21	294	2	296	133	1	134
1933	76	13	0	13	219	1	220	80	0	80
1932	77	6	0	6	163	2	165	55	2	57
1931	78	8	0	8	131	1	132	50	1	51
1930	79	8	0	8	119	0	119	41	0	41
1929	80	5	0	5	78	0	78	31	0	31
1928	81	2	0	2	72	0	72	27	0	27
1927	82	1	0	1	39	0	39	13	0	13
1926	83	1	0	1	22	0	22	11	0	11
1925	84	1	0	1	15	0	15	4	0	4
1924	85	0	0	0	9	0	9	3	0	3
1923	86	0	0	0	6	0	6	4	0	4
1922	87	1	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	1
1921	88	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
1920	89	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
1919	90	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total		21,211	601	21,812	93,067	2,392	95,459	41,435	1,241	42,676

Data shown reflects counts for the number of Valid and unexpired endorsements as of 12/01/09. CDL Instructions Permits are excluded. This data reflects only the number of endorsements and not the number of drivers since drivers can hold multiple endorsements.

Source: Bureau of Drivers Services Report: YRNDORS

Why did Wisconsin pass a GDL law?

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

How does GDL address the problem?

GDL requires more practice time for teens before they become licensed.

It keeps teens in lower risk driving situations when they are first licensed.

Probationary drivers are taken off the road more quickly for multiple driving offenses.

What are some of the key provisions of GDL?

For drivers under age 18:

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

For all drivers regardless of age:

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

Simplifies definition of who can accompany permit holders.

For drivers under age 18:

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

For all probationary drivers regardless of age or issuance date:

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

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

Is GDL working?

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

Comparisons: 5 year average pre-GDL vs. 9th year after GDL (9/1/08-8/31/09)

Type of Crash	Pre-GDL		9th Year After GDL	
	16	17	16	17
Driver Prop. Damage	5,139	5,327	3,335	3,965
Driver Injury	3,085	3,184	1,391	1,866
Driver Fatal	30	29	6	15

Total number of 16 & 17 year old GDL drivers in 2009 was 86,054.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
(608) 266-2353

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

Who is required to have an Instruction Permit?

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

What is required for a permit?

An applicant must pass the appropriate knowledge exam and a high-way signs test. To apply for an automobile instruction permit, a person must:

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

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

Where are permits issued?

DMV issues permits at Service Centers located throughout the state.

What is the cost?

The fee for an instruction permit is \$35, except motor cycle permits are \$32 and CDL permits are \$30.

**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 \$35, \$30, and \$32 respectively. A minor must show proof of enrollment or completion of a certified driver education course to renew the permit.

What restrictions apply to persons operating with a permit?

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

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

For more information contact:

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

or any local DMV Service Center

Birth Year	Age	Commercial			Regular			Motorcycle		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1993	16	0	0	0	28,255	28,499	56,754	34	1	35
1992	17	0	0	0	4,818	4,749	9,567	75	15	90
1991	18	90	4	94	3,996	3,705	7,701	360	20	380
1990	19	188	4	192	2,790	2,876	5,666	833	51	884
1989	20	183	9	192	1,667	1,817	3,484	870	60	930
1988	21	209	15	224	1,145	1,398	2,543	818	62	880
1987	22	161	14	175	957	1,105	2,062	709	69	778
1986	23	197	16	213	814	952	1,766	728	65	793
1985	24	208	18	226	733	840	1,573	668	54	722
1984	25	148	20	168	635	702	1,337	629	46	675
1983	26	165	13	178	556	671	1,227	548	47	595
1982	27	174	16	190	485	558	1,043	495	48	543
1981	28	137	21	158	432	538	970	477	57	534
1980	29	147	12	159	393	427	820	374	57	431
1979	30	158	14	172	362	343	705	388	54	442
1978	31	131	21	152	279	328	607	338	40	378
1977	32	123	10	133	272	291	563	317	42	359
1976	33	134	9	143	237	249	486	295	46	341
1975	34	111	20	131	208	238	446	292	40	332
1974	35	116	25	141	193	233	426	250	43	293
1973	36	121	13	134	151	231	382	249	45	294
1972	37	101	15	116	149	190	339	270	57	327
1971	38	105	15	120	156	181	337	260	61	321
1970	39	118	26	144	142	181	323	298	60	358
1969	40	119	22	141	121	152	273	259	57	316
1968	41	122	16	138	123	163	286	250	46	296
1967	42	135	15	150	129	138	267	266	67	333
1966	43	126	23	149	101	146	247	252	67	319
1965	44	124	27	151	94	154	248	243	56	299
1964	45	118	16	134	119	155	274	234	67	301
1963	46	115	33	148	118	128	246	234	60	294
1962	47	131	16	147	116	133	249	230	72	302
1961	48	137	14	151	104	139	243	229	60	289
1960	49	140	20	160	107	139	246	219	53	272
1959	50	156	20	176	89	112	201	198	59	257
1958	51	104	14	118	68	133	201	182	48	230
1957	52	110	15	125	65	106	171	175	47	222
1956	53	112	10	122	76	98	174	155	40	195
1955	54	100	16	116	72	99	171	139	52	191
1954	55	96	7	103	52	73	125	120	36	156
1953	56	99	7	106	54	76	130	123	26	149
1952	57	77	6	83	54	71	125	99	25	124
1951	58	78	8	86	37	63	100	79	19	98
1950	59	76	10	86	45	56	101	79	20	99
1949	60	58	7	65	32	48	80	73	13	86
1948	61	50	5	55	34	44	78	71	9	80
1947	62	55	1	56	29	47	76	57	13	70

Birth Year	Age	Commercial			Regular			Motorcycle		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1946	63	30	3	33	27	39	66	59	9	68
1945	64	26	2	28	22	24	46	46	6	52
1944	65	17	0	17	18	27	45	36	5	41
1943	66	21	2	23	18	29	47	52	3	55
1942	67	22	1	23	12	20	32	39	7	46
1941	68	16	1	17	14	17	31	30	3	33
1940	69	12	0	12	14	17	31	20	0	20
1939	70	2	2	4	9	11	20	22	4	26
1938	71	6	1	7	9	16	25	15	2	17
1937	72	10	2	12	8	15	23	19	0	19
1936	73	6	0	6	7	13	20	13	0	13
1935	74	4	0	4	9	13	22	12	1	13
1934	75	4	0	4	5	11	16	12	1	13
1933	76	0	0	0	4	14	18	5	1	6
1932	77	0	0	0	13	17	30	5	0	5
1931	78	1	0	1	11	12	23	6	0	6
1930	79	0	0	0	12	14	26	5	0	5
1929	80	0	0	0	7	15	22	6	0	6
1928	81	0	0	0	21	16	37	1	0	1
1927	82	0	0	0	13	16	29	3	0	3
1926	83	0	0	0	13	13	26	1	0	1
1925	84	0	0	0	15	14	29	1	0	1
1924	85	0	0	0	11	8	19	1	0	1
1923	86	0	0	0	3	7	10	0	0	0
1922	87	0	0	0	7	17	24	0	0	0
1921	88	0	0	0	4	12	16	0	0	0
1920	89	0	0	0	11	3	14	0	0	0
1919	90	0	0	0	10	5	15	0	0	0
1918	91	0	0	0	3	3	6	0	0	0
1917	92	0	0	0	6	4	10	0	0	0
1916	93	0	0	0	3	3	6	0	0	0
1915	94	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
1914	95	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
1913	96	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
Total		5,840	672	6,512	52,007	54,222	106,229	14,950	2,194	17,144

Commercial and Regular instruction permit statistics include all types of status except those which expired prior to 12/01/09
 Motorcycle instruction permit statistics include all types of status except those which expired prior to 06/01/09 (due to seasonal nature of this license type)
 Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Report: YRIPRMIT

What is the definition of a motorcycle?

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

Who needs a Class M – Motorcycle license?

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

What are the requirements for a Class M License?

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

A person is also eligible for the Class M license if they have surrendered a valid Class M license from another state..

What rider courses are offered?

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

The 16-hour *Basic Rider Course* is designed for beginning riders. The course was developed and the instructors are certified by the Motorcycle Safety Foundation and Wisconsin DOT. It is taught off-street, out of traffic, and motorcycles and helmets are provided. The course consists of 6 hours of classroom and 10 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 5 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. It is valid for one year from the date the class is completed. The form must be presented to a DOT examiner, and when other licensing requirements have been met and the motorcycle skills test is waived, an authorization to operate Class M vehicles will be added to the person’s driver’s license. The Waiver Program sets standards for and administers these waivers.

How is a Class M license obtained?

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

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

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

What are the fees and period of validity?

A motorcycle instruction permit is \$32 and is valid for 6 months. The original Class M license is \$22 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 \$18 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
Citations and Withdrawals Section
(608) 266-7386
Email: dottspmcwaiver@dot.state.wi.us

Birth Year	Age	Probationary			Regular		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1993	16	145	13	158	0	0	0
1992	17	484	81	565	0	0	0
1991	18	936	114	1,050	14	0	14
1990	19	98	15	113	1,228	148	1,376
1989	20	68	11	79	1,789	240	2,029
1988	21	54	11	65	2,107	304	2,411
1987	22	31	3	34	2,372	414	2,786
1986	23	22	1	23	2,709	453	3,162
1985	24	21	1	22	3,066	520	3,586
1984	25	20	3	23	3,460	638	4,098
1983	26	14	0	14	3,550	616	4,166
1982	27	20	2	22	3,672	682	4,354
1981	28	8	3	11	4,048	860	4,908
1980	29	17	2	19	4,375	889	5,264
1979	30	18	0	18	4,618	970	5,588
1978	31	10	1	11	4,567	981	5,548
1977	32	6	0	6	4,861	1,058	5,919
1976	33	8	1	9	4,930	1,105	6,035
1975	34	8	1	9	5,377	1,134	6,511
1974	35	5	1	6	5,671	1,119	6,790
1973	36	4	0	4	5,799	1,224	7,023
1972	37	10	0	10	6,463	1,318	7,781
1971	38	4	1	5	7,154	1,501	8,655
1970	39	11	1	12	8,067	1,691	9,758
1969	40	7	0	7	8,219	1,682	9,901
1968	41	7	0	7	8,762	1,733	10,495
1967	42	8	2	10	9,136	1,850	10,986
1966	43	5	0	5	9,905	1,896	11,801
1965	44	11	1	12	10,685	2,043	12,728
1964	45	2	0	2	11,958	2,291	14,249
1963	46	1	0	1	12,467	2,290	14,757
1962	47	7	0	7	12,995	2,444	15,439
1961	48	7	0	7	13,544	2,353	15,897
1960	49	9	0	9	13,928	2,337	16,265
1959	50	5	0	5	13,997	2,252	16,249
1958	51	8	0	8	14,002	2,185	16,187
1957	52	1	0	1	14,185	2,149	16,334
1956	53	3	0	3	13,896	1,957	15,853
1955	54	2	1	3	13,553	1,963	15,516
1954	55	3	0	3	13,511	1,831	15,342
1953	56	1	0	1	12,521	1,687	14,208
1952	57	1	0	1	12,061	1,504	13,565
1951	58	1	0	1	11,671	1,357	13,028
1950	59	0	0	0	10,635	1,187	11,822
1949	60	0	0	0	9,942	1,146	11,088
1948	61	1	0	1	9,236	1,005	10,241
1947	62	0	0	0	8,681	885	9,566

Birth Year	Age	Probationary			Regular		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1946	63	0	0	0	7,104	774	7,878
1945	64	0	0	0	5,607	600	6,207
1944	65	0	0	0	5,260	552	5,812
1943	66	0	0	0	5,133	495	5,628
1942	67	0	0	0	4,592	494	5,086
1941	68	0	0	0	3,847	318	4,165
1940	69	0	0	0	3,324	332	3,656
1939	70	0	0	0	2,862	244	3,106
1938	71	1	0	1	2,660	275	2,935
1937	72	0	0	0	2,354	186	2,540
1936	73	0	0	0	2,167	159	2,326
1935	74	0	0	0	1,887	152	2,039
1934	75	0	0	0	1,661	121	1,782
1933	76	0	0	0	1,390	108	1,498
1932	77	0	0	0	1,246	84	1,330
1931	78	0	0	0	1,195	79	1,274
1930	79	0	0	0	964	49	1,013
1929	80	0	0	0	755	48	803
1928	81	0	0	0	658	39	697
1927	82	0	0	0	597	41	638
1926	83	0	0	0	480	29	509
1925	84	0	0	0	363	17	380
1924	85	0	0	0	354	23	377
1923	86	0	0	0	267	13	280
1922	87	0	0	0	210	11	221
1921	88	0	0	0	155	6	161
1920	89	0	0	0	129	4	133
1919	90	0	0	0	88	3	91
1918	91	0	0	0	53	1	54
1917	92	0	0	0	36	0	36
1916	93	0	0	0	13	1	14
1915	94	0	0	0	23	0	23
1914	95	0	0	0	5	0	5
1913	96	0	0	0	6	0	6
1912	97	0	0	0	2	0	2
1911	98	0	0	0	1	0	1
1908	101	0	0	0	1	0	1
1907	102	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total		2,113	270	2,383	416,837	65,150	481,987

Data shown reflects counts for the number of Class M license holders and includes those drivers who were Revoked, Suspended, Canceled, Surrendered or Disqualified. Licenses which expired prior to 12/01/09 are not included.

Source: Bureau of Drivers Services, Report YRMOTOR

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 to meet the requirements of a driver safety plan.

Who qualifies for an occupational license?

An occupational license is not an authorization to drive for recreational purposes.

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.

As of 09/30/2005, a commercial driver whose license is suspended or revoked for offenses committed in a non-commercial vehicle may not get an occupational license to drive commercial vehicles. Also, a commercial driver who is disqualified from holding a commercial driver license, cannot get an occupational license.

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 online at <http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/drivers/revoke/occllc.htm>.

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.

A driver must prove financial responsibility. This proof is usually in the form of an SR22 insurance certificate. Other methods of proof include bond or cash deposited with the DMV.

What restrictions apply?

Occupational licenses restrict a person to driving no more than 12 hours per day/60 hours per week. The approved hours, vehicles, routes of travel and reasons for driving are specified on the license.

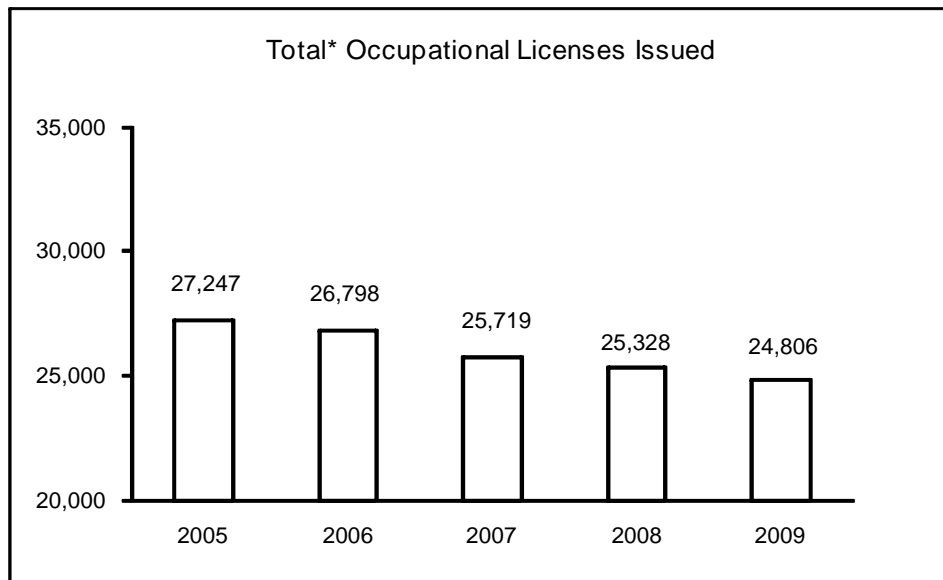
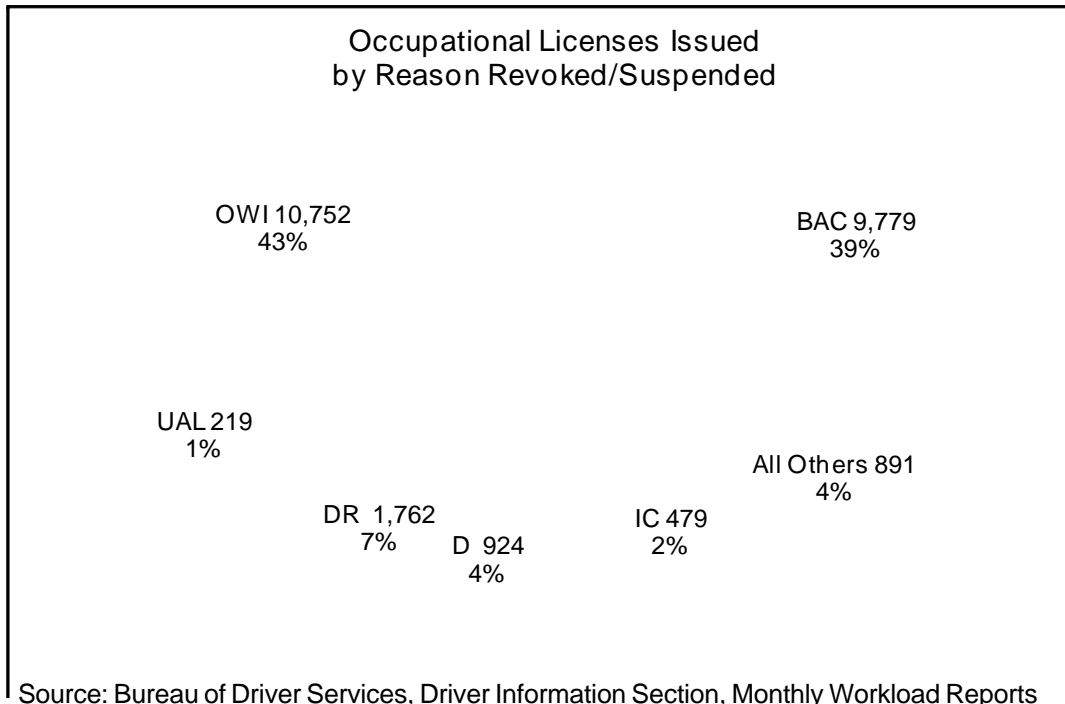
How long is an occupational license valid?

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

For more information contact:

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

Visit the WisDOT Website at <http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/driv->



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

Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Driver Information Section, Monthly Workload Report

Who needs a School Bus (S) endorsement?

Anyone operating a school bus to transport:

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

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

Drivers must be 18 years of age and hold a valid Wisconsin driver license. The driver must have vision in both eyes, color perception, normal hearing, and use of both hands and the foot normally used to operate the accelerator and brake. Fingerprinting is required if a person has been a resident of another state in the past two years.

Applicants are not eligible for a school bus endorsement if:

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

What tests are required?

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

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

What are the fees and period of validity?

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

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

The first CDL issued with an S endorsement is \$74 (or a prorated portion of that fee) plus \$15 for the skills test and a \$10 endorsement fee. Adding the S endorsement to an existing CDL costs \$10, plus \$15 for the skills test. The license period of validity is 8 years or until the expiration of the current license.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
(608) 264-7049
Email: dre.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year to Date
Photo Identification Card													
Original*	3,061	3,308	3,682	3,403	2,951	4,010	4,150	3,753	3,132	3,251	2,726	2,601	40,028
Renewal	4,830	5,324	5,003	4,501	4,188	4,402	4,785	4,241	4,401	4,666	4,123	4,023	54,487
Duplicate	2,920	2,966	2,628	2,628	2,402	2,572	2,811	2,604	2,648	2,750	2,338	2,420	31,687
Regular Instruction Permit (Class D)													
Original*	5,185	6,046	7,375	6,332	5,376	7,522	8,102	6,229	4,976	6,323	5,677	4,938	74,081
Renewal	1,054	1,292	1,686	1,512	1,421	1,865	1,908	1,605	1,228	1,320	999	823	16,713
Duplicate	279	206	262	278	242	311	336	300	262	240	229	208	3,153
Motorcycle Instruction Permit (Class M)													
Original*	33	177	1,021	1,696	1,655	1,624	1,431	869	543	118	52	19	9,238
Renewal	82	241	1,467	2,131	1,566	1,030	679	393	240	62	42	17	7,950
Duplicate	1	1	5	4	5	11	16	14	3	2	1	0	63
Commercial Instruction Permit (Class ABC)													
Original*	637	816	999	928	600	531	670	772	645	604	364	390	7,956
Renewal	324	360	553	465	328	292	326	411	353	375	245	226	4,258
Duplicate	19	11	24	41	23	19	21	24	11	21	10	9	233
Change of Authority	34	51	71	59	46	35	40	43	41	60	38	16	534
Probationary (Class DM)													
Original*	6,225	5,701	6,762	7,313	6,787	7,085	6,983	6,947	6,654	6,630	5,631	5,183	77,901
Duplicate	1,406	1,228	1,326	1,284	1,167	1,630	1,693	1,576	1,147	1,249	1,093	1,139	15,938
Change of Authority	11	11	25	111	185	271	245	190	93	50	10	11	1,213
Regular (Class ABCDM)													
Original*	9,557	6,605	9,772	7,014	8,434	8,790	9,740	10,728	7,025	7,479	7,084	8,139	100,367
Renewal	33,584	31,721	35,235	31,356	30,644	32,863	35,996	33,277	31,750	31,901	29,774	29,322	387,423
Duplicate	13,318	11,838	13,916	12,730	12,746	15,088	16,638	15,439	15,129	15,340	13,074	12,842	168,098
Change of Authority	748	915	1,348	2,544	3,289	3,323	2,805	2,330	2,050	1,549	830	696	22,427

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

Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year to Date
Occupational (Class ABCDM)													
Original*	1,480	1,484	1,749	1,657	1,551	1,519	1,566	1,472	1,492	1,523	1,323	1,289	18,105
Duplicate	35	25	33	22	32	31	28	15	33	26	27	19	326
Moped Instruction Permit (Class D)													
Original*	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	6
Renewal	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Juvenile Instruction Permit (Class D)													
Original*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Renewal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Duplicate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Juvenile Probationary (Class D)													
Original*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Duplicate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Restricted Instruction Permit (Class D)													
Original*	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	5
Renewal	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Special Restricted (Class D)													
Original*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Renewal	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Duplicate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	26,178	24,137	31,361	28,344	27,354	31,083	32,645	30,772	24,467	25,930	22,858	22,561	327,690
Originals*	39,875	38,938	43,945	39,969	38,148	40,454	43,694	39,927	37,973	38,324	35,184	34,411	470,842
Renewals	17,978	16,275	18,194	16,987	16,617	19,662	21,543	19,972	19,233	19,628	16,772	16,637	219,498
Duplicates	793	977	1,444	2,714	3,520	3,629	3,090	2,563	2,184	1,659	878	723	24,174
Change of Authority													

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

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

As of 12/31/09

County	Valid (1)	Withdrawn (2)	Total (1) and (2)	Expired (3)
ADAMS	14,606	469	15,075	2,333
ASHLAND	11,620	242	11,862	2,266
BARRON	33,820	855	34,675	5,839
BAYFIELD	11,805	173	11,978	2,149
BROWN	165,382	4,874	170,256	22,311
BUFFALO	10,529	208	10,737	2,130
BURNETT	12,718	297	13,015	2,865
CALUMET	32,234	484	32,718	2,667
CHIPPEWA	43,479	1,169	44,648	5,041
CLARK	21,703	431	22,134	2,640
COLUMBIA	39,878	1,120	40,998	5,123
CRAWFORD	11,514	248	11,762	1,777
DANE	331,506	8,242	339,748	70,532
DODGE	61,451	1,607	63,058	7,226
DOOR	22,063	432	22,495	3,497
DOUGLAS	31,718	789	32,507	9,280
DUNN	27,602	693	28,295	5,295
EAU CLAIRE	65,664	1,860	67,524	11,838
FLORENCE	3,724	55	3,779	860
FOND DU LAC	70,688	1,757	72,445	8,653
FOREST	6,790	173	6,963	1,324
GRANT	33,585	649	34,234	5,330
GREEN	26,669	547	27,216	3,287
GREEN LAKE	13,703	298	14,001	1,804
IOWA	17,528	333	17,861	1,819
IRON	4,822	87	4,909	1,170
JACKSON	13,010	371	13,381	1,689
JEFFERSON	56,552	1,406	57,958	7,336
JUNEAU	18,175	558	18,733	2,748
KENOSHA	110,760	3,674	114,434	23,232
KEWAUNEE	14,662	256	14,918	1,402
LA CROSSE	76,146	1,844	77,990	13,365
LAFAYETTE	12,045	248	12,293	1,580
LANGLADE	15,265	317	15,582	2,160
LINCOLN	21,475	512	21,987	2,739
MANITOWOC	59,318	1,300	60,618	7,231
MARATHON	94,236	2,224	96,460	11,449
MARINETTE	30,960	739	31,699	5,731
MARQUETTE	11,338	307	11,645	1,564
MENOMINEE	2,057	207	2,264	559
MILWAUKEE	530,221	26,462	556,683	132,252
MONROE	29,345	800	30,145	4,346
OCONTO	27,421	560	27,981	2,855

County	Valid (1)	Withdrawn (2)	Total (1) and (2)	Expired (3)
ONEIDA	29,095	604	29,699	4,614
OUTAGAMIE	127,648	2,932	130,580	14,384
OZAUKEE	65,712	965	66,677	8,389
PEPIN	5,486	94	5,580	874
PIERCE	28,714	516	29,230	5,958
POLK	33,727	677	34,404	6,252
PORTAGE	47,388	1,047	48,435	6,390
PRICE	11,431	170	11,601	1,792
RACINE	130,668	4,756	135,424	24,006
RICHLAND	11,879	268	12,147	1,686
ROCK	110,239	3,985	114,224	21,604
RUSK	10,933	246	11,179	1,887
SAUK	42,835	1,312	44,147	5,806
SAWYER	12,214	375	12,589	2,781
SHAWANO	28,747	721	29,468	3,496
SHEBOYGAN	80,436	1,838	82,274	10,327
ST. CROIX	62,003	1,034	63,037	10,238
TAYLOR	14,065	249	14,314	1,550
TREMPEALEAU	20,287	441	20,728	2,862
UNKNOWN	121,663	1,918	123,581	13,118
VERNON	19,391	326	19,717	2,540
VILAS	17,727	424	18,151	3,348
WALWORTH	71,285	2,247	73,532	14,109
WASHBURN	12,740	242	12,982	2,400
WASHINGTON	95,739	1,861	97,600	8,918
WAUKESHA	291,296	5,528	296,824	37,759
WAUPACA	37,524	893	38,417	4,599
WAUSHARA	17,170	396	17,566	2,265
WINNEBAGO	113,258	2,969	116,227	15,240
WOOD	54,520	1,315	55,835	7,288
Total	3,975,607	110,226	4,085,833	657,774

(1) Valid

Number of valid D and Probationary license holders by county.

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

(2) Withdrawn

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

Excludes expired licenses

(3) Expired

Number of expired licenses by county

Birth Year	Age	Valid (1)			Withdrawn (2)			Total (1) and (2)	Expired (3)		
		Male	Female	Total (1)	Male	Female	Total (2)		Male	Female	Total (3)
1993	16	22,924	22,889	45,813	184	84	268	46,081	0	0	0
1992	17	26,258	25,396	51,654	709	369	1,078	52,732	3	3	6
1991	18	23,766	22,842	46,608	1,472	716	2,188	48,796	4	2	6
1990	19	7,429	6,634	14,063	1,129	565	1,694	15,757	1,057	735	1,792
1989	20	4,935	4,458	9,393	1,141	522	1,663	11,056	1,172	756	1,928
1988	21	2,840	2,855	5,695	827	416	1,243	6,938	1,582	845	2,427
1987	22	2,028	1,870	3,898	661	304	965	4,863	1,824	977	2,801
1986	23	1,631	1,411	3,042	613	283	896	3,938	2,002	1,153	3,155
1985	24	1,508	1,264	2,772	525	227	752	3,524	2,335	1,141	3,476
1984	25	1,379	1,045	2,424	500	213	713	3,137	2,545	1,186	3,731
1983	26	1,290	1,002	2,292	454	186	640	2,932	2,695	1,266	3,961
1982	27	1,148	925	2,073	439	165	604	2,677	2,845	1,378	4,223
1981	28	1,062	780	1,842	366	154	520	2,362	2,824	1,330	4,154
1980	29	955	716	1,671	335	102	437	2,108	3,031	1,428	4,459
1979	30	938	605	1,543	267	77	344	1,887	2,929	1,427	4,356
1978	31	772	520	1,292	237	51	288	1,580	2,847	1,339	4,186
1977	32	668	484	1,152	195	55	250	1,402	2,801	1,253	4,054
1976	33	577	375	952	147	36	183	1,135	2,675	1,283	3,958
1975	34	494	359	853	139	34	173	1,026	2,586	1,272	3,858
1974	35	415	305	720	102	31	133	853	2,491	1,193	3,684
1973	36	367	272	639	110	24	134	773	2,396	1,118	3,514
1972	37	371	249	620	95	23	118	738	2,354	1,145	3,499
1971	38	322	253	575	78	30	108	683	2,341	1,096	3,437
1970	39	301	215	516	83	26	109	625	2,365	1,115	3,480
1969	40	269	205	474	59	19	78	552	2,198	1,082	3,280
1968	41	203	178	381	54	17	71	452	2,148	1,070	3,218
1967	42	191	158	349	42	10	52	401	1,971	910	2,881
1966	43	167	165	332	51	15	66	398	1,885	792	2,677
1965	44	194	155	349	36	7	43	392	1,804	783	2,587
1964	45	191	152	343	44	14	58	401	1,694	696	2,390
1963	46	180	124	304	46	9	55	359	1,518	604	2,122
1962	47	174	121	295	28	5	33	328	1,444	562	2,006
1961	48	146	99	245	26	7	33	278	1,376	472	1,848
1960	49	136	93	229	25	6	31	260	1,244	410	1,654
1959	50	110	80	190	24	5	29	219	1,138	391	1,529
1958	51	99	86	185	15	3	18	203	1,039	314	1,353
1957	52	93	78	171	17	4	21	192	851	305	1,156
1956	53	79	61	140	11	2	13	153	796	280	1,076
1955	54	77	61	138	11	0	11	149	722	243	965
1954	55	67	47	114	9	0	9	123	631	218	849
1953	56	52	29	81	11	2	13	94	555	175	730
1952	57	47	29	76	4	0	4	80	498	174	672
1951	58	46	28	74	3	2	5	79	432	111	543
1950	59	36	25	61	5	2	7	68	404	94	498
1949	60	33	23	56	7	0	7	63	325	98	423
1948	61	32	21	53	2	2	4	57	319	93	412
1947	62	35	14	49	3	0	3	52	268	86	354
1946	63	17	15	32	2	0	2	34	237	81	318
1945	64	20	8	28	4	0	4	32	174	47	221
1944	65	18	5	23	1	0	1	24	179	47	226

Birth Year	Age	Valid (1)			Withdrawn (2)			Total (1) and (2)	Expired (3)		
		Male	Female	Total (1)	Male	Female	Total (2)		Male	Female	Total (3)
1943	66	11	10	21	0	1	1	22	126	43	169
1942	67	7	6	13	0	0	0	13	160	37	197
1941	68	8	11	19	0	0	0	19	113	39	152
1940	69	8	6	14	0	0	0	14	114	29	143
1939	70	5	2	7	0	0	0	7	96	20	116
1938	71	4	3	7	0	0	0	7	89	23	112
1937	72	1	4	5	0	0	0	5	61	17	78
1936	73	2	3	5	0	0	0	5	65	14	79
1935	74	7	3	10	0	0	0	10	52	20	72
1934	75	6	2	8	0	0	0	8	49	15	64
1933	76	6	3	9	0	0	0	9	40	7	47
1932	77	2	1	3	0	0	0	3	40	12	52
1931	78	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	34	7	41
1930	79	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	35	9	44
1929	80	2	1	3	0	0	0	3	30	9	39
1928	81	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	21	5	26
1927	82	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	21	8	29
1926	83	1	2	3	0	0	0	3	25	7	32
1925	84	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	23	7	30
1924	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	7	17
1923	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	13
1922	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	4	19
1921	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	8	17
1920	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	8
1919	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	6	15
1918	91	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	10	3	13
1917	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	5
1916	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	8
1915	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	7
1914	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	8
1913	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
1912	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
1911	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
1910	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
1909	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
1908	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	7
1907	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	8
1906	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
1905	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
1903	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
1902	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1901	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1896	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1885	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total		107,162	99,849	207,011	11,348	4,825	16,173	223,184	76,856	34,971	111,827

(1) Valid

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

(2) Withdrawn

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

(3) Expired

Number of expired license holders.

Source: Bureau of Drivers Services, Report YRNDPROB

As of 12/31/09

Birth Year	Age	Valid (1)			Withdrawn (2)			Total (1) and (2)	Expired (3)		
		Male	Female	Total (1)	Male	Female	Total (2)		Male	Female	Total (3)
1993	16	17,261	17,331	34,592	100	60	160	34,752	0	0	0
1992	17	25,527	24,784	50,311	655	336	991	51,302	3	3	6
1991	18	29,120	28,236	57,356	1,413	700	2,113	59,469	6	4	10
1990	19	30,237	29,842	60,079	1,556	792	2,348	62,427	1,680	1,337	3,017
1989	20	31,062	30,981	62,043	2,256	1,102	3,358	65,401	1,451	977	2,428
1988	21	31,162	31,468	62,630	2,469	1,253	3,722	66,352	1,836	1,034	2,870
1987	22	31,611	32,316	63,927	2,774	1,441	4,215	68,142	2,045	1,111	3,156
1986	23	32,659	33,191	65,850	3,057	1,592	4,649	70,499	2,237	1,299	3,536
1985	24	33,455	34,499	67,954	3,287	1,661	4,948	72,902	2,627	1,292	3,919
1984	25	33,696	34,363	68,059	3,319	1,753	5,072	73,131	3,075	1,485	4,560
1983	26	33,643	34,363	68,006	3,268	1,621	4,889	72,895	3,382	1,674	5,056
1982	27	32,533	32,684	65,217	2,726	1,344	4,070	69,287	6,325	4,357	10,682
1981	28	33,058	32,972	66,030	2,614	1,232	3,846	69,876	6,074	4,156	10,230
1980	29	33,739	33,569	67,308	2,651	1,242	3,893	71,201	6,384	4,252	10,636
1979	30	34,012	33,141	67,153	2,469	1,240	3,709	70,862	6,332	4,109	10,441
1978	31	31,920	31,178	63,098	2,108	937	3,045	66,143	6,903	4,719	11,622
1977	32	32,351	31,651	64,002	2,016	958	2,974	66,976	6,752	4,416	11,168
1976	33	31,059	30,197	61,256	1,805	839	2,644	63,900	6,555	4,378	10,933
1975	34	31,361	30,503	61,864	1,823	825	2,648	64,512	6,696	4,341	11,037
1974	35	31,362	30,230	61,592	1,634	744	2,378	63,970	7,103	4,736	11,839
1973	36	30,140	29,858	59,998	1,512	659	2,171	62,169	6,730	4,569	11,299
1972	37	31,350	30,628	61,978	1,530	702	2,232	64,210	7,055	4,763	11,818
1971	38	34,121	33,523	67,644	1,474	718	2,192	69,836	7,323	4,946	12,269
1970	39	36,016	35,547	71,563	1,476	719	2,195	73,758	7,980	5,500	13,480
1969	40	34,840	33,894	68,734	1,250	668	1,918	70,652	7,365	5,199	12,564
1968	41	34,624	34,175	68,799	1,268	647	1,915	70,714	7,322	4,976	12,298
1967	42	35,086	34,918	70,004	1,165	582	1,747	71,751	7,275	4,903	12,178
1966	43	36,360	36,232	72,592	1,108	553	1,661	74,253	7,834	5,168	13,002
1965	44	37,354	37,435	74,789	1,079	534	1,613	76,402	8,139	5,683	13,822
1964	45	39,645	39,802	79,447	1,127	590	1,717	81,164	8,372	5,832	14,204
1963	46	40,213	40,243	80,456	1,160	586	1,746	82,202	8,669	6,013	14,682
1962	47	40,952	41,394	82,346	1,098	526	1,624	83,970	8,883	6,050	14,933
1961	48	42,183	42,602	84,785	1,055	494	1,549	86,334	8,446	5,544	13,990
1960	49	42,062	42,814	84,876	965	448	1,413	86,289	8,210	5,329	13,539
1959	50	41,885	42,444	84,329	965	386	1,351	85,680	7,572	4,816	12,388
1958	51	41,149	41,034	82,183	799	324	1,123	83,306	7,172	4,369	11,541
1957	52	41,164	41,431	82,595	795	324	1,119	83,714	6,670	4,402	11,072
1956	53	40,231	39,616	79,847	672	262	934	80,781	6,431	4,058	10,489
1955	54	39,318	38,728	78,046	633	249	882	78,928	6,049	3,680	9,729
1954	55	38,988	38,820	77,808	537	248	785	78,593	5,613	3,614	9,227
1953	56	37,227	36,851	74,078	530	175	705	74,783	5,186	3,262	8,448
1952	57	36,771	36,311	73,082	464	171	635	73,717	5,023	3,226	8,249
1951	58	35,845	35,265	71,110	412	167	579	71,689	4,617	3,038	7,655
1950	59	33,300	32,971	66,271	355	147	502	66,773	4,336	2,734	7,070
1949	60	32,676	32,471	65,147	348	137	485	65,632	3,917	2,628	6,545
1948	61	31,574	31,260	62,834	289	117	406	63,240	3,906	2,597	6,503
1947	62	31,991	31,753	63,744	290	141	431	64,175	3,892	2,727	6,619
1946	63	27,815	27,821	55,636	202	112	314	55,950	3,282	2,399	5,681
1945	64	23,001	22,936	45,937	179	107	286	46,223	2,723	1,882	4,605
1944	65	22,484	22,805	45,289	160	90	250	45,539	2,741	1,888	4,629
1943	66	22,968	23,493	46,461	167	92	259	46,720	2,647	1,963	4,610
1942	67	21,947	23,008	44,955	136	84	220	45,175	2,679	1,939	4,618
1941	68	19,138	19,942	39,080	133	114	247	39,327	2,372	1,679	4,051
1940	69	17,571	18,690	36,261	121	84	205	36,466	2,193	1,580	3,773
1939	70	16,807	17,554	34,361	138	88	226	34,587	2,122	1,460	3,582
1938	71	16,582	17,408	33,990	137	121	258	34,248	2,094	1,527	3,621
1937	72	15,382	16,605	31,987	130	109	239	32,226	2,065	1,510	3,575
1936	73	14,657	15,749	30,406	126	129	255	30,661	2,045	1,495	3,540

Birth Year	Age	Valid (1)			Withdrawn (2)			Total (1) and (2)	Expired (3)		
		Male	Female	Total (1)	Male	Female	Total (2)		Male	Female	Total (3)
1935	74	13,844	15,153	28,997	138	142	280	29,277	2,038	1,492	3,530
1934	75	13,110	14,271	27,381	138	153	291	27,672	1,973	1,617	3,590
1933	76	11,940	13,236	25,176	134	150	284	25,460	1,922	1,513	3,435
1932	77	11,803	13,569	25,372	188	198	386	25,758	2,035	1,608	3,643
1931	78	11,404	12,736	24,140	163	196	359	24,499	2,135	1,935	4,070
1930	79	10,793	12,475	23,268	137	202	339	23,607	2,558	2,298	4,856
1929	80	9,763	11,454	21,217	153	171	324	21,541	2,676	2,653	5,329
1928	81	9,188	10,783	19,971	180	164	344	20,315	2,913	3,121	6,034
1927	82	8,414	9,870	18,284	145	169	314	18,598	3,019	3,518	6,537
1926	83	7,385	8,769	16,154	166	166	332	16,486	3,095	3,703	6,798
1925	84	6,319	7,851	14,170	163	152	315	14,485	3,319	3,933	7,252
1924	85	5,725	7,007	12,732	165	194	359	13,091	3,393	4,204	7,597
1923	86	4,697	5,926	10,623	132	178	310	10,933	3,367	4,478	7,845
1922	87	3,987	4,987	8,974	137	184	321	9,295	3,312	4,519	7,831
1921	88	3,273	4,242	7,515	130	166	296	7,811	3,495	4,776	8,271
1920	89	2,550	3,172	5,722	111	158	269	5,991	3,308	4,639	7,947
1919	90	1,776	2,361	4,137	97	112	209	4,346	3,029	4,243	7,272
1918	91	1,440	1,949	3,389	89	135	224	3,613	3,232	4,479	7,711
1917	92	1,060	1,329	2,389	81	103	184	2,573	3,032	4,119	7,151
1916	93	659	931	1,590	51	81	132	1,722	3,017	3,837	6,854
1915	94	469	600	1,069	43	53	96	1,165	2,902	3,524	6,426
1914	95	304	362	666	32	44	76	742	2,880	3,293	6,173
1913	96	172	217	389	20	30	50	439	2,649	2,783	5,432
1912	97	105	126	231	14	18	32	263	2,548	2,626	5,174
1911	98	67	66	133	8	11	19	152	2,363	2,238	4,601
1910	99	32	44	76	3	4	7	83	2,278	2,075	4,353
1909	100	14	22	36	3	2	5	41	2,090	1,772	3,862
1908	101	6	10	16	1	0	1	17	1,960	1,664	3,624
1907	102	2	5	7	2	0	2	9	1,892	1,340	3,232
1906	103	2	3	5	1	4	5	10	1,683	1,168	2,851
1905	104	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	1,554	1,033	2,587
1904	105	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1,409	873	2,282
1903	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,207	706	1,913
1902	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,088	599	1,687
1901	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	857	409	1,266
1900	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,499	879	2,378
1899	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	657	271	928
1898	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	470	206	676
1897	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	401	128	529
1896	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	302	108	410
1895	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	204	62	266
1894	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	146	36	182
1893	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	24	134
1892	117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	15	73
1891	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	7	51
1890	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	4	39
1889	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	7	26
1888	121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	11
1887	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
1886	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
1885	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
1882	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total		1,976,551	1,999,056	3,975,607	72,810	37,416	110,226	4,085,833	374,610	283,164	657,773

(1) Valid

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

(2) Withdrawn

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

(3) Expired

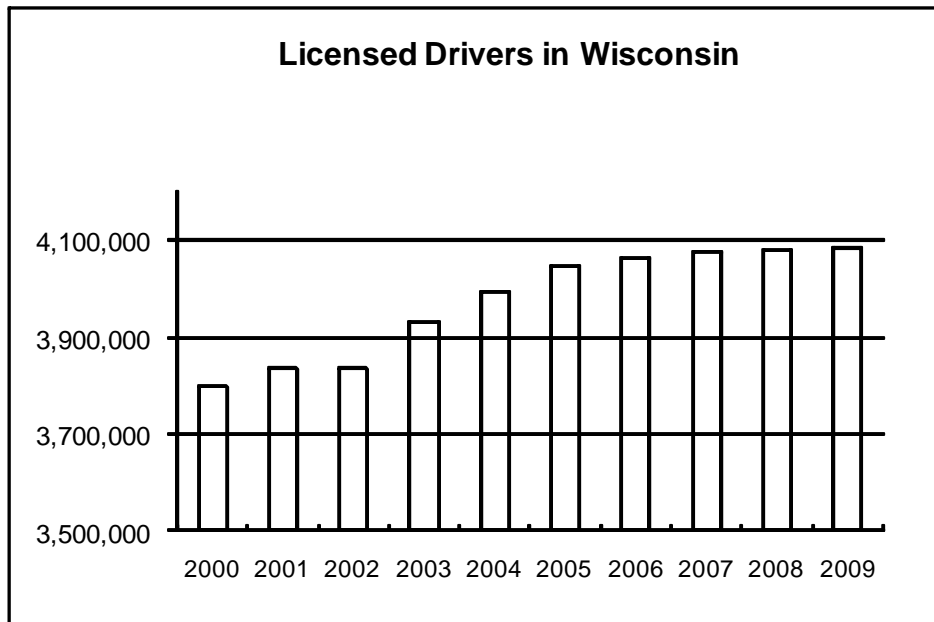
Number of expired license holders.

Source: Bureau of Drivers Services, Report YRNDPRDL

As of 12/1/09

Year	Total Licensed Drivers	Year	Total Licensed Drivers	Year	Total Licensed Drivers
1928	893,450	1964	2,089,700	1990	3,394,203
1930	995,000	1965	2,155,007	1991	3,473,236
1940	1,230,000	1966	2,197,038	1992	3,481,421
1941	1,246,600	1967	2,280,544	1993	3,502,347
1942	1,309,475	1968	2,360,815	1994	3,554,003
1943	1,369,750	1969	2,458,037	1995	3,601,619
1944	1,422,050	1970	2,459,539	1996	3,723,685
1945	1,505,700	1971	2,465,315	1997	3,672,469
1946	1,547,100	1972	2,527,731	1998	3,709,957
1947	1,553,500	1973	2,593,838	1999	3,733,077
1948	1,575,500	1974	2,663,796	2000	3,801,798
1949	1,613,800	1975	2,721,284	2001	3,835,549
1950	1,661,700	1976	2,792,905	2002	3,839,930
1951	1,721,700	1977	2,864,689	2003	3,933,924
1952	1,750,100	1978	2,927,546	2004	3,993,348
1953	1,804,300	1979	2,964,404	2005	4,049,450
1954	1,817,700	1980	3,014,715	2006	4,066,273
1955	1,848,700	1981	3,059,428	2007	4,075,764
1956	1,879,750	1982	3,070,956	2008	4,079,562
1957	1,910,500	1983	3,123,649	2009	4,085,833
1958	1,930,500	1984	3,192,135		
1959	1,936,600	1985	3,265,322		
1960	2,002,900	1986	3,288,517		
1961	2,069,750	1987	3,308,903		
1962	2,048,300	1988	3,329,557		
1963	2,076,500	1989	3,357,339		

Source: Bureau of Drivers Services, Report YRENDL



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Report YRENDL

What is the Employer Notification Program?

The Employer Notification Program is available to employers of commercial drivers participating in the Public Abstract Request System (PARS). PARS is a secure Web-based system that allows participating account holders to have instant access to driver record abstracts via Portable Document Format (PDF) images. The Employer Notification program will identify any enrolled CDL holder with recent activity on their driving record and allow the participant immediate access to the current abstract using an Internet-connected personal computer.

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.

What does it cost?

There are no annual fees, minimum monthly fees or enrollment fees associated with PARS or the Employer Notification program. The requestor is charged \$5 for each driver abstract request.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Citations and Withdrawals Section
(608) 266-0928

Email: pars@dot.wi.gov

Internet: <http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/drivers/apply/types/empnote.htm>

Or

Go to main Internet page (<http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov>) and search on PARS

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)

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?

The Medical Review Unit reviewed 54,922 medical reports in 2009. 1,445 resulted in cancellation of driving privilege due to a medical condition and 1,145 were cancelled for not taking the re-examination tests when requested. Out of almost 3,000 special examinations conducted in 2009, only 233 were cancelled for not being able to pass a portion of the tests.

1,111 voluntarily surrendered their license when asked for a medical report or to take the knowledge, sign and highway tests.

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 who has been cancelled or denied a driver license or endorsement due to a medical condition can request an in-person review (actual appearance or file review only) of his/her case by a panel of three physicians. The appeal must be in writing and postmarked within 10 days from the cancel order or denial letter.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Qualification and Issuance Section
(608) 266-2327
Email: dre.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

Who can be an organ donor?

Anyone can be an organ donor. The anatomical Gift Act in s.157.06(2) requires persons 15 and one-half years of age 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
- When you receive your license, 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
- NOTE: An orange sticker can also be placed on the license to alert medical personnel.

How do I amend the donor statement?

Apply for a duplicate driver license/identification card:

- Pay \$14.00 (driver license) or \$16.00 (ID card)
- When you receive your license, sign and date the reverse side of the driver license
- Specify all or specific parts/organs

What if I change my mind about being a donor?

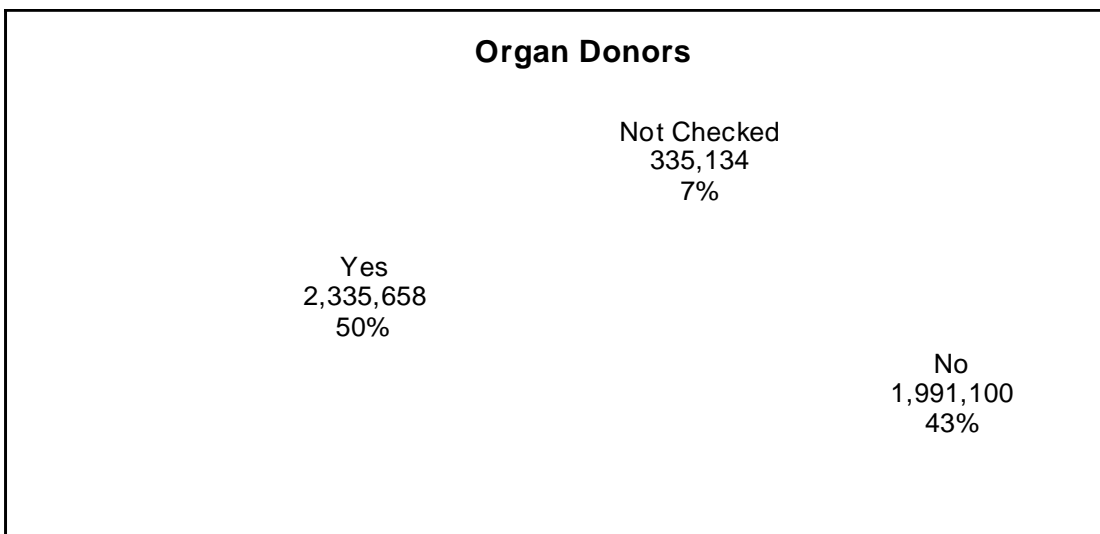
Cross out the donor statement on the reverse of the driver license/identification card.

Does DMV keep an organ-donor registry?

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

For more information contact:

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



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

Who is eligible for a photo ID?

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

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

The applicant must provide:

- proof of Legal Presence
- 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 \$28.00. A duplicate ID costs \$16.00.

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

The photo ID is valid for 8 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.

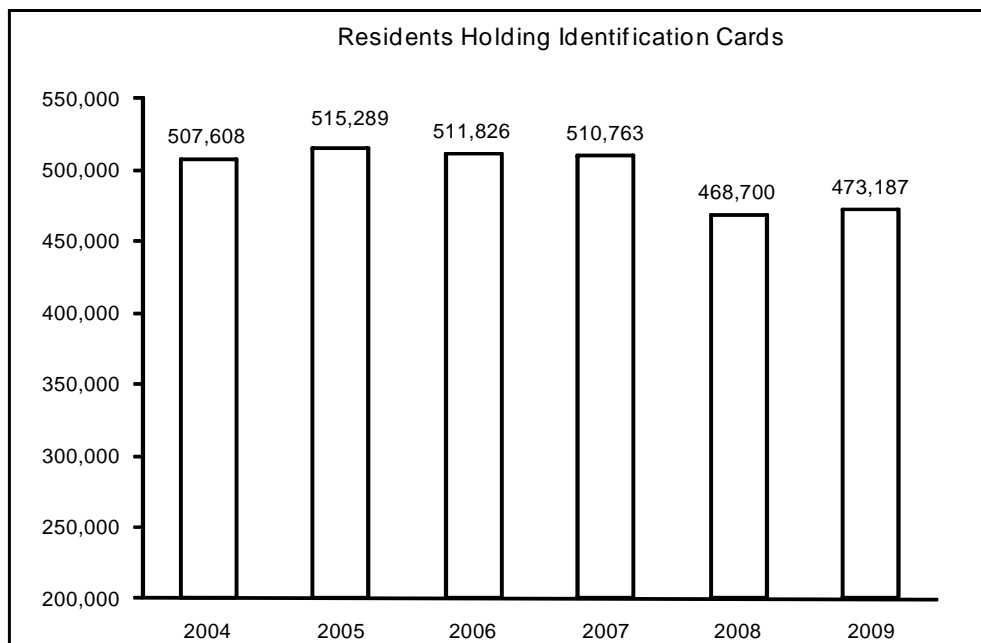
How many photo IDs are issued annually?

In 1983, the first year of the program, fewer than 7,500 photo IDs were issued. The number has increased with over 132,000 issued in 2009.

For more information contact:

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

or any local DMV Customer Service Center



Source: Bureau of Driver Services Photo Identification Card Statistics

Birth Year	Age	Male	Female	Total
2009	Under 1	34	31	65
2008	1	96	73	169
2007	2	165	142	307
2006	3	244	236	480
2005	4	353	346	699
2004	5	430	372	802
2003	6	436	429	865
2002	7	458	454	912
2001	8	520	481	1,001
2000	9	536	501	1,037
1999	10	605	577	1,182
1998	11	628	640	1,268
1997	12	859	813	1,672
1996	13	1,081	1,094	2,175
1995	14	1,369	1,529	2,898
1994	15	2,004	2,104	4,108
1993	16	2,848	3,157	6,005
1992	17	5,074	5,326	10,400
1991	18	7,985	8,310	16,295
1990	19	9,174	8,912	18,086
1989	20	10,015	9,052	19,067
1988	21	10,515	8,701	19,216
1987	22	10,233	7,662	17,895
1986	23	8,888	6,343	15,231
1985	24	9,217	6,311	15,528
1984	25	9,097	6,113	15,210
1983	26	8,288	5,675	13,963
1982	27	7,776	5,157	12,933
1981	28	7,456	4,776	12,232
1980	29	7,244	4,516	11,760
1979	30	6,693	4,231	10,924
1978	31	5,692	3,653	9,345
1977	32	5,235	3,386	8,621
1976	33	4,676	3,083	7,759
1975	34	4,511	2,828	7,339
1974	35	4,036	2,750	6,786
1973	36	3,788	2,606	6,394
1972	37	3,725	2,578	6,303
1971	38	3,667	2,608	6,275

Birth Year	Age	Male	Female	Total
1970	39	3,753	2,594	6,347
1969	40	3,351	2,398	5,749
1968	41	3,254	2,473	5,727
1967	42	3,183	2,420	5,603
1966	43	3,248	2,464	5,712
1965	44	3,176	2,525	5,701
1964	45	3,336	2,516	5,852
1963	46	3,224	2,621	5,845
1962	47	3,209	2,684	5,893
1961	48	3,143	2,638	5,781
1960	49	3,079	2,582	5,661
1959	50	2,940	2,523	5,463
1958	51	2,668	2,445	5,113
1957	52	2,520	2,339	4,859
1956	53	2,307	2,241	4,548
1955	54	2,118	2,182	4,300
1954	55	2,044	2,072	4,116
1953	56	1,871	1,987	3,858
1952	57	1,678	1,873	3,551
1951	58	1,449	1,861	3,310
1950	59	1,438	1,683	3,121
1949	60	1,261	1,711	2,972
1948	61	1,242	1,669	2,911
1947	62	1,145	1,757	2,902
1946	63	948	1,549	2,497
1945	64	877	1,410	2,287
1944	65	795	1,389	2,184
1943	66	778	1,441	2,219
1942	67	671	1,473	2,144
1941	68	637	1,449	2,086
1940	69	619	1,331	1,950
1939	70	520	1,287	1,807
1938	71	576	1,375	1,951
1937	72	516	1,410	1,926
1936	73	452	1,445	1,897
1935	74	456	1,446	1,902
1934	75	408	1,458	1,866
1933	76	367	1,385	1,752
1932	77	422	1,510	1,932

Birth Year	Age	Male	Female	Total
1931	78	446	1,578	2,024
1930	79	466	1,850	2,316
1929	80	432	1,752	2,184
1928	81	538	1,906	2,444
1927	82	495	2,004	2,499
1926	83	510	1,927	2,437
1925	84	498	1,950	2,448
1924	85	492	1,961	2,453
1923	86	437	1,908	2,345
1922	87	395	1,732	2,127
1921	88	379	1,638	2,017
1920	89	358	1,550	1,908
1919	90	268	1,275	1,543
1918	91	269	1,172	1,441
1917	92	197	986	1,183
1916	93	181	755	936
1915	94	128	584	712
1914	95	97	450	547
1913	96	62	305	367
1912	97	56	242	298
1911	98	26	125	151
1910	99	20	111	131
1909	100	16	62	78
1908	101	3	43	46
1907	102	3	12	15
1906	103	2	13	15
1905	104	1	8	9
1904	105	1	4	5
1903	106	0	2	2
1902	107	1	3	4
Total		242,107	231,080	473,187

Includes all types of status except those which expired prior to 12/01/09
Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Report YRIDCARD

As of 12/31/09

What is a point system suspension?

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

Offenses include:

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

What happens to drivers who accumulate points?

Their operating privilege may be withdrawn:

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

Who orders the suspension?

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

What licenses are suspended?

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

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

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

For more information contact:

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

What is an administrative suspension?

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

The arresting officer issues a notice of intent to suspend.

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?

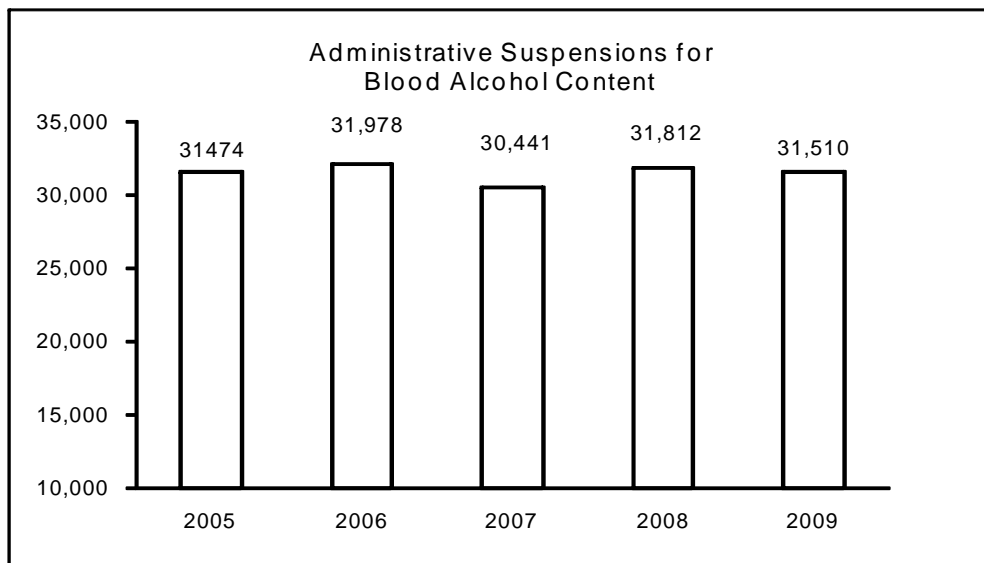
The DMV administratively suspends the person’s privilege. The person must still go through the usual court procedures for the OWI arrest, which may result in additional sanctions against the person’s operating privilege.

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
 Citations and Withdrawals Section
 (608) 261-0127
 Email: AdminSuspensions.dmv@dot.wi.gov



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. There were 42,460 assessments and 34,908 completions in 2009.

When is an assessment required?

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

What are driver safety plans?

Driver safety plans for alcohol/drug related driving convictions are education and/or rehabilitation programs based on findings. For example, when an assessor identifies drivers as:

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

What happens after the driver completes an assessment?

The assessor submits a report to the DMV, electronically or with a paper document. The Driver Information Section in the Bureau of Driver Services screens the report to see whether:

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

The person may be eligible for a license depending on previous incidents and has one year to complete the plan.

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 2009, the Driver Information Section processed 15,902 non-compliance cases.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Driver Information Section
Alcohol/Drug Review Unit
(608) 261-8202
Email: dotdmvadru@dot.wi.gov

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. Effective 9/30/05, disqualifications apply to Commercial Motor Vehicle privileges for offenses committed in a Commercial Motor Vehicle or a Non-Commercial Motor Vehicle when the violation is classified as a major or serious traffic violation.

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. Disqualifications begin on the date of order.

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?

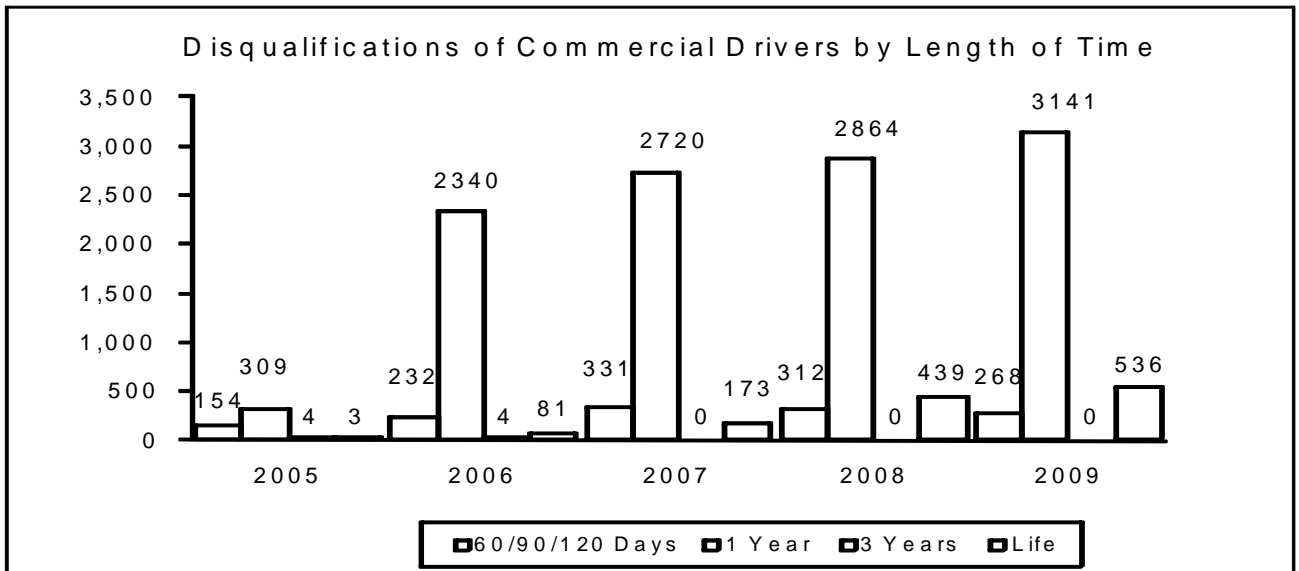
The Division of Motor Vehicles issues an order of disqualification and mails it by first class mail to a person’s last known address.

Is an occupational license available?

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

For more information contact:

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



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Citations & Withdrawals Section

What is a habitual traffic offender?

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

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

What happens to those identified as habitual traffic offenders?

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

Who orders the revocation?

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

What licenses are revoked?

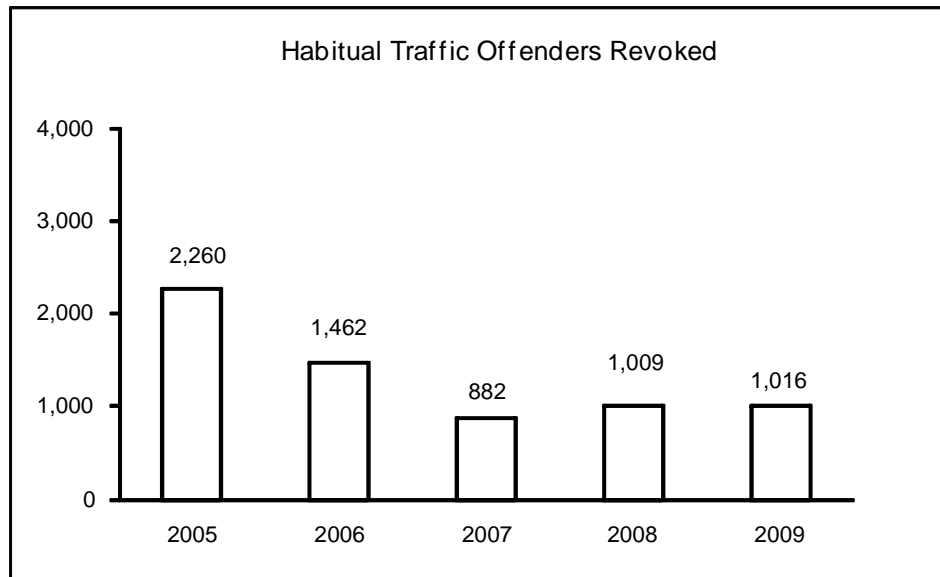
The revocation is of the operating privilege which means all licenses issued by the division. For an unlicensed person, the ability to obtain a license is revoked.

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

After a two-year waiting period, a person may, under certain conditions, obtain an occupational license by filing an application with the Circuit Court in the county in which they reside. The two year period is counted from the date of the revocation order.

For more information contact:

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



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

What are revocations and suspensions?

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

What conditions lead to a license revocation?

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

- operating while intoxicated
- attempting to elude an officer
- refusal to submit to a chemical test for intoxication
- non-compliance with orders for assessment concerning use of alcohol or drugs

What conditions lead to a license suspension?

These conditions lead to a license suspension:

- truancy
- failure to pay forfeiture
- failure to pay child or family support
- failure to pay damages resulting from a motor vehicle crash

Who orders revocations and suspensions?

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

How is a person notified of a revocation or suspension?

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

How long does a revocation run?

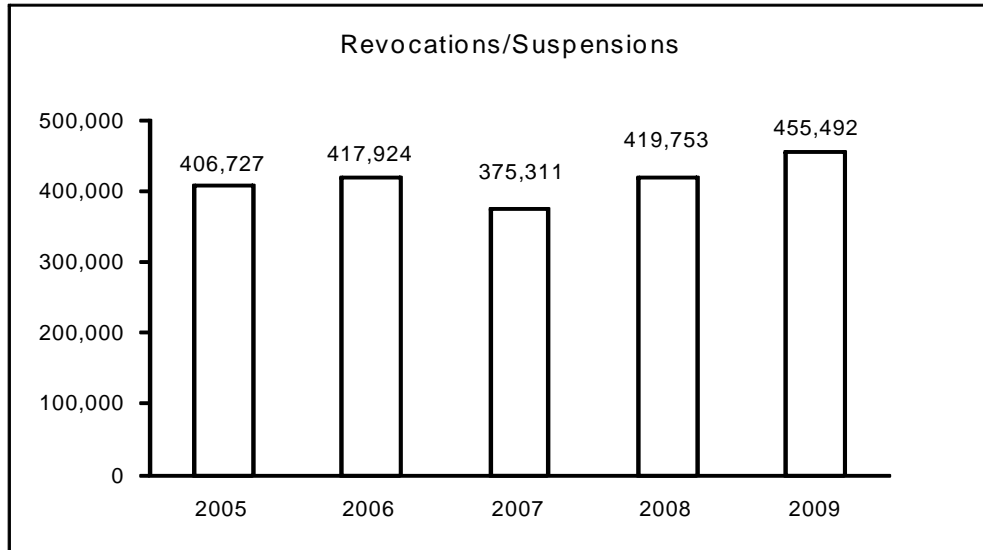
Periods of revocation can run from a one day minimum to 20-years for unsatisfied judgments, or up to 55 years for non-compliance with alcohol assessment requirements.

How long does a suspension run?

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

For more information contact:

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



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Citations & Withdraw als Section

**Revocations and Suspensions by Reason of Conviction
January - December, 2008**

Rank	Code	Charge	Quantity YTD	% of Total
1	FPF	Failure to pay forfeiture	188,286	41.34%
2	DR	Driver record	44,439	9.76%
3	OWI	Operating under influence of intoxicant or con. sub.	38,024	8.35%
4	BAC	Blood alcohol concentration	31,510	6.92%
5	FPJ	Failure to pay forfeiture-juvenile	24,056	5.28%
6	OAR	Operating after revocation	19,282	4.23%
7	INC	Insurance Cancelled	16,335	3.59%
8	OWS	Operating while suspended	16,241	3.57%
9	NCI	Noncompliance with Assessment Interview	15,396	3.38%
10	UAL	Underage alcohol	8,952	1.97%
11	D	Drug convictions	8,586	1.88%
12	NCP	Noncompliance with Driver Safety Plan	7,036	1.54%
13	PAC	Prohibited Alcohol Concentration	5,484	1.20%
14	FPS	Failure to pay support	4,165	0.91%
15	DQF	Disqualification	3,989	0.88%
16	SRR	Safety Responsibility suspension of registration and operating privilege	3,213	0.71%
17	IC	Implied consent	2,793	0.61%
18	DJN	Damage judgement accruing from negligent operation	2,751	0.60%
19	SE	Speeding excess	2,185	0.48%
20	SR	Safety Responsibility - suspension	1,871	0.41%
21	JA	Juvenile alcohol	1,638	0.36%
22	T	Truancy	1,456	0.32%
23	HTO	Habitual traffic offender	1,016	0.22%
24	NCA	Noncompliance Arrest while in Plan	1,013	0.22%
25	UAO	Underage alcohol operation	717	0.16%
26	VUF	Vehicle used in commission of felony	622	0.14%
27	AEO	Attempt to elude officer	560	0.12%
28	SVO	Serious violation-occupational license	500	0.11%
29	OII	Operating while intoxicated causing injury	436	0.10%
30	DPI	DJN default on PIAG	377	0.08%
31	JCS	Juvenile controlled substances	352	0.08%
32	SDD	SRR default on installment	315	0.07%
33	NCT	Noncompliance Pay Treatment Fee	298	0.07%
34	DCI	DJN default on CIAG	271	0.06%
35	FSA	Failure to stop after accident	166	0.04%
36	NCF	Noncompliance with Assessment Fee	158	0.03%
37	SRD	SR default on installment	148	0.03%
38	FYR	Failure to yield right of way	85	0.02%
39	RD	Reckless driving	70	0.02%
40	CWI	Commercial operating while intoxicated	65	0.01%
41	INF	Insurance Filed	58	0.01%
42	GBH	Great bodily harm	53	0.01%
43	RHT	Repeat HTO	50	0.01%
44	OCS	Operating while intox.-controlled substance	45	0.01%
45	NHI	Negligent homicide intoxicated	44	0.01%
46	FPN	Failure to pay non-traffic	43	0.01%
47	OSJ	Out of state judgment certified by state	29	0.01%
48	S	Speeding	28	0.01%
49	IUL	Illegal use of operator's license	25	0.01%
50	SI	Speeding intermediate	25	0.01%
51	OWL	Operating without driver license	24	0.01%

**Revocations and Suspensions by Reason of Conviction
January - December, 2008**

Rank	Code	Charge	Quantity YTD	% of Total
52	UID	Underage ID	24	0.01%
53	IIV	Intoxicant in vehicle carrying underage person	21	0.00%
54	DJB	DJN bankruptcy case dismissed	18	0.00%
55	NH	Negligent homicide	17	0.00%
56	DS	Defective speedometer	13	0.00%
57	FA	Falsified application	9	0.00%
58	OWD	Operating while disqualified	8	0.00%
59	CAC	Commercial administrative suspension	7	0.00%
60	DSP	Duty upon striking property	7	0.00%
61	FD	Found delinquent	6	0.00%
62	FSU	Failure to stop after accident-unattended vehicle	6	0.00%
63	LOL	Loaning of license	6	0.00%
64	ORS	Operating while Registration Suspended	6	0.00%
65	ID	Inattentive driving	5	0.00%
66	OT	Obstructing traffic	5	0.00%
67	FOS	Failure to obey traffic sign or signal	4	0.00%
68	JID	Juvenile ID	4	0.00%
69	GPV	GDL Passenger Violation	3	0.00%
70	IS	Imprudent speed	3	0.00%
71	IVO	Intoxicant in vehicle-operator	3	0.00%
72	LNP	License not on person	3	0.00%
73	OSS	SR out of state	3	0.00%
74	CA	Commercial alcohol	2	0.00%
75	CRD	Commercial reckless driving	2	0.00%
76	FFS	Failure to fasten seat belt	2	0.00%
77	FRA	Failure to report accident	2	0.00%
78	HWI	Haz commercial operating while intoxicated	2	0.00%
79	IT	Illegal turn	2	0.00%
80	SVL	Signal Violation	2	0.00%
81	TFC	Too fast for conditions	2	0.00%
82	ADL	Altered driver license	1	0.00%
83	BI	Backing illegally	1	0.00%
84	CBH	Commercial OWI causing great bodily harm	1	0.00%
85	CIC	Commercial implied consent	1	0.00%
86	CSR	Child safety restraint	1	0.00%
87	DLT	Deviating from lane of traffic	1	0.00%
88	DOF	Deface or obstruct official sign	1	0.00%
89	DWS	Driving on wrong side of highway	1	0.00%
90	GCV	GDL Curfew Violation	1	0.00%
91	HAC	Haz commercial admin. suspension	1	0.00%
92	ICU	Implied consent underage	1	0.00%
93	IM	Improper muffler	1	0.00%
94	IVP	Intoxicant in vehicle-passenger	1	0.00%
95	R	Racing	1	0.00%
Total			455,492	

How can a person reinstate their driving privileges after a suspension or revocation?

In most cases, after the period of suspension or revocation expires, and all other eligibility requirements have been met, a person may either mail the \$60 fee to the DMV or go to a DMV Service Center to pay the \$60 fee. DMV will replace the license, if necessary..

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

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

What other requirements apply?

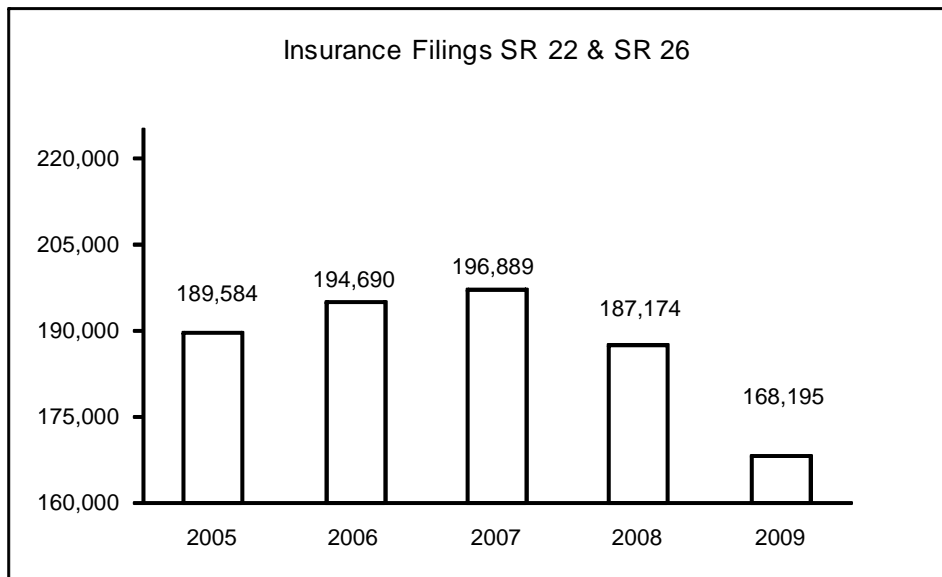
Except for a person revoked for a first offense of OWI and non-compliance with alcohol assessment or driver safety plan, a person whose driving privilege is revoked must file proof of financial responsibility with the division continuously for three years following the end of the withdrawal period.

Proof of financial responsibility is usually a certificate (SR-22) issued by an insurance company licensed to do business in Wisconsin. The SR-22 must certify that the person has liability insurance in the amounts of at least \$50,000 and \$100,000, for personal injury or death and \$15,000 for property damage. A person can also post a bond or make a cash deposit for these amounts with DMV.

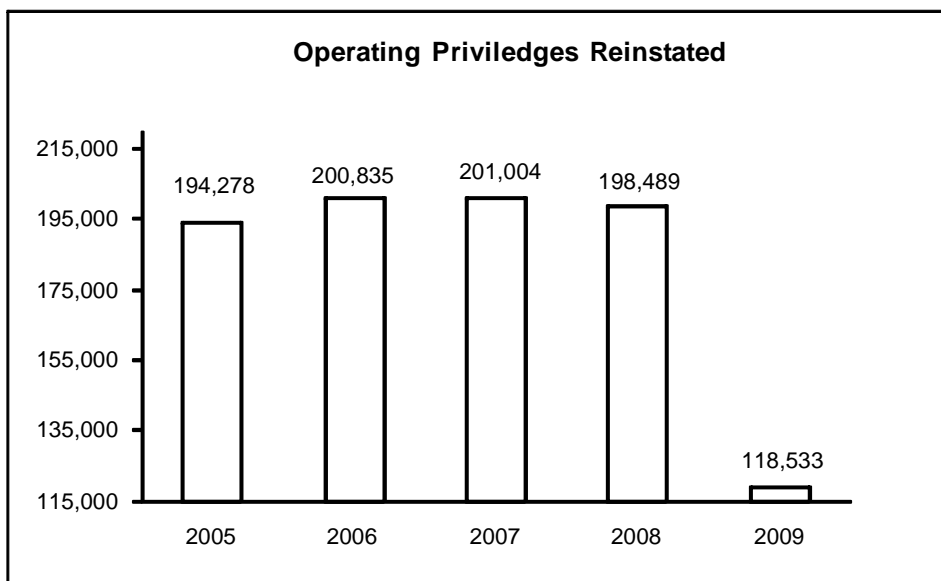
Proof of identity, Legal Presence and residency may also be required.

For more information contact:

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

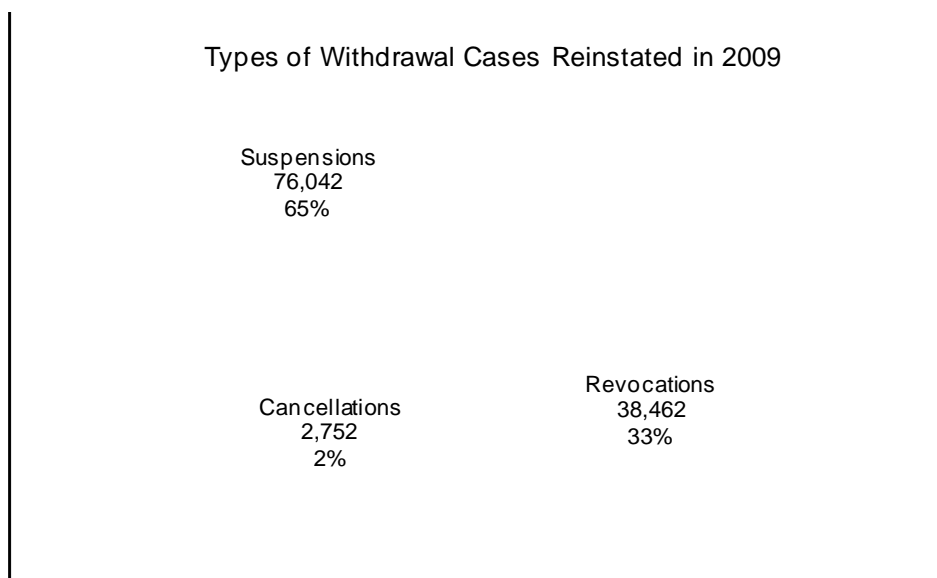


Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Weekly Workload Report



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

NOTE: In June of 2008 a new system for tracking Reinstatements was implemented. The new system tracks the number of drivers reinstated as opposed to the number of transactions that were performed to a get a driver reinstated. A single reinstatement usually involves several transactions.



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

What is a driving training school?

A driver training 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 160 licensed driving schools employing 864 instructors.

Are there special requirements for driving school instructors?

Driving school instructors must:

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

What does the license cost?

The driving school license is \$190 for two years.. The instructor license is \$50 for two years.. Both licenses expire at the end of two years as that is the current renewal cycle.

Can all commercial schools teach persons under age 18?

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

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

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

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

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

What does it cost to attend?

Driver training schools determine their own fees.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Driver Information Section
(608) 264-7495
Email: dotdrvtrnschool@dot.wi.gov

What is a traffic safety program?

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

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

Where and when are they offered?

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

Classes are run during the day, evenings, and weekends to accommodate most schedules and allow students to complete the classes as soon as possible. In 2009, 2,336 individuals completed the Traffic Safety School; 11,830 the Group Dynamics; and 1,849 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 three 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 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
(608) 266-7386

Who is required to take a driving skills test?

Anyone applying for:

- an original Class D operator's license (auto and small trucks)
- an original Class A, B, or C commercial operator's license
- an original P (passenger) endorsement to operate large motor buses
- an original or renewal S (school bus) endorsement to operate any school bus
- renewal or reinstatement of a license not valid more than eight years
- a restricted juvenile license
- a special restricted license
- an original Class M (motorcycle) license (unless they complete a Basic Motorcycle Rider course)

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

Where are driving skills tests given?

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

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

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

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

What does it cost?

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

What comprises a driving skills test?

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

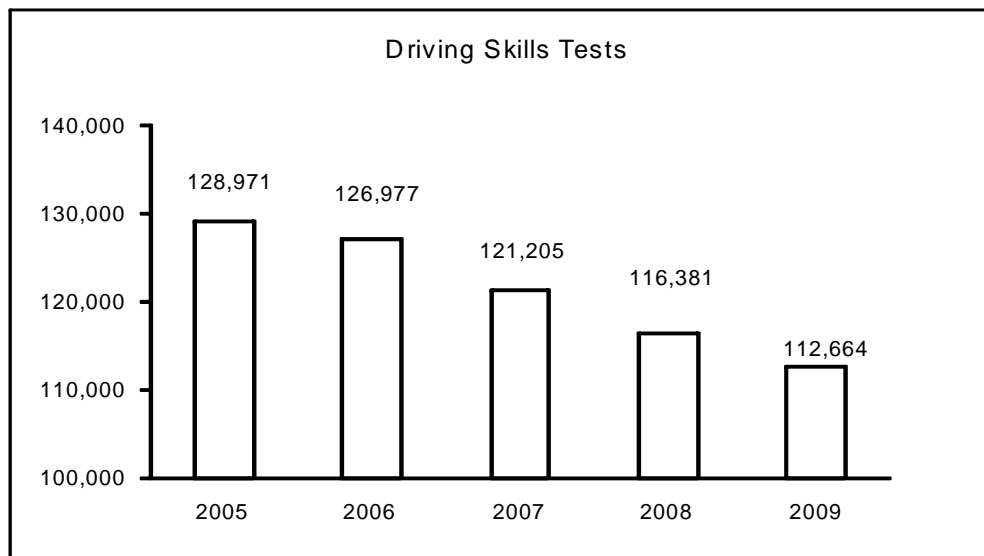
If I don't pass, can I take the test again?

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

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

For more information contact:

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



Source: Bureau of Field Services, 3089 Annual Report

What is the purpose of the knowledge exam?

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

How is the exam given?

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

Who is required to take the exam?

The exams are required for:

- original instruction permits
- special restricted licenses
- original CDL endorsements
- original or renewal school bus endorsements
- renewal of CDL HazMat endorsements
- The exams are also required for individuals applying for renewal or reinstatement of a license expired more than 8 years.

Where are exams given?

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

What does it cost?

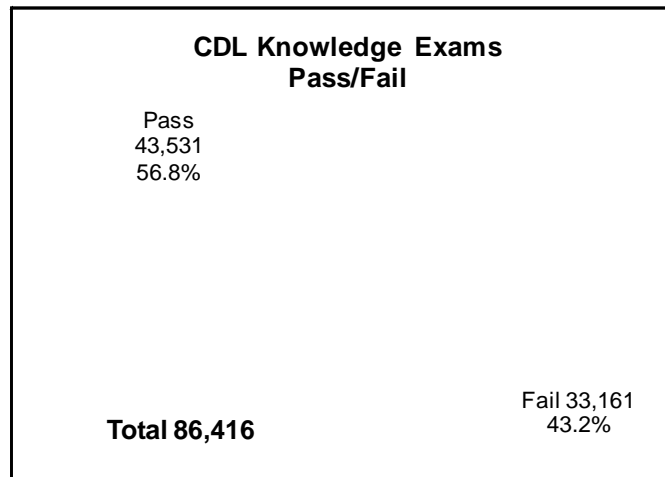
There is no cost for taking a knowledge exam. Upon successful completion of the exam, the applicant is issued either an instructional permit or a license for a fee. See "Driver License," "Driving Skills Test," and "Instruction Permits" for applicable fees.

How many exams are conducted annually?

Over 239,000 knowledge exams were conducted in 2009.

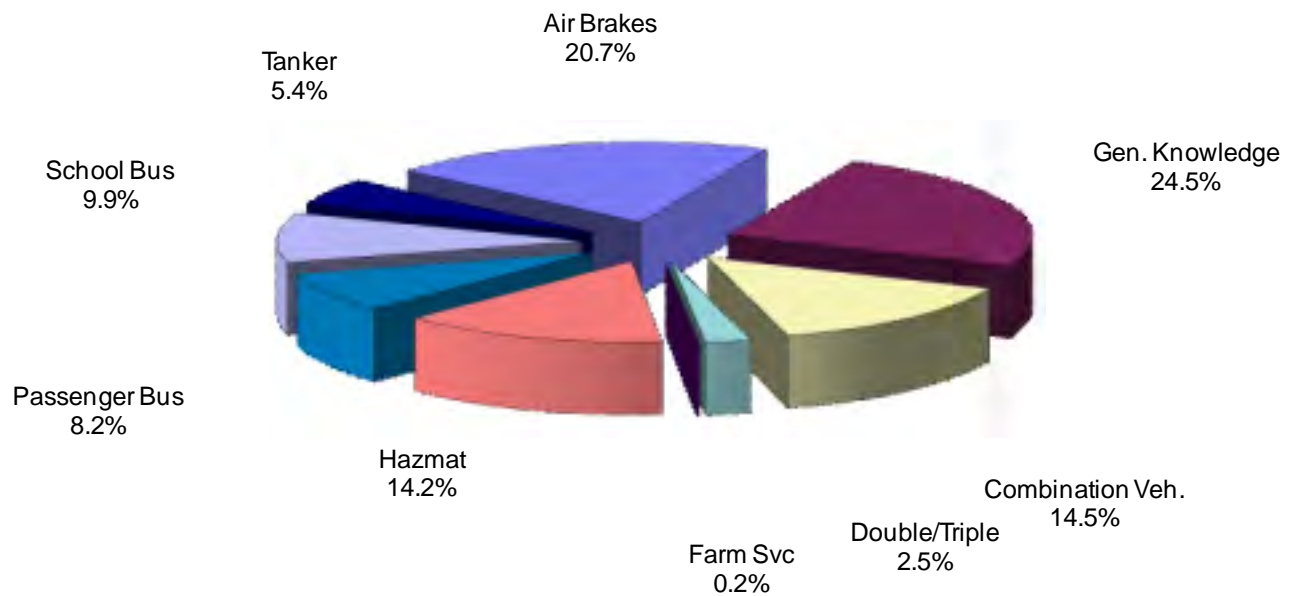
For more information contact:

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

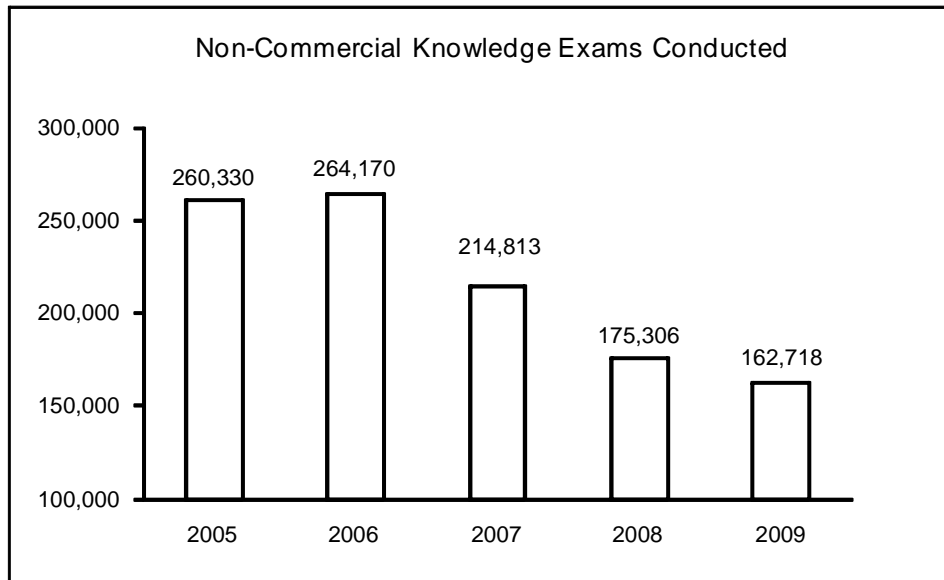


Source: Bureau of Field Services 3089 Annual Report

CDL Exam Types



Source: Bureau of Field Services 3089 Annual Report



Source: Bureau of Field Services 3089 Annual Report

What is CDL Third Party Testing?

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

What is a CDL Third Party Tester?

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

Who is a Third Party Examiner?

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

What is required of Third Party Testers?

A company, agency, or person who wishes to be a tester must meet all department requirements for place of business, employ at least one third party examiner, employ one official who is responsible for the organization's third party testing program, conduct at least 12 CDL skills tests annually, and agree to have their program audited/inspected by the department or Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), with or without prior notice.

Are there special requirements for being a Third Party Examiner?

Third party examiners must hold a valid certificate issued by the department. They must have a CDL of the class, and endorsed for vehicles representative of the type they intend to test. Examiners must have an exemplary driving record. Examiners must have at least two years of licensed experience driving the class of vehicle they intend to test. Third party examiners must receive the same CDL skills test training as employees of the department and conduct the same skills tests. Third party examiners must conduct at least 12 CDL skills tests annually.

What does it cost to be a Third Party Tester?

A third party tester must pay \$850.00 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. 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 128 testers who employ approximately 235 examiners in the program. (This includes about 163 examiners who are certified to test school buses).

For more information contact:

DMV Administrator's Office
Fraud Prevention Group
(608) 266-2653

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Miscellaneous

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Trans 126: Municipal or County Vehicle Registration Fee, was amended to change required notification from municipality or county to DMV of enactment, repeal, or change of municipal or county vehicle registration fee from 60 to 90 days, and to clarify certain operational and policy issues. Effective June 1, 2009.

Trans 145: Neighborhood Electric Vehicle, states that registration of neighborhood electric vehicles under S.341.25(1)(b) Wis Stats. is valid only on roadways designated under S.349.26 Wis. Stats. Effective May 1, 2009.

For more information contact:

Carson Frazier
(608) 266-7857

Act 8, effective April 28, 2009: Changes language requiring courts to suspend a person's operating after a drug-related conviction to making the convicting court's suspension order discretionary.

Act 17, effective June 13, 2009: Requires a court to allow installment payments of forfeitures, costs, etc. for certain individual.

Act 28, the 2009-11 Biennial Budget, contains several provisions related to Vehicle Registration and Titling:

- A Second DNR fund-raising license plate, the design of which is specified in statute. Effective January 1, 2010.
- Milwaukee Brewers fund-raising license plate, two designs mandated. Effective July 1, 2009; issuance not mandated until 6 months after design and license/trademark approval.
- Eliminate sunset date of environmental impact title fee. Effective July 1, 2009.
- Reissuance cycle is no longer mandated in statute. Instead, DOT may determine the reissuance cycle. Effective July 1, 2009.
- Increase lien fee to \$10 and eliminate \$5 financial institution fee. Effective January 1, 2010.
- Overweight permit on STH 31 in Racine and Kenosha counties. Effective October 1, 2009.
- Voluntary 3-year registration for certain vehicle fleets, and the Department of Transportation is required to promulgate rules implementing this program. Effective July 1, 2010.
- Non-individual secured parties, unless exempted by the Department of Transportation by rule, are required to file security interest statement electronically. Effective July 1, 2010.
- Convenience fee for use of credit or debit card, or other electronic payment mechanism, for any DMV product or other fee required under DMV statutes. Effective July 1, 2009.
- Explicit statutory language that the electronic record maintained by DOT is the official vehicle title record. Effective October 1, 2009.

For Acts 8 and 17 contact:

Rick Kleist
(608) 266-1449

For Act 28:

Carson Frazier
(608) 266-7857

Transportation Fund Revenue Collected by The Division of Motor Vehicles

ITEM	FY 2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Counter Service Fees	3,095,578	2,789,000	2,788,770	3,062,257
Registration Fees (1)	260,159,955	246,926,639	306,849,582	364,469,210
Permit Fees - Heavy Trucks			42,260	49,255
Dealers - Electronic Filing Fee			171,995	132,486
Dealers - Surcharge Fee			153,575	79,084
Dealer License Fees	654,368	663,545	700,535	728,164
Federal Security Verification Fee			5,833,861	11,901,557
Fast Service Fees	354,962	319,748	255,692	242,461
Domestic - IRP	15,105,370	14,413,908	16,461,027	21,307,208
Foreign - IRP (2)	20,089,993	64,453,627	38,623,432	35,057,928
Permit Fees	516,973	341,834	208,652	204,470
Motor Carrier Filing Fee	317,100	284,555	244,255	247,530
United Carrier Registration Fee			2,196,680	2,196,680
Supplemental Title Fees	7,052,872	6,324,873	6,269,634	6,216,117
Traffic Violation & Reg. Fees	686,297	511,530	674,639	566,238
Telephone Access Fees	32,220	25,578	27,356	28,999
Drivers License Fees	30,380,457	30,346,661	29,638,824	29,971,123
Occupational License Fees	915,109	917,758	914,792	839,399
Handicapped Cards	152,281	163,010	179,289	192,711
Financial Reinstatement	4,310	4,406	3,798	2,920
Registration Reinstatement Fees	175,409	174,893	175,361	195,774
Driver Abstract Fees	16,152,131	17,019,700	17,878,393	15,825,734
Registration Abstracts Fees	164,842	193,299	179,392	173,127
Sales to Others	239,994	258,119	276,923	236,203
Oversize/Overweight Fees	4,712,443	5,089,784	5,341,777	5,269,995
Salvage Vehicle Inspection Fees	316,768	382,329	365,034	240,013
TOTAL	\$361,340,431	\$391,604,797	\$436,455,527	\$499,436,643

Footnotes:

(1) Registration Fees include registration, renewal, title and lien fees.

(2) IRP Foreign Fees are overstated by \$38,550,348 because of a transfer of funds from the IRP account

The Bonding Program was expanded in October 2003 to include additional revenue sources. The following amounts were retained by the Trustee for the Bonding Program

ITEM	FY 2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Registration Fees	121,564,405	128,232,983	144,951,272	146,803,791
Domestic IRP	11,102,649	12,986,385	12,650,025	11,132,571
Foreign IRP	5,029,612	5,365,077	4,140,850	7,684,762
Counter Service Fees	1,695,678	1,749,156	1,619,556	1,290,224
Dealer License Fees	272,387	216,406	220,132	121,795
Fast Service Fees	179,475	205,257	147,370	101,443
Supplemental Title Fees	3,619,127	3,689,562	3,473,265	2,573,652
Telephone Access Fees	37,490	37,961	31,057	29,838
Registration Reinstatement Fees	93,683	97,772	91,048	75,368
Registration Abstract Fees	83,969	102,223	78,007	50,830
TOTAL	\$87,947,920	\$152,682,782	\$167,402,581	\$169,864,274

For more information contact: Gerri Stanczyk, (608) 266-2612

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Motor Carriers

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What is “heavy vehicle use tax”?

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

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

What is proof of compliance?

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

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

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:

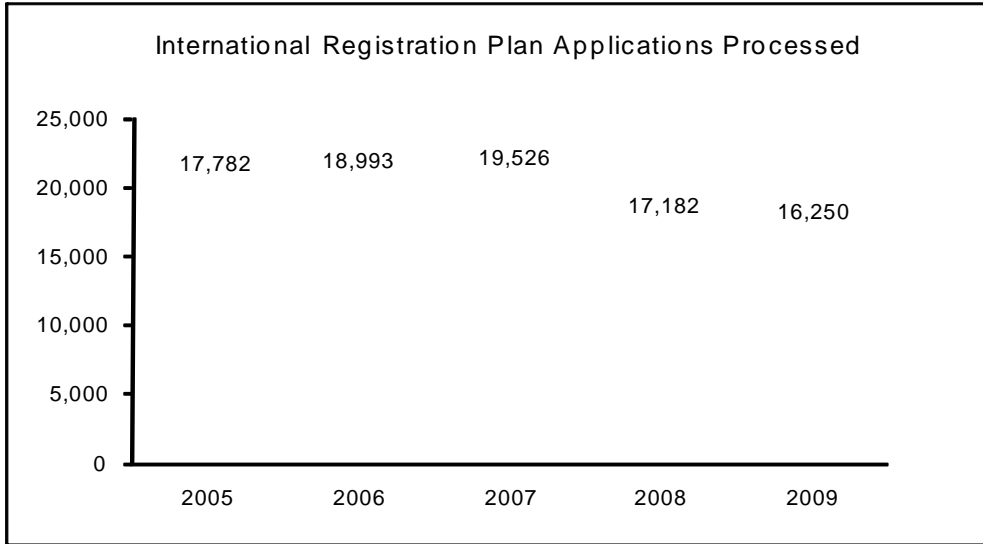
- vehicles operating or registered over 26,000 lbs.
- vehicles with three or more axles, regardless of weight
- combination vehicles with a combined weight over 26,000 lbs.

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
Trina Kluever Pauli
(608) 261-2573
Email: trina.klueverpauli@dot.wi.gov



Source: COVERS Database

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



Source: COVERS Database

Who is subject to audit by the Department?

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

What is the purpose of audits?

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

How are motor carriers selected for audit?

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

What records are required?

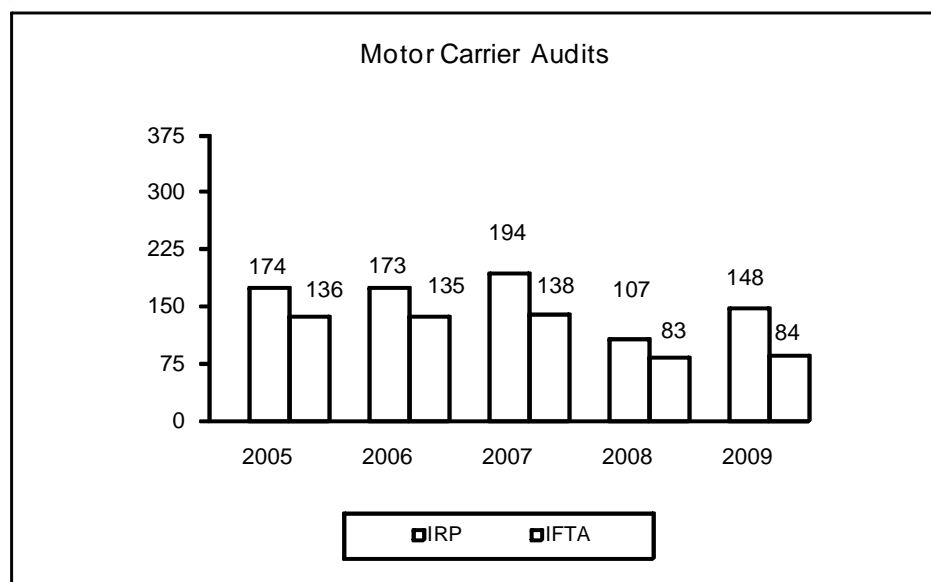
Individual vehicle distance records and their supporting documents (drivers' daily logs, bills of lading, fuel receipts, etc.) must be maintained to support the miles listed on the motor carrier's application. Records are to be retained for 5 1/2 years.

How is the audit conducted?

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

For more information contact:

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



Source: Work Unit Statistics

How is the state fuel tax collected?

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

How much fuel must be purchased?

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

What if fuel is over purchased?

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

Where are tax reports filed?

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

Why was interstate fuel tax report filing transferred to DOT?

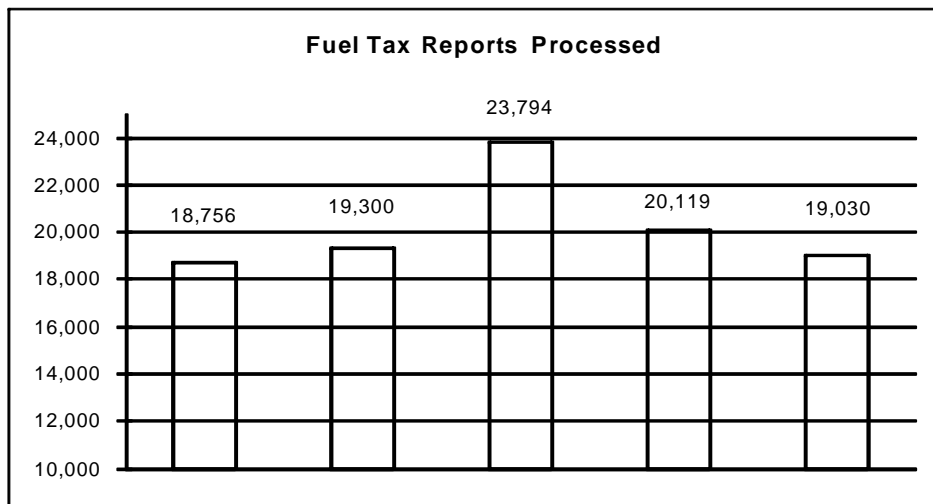
The program was moved from the Department of Revenue to DOT in 1987 to promote a “one-stop” concept of service to motor carriers. “One-stop” allows carriers to file all required reports and obtain all necessary credentials in one office.

What is a “base state” fuel tax program?

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

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
 Motor Carrier Services Section
 Motor Carrier Registration Unit
 Trina Kluever Pauli
 (608) 261-2573
 Email: trina.klueverpauli@dot.wi.gov



Source: COVER Database

Which motor carriers are required to file proof of insurance?

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

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

What are the minimum insurance limits?

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

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

Why is insurance required?

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

How is proof of insurance filed?

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

- For US DOT-regulated carriers Form BMC91 or BMC91X must be filed with their FMCSA
- 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?

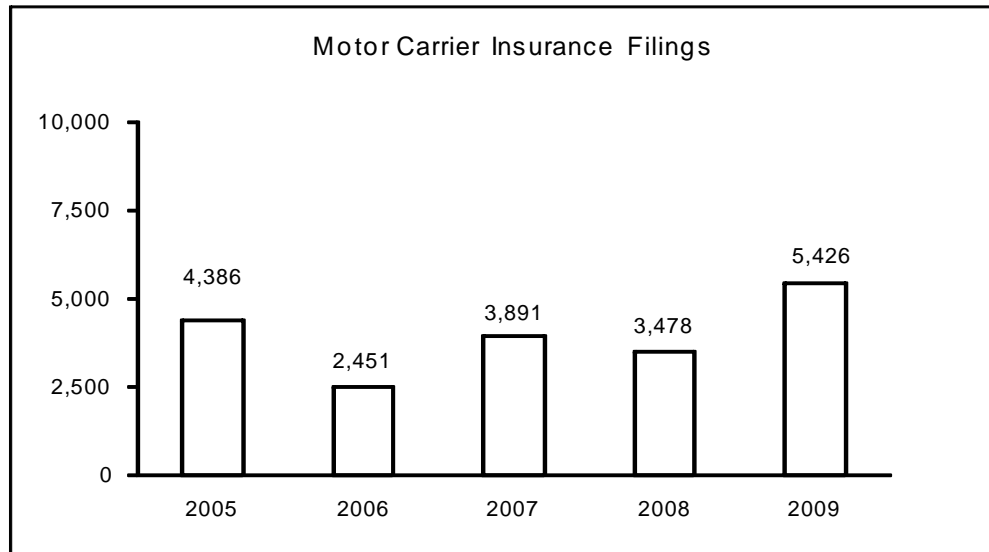
Carriers who operate without filing proof of insurance may be subject to enforcement action and cancellation of vehicle registration and permits.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Motor Carrier Services Section
Motor Carrier Registration Unit
Trina Kluever Pauli

(608) 261-2573

Email: trina.klueverpauli@dot.wi.gov



Source: Unit Work Statistics

Decrease in 2005 is due to implementation of new requirement that no longer requires individuals with Federal Operating Authority (MC) to file insurance with us.

What is the Unified Carrier Registration (UCR)?

The UCR is a national program initiated in 2007. It is the program replacing the Single State Registration System (SSRS), repealed by Wisconsin in December 2006. The UCR applies to more business operations. Fees are lower and vary by the number of vehicles operated by the covered businesses. The number of participating states also differs from SSRS.

What businesses must file UCR?

Private motor carriers, for-hire motor carriers, leasing companies, freight forwarders and brokers in the motor carrier industry must file UCR if they operate in interstate business. Canadian carriers operating in the USA must file UCR. Farmers and other businesses that may not be required to comply with the International Registration Plan (IRP) or International Fuel Tax Agreement (IFTA) requirements are required to file UCR. Some bus operation across state lines, for school or religious purpose, may be exempt from UCR.

How many states participate?

In 2007, 34 states participated in UCR. The number of states will increase in 2008. Businesses required to file UCR that are based in states or provinces that are not UCR participants must identify a state within their region as their base state. In 2007, Manitoba, Minnesota, Missouri, and Ontario could select Wisconsin as a base state.

How does a business file?

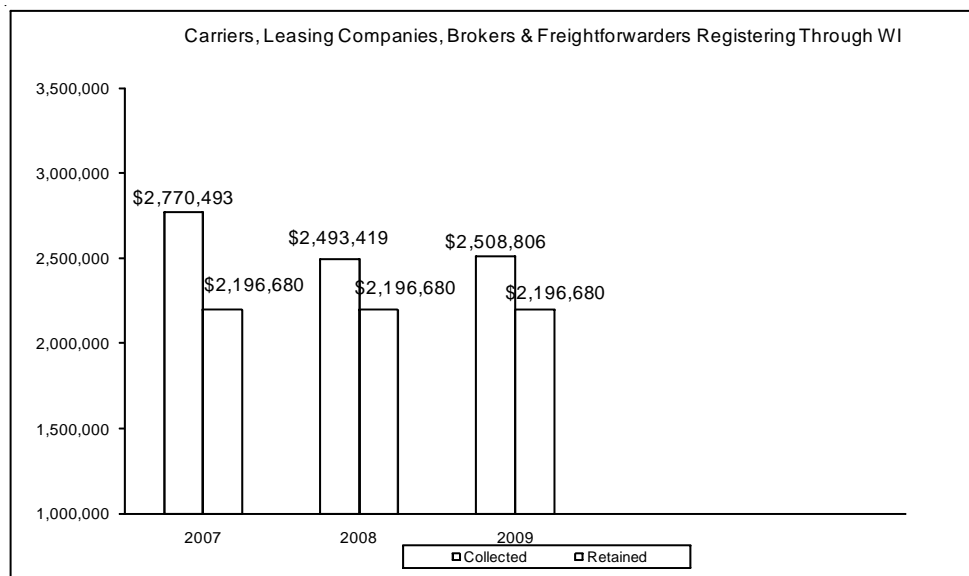
The UCR has a national on-line registration site. The site is supported by the State of Indiana but businesses in all states and provinces are strongly encouraged to register online. The UCR web address is: www.ucr.in.gov Fees may be paid by credit card or electronic check. The site is user-friendly and will calculate fees based on number of vehicles being registered.

What credential will the carrier receive to indicate compliance with UCR?

No paper credential is issued; this is an electronic credential. Law enforcement will review compliance on-line. A receipt for payment can be printed from the on-line system.

For more information contact:

Trina Kluever Pauli
 Motor Carrier Registration/Motor Carrier Services Section
 (608) 261-2573 or (608) 266-9900
 PO Box 7967
 Madison, WI 53707-7967



Number of WI Entities = 13,023

Source: Bureau of Vehicles Services, Motor Carrier Services Section

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:

- by secure internet online
- at the Motor Carrier Services counter in Madison
- by mail
- by wire service

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 for non-divisible loads.

Do carriers choose their own routes?

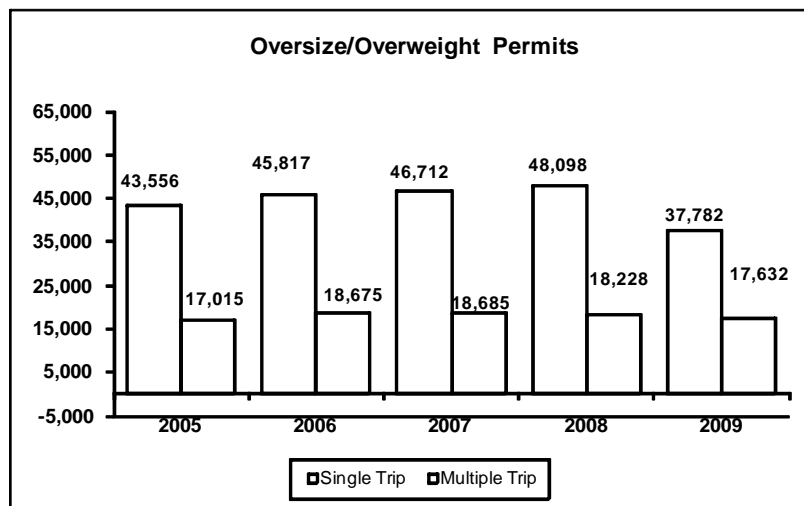
Annual permit holders can choose their own routes. Single trip permits list a specific route which is reviewed by the DMV based on road and bridge width, height, weight and construction limitations. Carriers must stay on the assigned route.

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.wi.gov



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

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

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

What does it cost?

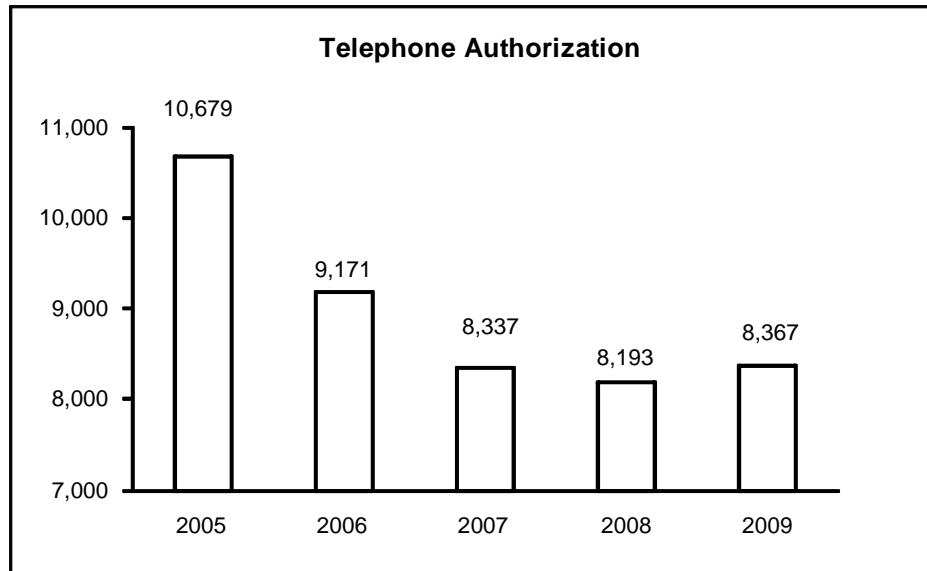
The fee for a TA is \$7.50 per vehicle. If a complete application, with correct fees is received by the DMV before the 15th of the month preceding the expiration of the registration period, the fee will be waived if the DMV fails to return evidence of registration by the beginning of the registration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

How long is it valid?

A Telephone Authorization remains valid until the applicant receives permanent registration. Application for permanent registration **must** be made within 72 hours of the TA date. If an applicant does not submit the application, with all appropriate fees, including the TA fee, DMV will refuse subsequent registration until all prior fees have been paid..

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Title and Registration Processing Section
Vehicle Registration and Titling Unit
(608) 264-7120



Source: Ad hoc report

Represents the number of vehicles with Telephone authorization calls; a vehicle may receive several Telephone authorizations in a year.

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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.

How is aircraft registration enforced?

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

What is the annual volume for aircraft registration activities?

Registered aircraft as of December 31, 2009: 8,789
Renewals processed annually: averages 2,264, based in WI
Unregistered aircraft found through FAA match: averages 398 each year

For more information contact:

Yearly average of late renewal notices sent: 179

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, if private (non-dealer) sale of any vehicle or MV11 (dealers only); MV14 (Private Neighborhood Electric Vehicles - NEV); MV15 (Dealer Neighborhood Electric Vehicles - NEV); MV12 (Banks, etc.)
- Odometer Mileage Statement (on the title or Form MV2488) 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)

Where do I apply for a title?

Some transactions require additional documents.

A title can be applied for in several ways:

- The Application can be mailed to:
Wisconsin Dept of Transportation
P.O. Box 7949
Madison, WI 53707-7949
- There are no Walk-in or Third Party processing applications accepted at the DMV Service Centers for Application Form MV-14 and MV-15 (for NEV). Those applications are processed by mail only and can be sent to:
Research Information
Wisconsin Dept of Transportation
P.O. Box 8070
Madison, WI 53708-8070
- For an additional \$5 counter service fee, taken to one of the DMV Customer Service Centers around the state which offer Title and Registration service.
- For an additional service fee of \$19.50, taken to one of many authorized agencies and businesses that have been approved by DMV to provide electronic title and registration services.
A list of these DMV Partners and the services they provide can be found at <http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/vehicles/plates/walkin.htm>.
- For an additional service fee of \$5.00, plus a \$3.00 temporary plate fee, taken to a business or agency authorized to accept title and license plate applications and provide a temporary plates for cars or small trucks.

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

What appears on a title?

The “facts” which may appear on a title include:

- the name and address of the owner(s)
- 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 (for vehicles 8,000 lbs or less and less than 10 model years old)
- Notations, such as Bond Posted for Issuance of Title, Replacement Title, etc.
- if a replacement title, Replacement Title notation is listed
- title branding — if applicable
- previously titled in another state — if applicable

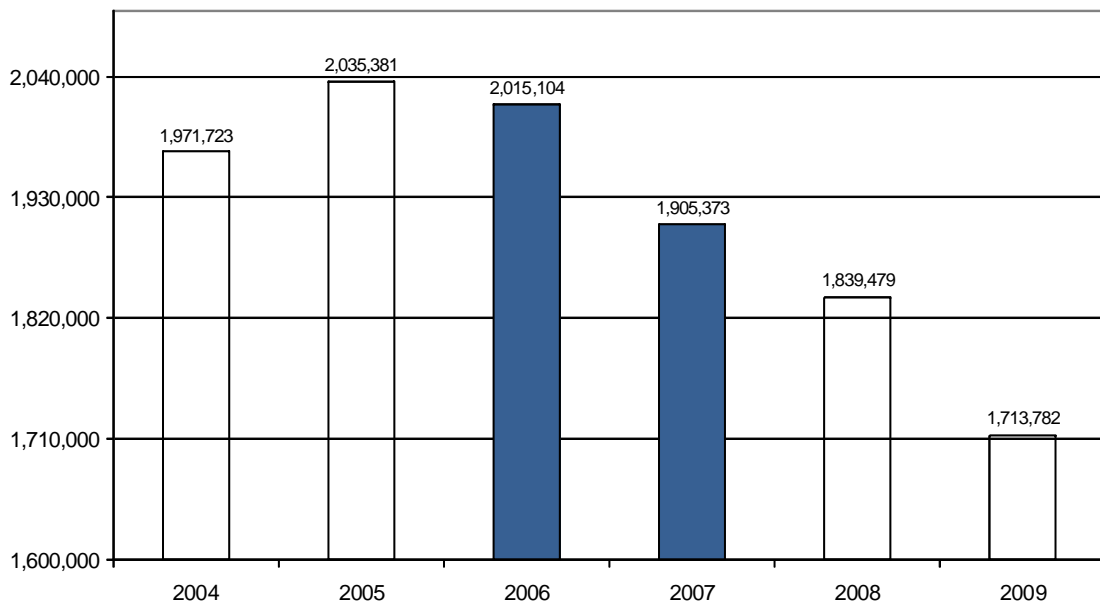
What does a title cost?

The fee for filing an application for the first, or *original* title, or a title transfer, is \$69.50; \$53 for NEVs.. State and County sales taxes and environmental impact fees may also apply, as well as registration fees for vehicle operation on Wisconsin roadways. Notation of a security interest (lien holder) costs \$4 (\$10 effective January 4, 2010). Replacement titles — lost, stolen or mutilated — cost \$20.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
 Research and Information Unit
 (608) 266-1466
 Email: vehiclequestions@dot.wi.gov

Titles Issued



Source: BVS Title Statistics by Month

What is the purpose of the Disabled Parking Identification Card?

DMV issues Disabled Parking Identification Cards (DISID) to persons with a disability that limits or impairs the ability to walk or to organizations that regularly transport persons with these 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 at a municipally owned or leased lot 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. This applies at locations where fuel is sold at retail from both full and self-service pumps.

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 Disabled Identification Card application form which includes a section that must be completed and signed by any of the following health care specialists licensed to practice medicine in any state: physician, podiatrist, advanced practical nurse, chiropractor, public health nurse or physician assistant (licensed or certified) or Christian Science practitioner residing in Wisconsin.

Beginning September 1, 2006, applicants must keep a copy of the completed eligibility certification on their person or in the vehicle to provide to a traffic officer upon request.

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

Persons with a permanent disability will be issued a blue DISID

What types of DISID cards are available?

card that must be renewed and recertified every four years. Persons with a temporary disability will be issued a red card that is valid for a maximum of six months. If the disability lasts longer than six months, a new card is issued upon completion of another application. Organizations that regularly transport persons that qualify will be issued a green DSID that will be renewed and replaced every four years.

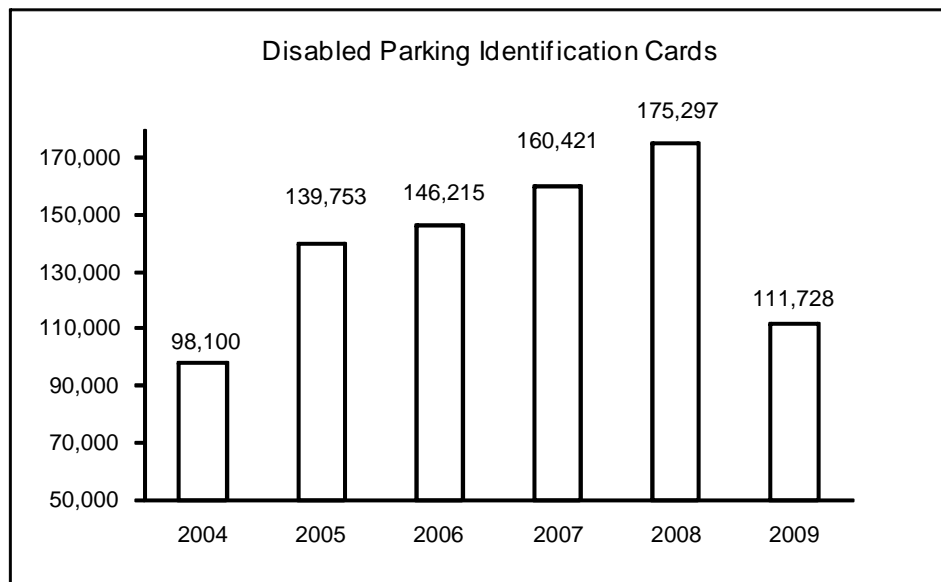
What do they cost?

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

For more information contact:

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

Note: DISID cards are available for individuals at all DMV Service Centers. A comprehensive list of those issuing DISID cards may be obtained online at www.dot.wisconsin.gov/about/locate/dmv/scmap.htm or 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 imaging 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. 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.

In addition to the three vendor systems, DMV had developed an Internet application, e-MV11, which is available to WI licensed dealers free of charge and e-MVAgent which is available to lien holders free of charge. Using e-MV11, the customer receives a temporary plate and a printed receipt upon delivery of their vehicle. The title and metal license plates are sent directly from DMV. Dealers may include costs of participating in the e-MV11 program in the dealership service fee currently allowed by law to cover dealer costs for regulatory compliance. Using e-MVAgent, lenders may process applications to add or remove their liens from their customers' titles. As with e-MV11, a receipt is printed for the customer. When adding a lien, a new title is sent to the customer by DMV. When a lien is removed, the lender mails the receipt to the customer with instructions on how to obtain a new clear title.

Effective June 30, 2007, WI licensed motor vehicle dealers are required to electronically process all title/registration applications for their customers. Effective July 1, 2010, lienholders are required to electronically process applications for original notation and subsequent release of liens when not part of a Title transaction. The service is voluntary at all other locations.

What are the benefits of the program?

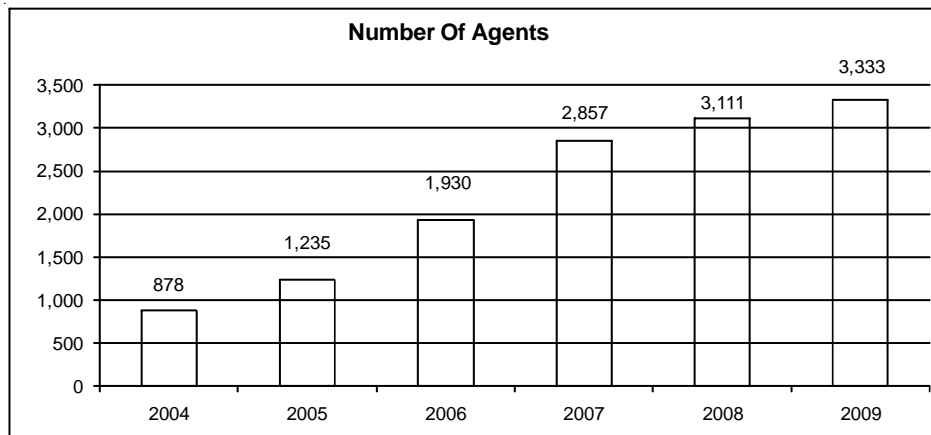
- Customers get faster and more convenient service. This is especially important to people who plan out of state trips shortly after buying the vehicle or those who live near the state border.
- Agents are able to transmit information electronically instead of mailing or hand delivering it to DMV. They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

Could the program be expanded to other businesses?

DMV will continue to explore business partnerships with other customers.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
 Dealer And Agent Section
 Bev Schwartz
 (608) 267-5253



Source: Dealer And Agent Section

What is heavy vehicle registration and titling?

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

What type of registration is issued?

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

Where is application made?

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

Vehicle Registration Periods for Heavy Vehicles:

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

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

- a motor truck or a trailer or a truck tractor used exclusively to transport concrete pipe or block and related materials, calcium chloride liquid, a weight transfer machine for purposes associated with truck or tractor pulling competitions or events, 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 1-608-267-5103. This allows for immediate operation for vehicles registered quarterly or consecutive monthly. See section on "Telephone Authorization" for information.

Prior to issuing an original title for a new bus, or a Wisconsin title for a used 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.

School Bus Inspection and Charters:

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.

Farm Truck Use:

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

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Title and Registration Processing Section
Vehicle Registration and Titling Unit
(608) 264-7120

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 transfer.

What is a repossession?

Repossessions (MV2117 Repossession Application) are commonly processed at DMV Service Centers, as are MV2419 (Abandoned, Seized, etc), both of which are treated as involuntary transfers.

Who would use this service?

Anyone with an application that would fall under one of the categories described below needs to send the application to the Research and Information Unit:

- no trace of ownership – an applicant seeking to title or 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 and registration fee as appropriate.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Research and Information Unit
(608) 266-1466
Email: vehiclequestions@dot.wi.gov

Plate Type	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Amateur Radio	154	178	177	169	130
Antique	119	149	131	115	115
Apportioned Power	10,985	11,773	11,679	10,569	8,285
Auto	559,409	560,377	540,446	639,758	562,341
Bus	853	1,142	1,115	9,477	1,038
Celebrate Children	597	601	489	365	296
Civilian Group	1,318	356	2,049	853	234
Collector	9,685	11,360	10,853	11,857	10,864
Dealer	18,992	12,000	6,327	6,124	3,751
Dealer Transporter	NA	19,496	12,600	7,050	3,522
Disabled	4,349	4,554	4,728	4,534	4,656
Disabled Vet	357	356	321	292	1,212
Donate Life	NA	NA	NA	82	180
Ducks Unlimited	270	236	206	189	162
Endangered Resources	1,391	1,411	8,616	7,901	1,066
Ex POW	4	18	14	10	16
Farm Trailer	2,084	1,970	1,762	15,020	5,687
Farm Truck 12,000#	5,168	5,320	4,832	60,435	5,166
Firefighter (w/in Civilian Group until 2006)	NA	1,082	6,478	4,740	829
Gold Star Family	NA	183	89	45	49
Green Bay Packers	2,373	1,700	1,749	1,560	1,062
Heavy Truck	21,720	21,891	18,866	78,660	65,046
Heavy Farm Truck	1,051	1,199	1,198	1,219	9,787
Hobbyist	1,221	1,447	1,528	1,745	1,645
Insert Trailer	18,081	19,375	17,628	78,732	57,032
Light Truck	149,695	144,733	137,218	193,939	180,025
Low Speed Vehicle	NA	NA	NA	92	78
Military Group	1,161	1,545	12,846	7,436	1,970
Moped & Special Designed Vehicle	7,208	7,899	9,015	13,701	5,412
Motorcycle	43,131	48,020	45,242	51,183	34,332
Motorhome	4,923	4,358	4,119	3,000	3,393
Municipal	2,228	2,547	2,275	2,137	2,408
Municipal Cycle	19	10	7	17	11
National Guard	44	63	612	126	47
Official	372	409	448	567	476
RV Trailer	10,269	11,019	10,569	8,927	8,096

Plate Type	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Semi-Trailer	21,203	21,562	17,836	16,200	15,297
Special "X"	107	109	104	95	109
Special Collector	197	231	224	212	211
Special Recognition Group	38	55	47	31	33
State Owned	191	505	521	410	171
Support Jr Golf	NA	47	334	99	59
Support Veterans	NA	352	415	263	190
Tractor	2,287	2,703	2,603	6,164	7,717
University Group	613	726	3,969	3,698	664
Veteran's Motorcycle	150	297	202	336	374
Womens Health Foundation	NA	41	117	74	48
ZA Trailer	130	198	181	184	178
ZY Auto	346	394	285	426	397
Duplicate Plates	2,558	2,738	2,178	2,193	1,560
Temporary Plates	269,970	298,967	286,872	226,400	175,922
Metal Plates	907,051	928,735	905,248	1,253,011	1,007,427
Totals	1,177,021	1,227,702	1,192,120	1,479,411	1,183,349

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
(608) 266-1473

Source: License Plate Issuance Unit's System Issuance Report. Includes license plates issued for first time registrations, base plate renewals, duplicates and replacements for calendar year 2009.

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 89 plate types in 70 designs with 159 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

How long are plates valid?

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

The length of the registration period depends on the type of license plate. There are 7 valid registration periods: annual, quarterly, monthly, 2 year, 5 year, 6 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*, available at our website: www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/plateguide/index.htm. For information on truck and bus registration, see "Heavy Vehicle Registration & Titling."

When are license plates issued?

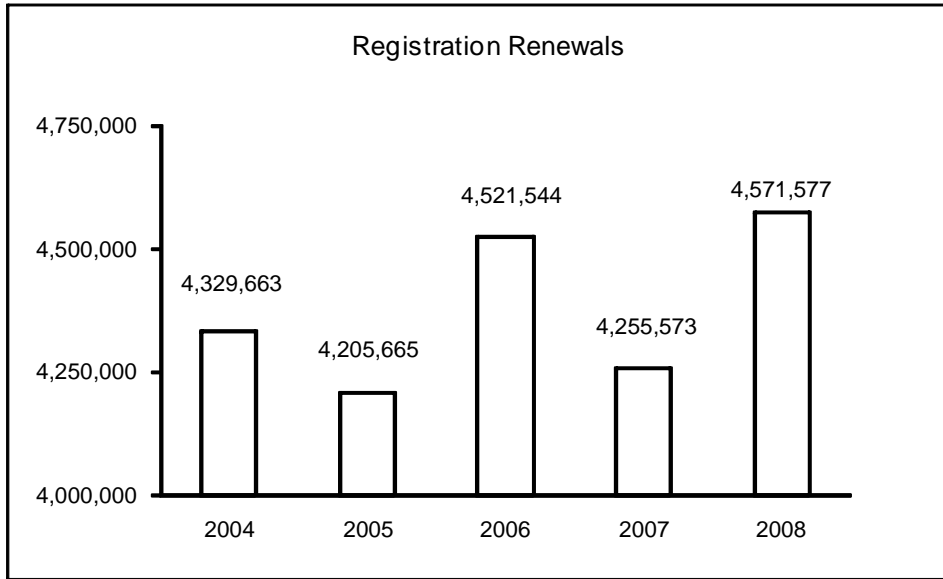
Individuals may replace their plates (same plate design) for a fee of \$4 per set for regular plates and \$10/12 per set for some special plates. Plate holders are responsible for replacing plates that are no longer readable.

When are renewal stickers issued?

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

For more information contact:

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



Source: BVS Renewal Statistics by Month

What is online registration renewal?

Online registration renewal is an option available in addition to the traditional mail-in and walk-in methods. Online renewals are available for many license plate types.

How do I use this option?

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

What is the fee?

\$1.00 per renewal, which is the cost of providing the service.

Which plate types are eligible?

Automobiles, motorcycle/mopeds, trucks registered at 8,000 lbs. gross weight or less, farm trucks registered at 12,000 lbs. gross weight, motor homes, trailers registered at 3,000 lbs. gross weight, recreational vehicle trailers, human service vehicles and special plates for autos, light trucks and motorhomes - (Packers, Endangered Resources, Military Group, etc.). If your renewal card has an RRN (Renewal Reference Number) on it, you are eligible to use this renewal service.

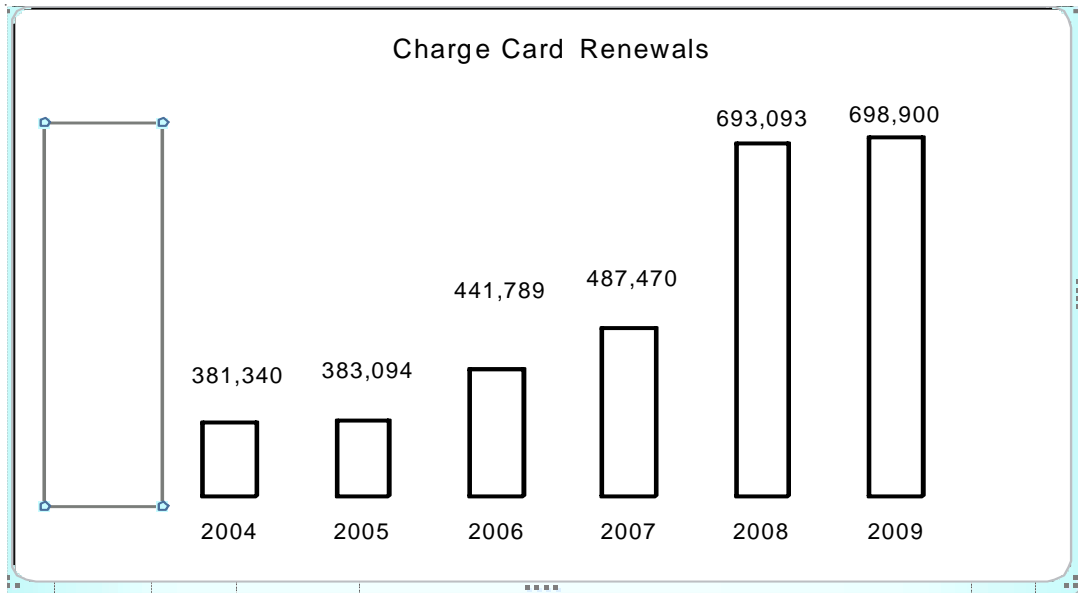
What are the benefits?

Speed and convenience. You can print a receipt of registration fees paid to carry in your vehicle and are legal to operate. You will receive your Certificate of Registration and year expiration stickers within a few days. The service is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Research and Information Unit
(608) 266-1466

vehiclequestions@dot.wi.gov



Source: BVS Renewal Statistics by Month Report

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?

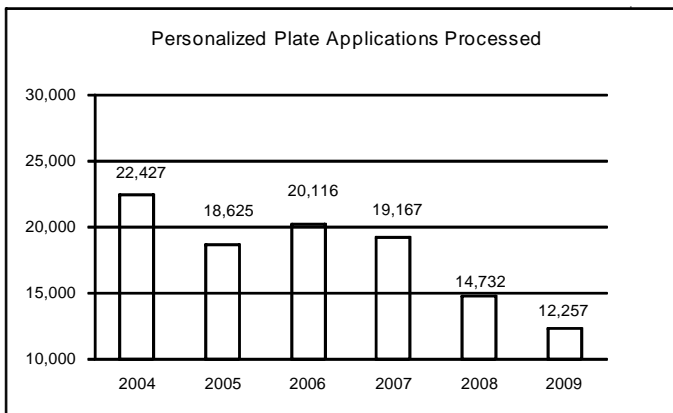
An applicant must complete and return a special application form which includes a section where the personalized message choice(s) is listed.

What is the cost?

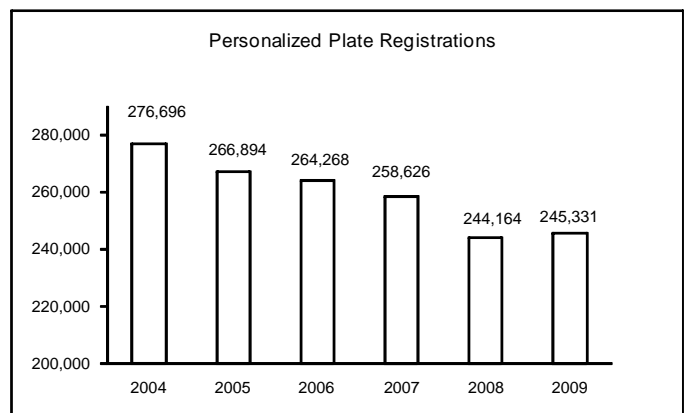
An annual fee of \$15 is required in addition to the regular registration fees.

For more information contact:

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



Source: Weekly Work Report



Source: File Analysis

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) and/or unpaid towing/storage charges.

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?

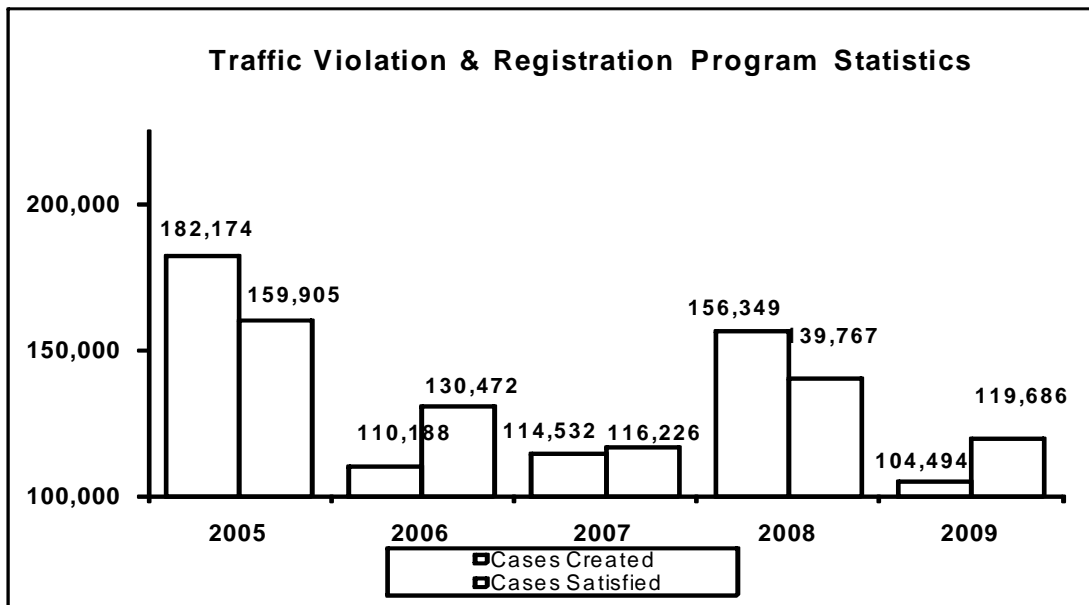
The cost of the program is paid by participating local authorities.

Number of TVRP participants:

In 2009, 312 counties, cities, villages, towns, courts, or other local agencies participated in the program.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
 Special Registration and Titling Unit
 (608) 264-7354



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 sources 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 OBDII-compliant automobiles and trucks with a manufactured gross vehicle weight rating of 8,500 pounds or less which are customarily kept in the southeastern Wisconsin counties of Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, Racine, Washington and Waukesha. Exceptions are vehicles manufactured before 1996, diesel-powered vehicles, and motorcycles. Approximately 600,000 tests are performed each year.

Effective January 1, 2010, model year 2007 and later gasoline-, alternative fuel- and diesel fuel-powered vehicles up to 14,000 lbs. GVWR also will be subject to testing.

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 9 vehicle inspection test facilities located throughout southeastern Wisconsin with 22 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.

Vehicles then 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.

When vehicles pass the vehicle inspection, the owner may complete the registration by mail, at the emission test facility, with a Third Party Agent authorized by the Department 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 the test, the owner must have emission-related repairs performed prior to being retested. Satisfactory completion of the test requirements is necessary before vehicle registration renewal. The inspector provides all motorists with an informational brochure at the initial failed test to explain the repair and retest process.

For more information contact:

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

Abbreviations for Vehicle, License Plate and Registration Types

Vehicle Types

Auto

Motorcycle (includes Moped and Special Design Vehicle)

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

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

Plate Types

AMA	Amateur Radio	LTK	Light Truck
AMC	Antique Motorcycle	LTB	Light Trailer
ANT	Antique	MDC	Medal of Honor Motorcycle
APO	Apportioned – Power Unit	MDH	Medal of Honor
AUT	Automobile	MEN	Menominee Tribe
BRV	Bad River Bond Tribe	MGP	Multi-Group (Lao Veteran, Freemason)
BUS	Bus	MLG	Military Group
CLS	Collector Special	MNC	Municipal Motorcycle
CMC	Collector Motorcycle	MPD	Moped
COL	Collector Vehicle	MTM	Motor Home
CVG	Civilian Group	MUN	Municipal
CYC	Motorcycle	OFF	Municipal Official
DIS	Disabled Parking	ONI	Oneida Tribe
DMC	Disabled Motorcycle	PAK	Packers
DUK	Ducks Unlimited	RVT	Recreational Vehicle Trailer
DVC	Driver Education Motorcycle	SES	Sesquicentennial
END	Endangered Resources	SOV	State Owned Vehicle
FRF	Firefighter	SPT	Wisconsin Salutes Veterans
FRM	Farm Truck	SPX	Special X
FTL	Farm Trailer	STL	Semi-Trailer
GLF	Golf Wisconsin	TMP	Temporary
GST	Gold Star Family	TOR	Tractor
HEG	Higher Education (UW)	TPD	Temporary Disabled Motorcycle
HEM	Higher Education (UW-Madison)	TRL	Trailer
HFM	Farm Truck – Heavy	VET	Disabled Veteran Parking
HMC	Hobbyist Motorcycle	VMC	US Veteran Motorcycle
HOB	Hobbyist	WHF	Wisconsin Women's Health Foundation
HSV	Human Service Vehicle	WNG	Wisconsin National Guard
HTK	Heavy Truck	WSC	Wisconsin State Patrol Motorcycle
KID	Celebrate Children	WSP	Wisconsin State Patrol
LDF	Lac du Flambeau Tribe	XPW	Ex-Prisoner of War
LIF	Donate Life	72H	72 Hour Bus Permit
LSV	Low Speed Vehicle		

Registration Types

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

County	Auto	Cycle	Trailer	Truck	Total
Adams	8,930	1,704	2,067	13,239	25,940
Ashland	5,892	936	1,496	9,078	17,402
Barron	19,107	3,572	4,610	25,952	53,241
Bayfield	6,454	1,224	1,386	10,023	19,087
Brown	101,811	16,201	18,434	103,747	240,193
Buffalo	6,394	1,143	1,593	8,728	17,858
Burnett	6,773	1,204	1,458	10,348	19,783
Calumet	19,198	3,808	2,846	20,702	46,554
Chippewa	25,517	4,636	5,832	32,118	68,103
Clark	12,651	2,159	3,623	18,898	37,331
Columbia	24,730	3,827	4,510	29,292	62,359
Crawford	6,631	1,151	1,576	8,956	18,314
Dane	214,110	22,610	21,385	179,430	437,535
Dodge	37,696	6,623	7,409	44,142	95,870
Door	14,340	3,485	2,084	18,509	38,418
Douglas	18,578	2,524	4,741	21,926	47,769
Dunn	17,160	2,854	3,711	20,410	44,135
Eau Claire	40,101	5,460	6,095	40,719	92,375
Florence	2,026	405	761	3,540	6,732
Fond Du Lac	44,027	7,453	7,925	48,354	107,759
Forest	3,448	692	1,420	6,397	11,957
Grant	20,081	3,986	5,115	25,489	54,671
Green	15,596	3,058	2,826	19,148	40,628
Green Lake	8,317	1,414	1,915	11,150	22,796
Iowa	10,250	1,703	2,776	13,040	27,769
Iron	2,370	512	514	4,687	8,083
Jackson	7,904	1,844	4,827	11,493	26,068
Jefferson	36,263	6,076	5,481	40,034	87,854
Juneau	10,638	2,106	2,602	14,787	30,133
Kenosha	61,152	9,852	6,858	60,998	138,860
Kewaunee	9,452	2,073	1,654	11,506	24,685
La Crosse	44,963	6,544	5,997	46,717	104,221
Lafayette	7,121	1,231	3,613	9,830	21,795
Langlade	8,390	1,443	2,523	12,450	24,806
Lincoln	12,058	2,278	2,982	17,348	34,666
Manitowoc	38,187	7,969	6,474	39,071	91,701
Marathon	56,058	8,970	12,634	65,517	143,179
Marinette	18,616	3,495	5,629	25,042	52,782
Marquette	7,289	1,258	1,337	9,643	19,527

County	Auto	Cycle	Trailer	Truck	Total
Menominee	393	59	42	509	1,003
Milwaukee	332,656	30,722	50,717	231,115	645,210
Monroe	16,887	3,674	4,741	23,375	48,677
Oconto	16,771	3,654	3,463	21,880	45,768
Oneida	15,243	2,968	2,686	23,921	44,818
Outagamie	80,877	14,176	11,483	81,079	187,615
Ozaukee	39,869	5,745	3,036	33,603	82,253
Pepin	3,381	652	817	4,489	9,339
Pierce	17,440	2,958	3,878	19,128	43,404
Polk	19,553	3,279	3,370	24,724	50,926
Portage	28,722	4,184	5,526	31,623	70,055
Price	5,968	1,127	1,814	9,899	18,808
Racine	76,979	11,495	7,000	73,758	169,232
Richland	7,005	1,353	1,517	9,631	19,506
Rock	66,818	10,262	8,567	69,850	155,497
Rusk	5,934	967	1,591	8,865	17,357
Sauk	26,185	4,382	4,576	32,129	67,272
Sawyer	6,193	928	1,397	10,980	19,498
Shawano	17,313	2,956	3,397	21,976	45,642
Sheboygan	47,804	9,946	7,315	47,270	112,335
St. Croix	36,620	6,132	6,468	40,073	89,293
Taylor	7,867	1,458	3,604	11,945	24,874
Trempealeau	13,032	2,242	4,072	16,971	36,317
Vernon	10,877	1,883	2,166	16,322	31,248
Vilas	8,860	1,818	1,692	16,382	28,752
Walworth	46,592	7,649	6,713	49,675	110,629
Washburn	6,995	1,133	1,450	10,408	19,986
Washington	55,150	9,864	8,425	55,024	128,463
Waukesha	177,500	23,989	20,061	161,237	382,787
Waupaca	22,647	4,209	4,386	28,021	59,263
Waushara	11,022	2,010	3,131	15,192	31,355
Winnebago	68,966	10,884	9,807	67,270	156,927
Wood	31,978	6,416	13,510	40,069	91,973
Unknown	10,555	830	9,629	9,070	30,084
Total	2,350,931	355,487	402,766	2,429,921	5,539,105

Source: 2009 Analysis of Current and Non-Expiring Vehicles. Vehicle type by tax district by county code report. (Report 26)

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
(608) 266-2235

**Motor Vehicle Registrations In Wisconsin
From 1930**

Year	Total Registrations	Year	Total Registrations
1930	791,492	1990	3,907,343
1935	771,499	1991	3,982,901
1940	921,149	1992	4,018,786
1945	860,031	1993	4,129,519
1950	1,226,683	1994	4,172,462
1955	1,416,425	1995	4,268,619
1960	1,658,520	1996	4,241,260
1965	1,933,266	1997	4,503,904
1970	2,350,154	1998	4,449,217
1975	2,815,109	1999	4,713,643
1980	3,103,784	2000	4,798,056
1981	3,284,746	2001	4,946,305
1982	3,225,611	2002	5,038,541
1983	3,405,671	2003	5,160,673
1984	3,493,737	2004	5,278,402
1985	3,418,789	2005	5,371,800
1986	3,613,124	2006	5,326,693
1987	3,696,348	2007	5,455,985
1988	3,764,880	2008	5,402,565
1989	3,839,647	2009	5,539,105

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Sources: 1930-1975 State of Wisconsin Blue Books; 1980-2004 BVS statistical files;
2005-2009 analysis of current non-expiring vehicles (Report 26)