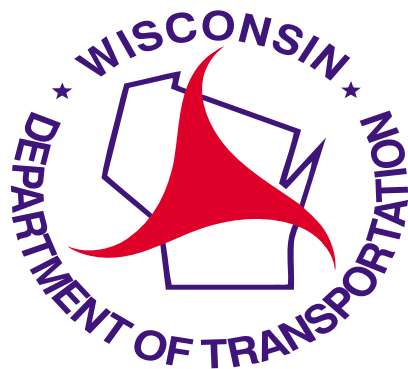


**Wisconsin
Division of Motor Vehicles**

Facts & Figures



A Reference Guide

Facts & Figures for 1998 was prepared and published by:

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CONTENTS

Abstract (Driver Record)	5
Accident Reporting	7
Accident Statistics	9
Administrative Rules in Calendar 1998	10
Administrative Suspension: Alcohol Concentration	11
Aircraft Registration	12
Alcohol/Drug Review	13
Buyer Identification (BID) Card	14
Certificate of Title	15
Citations and Convictions	17
Commercial Driver License (CDL)	22
Commercial Driver License (Endorsement Types S & P)	24
Commercial Driver License (Endorsement Types T, H & N)	26
Commercial Driving School	28
Consumer Complaint Investigation	29
Dealer Inspection	31

Dealer License	32
Disabled Parking Identification Card	34
Disqualificaiton	36
Driver License	37
Driver License/ID Cards Issued	39
Driver License Knowledge Exam	40
Drivers Licensed by County	43
Drivers Licensed - Probationary	44
Drivers Licensed - Probationary & Regular	46
Driving Skills Test	49
Electronic Titling Program	51
Employer Notification Program	52
Habitual Traffic Offender	53
Heavy Vehicle Registration & Titling	54
Heavy Vehicle Use Tax (HVUT)	56
Instruction Permit	57
International Registration Plan (IRP)	60
Involuntary Transfer	62
License Plates & Renewal Stickers	63
License Plates Issued	65
Medical Evaluation for Drivers	67
Motor Carrier Audit	68
Motor Carrier Fuel Tax	69
Motor Carrier Insurance	70
Motor Carrier Single State Registration System	72
Motor Vehicle Registrations	73
Motor Vehicle Salesperson License	74
Motorcycle License - Class M	75

New Laws in Calendar 1998	79
Occupational License	80
Organ Donor	82
Oversize/Overweight Permit	84
Personalized License Plate	85
Photo Identification Card (ID)	86
Revocation and Suspension	90
Revocation/Suspension Reinstatement	94
Safety Responsibility Administrative Hearings	96
Safety Responsibility Law	97
School Bus Endorsement (S)	99
Telephone and Internet Charge Card Renewal	100
Telephone Authorization	102
Third Party Testing	104
Traffic Safety Programs	105
Traffic Violation & Registration Program (TV&RP)	106
Transportation Fund Revenue	107
Vehicle Emission Inspection Program (I/M)	108
Vehicle/Plate Type Abbreviations	110
Vehicle Record Sales	111
Vehicles Registered by Plate Type	112

What are driver record abstracts?

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

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

Who requests these abstracts?

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

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

Why does DOT provide this information?

Wisconsin's Motor Vehicle Law and Open Records Law provide that anyone who requests and pays the appropriate fee can obtain any person's driver record information.

Is any information confidential?

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

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

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

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

Can drivers request suppression of personal identifiable data on the abstracts?

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 10,547 driver records containing the "opt out" notation. Forms can be obtained at all DMV Service Centers.

How are requests made?

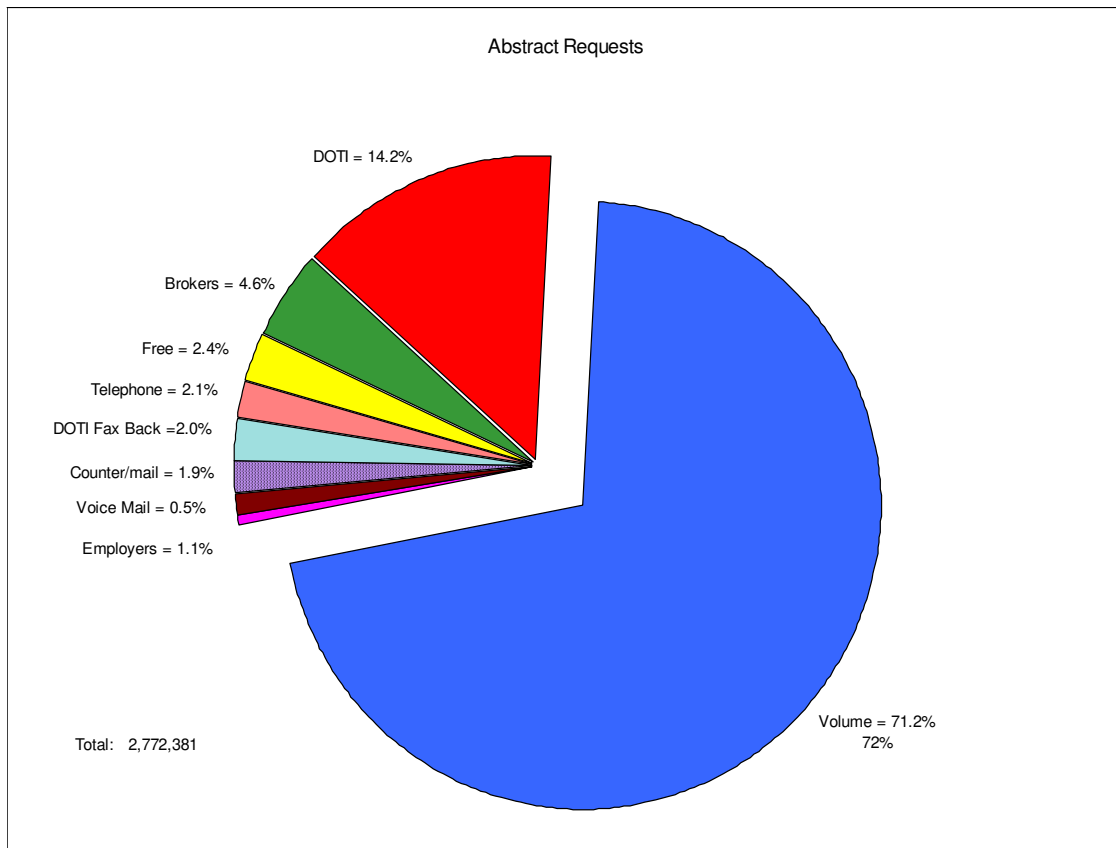
Requests can be made in writing or in person, at Hill Farms Room 334 in Madison. Some large volume requesters maintain telephone accounts for immediate response by our computerized automated voice system (DOTI), or telephone personnel. Other volume users provide computer tapes of requests, for next-day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

6 Abstract (Driver Record)

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

For more information contact:

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



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

When must an accident be reported?

An accident must be reported when it results in:

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

Who reports accidents to the State of Wisconsin?

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

What does the Department do with information that is reported?

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

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

Who uses accident data?

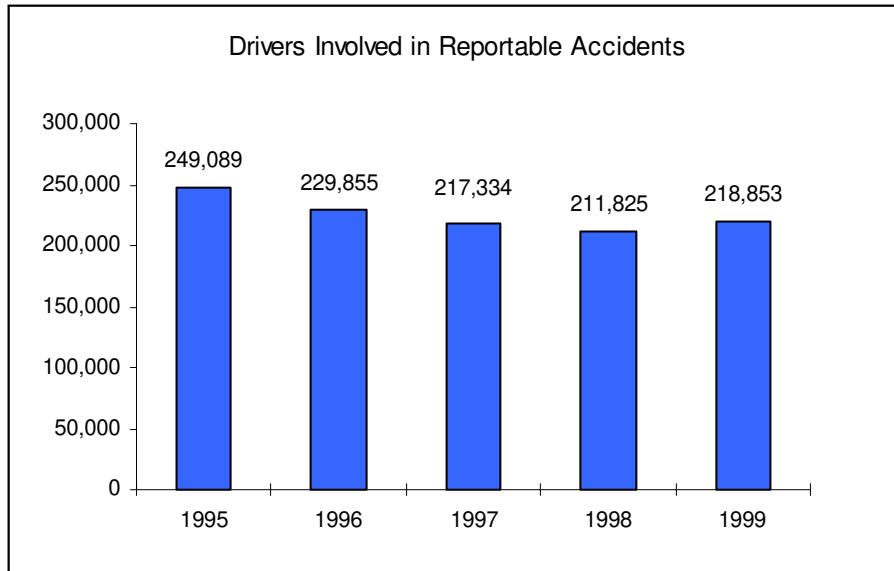
Primary users of accident data are:

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

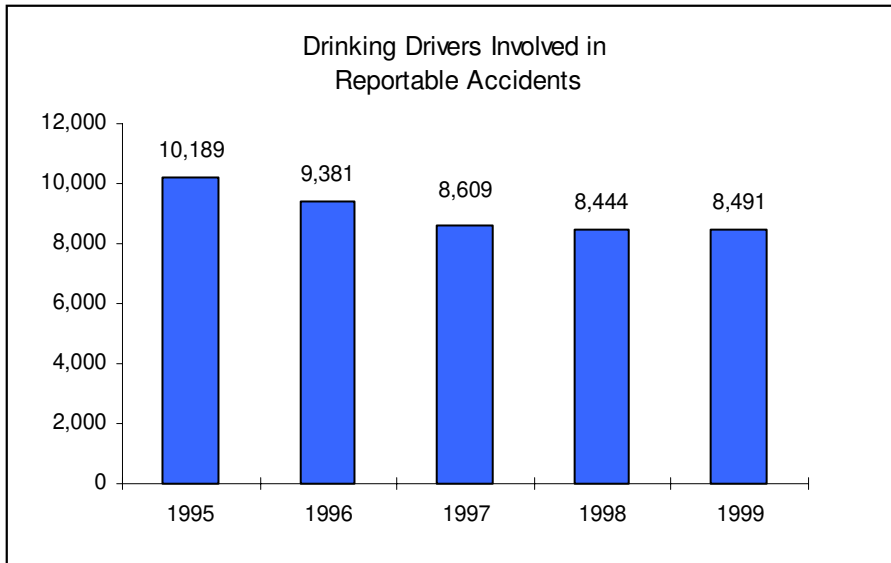
For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services
Traffic Accident Section
Pat McCallum
(608) 266-1077
traffic-accidents.dmv@dot.state.wi.us

8 Accident Reporting



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Traffic Accident Section



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Traffic Accident Section

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

Year	Fatal Accidents	Injury Accidents	Property- Damage Accidents	Reportable Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Licensed Drivers	Registered Vehicles
1983	657	38,272	75,057	1113,986	735	55,018	3,123,649	3,310,152
1984	716	40,239	78,881	119,836	834	58,573	3,192,135	3,493,737
1985	672	41,647	87,296	129,615	750	60,363	3,265,322	3,418,789
1986	661	41,547	84,754	126,962	757	60,557	3,288,517	3,613,124
1987	729	42,031	87,834	130,594	817	61,500	3,313,791	3,690,578
1988	710	40,769	92,791	134,270	813	58,925	3,329,557	3,764,880
1989	714	42,673	99,395	142,782	817	62,108	3,357,339	3,839,647
1990	672	42,395	99,889	142,956	763	62,529	3,394,203	3,907,343
1991	675	40,916	97,142	138,733	795	60,055	3,473,236	3,982,901
1992	579	40,792	96,451	137,822	645	60,142	3,481,421	4,018,786
1993	616	41,215	100,453	142,285	703	60,901	3,502,347	4,129,519
1994	616	43,783	103,947	148,346	706	66,417	3,554,003	4,172,462
1995	656	43,846	104,362	148,864	739	66,233	3,601,619	4,268,619
1996	656	43,773	92,269	136,698	759	66,048	3,723,685	4,241,260
1997	631	41,962	87,361	129,954	721	63,166	3,672,469	4,503,904
1998	628	41,594	83,609	125,831	709	62,236	3,709,957	4,449,217

Accident Reporting Threshold Changes:

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

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

10 Administrative Rules in Calendar 1998

Trans 101 – DMV is implementing the provisions of 1997 Wisconsin Act 84 (the Operating After Revocation Reform legislation) as computer systems allow. The Act required WISDOT to begin counting OAR and OWS as Minor offenses under the Habitual Traffic Offender (HTO) law. The Act also required WISDOT to begin counting OAR and OWS as 3 point rather than 6 demerit point offenses. Effective 8/1/98.

Trans 132 – Amendments to Trans 132 were made to clarify fees and record-keeping required under the new Mandatory Display law, for dealers and agents to issue temporary license plates. Effective 11/1/98.

What is an administrative suspension?

The administrative suspension law provides for the withdrawal of a person's operating privilege if he or she is arrested for operating a motor vehicle with a prohibited alcohol concentration.

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

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

What is the length of a suspension?

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

Who orders the suspension?

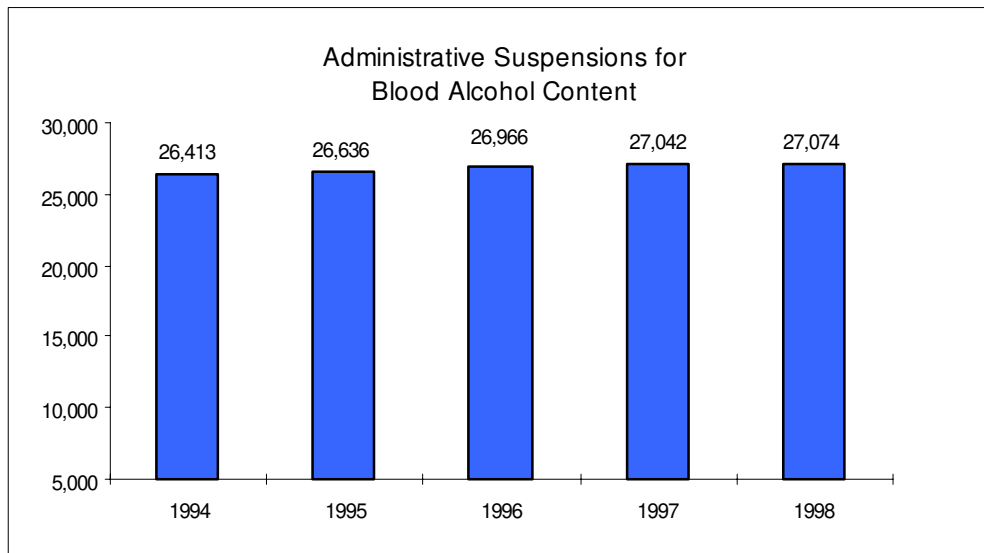
The DMV administratively suspends the person's privilege. The person must still go through the usual court procedures for the OWI arrest, which may result in additional sanctions against the person's operating privilege.

Is an occupational license available?

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

For more information contact:

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



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

12 Aircraft Registration

What is aircraft registration?

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

Do aircraft actually have license plates?

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

Why is DMV now registering aircraft?

Aircraft registration was previously handled by the Bureau of Aeronautics in the Division of Transportation Infrastructure Development. DMV staff are registration experts, efficiently handling almost 4 million vehicle renewals annually. Aircraft registration is very similar to vehicle registration. There are 18 weight categories for registration fees, annual and biennial registration. There is a registration category of antique aircraft very similar to antique and collector motor vehicles. There are a number of aircraft types that are exempt from registration fees. Even the aircraft registration form looks very much like DMV's MV1 form.

How is aircraft registration enforced?

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

What is the annual volume for aircraft registration activities?

Registered aircraft as of December 31, 1998: 10,671
Renewals processed annually: 2,400
Unregistered aircraft found through FAA match: 280
Late renewal notices sent: 460

For more information contact:

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

What is an alcohol and drug assessment?

An alcohol or drug assessment is an interview with 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. Over 33,400 assessments were completed in 1998.

When is an assessment required?

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

What are driver safety plans?

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

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

What happens after the driver completes an assessment?

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

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

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

What happens to non-compliant drivers?

All licenses are suspended, including occupational licenses, if a person does not:

- appear for an assessment
- comply with a driver safety plan
- receive another arrest while in a plan, or
- pay the fee for the assessment or the Driver Safety Plan

In 1998, Compliance and Restoration processed 22,810 non-compliance cases.

For more information contact:

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

14 Buyer Identification (BID) Card

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:

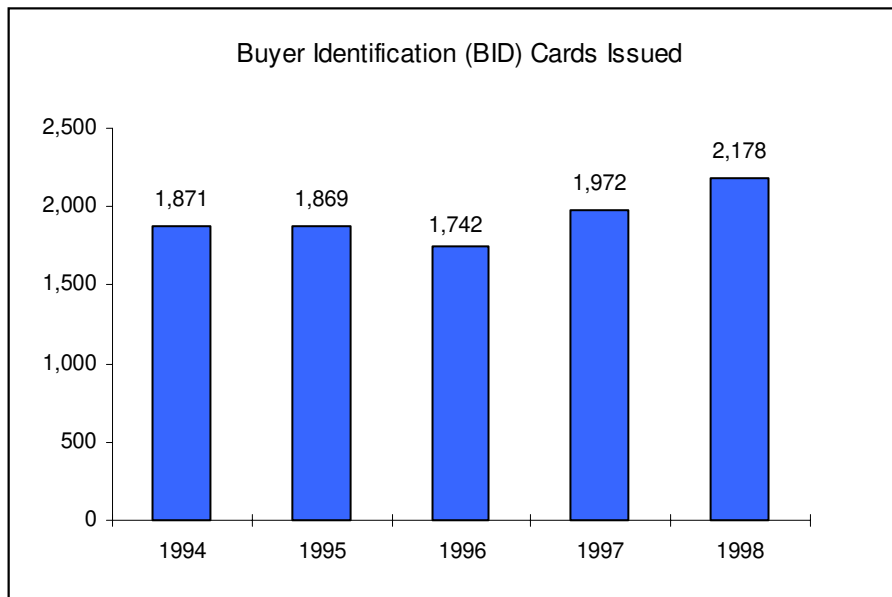
- a motor vehicle dealer, wholesaler, or salvage dealer licensed in Wisconsin or another jurisdiction;
- or an employee of a motor vehicle dealer, wholesaler or salvage dealer
- of good character

What does a BID card cost?

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

For more information contact:

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



Source: Business Licensing Unit Work Statistics

What is a title?	A Certificate of Title is evidence of vehicle ownership.
When is a title issued?	The DMV issues a title when it has confirmed who owns the vehicle.
What documents are required?	<p>An application for title requires the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Application for Title/Registration, Form MV1, if private (non-dealer) sale of an auto or MV11 (dealers only)· Odometer Mileage Statement (on the title or Form MV2493) signed and dated by the former owner· proof of ownership (Manufacturer's Statement of Origin for a new vehicle or the current Certificate of Title/Ownership from Wisconsin or another jurisdiction, properly signed by the sellers) <p>Some transactions require additional documents.</p>
How do I title and register my homemade trailer?	Complete an MV1 form indicating the weight at which you wish to register the trailer. Attach information on the type of trailer, width, length, axles, year built and the builder. DMV will issue a Vehicle Identification Number (VIN). You then need to permanently attach this VIN to the trailer and have it inspected by either a licensed motor vehicle dealer or police officer. After you have returned the inspection form, DMV will issue a title and registration.
What does a title cost?	The fee for filing an application for the first, or <i>original</i> title, or a title transfer, is \$21.00. State and County sales taxes and a tire fee may also apply, as well as registration fees for vehicle operation on Wisconsin highways. Notation of a security interest (lien holder) costs \$4. Replacement titles — lost, stolen or mutilated — cost \$8.
What appears on a title?	<p>The "facts" which appear on a title include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">· the name and address of the owner· a description of the vehicle, including make, identification number and any other information reasonable for the identification of the vehicle· the name of secured party (lien holder) if applicable· odometer reading information· the license plate number assigned to the vehicle at the time title is issued· if a replacement title, Replacement Title Notation· title branding — if applicable· undisclosed Security Interest — if applicable· previously titled in another state — if applicable

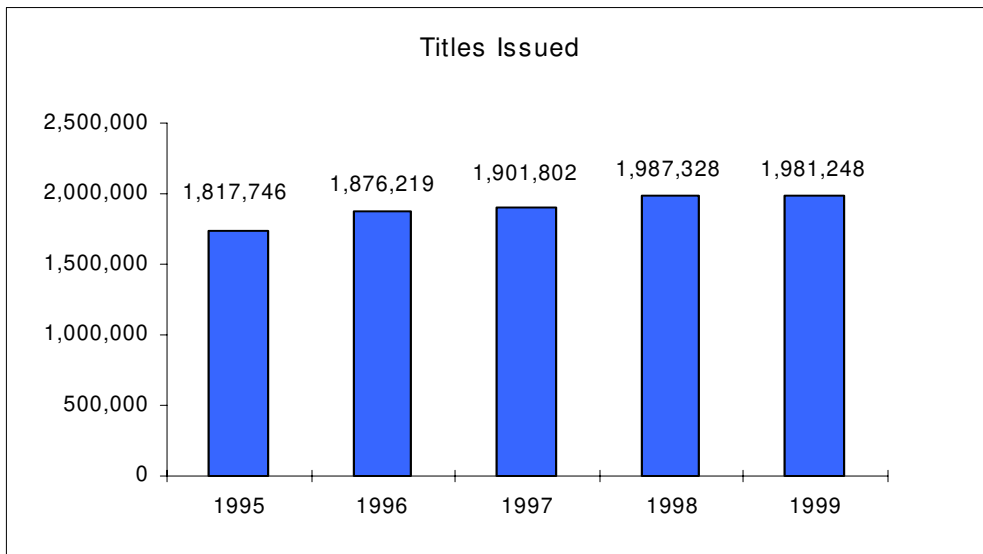
16 Certificate of Title

Where do I apply for a title?

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

For more information contact:

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



Source: BVS Title Statistics by Month

What are citations?

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

What are convictions?

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

What happens to citations and convictions?

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

Why are they recorded on the driver record?

DMV is required to record convictions to establish a person's driving history. The DMV maintains this history of Wisconsin drivers to determine when licensing action is necessary. Some single convictions require that DMV take licensing action. Other times a driver's accumulation of demerit points triggers an action.

How long does a conviction remain on the record?

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

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

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

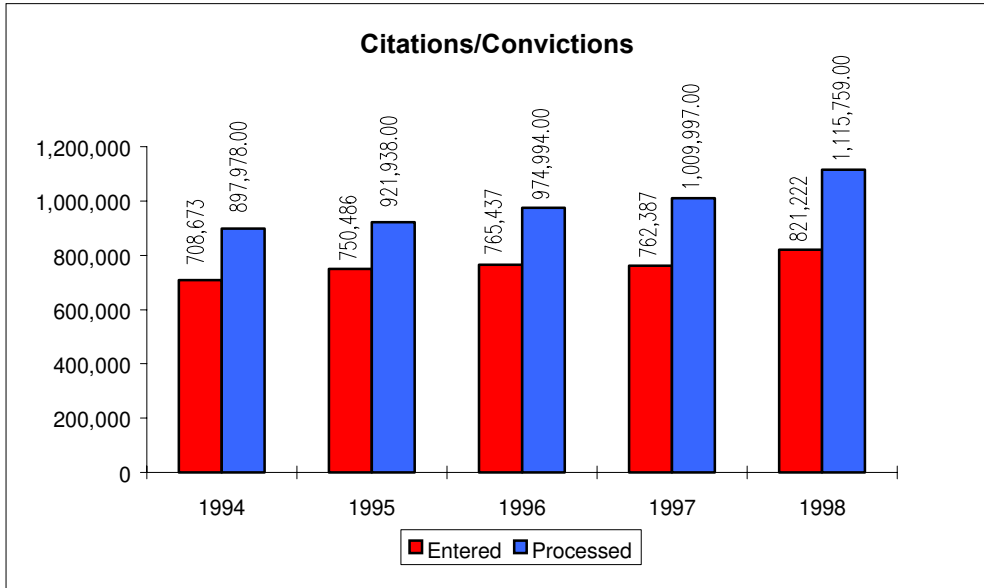
What happens to out-of-state drivers?

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

For more information contact:

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

18 Citations and Convictions



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

**Traffic Convictions Entered on Driver Record File
January–December 1998**

Rank	Charge	Quantity	% of Total
1	SI Speeding intermediate	166,079	20.22%
2	S Speeding	95,549	11.63%
3	FFS Failure to fasten seat belt	75,823	9.23%
4	UV Unregistered vehicle	46,842	5.70%
5	OWS Operating while suspended***	42,503	5.18%
6	JA Juvenile alcohol*	40,992	4.99%
7	FOS Failure to obey traffic sign or signal	40,923	4.98%
8	OWI Operating under influence intoxicant/controlled substance	37,577	4.58%
9	OWL Operating without driver license	34,582	4.21%
10	SE Speeding excess	28,947	3.52%
11	OAR Operating after revocation***	27,328	3.33%
12	MSC Miscellaneous	17,860	2.17%
13	FYR Failure to yield right of way	16,519	2.01%
14	DS Defective speedometer	15,738	1.92%
15	D Drug convictions	11,254	1.37%
16	IP Improper plates	10,988	1.34%
17	ID Inattentive driving	9,217	1.12%
18	IL No or improper lights	8,154	0.99%
19	OT Obstructing traffic	7,337	0.89%
20	IT Illegal turn	5,976	0.73%
21	FTC Following too closely	5,525	0.67%
22	LNP License not on person	4,887	0.60%
23	IVO Intoxicant in vehicle-operator	4,433	0.54%
24	PI Passing illegally	4,295	0.52%
25	IS Imprudent speed	4,241	0.52%
26	CSR Child safety restraint	4,105	0.50%
27	TFC Too fast for conditions	3,851	0.47%
28	DLT Deviating from lane of traffic	3,680	0.45%
29	IC Implied consent	3,401	0.41%
30	FRA Failure to report accident	3,102	0.38%
31	RD Reckless driving	2,838	0.35%
32	IVP Intoxicant in vehicle-passenger	2,764	0.34%
33	UN Unnecessary noise	2,667	0.32%
34	DWS Driving on wrong side of highway	2,281	0.28%
35	IM Improper muffler	1,916	0.23%
36	BI Backing illegally	1,799	0.22%
37	VOR Violation of restriction	1,770	0.22%
38	FVC Failure to keep vehicle under control	1,624	0.20%
39	FSB Failure to stop for school bus	1,452	0.18%
40	FSU Failure to stop after accident - unattended vehicle	1,433	0.17%
41	IE Improper equipment	1,419	0.17%
42	PUP Permitting unauthorized person to operate	1,414	0.17%
43	UAO Underage alcohol operation**	1,368	0.17%

20 Citations and Convictions

44	IIV	Intoxicant in vehicle carrying underage person	1,217	0.15%
45	DSP	Duty upon striking property	1,177	0.14%
46	CSI	Commercial speeding intermediate (15-19 over)	924	0.11%
47	JCS	Juvenile controlled substance	915	0.11%
48	FSA	Failure to stop after accident	869	0.11%
49	VOO	Violation of occupational license	842	0.10%
50	CD	Careless driving	672	0.08%
51	AEO	Attempt to elude officer	643	0.08%
52	JID	Juvenile ID	557	0.07%
53	OV	Obstructed view or control	509	0.06%
54	FDL	Failure to dim lights	491	0.06%
55	OII	Operating while intoxicated causing injury	479	0.06%
56	IB	Improper brakes	466	0.06%
57	UA	Unnecessary acceleration	439	0.05%
58	FTT	Failure to transfer title	427	0.05%
59	FGS	Failure to give signal	395	0.05%
60	CFC	Commercial following too closely	324	0.04%
61	POH	Parking on highway	302	0.04%
62	DOW	Driving over walk	294	0.04%
63	FA	Falsified application	276	0.03%
64	VUF	Vehicle used in commission of felony	274	0.03%
65	TPV	Transporting person or vehicle illegally	257	0.03%
66	CDL	Commercial deviating from lane of traffic	243	0.03%
67	DAT	Driving against traffic	199	0.02%
68	LH	Littering highway	191	0.02%
69	R	Racing	163	0.02%
70	CSE	Commercial speeding excess (20 or more over)	143	0.02%
71	UBH	Unnecessary blowing of horn	142	0.02%
72	AV	Arterial violation	141	0.02%
73	CPI	Commercial passing illegally	94	0.01%
74	CTF	Commercial too fast for conditions	90	0.01%
75	CUL	Commercial unlawful license	76	0.01%
76	FAR	Falsified accident report	68	0.01%
77	CFR	Commercial failure to report accident	42	0.01%
78	GBH	Great bodily harm	37	0.00%
79	IUL	Illegal use of operator's license	37	0.00%
80	NHI	Negligent homicide intoxicated	31	0.00%
81	OWD	Operating while disqualified	31	0.00%
82	CWI	Commercial operating while intoxicated	27	0.00%
83	BO	Boulevard ordinance	25	0.00%
84	CIS	Commercial imprudent speed	25	0.00%
85	CDS	Commercial duty upon striking property	20	0.00%
86	CFH	Crossing fire hose	20	0.00%
87	OWE	Operating w/o cycle endorsement	19	0.00%
88	COO	Commercial 0.0 - not a drop	18	0.00%
89	NH	Negligent homicide	15	0.00%
90	IR	Illegal riding (passenger-0 points)	14	0.00%
91	CRD	Commercial reckless driving	13	0.00%

92	ADL	Altering driver license	11	0.00%
93	CA	Commercial alcohol	11	0.00%
94	FD	Found delinquent	9	0.00%
95	LOL	Loaning of license	9	0.00%
96	CPB	Commercial possession of intoxicant beverage	8	0.00%
97	OCS	Operating while intoxicated-controlled substance	8	0.00%
98	OML	Operating with multiple licenses	8	0.00%
99	CFU	Commercial failure to stop after accident-unattended vehicle	5	0.00%
100	ICU	Implied consent underage	5	0.00%
101	CCD	Commercial careless driving	4	0.00%
102	OWO	Operating without owner's consent	3	0.00%
103	CII	Commercial OWI causing injury	2	0.00%
104	HCA	Hazardous commercial alcohol	2	0.00%
105	SO	Sex offense	2	0.00%
106	CVF	Commercial vehicle used in commission of felony	1	0.00%
107	CFS	Commercial failure to stop after accident-attended vehicle	1	0.00%
108	CIC	Commercial implied consent	1	0.00%
109	HFU	Hazardous commercial FSA - unattended vehicle	1	0.00%
110	HHI	Hazardous commercial negligent homicide	1	0.00%
111	IDT	Ignition/immobilization device tampering	1	0.00%
112	OWC	Operating w/o chauffeur license	1	0.00%
113	OSB	Operating w/o school bus license/endorsement	1	0.00%
114	PDP	Possession of drug paraphernalia	1	0.00%
Total			821,222	

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

** Under 21 years of age; not-a-drop, Statute 346.63(2m)

*** Beginning with July 1998 report, OARs and OWSs will be reported as separate totals

Who needs a CDL?

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

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

What does the law require?

1. Creation of a classified licensing system consisting of:

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

Some examples: tractor-trailer combinations with single or double trailers, “wheelers.”

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

Some examples: dump trucks, most buses.

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

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

Class D – Automobiles and light trucks.

Class M – Motorcycles.

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

4. Enforcement of the law through the Commercial Driver License Information System (CDLIS), a computer network of all states. Wisconsin has 240,746 commercial drivers entered on CDLIS as of December 31, 1998. This includes instruction permits and licenses. There were 11,778 new drivers added in 1998.
5. Enforcement of CDL disqualifications for alcohol and serious traffic violations such as .04 in a commercial motor vehicle and speeding in excess in a commercial motor vehicle (15 mph or more).

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

What is an endorsement?

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

- T – Double/Triple Trailers
- N – Tank Vehicles
- H – Hazardous Materials
- S – School Bus
- P – Passenger
- F – Farm Service (Restricted)

For more information contact:

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

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	SCHOOL BUS ONLY		PASSENGER ONLY		COMBINED S & P ENDORSEMENTS		TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
1908	90			1		1		2	0.00%
1909	89							0	0.00%
1910	88							0	0.00%
1911	87							0	0.00%
1912	86							0	0.00%
1913	85			2		3		5	0.01%
1914	84			3		2	1	6	0.01%
1915	83			3		6		9	0.02%
1916	82			5		6		11	0.03%
1917	81			3		13		16	0.04%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		0	0	17	0	31	1	49	0.12%
1918	80			4	1	22	1	28	0.07%
1919	79			8		33		41	0.10%
1920	78	1		9		33	2	45	0.11%
1921	77			17	1	61	7	86	0.21%
1922	76			16		84	5	105	0.25%
1923	75			18	2	86	9	115	0.28%
1924	74			19	2	108	18	147	0.35%
1925	73			27	1	141	14	183	0.44%
1926	72			39		178	22	239	0.57%
1927	71			54	3	183	33	273	0.66%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		1	0	211	10	929	111	1,262	3.03%
1928	70			55	2	196	28	281	0.67%
1929	69		1	79	2	257	42	381	0.92%
1930	68			64	5	271	51	391	0.94%
1931	67			85	10	307	44	446	1.07%
1932	66			103	7	281	49	440	1.06%
1933	65			109	12	288	71	480	1.15%
1934	64			133	13	292	79	517	1.24%
1935	63			134	14	317	70	535	1.29%
1936	62			159	19	327	98	603	1.45%
1937	61		1	161	20	295	127	604	1.45%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		0	2	1,082	104	2,831	659	4,678	11.24%
1938	60			206	14	317	118	655	1.57%
1939	59			171	17	309	113	610	1.47%
1940	58		1	208	34	279	120	642	1.54%
1941	57		1	198	29	323	135	686	1.65%
1942	56			232	28	309	158	727	1.75%
1943	55		1	237	43	322	141	744	1.79%
1944	54			240	34	286	155	715	1.72%
1945	53			233	40	297	148	718	1.72%
1946	52			271	39	350	190	850	2.04%
1947	51	1		311	47	366	203	928	2.23%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		1	3	2,307	325	3,158	1,481	7,275	17.47%

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	SCHOOL BUS ONLY		PASSENGER ONLY		COMBINED S & P ENDORSEMENTS			% OF TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
1948	50			310	53	417	197	977	2.35%
1949	49			341	39	370	232	982	2.36%
1950	48			331	58	388	233	1,010	2.43%
1951	47			379	61	421	215	1,076	2.58%
1952	46	1		373	60	431	276	1,141	2.74%
1953	45			345	61	432	291	1,129	2.71%
1954	44			346	57	476	305	1,184	2.84%
1955	43	1	1	340	51	460	311	1,164	2.80%
1956	42			358	63	465	328	1,214	2.92%
1957	41		1	316	74	463	378	1,232	2.96%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		2	2	3,439	577	4,323	2,766	11,109	26.68%
1958	40			303	56	451	387	1,197	2.88%
1959	39			300	63	438	358	1,159	2.78%
1960	38			259	85	474	415	1,233	2.96%
1961	37	1		253	75	455	405	1,189	2.86%
1962	36			249	69	420	395	1,133	2.72%
1963	35			243	70	406	367	1,086	2.61%
1964	34			260	51	361	324	996	2.39%
1965	33			207	50	384	316	957	2.30%
1966	32	1		179	48	365	330	923	2.22%
1967	31			160	45	386	309	900	2.16%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		2	0	2,413	612	4,140	3,606	10,773	25.88%
1968	30			133	53	367	275	828	1.99%
1969	29			152	48	378	250	828	1.99%
1970	28			141	36	409	292	878	2.11%
1971	27			126	36	406	281	849	2.04%
1972	26			103	32	321	287	743	1.78%
1973	25			100	25	262	227	614	1.47%
1974	24			54	23	239	161	477	1.15%
1975	23			57	16	161	138	372	0.89%
1976	22			44	14	160	123	341	0.82%
1977	21			22	8	125	100	255	0.61%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		0	0	932	291	2,828	2,134	6,185	14.86%
1978	20			17	9	65	56	147	0.35%
1979	19			16	2	51	38	107	0.26%
1980	18			7	2	26	14	49	0.12%
THREE YEAR TOTAL		0	0	40	13	142	108	303	0.73%
GRAND TOTALS		6	7	10,441	1,932	18,382	10,866	41,634	100.00%

Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Report #YRABS2

26 Commercial Driver License

Endorsement Types T, H & N

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	DBL/TR TRLR (T)		HAZMAT (H)		TANK VEHICLES (N)		TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
1906	92					1		1	0.00%
1907	91							0	0.00%
TWO YEAR TOTAL		0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.00%
1908	90							0	0.00%
1909	89					1		1	0.00%
1910	88					1		1	0.00%
1911	87							0	0.00%
1912	86							0	0.00%
1913	85			1				1	0.00%
1914	84			2		2		4	0.00%
1915	83					1		1	0.00%
1916	82			1		2		3	0.00%
1917	81			1		7		8	0.01%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		0	0	5	0	14	0	19	0.02%
1918	80	1				4		5	0.00%
1919	79			10		9		19	0.02%
1920	78	2		8		23		33	0.03%
1921	77	1		7		38		46	0.04%
1922	76			9		44		53	0.05%
1923	75	1		17		52		70	0.07%
1924	74			20	2	58		80	0.08%
1925	73	5		29		96	1	131	0.12%
1926	72	4		26	2	140		172	0.16%
1927	71	7		45		171	1	224	0.21%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		21	0	171	4	635	2	833	0.78%
1928	70	7		61	2	233	1	304	0.29%
1929	69	8		65	1	273		347	0.33%
1930	68	14		113		338	1	466	0.44%
1931	67	7		120	3	414	1	545	0.51%
1932	66	15		147		535	4	701	0.66%
1933	65	13		156	4	614	2	789	0.74%
1934	64	23		196	6	680	6	911	0.86%
1935	63	19		203	3	793	3	1,021	0.96%
1936	62	20		216	4	835	5	1,080	1.02%
1937	61	24		227	14	962	17	1,244	1.17%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		150	0	1,504	37	5,677	40	7,408	6.98%
1938	60	38		260	14	1,048	18	1,378	1.30%
1939	59	31	1	285	14	1,135	22	1,488	1.40%
1940	58	49		275	11	1,159	16	1,510	1.42%
1941	57	44	1	321	19	1,285	31	1,701	1.60%
1942	56	46	1	365	26	1,448	24	1,910	1.80%
1943	55	41	2	339	31	1,488	38	1,939	1.83%
1944	54	38	1	376	20	1,432	37	1,904	1.79%
1945	53	45		321	23	1,488	29	1,906	1.80%
1946	52	48	1	402	35	1,769	46	2,301	2.17%
1947	51	43	1	464	41	1,915	52	2,516	2.37%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		423	8	3,408	234	14,167	313	18,553	17.48%

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	DBL/TR TRLR (T)		HAZMAT (H)		TANK VEHICLES (N)		TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
1948	50	41	1	470	33	1,971	47	2,563	2.41%
1949	49	44	1	501	38	2,043	55	2,682	2.53%
1950	48	48	1	500	40	2,121	34	2,744	2.59%
1951	47	54	2	607	47	2,435	68	3,213	3.03%
1952	46	54	1	625	46	2,598	55	3,379	3.18%
1953	45	55	2	673	45	2,491	50	3,316	3.12%
1954	44	51	1	654	56	2,560	77	3,399	3.20%
1955	43	85	2	734	63	2,717	66	3,667	3.45%
1956	42	66	2	738	56	2,697	68	3,627	3.42%
1957	41	67	3	769	77	2,682	78	3,676	3.46%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		565	16	6,271	501	24,315	598	32,266	30.40%
1958	40	69	2	762	61	2,639	76	3,609	3.40%
1959	39	87	3	774	54	2,723	76	3,717	3.50%
1960	38	68		745	67	2,751	75	3,706	3.49%
1961	37	65	1	817	59	2,609	72	3,623	3.41%
1962	36	71	5	796	53	2,592	69	3,586	3.38%
1963	35	59	1	764	72	2,420	69	3,385	3.19%
1964	34	63	1	768	70	2,193	63	3,158	2.98%
1965	33	62	1	688	57	2,020	49	2,877	2.71%
1966	32	47	2	654	45	1,985	54	2,787	2.63%
1967	31	50	1	576	40	1,766	46	2,479	2.34%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		641	17	7,344	578	23,698	649	32,927	31.02%
1968	30	42	2	567	45	1,582	41	2,279	2.15%
1969	29	41		544	33	1,514	45	2,177	2.05%
1970	28	40	2	553	37	1,389	53	2,074	1.95%
1971	27	38	1	453	30	1,265	26	1,813	1.71%
1972	26	32	1	369	26	992	31	1,451	1.37%
1973	25	19		318	20	811	20	1,188	1.12%
1974	24	22		269	10	718	19	1,038	0.98%
1975	23	18		179	9	525	12	743	0.70%
1976	22	16	1	101	6	428	11	563	0.53%
1977	21	10	1	43	3	339	7	403	0.38%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		278	8	3,396	219	9,563	265	13,729	12.93%
1978	20	5		15		202	6	228	0.21%
1979	19			8		140	1	149	0.14%
1980	18			1		34		35	0.03%
THREE YEAR TOTAL		5	0	24	0	376	7	412	0.39%
GRAND TOTALS		2,083	49	22,123	1,573	78,446	1,874	106,148	100.00%

Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Report #YRNDORS

What is a commercial driving school?

A commercial driving school teaches students to operate a motor vehicle. DMV licenses schools and instructors and inspects them to ensure they continue to meet licensing requirements. There are 89 licensed driving schools employing 377 instructors.

Are there special requirements for driving school instructors?

Commercial driving school instructors must:

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

What does the license cost?

Fee increases went into effect on September 1, 1997. The driving school license went from \$25 to \$95. The instructor license went from \$5 to \$25. Both licenses expire December 31st each year.

Can all commercial schools teach persons under age 18?

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

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

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

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

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

What does it cost to attend?

Commercial driving schools determine their own fees.

For more information contact:

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

What complaints are investigated?

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

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

How are complaints filed?

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

Is there a fee for filing?

There is no fee for DMV complaint mediation activities.

How are complaints handled?

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

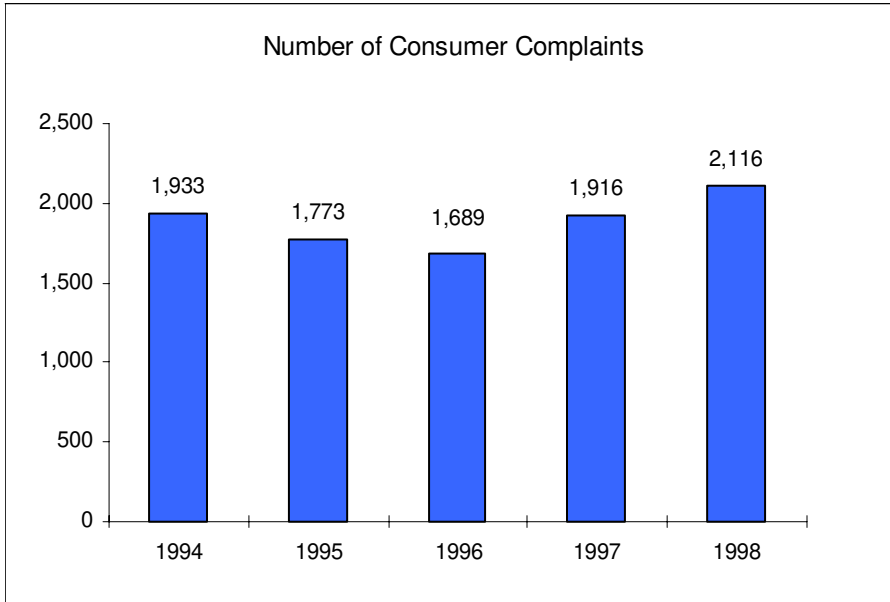
What are the results of investigations?

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

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

For more information contact:

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



Source: Consumer Assistance Unit work Statistics

Why are dealers inspected?

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

How are complaints filed?

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

How often are dealers inspected?

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

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

What do inspections accomplish?

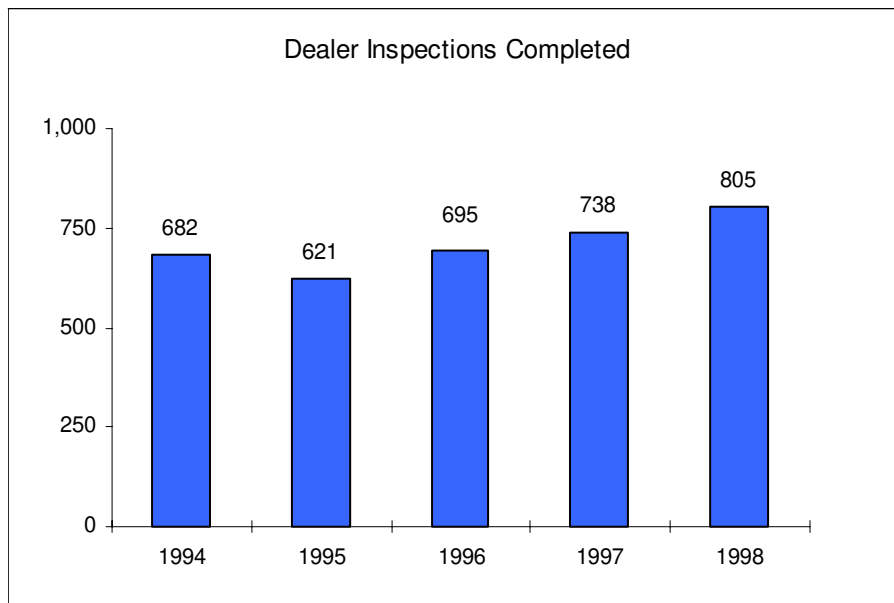
Licenses are granted, granted conditionally, or denied, based on inspection findings. Periodic inspections result in an "all OK" rating or required corrective action by the dealer within 15 days.

How much do they cost?

There is no fee for inspection.

For more information contact:

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



Source: Field Investigations Unit Work Statistics

Who needs a dealer license?

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

Why are dealers licensed?

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

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

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

What are the requirements and qualifications?

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

What is the cost of a license?

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

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

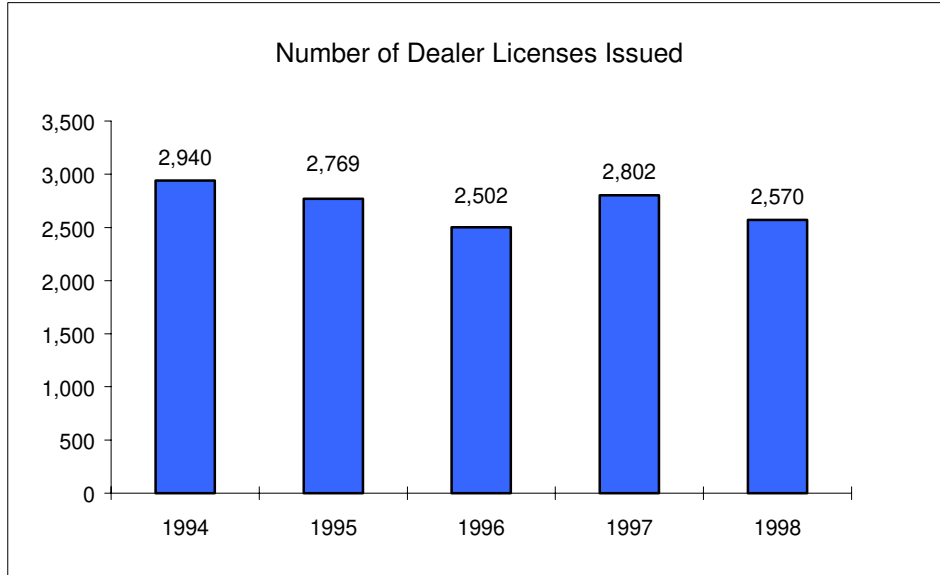
“Dealer” plate fees are \$150 for the first two plates plus \$10 each additional plate except as noted below:

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

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

For more information contact:

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



Source: Business Licensing Unit Work Statistics

34 Disabled Parking Identification Card

What is the purpose of the Disabled Parking Identification Card?

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

A person displaying a DISID card on their vehicle:

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

Who may obtain a card?

A card may be obtained by:

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

What is required?

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

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

What types of cards are available?

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

What do they cost?

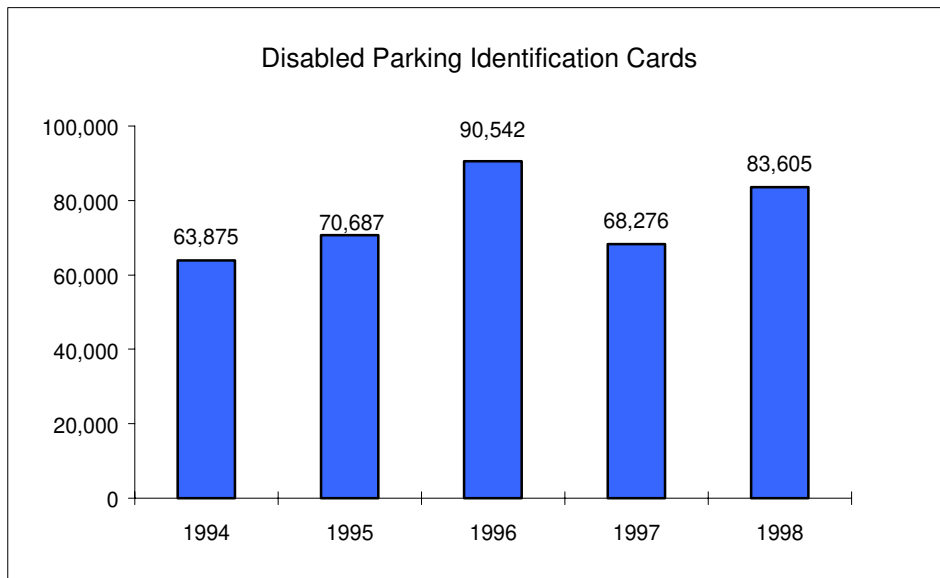
The fee for a disability card (permanent or temporary) is \$6. Applications made at DMV Service Centers are subject to an additional \$3 per application counter service fee.

For more information contact:

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

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

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



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

What is a disqualification?

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

What is the length of a disqualification?

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

Who orders a disqualification?

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

How is a person notified of a disqualification?

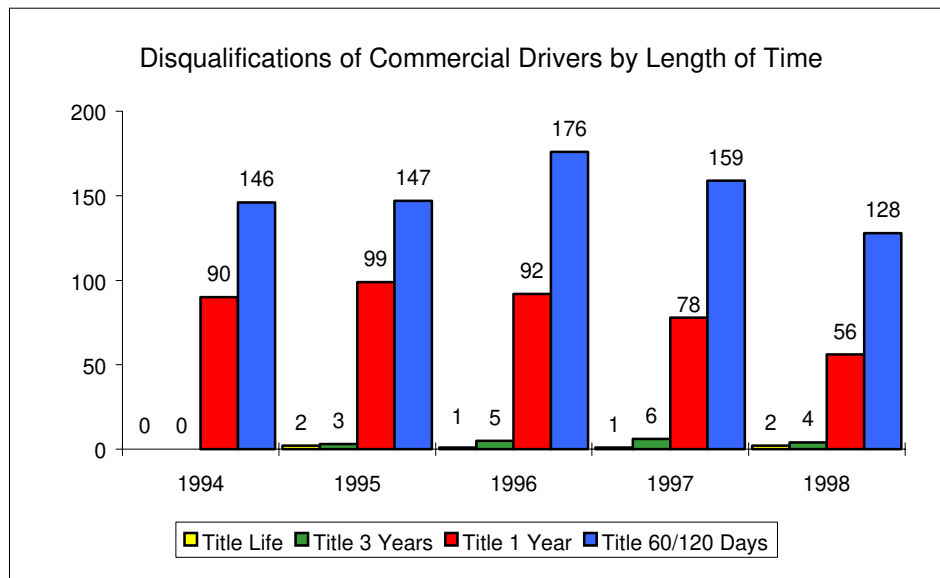
The Division of Motor Vehicles issues an order of disqualification and mails it by first class mail to a person's last known resident address.

Is an occupational license available?

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

For more information contact:

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



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Revocation & Suspensions Section

What is a driver license?

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

What is a probationary license?

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

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

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

What is a regular driver license?

DMV issues a regular license after completion of the probationary period. The license is valid for 4 years and can be any combination of the 5 classes (A, B, C, D, M) and 6 endorsements (F, H, N, P, S, T).

What are the requirements for a driver license?

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

Who does not need a Wisconsin driver license?

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

What documentation must be provided?

An applicant must provide:

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

What does a license cost?

License fees are:

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

For more information contact:

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

TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Photo Identification Card													
Original	4,050	4,414	5,176	4,906	4,254	5,620	5,643	4,767	4,413	4,476	4,285	4,593	56,597
Renewal	2,778	2,549	2,748	2,478	2,236	2,395	2,612	2,416	2,545	2,642	2,352	2,457	30,208
Duplicate	2,470	2,730	2,606	2,466	2,251	2,578	2,643	2,591	2,668	2,745	2,565	2,442	30,755
Regular Instruction Permit (Class D)													
Original	4,654	8,907	7,943	7,757	6,782	10,907	7,181	4,635	7,951	7,555	6,013	4,721	85,006
Renewal	1,849	2,260	2,692	2,987	2,353	2,663	2,333	2,255	2,224	2,305	1,931	2,141	27,993
Duplicate	265	212	284	362	384	480	544	424	342	385	346	283	4,311
Reinstatement from cancel/revoke	14	30	38	21	24	19	19	28	23	21	13	17	267
Motorcycle Instruction Permit (Class M)													
Original	48	356	936	2,341	2,519	2,431	2,206	1,326	880	350	86	69	13,548
Renewal	49	281	842	1,790	1,474	997	677	366	225	92	41	60	6,894
Duplicate	1	0	3	5	13	15	21	20	9	5	2	1	95
Reinstatement from cancel/revoke	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	7
Commercial Instruction Permit (Class ABC)													
Original													
Class A	488	560	701	741	490	515	515	552	561	472	396	382	6,373
Class B	462	537	610	610	480	473	573	824	595	513	434	388	6,499
Class C	4	9	5	5	4	8	4	1	4	5	2	1	52
Renewal	401	486	558	570	384	406	413	454	470	444	316	308	5,210
Duplicate	32	24	33	35	33	49	40	53	42	36	25	22	424
Change of Authority	64	74	87	79	68	69	71	82	71	77	64	49	855
Reinstatement from cancel/revoke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Probationary (Class DM)													
Original	6,477	6,275	6,511	6,537	6,731	8,647	8,391	8,942	7,069	7,141	6,448	6,016	85,185
Duplicate	1,935	1,732	2,068	1,972	1,797	2,432	2,517	2,433	1,888	1,991	1,846	1,902	24,513
Change of Authority	14	11	18	56	122	229	231	193	96	56	14	6	1,046
Reinstatement from cancel/revoke	519	672	696	655	590	549	555	591	595	634	549	543	7,148
Regular (Class ABCDM)													
Original													
Class A	113	102	N/A	130	138	145	154	148	149	150	120	122	1,471
Class B	74	57	N/A	84	69	70	80	159	100	90	65	50	898
Class C	4	2	N/A	4	2	22	4	6	3	5	6	1	59
Class D & M	11,312	6,602	10,130	8,905	9,510	10,758	11,335	12,754	9,839	9,853	9,044	9,249	119,291
Renewal	66,957	32,081	36,665	34,071	32,568	36,443	38,340	35,255	36,013	34,504	29,120	29,965	441,982
4-Year Extension Renewal	0	35,277	43,822	14,064	28,472	31,929	19,387	25,435	39,804	27,603	56,470	35,413	357,676
Duplicate	12,954	12,188	13,138	13,234	13,009	15,272	17,131	16,198	15,726	16,085	14,521	13,188	172,644
Change of Authority	977	1,175	1,392	1,876	2,294	2,575	2,547	2,635	2,236	1,974	1,120	1,043	21,844
Reinstatement from cancel/revoke	1,284	1,662	1,704	1,516	1,397	1,353	1,203	1,297	1,359	1,422	1,271	1,217	16,685

Original means first time issued; does NOT include reissued or issued after reinstatement

Source: WisDOT/DMV - Bureau of Driver Services, Report P7913205

40 Driver License Knowledge Exam

What is the purpose of the knowledge exam?

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

How is the exam given?

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

Who is required to take the exam?

The exams are required for applicants for:

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

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

Where are exams given?

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

What does it cost?

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

Over 296,000 knowledge exams were conducted in 1998.

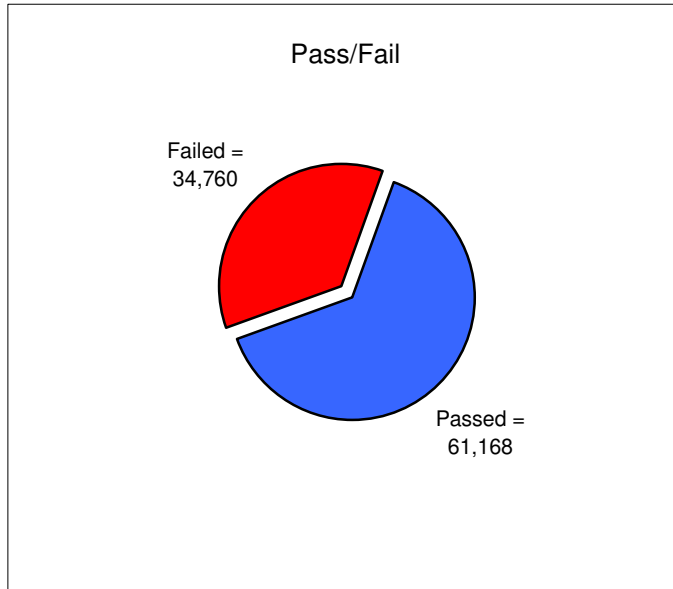
How many exams are conducted annually?

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

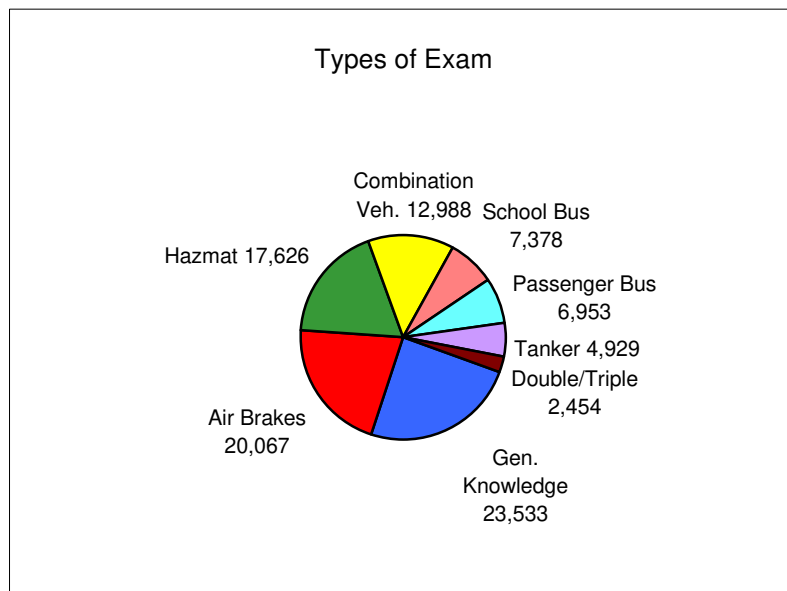
For more information contact:

or any local DMV Service Center

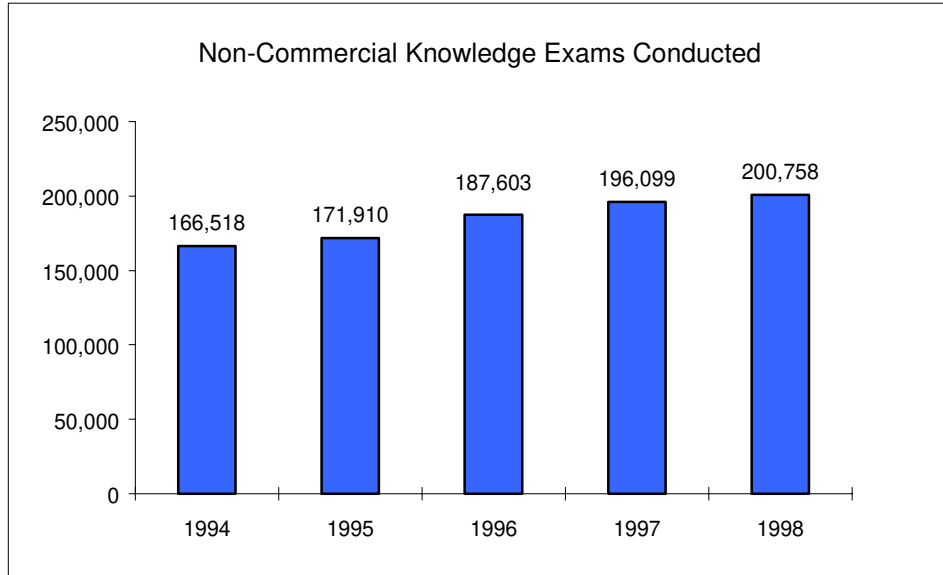
1998 CDL Knowledge Exams



Source: Bureau of Field Services 3089 Annual Report



Source: Bureau of Field Services 3089 Annual Report



Source: Bureau of Field Services 3089 Annual Report

County	Total	County	Total	County	Total
Adams	13,421	Iowa	16,249	Polk	30,598
Ashland	12,108	Iron	5,245	Portage	45,881
Barron	33,135	Jackson	12,858	Price	12,201
Bayfield	11,448	Jefferson	53,199	Racine	127,923
Brown	154,952	Juneau	1,7806	Richland	12,388
Buffalo	10,717	Kenosha	100,174	Rock	107,334
Burnett	1,953	Kewaunee	14,818	Rusk	11,323
Calumet	27,592	La Crosse	72,283	Sauk	40,346
Chippewa	39,393	Lafayette	11,957	Sawyer	12,262
Clark	22,492	Langlade	15,390	Shawano	27,970
Columbia	38,308	Lincoln	21,923	Sheboygan	79,285
Crawford	12,092	Manitowoc	60,271	St. Croix	46,310
Dane	298,670	Marathon	90,246	Taylor	14,200
Dodge	58,918	Marinette	32,595	Trempealeau	19,585
Door	22,010	Marquette	11,217	Vernon	19,135
Douglas	31,617	Menominee	2,229	Vilas	17,470
Dunn	26,307	Milwaukee	559,928	Walworth	63,800
Eau Claire	63,464	Monroe	27,426	Washburn	12,259
Florence	3,886	Oconto	25,600	Washington	85,231
Fond du Lac	69,595	Oneida	28,828	Waukesha	268,722
Forest	6,855	Outagamie	115,587	Waupaca	36,401
Grant	35,174	Ozaukee	62,024	Waushara	16,323
Green	24,459	Pepin	5,405	Winnebago	107,321
Green Lake	14,499	Pierce	25,820	Wood	56,882

44 Drivers Licensed – Probationary

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% MALE	% OF TOTAL
1915	83		2	2	0.00%	0.00%
1916	82	2	2	4	50.00%	0.00%
1917	81	3	2	5	60.00%	0.00%
THREE YEAR TOTAL		5	6	11	45.45%	0.00%
1918	80	2	2	4	50.00%	0.00%
1919	79	4	5	9	44.44%	0.00%
1920	78	1	1	2	50.00%	0.00%
1921	77	1	4	5	20.00%	0.00%
1922	76	2	5	7	28.57%	0.00%
1923	75	1	7	8	12.50%	0.00%
1924	74	4	11	15	26.67%	0.01%
1925	73	7	7	14	50.00%	0.01%
1926	72	9	9	18	50.00%	0.01%
1927	71	7	7	14	50.00%	0.01%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		38	58	96	39.58%	0.04%
1928	70	12	17	29	41.38%	0.01%
1929	69	15	16	31	48.39%	0.01%
1930	68	8	20	28	28.57%	0.01%
1931	67	14	19	33	42.42%	0.01%
1932	66	10	21	31	32.26%	0.01%
1933	65	14	12	26	53.85%	0.01%
1934	64	26	11	37	70.27%	0.02%
1935	63	30	35	65	46.15%	0.03%
1936	62	22	14	36	61.11%	0.02%
1937	61	31	22	53	58.49%	0.02%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		182	187	369	49.32%	0.16%
1938	60	32	25	57	56.14%	0.02%
1939	59	34	41	75	45.33%	0.03%
1940	58	42	36	78	53.85%	0.03%
1941	57	28	34	62	45.16%	0.03%
1942	56	50	54	104	48.08%	0.04%
1943	55	54	52	106	50.94%	0.05%
1944	54	52	57	109	47.71%	0.05%
1945	53	68	45	113	60.18%	0.05%
1946	52	77	70	147	52.38%	0.06%
1947	51	82	101	183	44.81%	0.08%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		519	515	1,034	50.19%	0.44%
1948	50	111	79	190	58.42%	0.08%
1949	49	110	90	200	55.00%	0.09%
1950	48	133	110	243	54.73%	0.10%
1951	47	138	98	236	58.47%	0.10%
1952	46	132	130	262	50.38%	0.11%
1953	45	160	134	294	54.42%	0.13%
1954	44	191	148	339	56.34%	0.14%
1955	43	205	193	398	51.51%	0.17%
1956	42	242	219	461	52.49%	0.20%
1957	41	297	226	523	56.79%	0.22%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		1,719	1,427	3,146	54.64%	1.34%

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% MALE	% OF TOTAL
1958	40	292	261	553	52.80%	0.24%
1959	39	369	298	667	55.32%	0.28%
1960	38	442	354	796	55.53%	0.34%
1961	37	415	376	791	52.47%	0.34%
1962	36	478	426	904	52.88%	0.39%
1963	35	532	463	995	53.47%	0.42%
1964	34	586	505	1,091	53.71%	0.47%
1965	33	672	529	1,201	55.95%	0.51%
1966	32	670	559	1,229	54.52%	0.52%
1967	31	844	635	1,479	57.07%	0.63%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		5,300	4,406	9,706	54.61%	4.15%
1968	30	966	696	1,662	58.12%	0.71%
1969	29	1,117	713	1,830	61.04%	0.78%
1970	28	1,344	888	2,232	60.22%	0.95%
1971	27	1,391	929	2,320	59.96%	0.99%
1972	26	1,534	1,051	2,585	59.34%	1.10%
1973	25	1,492	1,078	2,570	58.05%	1.10%
1974	24	1,724	1,159	2,883	59.80%	1.23%
1975	23	1,954	1,451	3,405	57.39%	1.45%
1976	22	2,604	2,003	4,607	56.52%	1.97%
1977	21	3,503	2,857	6,360	55.08%	2.72%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		17,629	12,825	30,454	57.89%	13.01%
1978	20	5,261	4,464	9,725	54.10%	4.15%
1979	19	7,781	6,259	14,040	55.42%	6.00%
1980	18	31,700	30,205	61,905	51.21%	26.44%
1981	17	30,154	29,245	59,399	50.77%	25.37%
1982	16	22,125	22,126	44,251	50.00%	18.90%
FIVE YEAR TOTAL		97,021	92,299	189,320	51.25%	80.86%
GRAND TOTALS		122,413	111,723	234,136	52.28%	100.00%

Includes all types of status except those which expired prior to 12/01/98

Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Report # YRAGPRO

46 Drivers Licensed – Probationary & Regular

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% MALE	% OF TOTAL
1895	103	1	1	2	50.00%	0.00%
1896	102		1	1	0.00%	0.00%
1897	101	2	2	4	50.00%	0.00%
THREE YEAR TOTAL		3	4	7	42.86%	0.00%
1898	100	7	7	14	50.00%	0.00%
1899	99	14	8	22	63.64%	0.00%
1900	98	47	18	65	72.31%	0.00%
1901	97	58	27	85	68.24%	0.00%
1902	96	89	77	166	53.61%	0.00%
1903	95	173	128	301	57.48%	0.01%
1904	94	250	211	461	54.23%	0.01%
1905	93	407	330	737	55.22%	0.02%
1906	92	563	572	1,135	49.60%	0.03%
1907	91	902	817	1,719	52.47%	0.05%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		2,510	2,195	4,705	53.35%	0.13%
1908	90	1,228	1,263	2,491	49.30%	0.07%
1909	89	1,549	1,725	3,274	47.31%	0.09%
1910	88	2,044	2,326	4,370	46.77%	0.12%
1911	87	2,605	2,897	5,502	47.35%	0.15%
1912	86	3,249	3,913	7,162	45.36%	0.19%
1913	85	3,902	4,619	8,521	45.79%	0.23%
1914	84	4,975	5,805	10,780	46.15%	0.29%
1915	83	5,632	6,672	12,304	45.77%	0.33%
1916	82	6,543	7,535	14,078	46.48%	0.38%
1917	81	7,321	8,446	15,767	46.43%	0.42%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		39,048	45,201	84,249	46.35%	2.27%
1918	80	8,325	9,893	18,218	45.70%	0.49%
1919	79	8,495	9,766	18,261	46.52%	0.49%
1920	78	9,889	11,208	21,097	46.87%	0.57%
1921	77	10,930	12,548	23,478	46.55%	0.63%
1922	76	11,740	12,930	24,670	47.59%	0.66%
1923	75	12,505	13,519	26,024	48.05%	0.70%
1924	74	13,752	14,426	28,178	48.80%	0.76%
1925	73	13,999	14,579	28,578	48.99%	0.77%
1926	72	14,747	15,219	29,966	49.21%	0.81%
1927	71	15,492	16,027	31,519	49.15%	0.85%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		119,874	130,115	249,989	47.95%	6.74%
1928	70	16,049	16,443	32,492	49.39%	0.88%
1929	69	16,043	16,295	32,338	49.61%	0.87%
1930	68	16,951	17,126	34,077	49.74%	0.92%
1931	67	16,721	16,751	33,472	49.96%	0.90%
1932	66	16,856	17,057	33,913	49.70%	0.91%
1933	65	16,511	16,351	32,862	50.24%	0.89%
1934	64	17,632	17,417	35,049	50.31%	0.94%
1935	63	18,147	18,119	36,266	50.04%	0.98%
1936	62	18,712	18,493	37,205	50.29%	1.00%
1937	61	19,276	19,278	38,554	50.00%	1.04%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		172,898	173,330	346,228	49.94%	9.33%
1938	60	20,367	19,880	40,247	50.61%	1.08%
1939	59	20,329	19,984	40,313	50.43%	1.09%
1940	58	21,061	20,927	41,988	50.16%	1.13%

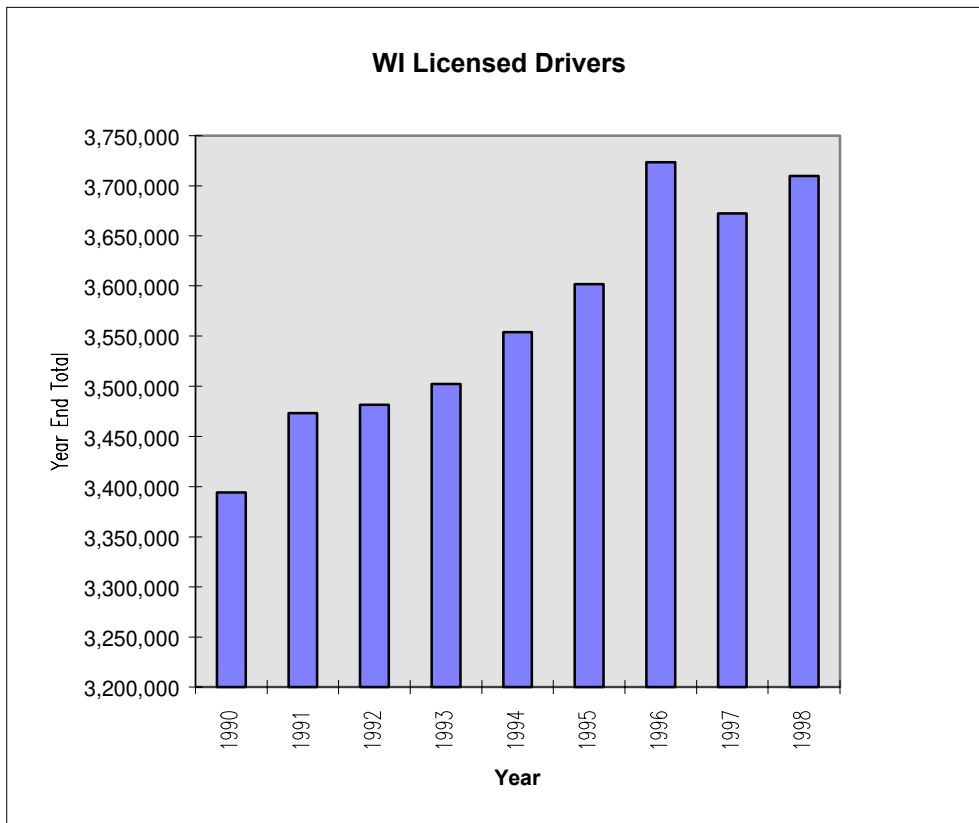
Drivers Licensed – Probationary & Regular 47

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% MALE	% OF TOTAL
1941	57	22,603	22,254	44,857	50.39%	1.21%
1942	56	25,507	25,354	50,861	50.15%	1.37%
1943	55	26,197	25,806	52,003	50.38%	1.40%
1944	54	25,504	24,908	50,412	50.59%	1.36%
1945	53	25,666	24,630	50,296	51.03%	1.36%
1946	52	30,699	29,872	60,571	50.68%	1.63%
1947	51	34,982	33,802	68,784	50.86%	1.85%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		252,915	247,417	500,332	50.55%	13.49%
1948	50	34,352	33,043	67,395	50.97%	1.82%
1949	49	35,148	34,168	69,316	50.71%	1.87%
1950	48	35,842	34,318	70,160	51.09%	1.89%
1951	47	38,239	36,646	74,885	51.06%	2.02%
1952	46	38,912	37,755	76,667	50.75%	2.07%
1953	45	39,141	37,933	77,074	50.78%	2.08%
1954	44	40,818	40,015	80,833	50.50%	2.18%
1955	43	41,048	39,715	80,763	50.83%	2.18%
1956	42	42,051	40,556	82,607	50.90%	2.23%
1957	41	42,371	42,254	84,625	50.07%	2.28%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		387,922	376,403	764,325	50.75%	20.60%
1958	40	42,617	41,718	84,335	50.53%	2.27%
1959	39	43,114	43,002	86,116	50.07%	2.32%
1960	38	43,445	43,389	86,834	50.03%	2.34%
1961	37	43,049	42,734	85,783	50.18%	2.31%
1962	36	42,104	41,817	83,921	50.17%	2.26%
1963	35	41,064	40,514	81,578	50.34%	2.20%
1964	34	40,527	40,162	80,689	50.23%	2.17%
1965	33	38,162	37,611	75,773	50.36%	2.04%
1966	32	36,961	36,180	73,141	50.53%	1.97%
1967	31	35,036	34,278	69,314	50.55%	1.87%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		406,079	401,405	807,484	50.29%	21.77%
1968	30	35,846	34,802	70,648	50.74%	1.90%
1969	29	35,683	34,087	69,770	51.14%	1.88%
1970	28	36,485	35,743	72,228	50.51%	1.95%
1971	27	33,895	32,721	66,616	50.88%	1.80%
1972	26	33,186	32,286	65,472	50.69%	1.76%
1973	25	31,403	30,824	62,227	50.47%	1.68%
1974	24	32,207	30,821	63,028	51.10%	1.70%
1975	23	30,533	29,617	60,150	50.76%	1.62%
1976	22	32,074	31,164	63,238	50.72%	1.70%
1977	21	32,624	31,843	64,467	50.61%	1.74%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		333,936	323,908	657,844	50.76%	17.73%
1978	20	32,007	30,812	62,819	50.95%	1.69%
1979	19	32,532	30,780	63,312	51.38%	1.71%
1980	18	33,248	31,765	65,013	51.14%	1.75%
1981	17	30,154	29,245	59,399	50.77%	1.60%
1982	16	22,125	22,126	44,251	50.00%	1.19%
FIVE YEAR TOTAL		150,066	144,728	294,794	50.91%	7.95%
GRAND TOTALS		1,865,251	1,844,706	3,709,957	50.28%	100.00%

Includes all types of status except those which expired prior to 12/01/98; source: Bureau of Driver Services, Report # YRCNTY & #YRAGPRO

48 Drivers Licensed – Probationary & Regular

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



Who is required to take a driving skills test?

Anyone applying for:

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

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

Where are driving skills tests given?

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

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

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

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

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 \$10.

What comprises a driving skills test?

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

50 Driving Skills Test

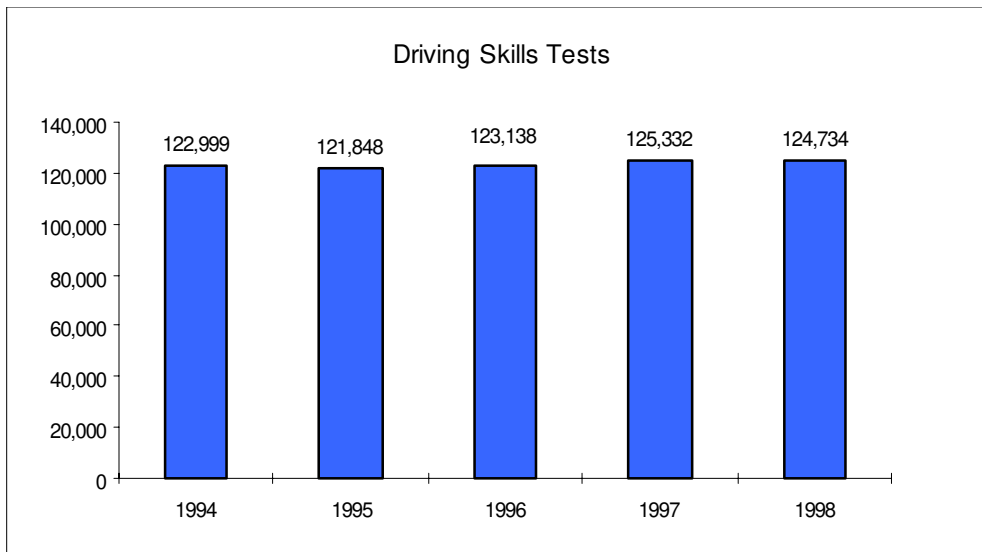
If I don't pass, can I take the test again?

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

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

For more information contact:

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



Source: Bureau of Field Services, 3089 Annual Report

What is the electronic titling program?

The electronic titling program allows dealers and financial institutions, as DMV agents, to submit the same information they now send in on an MV1 or MV11 form directly to the department 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 purposes.

How does the program work?

DMV has contracted with two vendors to act as a gateway between our computer and the agents. The vendor is paid out of the electronic filing fee, \$17.50, collected from the vehicle purchaser. The service is voluntary, only those customers who want on-the-spot service will use the system. Dealers and lenders issue auto and truck plates (except those requiring credentials, such as disabled plates) and stickers to the customer. Titles and certificates of registration will continue to print centrally at DMV.

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 will be necessary.
- DMV gets updates to the database without rekeying the data, streamlining the process. And electronic filing helps keep lines shorter at Customer Service Centers.

Could the program be expanded to other businesses?

DMV will continue to explore business partnerships with other customers.

For more information contact:

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

52 Employer Notification Program

What is the Employer Notification Program?

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

A copy of the employee's driver record abstract is mailed to the employer whenever an accident conviction, suspension, revocation, cancellation, disqualification, or out of service order is recorded. In 1998, 31,639 driver record abstracts were mailed under this program.

Who can belong to the Employer Notification Program?

Any employer who owns or leases commercial motor vehicles or assigns a person to drive a commercial motor vehicle can belong to this program. Employers of non-commercial drivers are not eligible.

In 1998, 1,127 employers were involved in the program, covering a total of 62,263 commercial motor vehicle drivers.

What does it cost?

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

For more information contact:

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

What is a habitual traffic offender?

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

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

What happens to those identified as habitual traffic offenders?

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

Who orders the revocation?

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

What licenses are revoked?

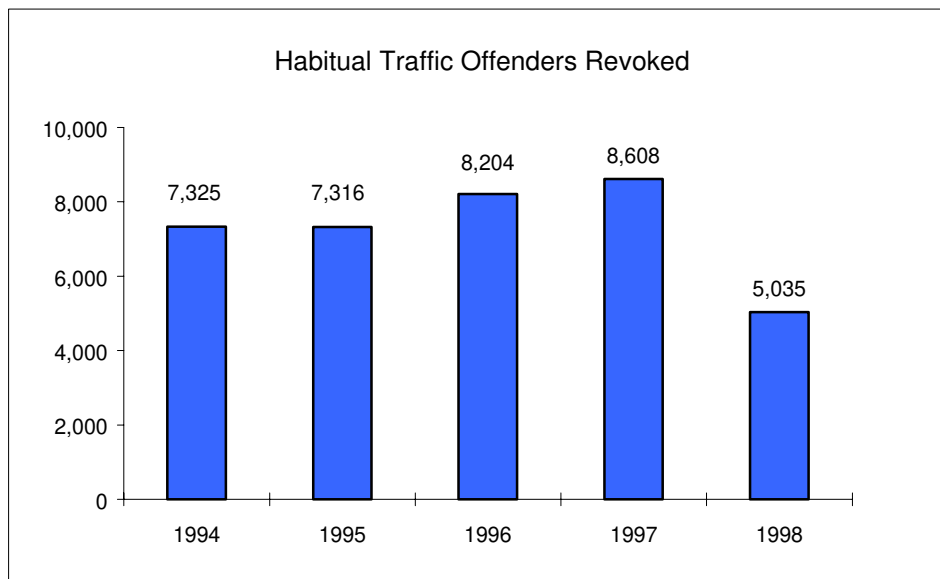
The revocation is of the operating privilege which means all licenses issued by the division. For an unlicensed person, the ability to obtain a license is revoked.

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

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

For more information contact:

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



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

54 Heavy Vehicle Registration & Titling

What is heavy vehicle registration and titling?

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

What type of registration is issued?

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

Where can I apply for registration?

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

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

No, registration is available on a quarterly basis (January-March, April-June, July-September, October-December) for vehicles registered with a gross weight over 8,000 pounds. (Vehicles with special plates are not eligible). An extra fee of \$5 is charged per quarter of registration.

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

No, consecutive monthly registration is also available (with a minimum registration period of three months) for registration of a number of special-use vehicles. The fee is 1/12 the annual fee times the number of months of registration, plus a fee of \$15 per vehicle.

Who is eligible for consecutive monthly registration?

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

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

How can I operate my vehicle immediately?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Title and Registration Processing Section
Vehicle Registration & Titling Unit
(608) 266-2538

What is “heavy vehicle use tax”?

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

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

What is proof of compliance?

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

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

Are there any exemptions from HVUT?

Yes. Some exemptions are:

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

When are tax forms filed?

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

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

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Interstate
(608) 267-6753

Intrastate
(608) 266-2538

Who is required to have an Instruction Permit?

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

What is required for a permit?

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

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

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

Where are permits issued?

DMV issues permits at Service Centers located throughout the state.

What is the cost?

The fee for an instruction permit is \$20.

How long is the permit valid?

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

Can it be renewed?

What restrictions apply to persons operating a commercial vehicle?

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

For more information contact:

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

or any local DMV Service Center

58 Instruction Permit

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	COMMERCIAL		REGULAR		MOTORCYCLE		TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
1908	90				1			1	0.00%
1909	89							0	0.00%
1910	88			1				1	0.00%
1911	87			1				1	0.00%
1912	86			1	1	1		3	0.01%
1913	85							0	0.00%
1914	84				1			1	0.00%
1915	83			1	4			5	0.01%
1916	82				3			3	0.01%
1917	81	1		1	2			4	0.01%
TEN YEARTOTAL1		0	5	12	1	0	19	0.03%	
1918	80				6			6	0.01%
1919	79			1	2			3	0.01%
1920	78	2			10			12	0.02%
1921	77	4		1	6			11	0.02%
1922	76	2		1	7			10	0.02%
1923	75	3		1	10	2		16	0.03%
1924	74	1		4	15	1		21	0.04%
1925	73	4			11	2		17	0.03%
1926	72	6	1	4	8	3		22	0.04%
1927	71	3	1	2	14	3		23	0.04%
TEN YEARTOTAL25		2	14	89	11	0	141	0.25%	
1928	70	6		5	18	5		34	0.06%
1929	69	11		5	9	6		31	0.05%
1930	68	16	1	5	11	6		39	0.07%
1931	67	20	1	5	19	12		57	0.10%
1932	66	25	1	2	24	8		60	0.11%
1933	65	24	1	4	15	11		55	0.10%
1934	64	31	2	9	17	9		68	0.12%
1935	63	37		8	17	12	1	75	0.13%
1936	62	50	4	7	18	14	1	94	0.16%
1937	61	38	4	7	16	25	2	92	0.16%
TEN YEARTOTAL258		14	57	164	108	4	605	1.06%	
1938	60	36	9	5	28	24		102	0.18%
1939	59	57	4	12	20	20	2	115	0.20%
1940	58	57	4	7	35	24	3	130	0.23%
1941	57	74	5	7	27	24		137	0.24%
1942	56	71	6	12	16	41	14	160	0.28%
1943	55	69	13	11	35	49	11	188	0.33%
1944	54	75	17	6	30	54	7	189	0.33%
1945	53	78	10	14	43	48	15	208	0.36%
1946	52	93	15	14	50	60	14	246	0.43%
1947	51	96	22	16	54	77	26	291	0.51%
TEN YEARTOTAL706		105	104	338	421	92	1,766	3.10%	

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	COMMERCIAL		REGULAR		MOTORCYCLE		TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
1948	50	95	21	18	43	97	26	94	0.16%
1949	49	114	27	19	49	99	30	338	0.59%
1950	48	129	18	25	67	94	31	364	0.64%
1951	47	127	15	24	72	89	51	378	0.66%
1952	46	144	32	25	77	105	44	427	0.75%
1953	45	142	33	20	80	118	57	450	0.79%
1954	44	169	29	22	70	120	51	461	0.81%
1955	43	171	38	39	76	123	66	513	0.90%
1956	42	183	36	29	106	107	63	524	0.92%
1957	41	194	55	25	84	136	63	557	0.98%
TEN YEAR TOTAL	1,468	304	246	724	1,088	482	4,312	7.56%	
1958	40	189	54	38	112	130	64	587	1.03%
1959	39	220	49	38	95	152	77	631	1.11%
1960	38	225	53	41	123	151	88	681	1.19%
1961	37	228	53	45	124	162	81	693	1.21%
1962	36	240	65	49	117	130	69	670	1.17%
1963	35	215	60	60	138	174	66	713	1.25%
1964	34	238	40	58	125	134	82	677	1.19%
1965	33	224	41	62	146	166	73	712	1.25%
1966	32	238	65	67	148	166	59	743	1.30%
1967	31	268	55	80	145	176	65	789	1.38%
TEN YEAR TOTAL	2,285	535	538	1,273	1,541	724	6,896	12.09%	
1968	30	255	55	94	175	189	77	845	1.48%
1969	29	249	48	89	170	193	62	811	1.42%
1970	28	326	52	112	226	218	64	998	1.75%
1971	27	324	48	112	180	165	54	883	1.55%
1972	26	294	48	133	220	205	66	966	1.69%
1973	25	283	41	134	234	196	58	946	1.66%
1974	24	373	44	163	250	244	48	1,122	1.97%
1975	23	345	40	158	304	277	45	1,169	2.05%
1976	22	340	39	204	306	294	46	1,229	2.15%
1977	21	366	38	240	376	303	39	1,362	2.39%
TEN YEAR TOTAL	3,155	453	1,439	2,441	2,284	559	10,331	18.11%	
1978	20	293	34	313	528	349	28	1,545	2.71%
1979	19	278	38	534	733	297	16	1,896	3.32%
1980	18	158	16	1,103	1,204	243	15	2,739	4.80%
1981	17			1,583	1,684	183	17	3,467	6.08%
1982	16			6,331	6,107	1		12,439	21.81%
1983	15			5,375	5,514			10,889	19.09%
SIX YEAR TOTAL	729	88	15,239	15,770	1,073	76	32,975	57.81%	
GRAND TOTALS		8,627	1,501	17,642	20,811	6,527	1,937	57,045	100.00%

Commercial and Regular instruction permit statistics include all types of status except those which expired prior to 12/01/98. Motorcycle instruction permit statistics include all types of status except those which expired prior to 06/01/98 (due to seasonal nature of this license type).

What is the International Registration Plan?

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

How many states participate in IRP?

By January 2000, there will be 52 member states and Canadian provinces (Wisconsin joined the IRP in 1978). Fees generated for Wisconsin (by both Wisconsin-based and out-of-state carriers) exceeded \$37 million in 1995. Wisconsin also collected over \$32 million in fees for member IRP jurisdictions.

Who must register with IRP?

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

What vehicles must be registered?

The types of vehicles that register with IRP are:

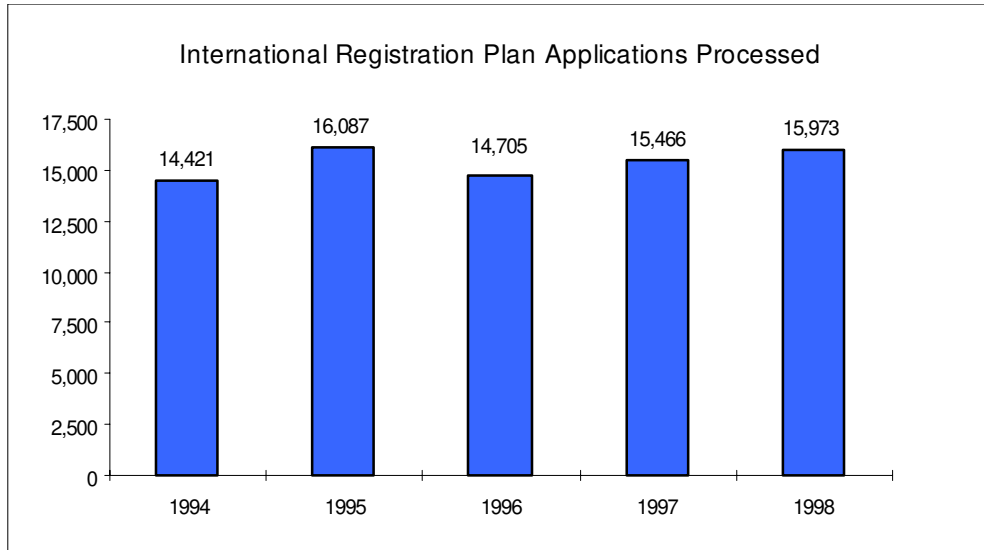
- vehicles operating or registered over 26,000 lbs.
- vehicles with three or more axles, regardless of weight
- combination vehicles with a combined weight over 26,000 lbs.

Are any vehicles exempt?

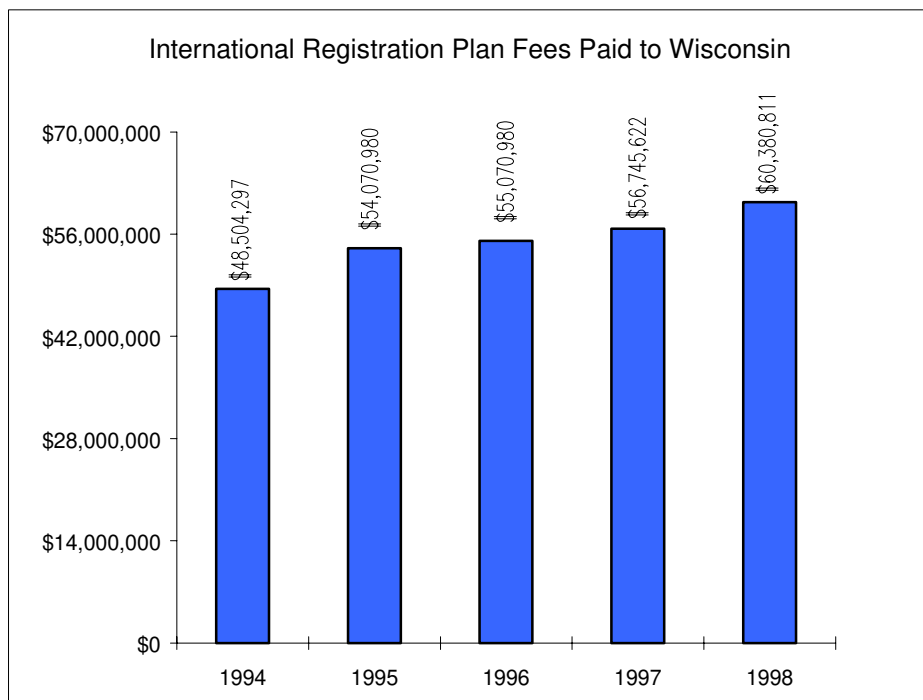
Vehicles with restricted plates such as farm vehicles, city pickup and delivery vehicles, government-owned vehicles, recreational vehicles, and charter buses may be exempt from IRP registration.

For more information contact:

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



Source: Motor Carrier Registration IRP Unit



Source: Motor Carrier Registration IRP Unit

62 Involuntary Transfer

What is an involuntary transfer?

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

Who would use this service?

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

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

Is there an extra charge for this service?

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

For more information contact:

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

Why are license plates required?

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

How many types of Wisconsin license plates are there?

There are 73 plate designs in 25 color combinations with 147 stickers and decals. The plate issued depends on the design and use of the vehicle or the owner's special interest. Examples of plate types are:

Automobile	Disabled
Truck	Tractor
Collector	Semi-trailer

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

Can auto plates be placed on a van?

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

How long are plates valid?

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

When will I get new license plates?

The division replaces plates when their appearance as a group becomes unsatisfactory. Individuals may obtain replacement plates for a fee of \$2 per plate.

When are renewal stickers issued?

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

How do I apply to renew my license plates?

DMV sends renewal notices to registrants about one month prior to the expiration of the current registration. If they don't have the renewal notice, applicants can send the renewal fee along with a letter or other document, such as a certificate of registration which gives the license plate number to be renewed.

How long does it take to issue plates and stickers?

Applications mailed to the Madison central office are generally processed in about 10 days. Renewals mailed to the Milwaukee address are processed in about four days. Applications for registration are processed immediately for an additional \$3 counter service fee at the DMV Service Centers offering vehicle registration service.

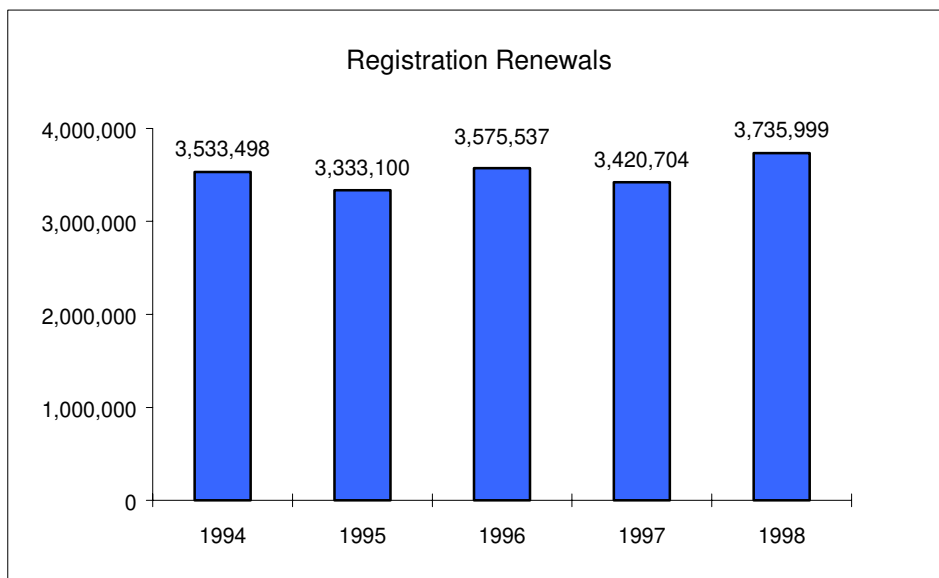
If your renewal notice says that you can renew registration by phone, you may call (800) 236-7368 from a touch-tone phone and charge your renewal to your VISA, MasterCard, or Discover card.

64 License Plates & Renewal Stickers

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

For more information contact:

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



Source: Monthly Processor Report #P7913203

License Plates Issued by Calendar Year

Plate Type	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Auto	553,126	498,269	554,758	541,016	557,404
Personalized (all types)	31,862	40,150	36,247	95,918	25,681
Disabled	2,925	2,599	2,498	2,646	4,280
Disabled Vet	281	189	221	259	242
Amateur Radio	333	342	306	365	321
ZZ Auto	100	20	6	5	27
ZY Auto	399	430	426	568	559
Special Collector	313	3,415	449	333	345
Motorhome	5,134	4,833	5,049	5,034	4,023
ATK Truck "A"	73,637	69,325	75,315	73,931	81,252
ATK Truck "B"	59,237	56,461	68,872	63,170	64,247
ATK Truck "C"	16,044	15,497	18,947	18,243	22,401
Dual Purpose Vehicle	1,106	893	878	671	632
Farm Truck 12,000#	77,680	6,803	8,004	6,240	6,964
Dual Purpose Farm	2,903	2,306	2,687	2,235	2,518
Insert Truck (A,B,C)	1,625	1,346	966	966	819
Insert Truck (X, D-T)	42,541	18,287	18,502	19,613	19,577
Tractor	4,305	1,951	2,186	2,205	2,078
Insert Trailer	19,998	9,969	10,334	11,616	12,765
Heavy Farm Truck	12,084	1,450	1,525	1,347	1,484
Farm Trailer	4,976	1,622	1,716	1,512	1,666
ZA Trailer	1,957	376	591	373	167
Camping Trailer	1,004	366	242	216	0
BX Bus	117	30	11	16	4
Special "X"	419	152	131	88	127
Special "UX"	1,927	672	627	674	602
Special "Z"	2,855	952	942	1,027	1,301
Insert Bus	376	374	137	138	137
School Bus	3,433	916	1,338	1,009	887
Semi-Trailer	16,176	13,805	14,397	14,579	15,111
Mobile Home	7,072	6,317	6,530	6,954	5,374
Trans. Trailer	12	9	5	10	6
Motorcycle	36,163	29,776	31,850	30,548	35,932
Moped & SDV	2,376	1,837	1,916	1,902	2,173
EX POW	35	20	23	12	23

66 License Plates Issued

Plate Type	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
National Guard	49	29	46	36	44
State Owned	398	149	326	720	740
Municipal	1,782	1,989	2,371	2,372	2,397
Official	299	259	355	443	414
Collector	7,502	7,028	7,659	7,809	9,321
Hobbyist	124	312	355	396	528
Antique	138	112	138	129	180
Driver Education	430	91	40	38	28
Temporary Plates	42,411	43,766	38,585	46,130	465,373
Dealer Plates	6,306	26,351	21,381	12,096	11,341
Apportioned Power	39,639	36,710	39,391	40,264	25,178
Apportioned FL TRL	130	132	144	166	0
Apportioned 12 Yr. Trailer	6,533	6,315	5,551	4,956	4,935
Military Group	1,229	1,027	881	779	702
Civilian Group	530	463	488	521	364
University Group	212	211	249	299	533
Endangered Resources	N/A	7,084	6,053	3,748	2,621
Sesquicentennial	N/A	N/A	N/A	348,410	87,958
Totals	1,092,243	923,787	992,645	1,374,751	1,483,786

Some license plates were rebased in 1994.

Source: System Issue Reports

Who is required to file medical reports?

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

How are medical reports reviewed?

DMV staff review the medical reports. They focus on:

- whether the person's condition is stable
- the degree of impairment from the condition
- the physician's recommendation regarding driving

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

How often do drivers have to file reports?

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

What are the results of medical reviews?

Of the 33,000 medical reports reviewed, 3,400 resulted in cancellations of the driving privilege. Many people are required to pass a written test on driving laws and/or an on-the-road driving test to maintain their license. Over 1,600 drivers voluntarily surrendered their license when asked for a medical report or a driving test.

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

How can a person appeal a medical review decision?

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

For more information contact:

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

Who is subject to audit by the Department?

Motor carriers licensing their vehicles under the International Registration Plan (IRP), International Fuel Tax Agreement (IFTA), and Wisconsin Interstate Fuel Tax Program (WIFT) are subject to audit.

What is the purpose of audits?

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

How are motor carriers selected for audit?

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

What records are required?

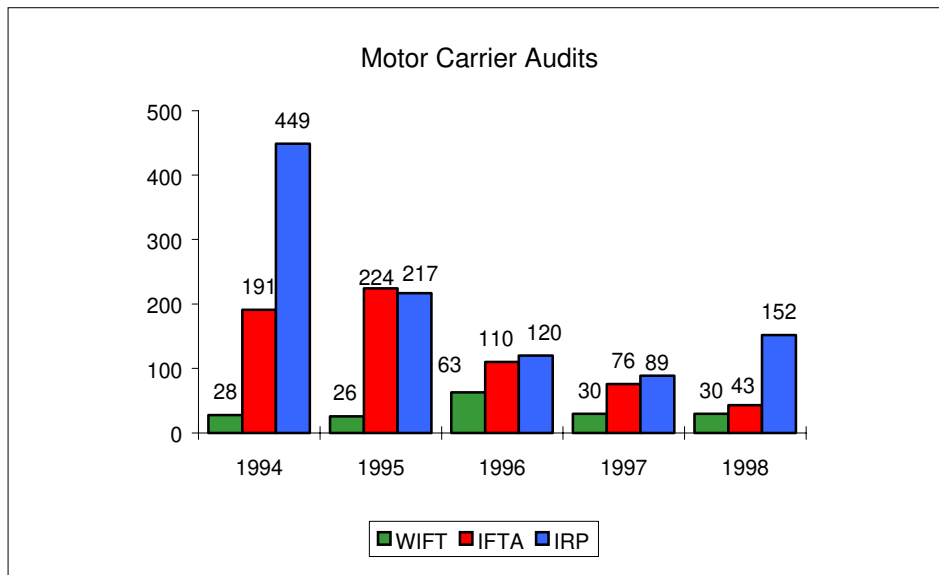
Individual vehicle distance records and their supporting documents (drivers' daily logs, bills of lading, fuel receipts, etc.) must be maintained to support the miles listed on the motor carrier's application. Records are to be retained for 5 1/2 years.

How is the audit conducted?

Upon notification of the department's intent to audit, motor carriers may either submit their records to the department or be contacted at their place of business during regular working hours. Firms may be audited every year. The IFTA and the IRP require the base jurisdictions to audit 15% of the registered carriers every five years.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
 Motor Carrier Services Section
 Audit Unit
 Thom Rabaglia
 (608) 267-6753
 thomas.rabaglia@dot.state.wi.us



Source: Work Unit Statistics

How is the state fuel tax collected?

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

How much fuel must be purchased?

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

What if fuel is over purchased?

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

Where are tax reports filed?

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

Why was interstate fuel tax report filing transferred to DOT?

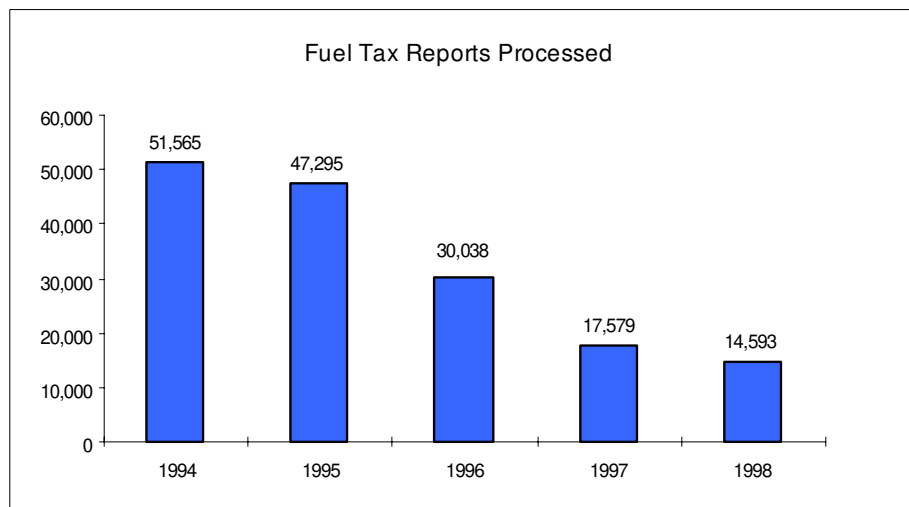
The program was moved from the Department of Revenue to DOT in 1987 to promote a “one-stop” concept of service to motor carriers. “One-stop” allows carriers to file all required reports and obtain all necessary credentials in one office.

What is a “base state” fuel tax program?

A “base state” agreement allows a carrier to file reports, pay fees, and obtain credentials through its base/home state. The base state forwards all fuel use data and tax owed to other states in the agreement. There are 53 jurisdictions that are members of IFTA.

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
 Motor Carrier Services Section
 Fuel Tax Unit
 Thom Rabaglia
 (608) 267-6753
 thomas.rabaglia@dot.state.wi.us



Source: VISTA Database

70 Motor Carrier Insurance

Which motor carriers are required to file proof of insurance?

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

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

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

Are there minimum insurance limits required?

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

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

Why is insurance required?

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

How is proof of insurance filed?

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

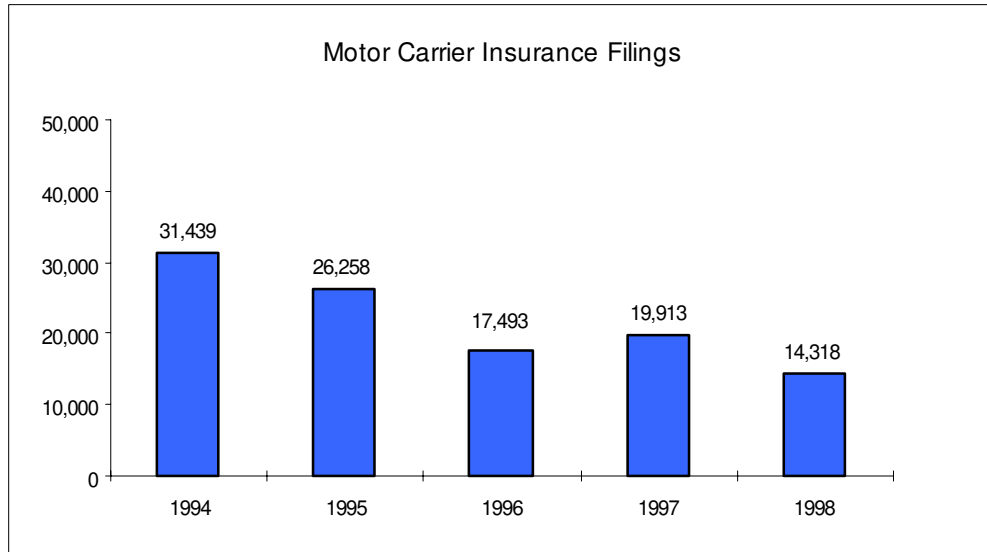
- For ICC-regulated carriers Form BMC91 or BMC91X must be filed with their base state
- For ICC-exempt carriers Form E or EX must be filed before operating in Wisconsin
- For Intrastate-only carriers Form E, EX or S-1 may be filed

What are the penalties for operating without filing insurance?

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

For more information contact:

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



Source: Unit Work Statistics

72 Motor Carrier Single State Registration System

What is the Single State Registration System (SSRS)?

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

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

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

How many states participate?

As of December 31, 1998, there are 39 states participating in the SSRS.

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

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

For more information contact:

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

**Motor Vehicle Registrations In Wisconsin
From 1930**

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

Sources: 1930-1975 State of Wisconsin Blue Books;
1980-1998 January file analysis.

74 Motor Vehicle Salesperson License

What salespeople are licensed?

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

What are the licensing requirements?

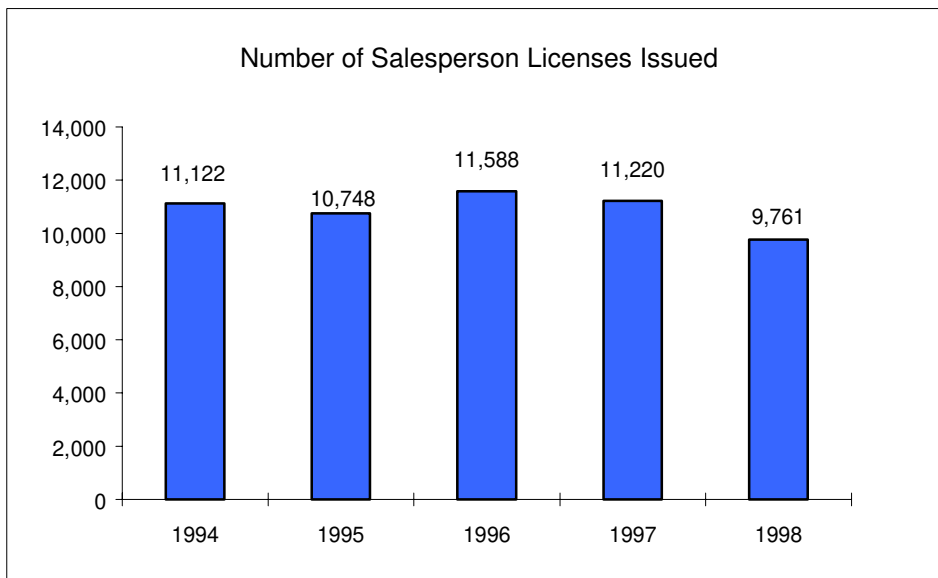
Motor vehicle salespersons must be of good character and must pass a written exam at time of first application. A bond may be required if the applicant's character is questionable or past sales practices are unacceptable.

What does a license cost?

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

For more information contact:

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



Includes licenses issued to manufacturer and distributor representatives.

Source: Business Licensing Unit Work Statistics

What is the definition of a motorcycle?

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

Who needs a Class M – Motorcycle license?

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

What are the requirements for a Class M License?

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

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

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

What rider courses are offered?

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

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

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

How does the Motorcycle Skills Test Waiver Program work?

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

How is a Class M license obtained?

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

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

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

What are the fees and period of validity?

A motorcycle instruction permit is \$22 and is valid for 6 months. The original Class M license is \$12 plus a \$10 fee if a skills test is required. The Class M license is valid for 8 years or whenever the basic license expires and has a \$8 renewal fee.

Are there special requirements for the operation of motorcycles?

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

For more information contact:

Bureau of Driver Services

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

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

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	PROBATIONARY		REGULAR		TOTAL	% MALE	% OF TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE			
1901	97			1		1	100.00%	0.00%
1902	96					0	0.00%	0.00%
1903	95					0	0.00%	0.00%
1904	94			1		1	100.00%	0.00%
1905	93			4		4	100.00%	0.00%
1906	92			5		5	100.00%	0.00%
1907	91			5		5	100.00%	0.00%
SEVEN YEAR TOTAL		0	0	16	0	16	100.00%	0.00%
1908	90			13		13	100.00%	0.00%
1909	89			7		7	100.00%	0.00%
1910	88			18	2	20	90.00%	0.01%
1911	87			24		24	100.00%	0.01%
1912	86			26		26	100.00%	0.01%
1913	85			52		52	100.00%	0.01%
1914	84			68		68	100.00%	0.02%
1915	83			108	3	111	97.30%	0.03%
1916	82			99	2	101	98.02%	0.03%
1917	81			147	4	151	97.35%	0.04%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		0	0	562	11	573	98.08%	0.16%
1918	80			225	7	232	96.98%	0.06%
1919	79			224	8	232	96.55%	0.06%
1920	78			293	10	303	96.70%	0.08%
1921	77			352	16	368	95.65%	0.10%
1922	76			434	19	453	95.81%	0.12%
1923	75			535	20	555	96.40%	0.15%
1924	74			619	31	650	95.23%	0.18%
1925	73			670	25	695	96.40%	0.19%
1926	72			749	42	791	94.69%	0.22%
1927	71			933	55	988	94.43%	0.27%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		0	0	5,034	233	5,267	95.58%	1.43%
1928	70			968	53	1,021	94.81%	0.28%
1929	69			1,093	61	1,154	94.71%	0.31%
1930	68			1,268	63	1,331	95.27%	0.36%
1931	67	1		1,455	91	1,547	94.12%	0.42%
1932	66			1,491	89	1,580	94.37%	0.43%
1933	65			1,604	117	1,721	93.20%	0.47%
1934	64			1,860	133	1,993	93.33%	0.54%
1935	63			2,112	157	2,269	93.08%	0.62%
1936	62	1		2,344	172	2,517	93.17%	0.69%
1937	61			2,590	202	2,792	92.77%	0.76%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		2	0	16,785	1,138	17,925	93.65%	4.88%
1938	60			2,832	276	3,108	91.12%	0.85%
1939	59			3,037	259	3,296	92.14%	0.90%
1940	58			3,518	343	3,861	91.12%	1.05%
1941	57			3,953	346	4,299	91.95%	1.17%
1942	56			4,755	474	5,229	90.94%	1.42%
1943	55	1		5,222	468	5,691	91.78%	1.55%
1944	54			5,337	518	5,855	91.15%	1.59%
1945	53	2		5,619	538	6,159	91.26%	1.68%
1946	52			6,940	656	7,596	91.36%	2.07%
1947	51			8,441	768	9,209	91.66%	2.51%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		3	0	49,654	4,646	54,303	91.44%	14.79%

78 Motorcycle License – Class M

YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	PROBATIONARY		REGULAR		TOTAL	% MALE	% OF TOTAL
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE			
1948	50			8,977	832	9,809	91.52%	2.67%
1949	49			9,528	883	10,411	91.52%	2.83%
1950	48	1		10,194	925	11,120	91.68%	3.03%
1951	47			11,148	1,026	12,174	91.57%	3.31%
1952	46	3		11,417	1,049	12,469	91.59%	3.39%
1953	45	4		11,931	1,135	13,070	91.32%	3.56%
1954	44	5		12,688	1,262	13,955	90.96%	3.80%
1955	43	3		12,744	1,199	13,946	91.40%	3.80%
1956	42	11		12,913	1,155	14,079	91.80%	3.83%
1957	41	10		12,987	1,228	14,225	91.37%	3.87%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		37	0	114,527	10,694	125,258	91.46%	34.10%
1958	40	4	1	12,663	1,197	13,865	91.36%	3.78%
1959	39	9		12,515	1,213	13,737	91.17%	3.74%
1960	38	12	1	12,307	1,203	13,523	91.10%	3.68%
1961	37	8	1	11,757	1,113	12,879	91.35%	3.51%
1962	36	10	1	11,071	1,154	12,236	90.56%	3.33%
1963	35	11		10,558	1,034	11,603	91.09%	3.16%
1964	34	22	1	9,803	974	10,800	90.97%	2.94%
1965	33	17		8,688	856	9,561	91.05%	2.60%
1966	32	14		7,909	734	8,657	91.52%	2.36%
1967	31	16	1	6,932	695	7,644	90.89%	2.08%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		123	6	104,203	10,173	114,505	91.11%	31.18%
1968	30	15		6,673	657	7,345	91.06%	2.00%
1969	29	34	2	6,066	585	6,687	91.22%	1.82%
1970	28	21		5,718	565	6,304	91.04%	1.72%
1971	27	18	2	4,742	419	5,181	91.87%	1.41%
1972	26	34	1	4,201	400	4,636	91.35%	1.26%
1973	25	33	2	3,556	328	3,919	91.58%	1.07%
1974	24	32		3,360	259	3,651	92.91%	0.99%
1975	23	35	1	2,704	209	2,949	92.88%	0.80%
1976	22	61	4	2,291	203	2,559	91.91%	0.70%
1977	21	56	3	1,793	161	2,013	91.85%	0.55%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		339	15	41,104	3,786	45,244	91.60%	12.32%
1978	20	51	2	1,465	101	1,619	93.64%	0.44%
1979	19	55	6	1,044	73	1,178	93.29%	0.32%
1980	18	683	39	62	7	791	94.18%	0.22%
1981	17	414	33			447	92.62%	0.12%
1982	16	134	17			151	88.74%	0.04%
FIVE YEAR TOTAL		1,337	97	2,571	181	4,186	93.36%	1.14%
GRAND TOTALS		1,841	118	334,456	30,862	367,277	91.56%	100.00%

Includes all types of status except those which expired prior to 12/01/98

Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Report # YRAGEMC

Act 84 – HTO law was changed to count OAR/OWS convictions as “minor” violations.

Act 101 – Prohibits any person from intentionally using or attempting to use any personal identifying information or document (birth certificate or bank card) to obtain credit, money, goods, services or anything else of value without the consent of the individual.

Act 102 – Allows the use of studded snow tires on school buses from November 15¹ through April 1¹.

Act 107 – Revises and simplifies the OWI “informing the accused” form.

Act 117 – Requires school bus operators to use strobe lights. This was a permissive option before October 1, 1998. School buses registered after this date must be equipped with strobe lights.

Act 119 – Wisconsin law enforcement agencies may request a copy of the digitized photo, if they include the following in their written request: approval by the division commander or higher authority and the request is for an investigation of an unlawful activity, missing person, identification of an accident victim or deceased person. It may not be used for a photo lineup. The agency must destroy the photo once the investigation is over. DMV will report annually to the Legislature what agencies requested photos and for what purpose. This law sunsets December 31, 2002.

Act 135 – Creates a “reckless endangerment/RR crossing charge if person fails to obey the RR crossing signals and endangers the safety of any person. Court may order a permissive 6 month revocation for the first offense and a mandatory 6 month revocation for all subsequent offenses. This Act also requires 6 demerit points for all reckless driving and reckless/RR crossing convictions.

Act 148 – Circuit courts can order the withholding of wages, lottery winnings and pension benefits for nonpayment of forfeitures (FPFs).

Act 178 – Persons under the age of 16 may not operate farm tractors or implements of husbandry on the highway unless they have completed the Tractor and Machinery Operation Safety Training course. They must be at least 12 years of age to take the course.

Act 191 – DMV is required to suspend driver’s and professional licenses (commercial driving school owner/instructor) for failure to pay child support.

Act 199 – Allows for “good faith” transfers of titles in the repeat OWI offender law.

Act 237 – Budget Adjustment Bill: Allows DMV to enter into reciprocal agreement with other countries to waive knowledge and skills tests.

Act 239 – Changes the definition of truancy and increases the suspension period to up to one year.

Act 245 – Requires RR crossing information in driver education curriculum.

Act 255 – Establishes an administrative process in DOT for a group to be designated an authorized special group, to have a special license plate recognizing the group.

Act 277 – Doubles forfeitures/fines for speeding in utility zones.

Act 338 – Homicide–OWI becomes Class B felony –10-40 years in prison.

What is an occupational license?

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

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

Who qualifies for an occupational license?

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

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

How are they issued?

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

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

What other requirements apply?

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

What restrictions apply?

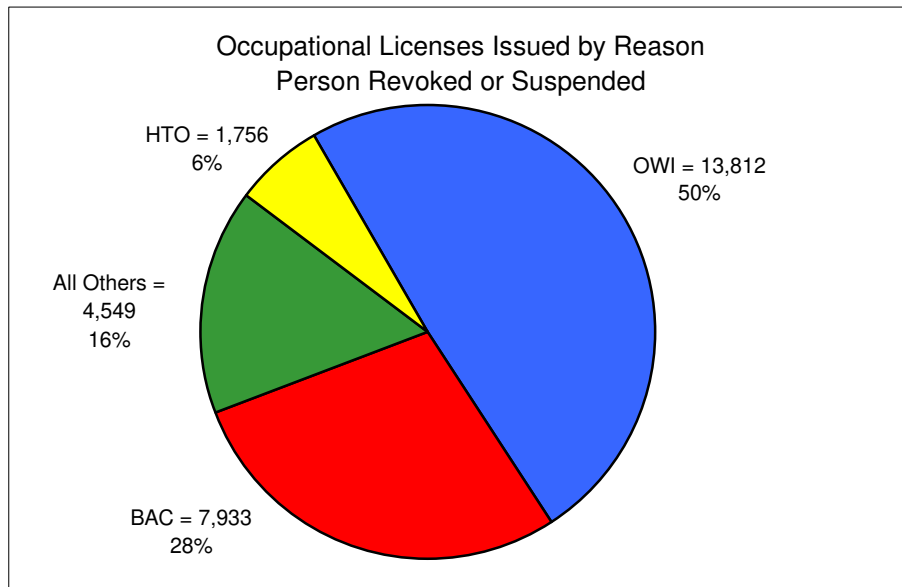
Occupational licenses restrict a person to driving no more than 12 hours per day/60 hours per week. The approved hours, vehicles, and driving routes are specified on the license, except for emergency services providers and commercial drivers.

How long is an occupational license valid?

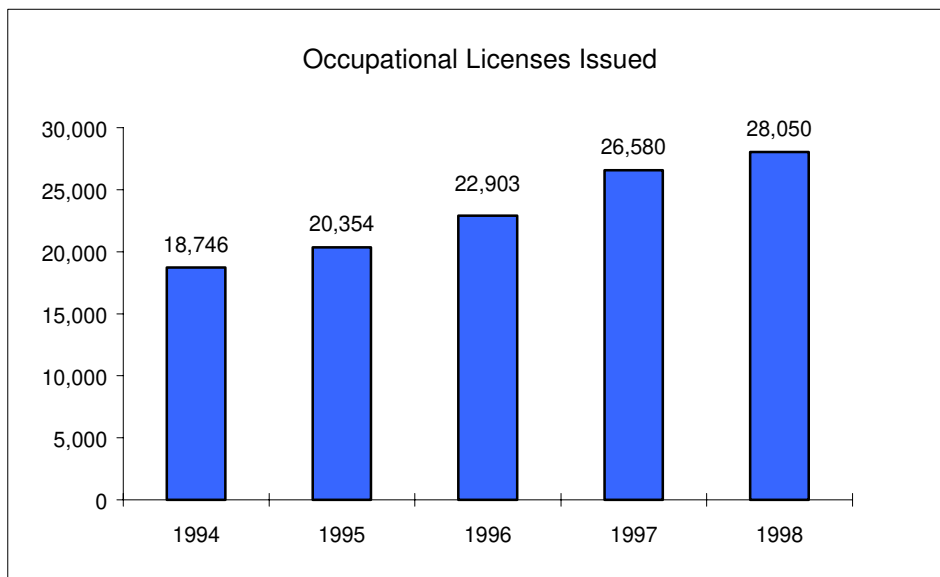
An occupational license is valid from the date it is issued through the second working day after the last day of the suspension/revocation. If a person violates the restriction on an occupational license, the person may lose occupational privileges and be subject to an additional six-month revocation.

For more information contact:

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



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



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

Who can be an organ donor?

Any individual at least 18 years of age.

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

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

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

NOTE: An orange sticker can also be placed on the license to alert medical personnel. If you hold a commercial driver license, a separate card is attached to the driver license.

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

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

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

How do I amend the donor statement?

Apply for a duplicate driver license/identification card:

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

What if I change my mind about being a donor?

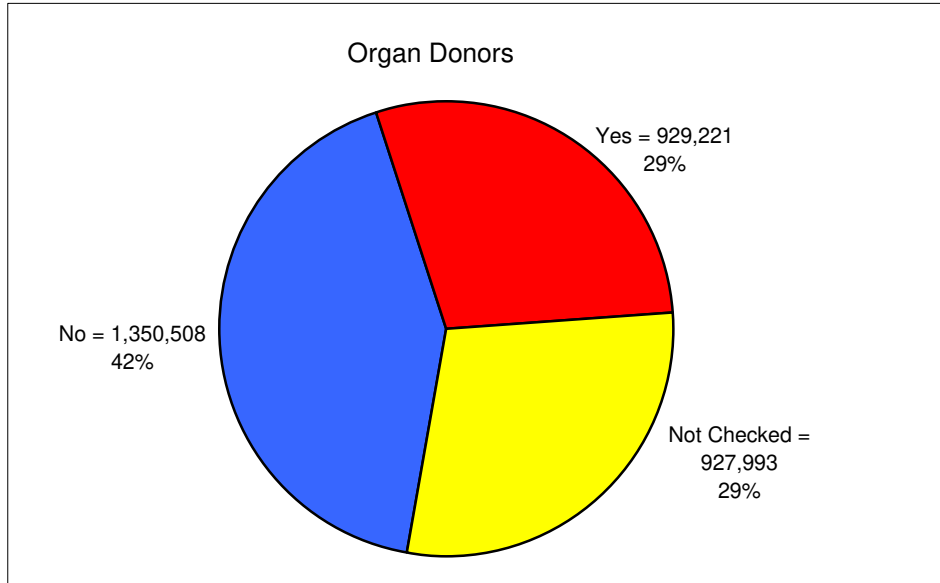
Cross out the donor statement on the reverse of the driver license/identification card.

Does DMV keep an organ-donor registry?

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

For more information contact:

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



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, DONOR Report

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

When are permits required?

Permits are required when:

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

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

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

How are permits obtained?

Permits may be obtained:

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

Are there different types of permits?

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

Do carriers choose their own routes?

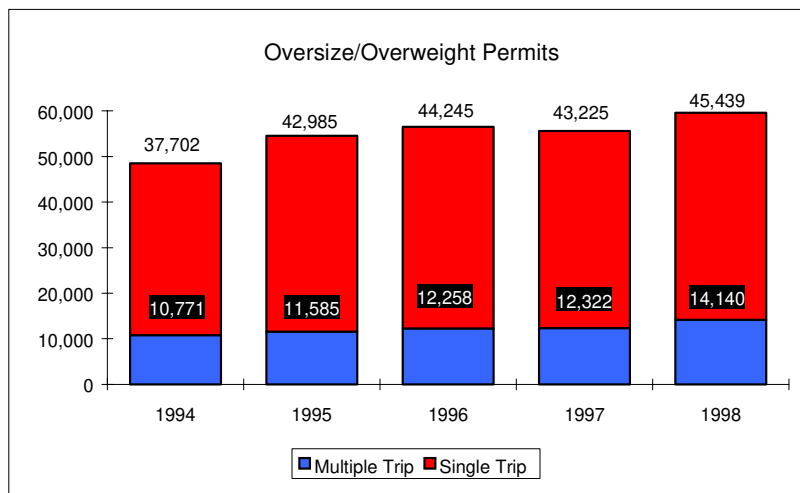
Annual permit holders can choose their own routes. Single trip permits list a specific route which is reviewed by the DMV based on road and bridge width, height, weight and construction limitations. Carriers must stay on the assigned route.

Are carriers required to have insurance?

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

For more information contact:

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



Source: DOT Mainframe Database

What is a personalized license plate?

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

What vehicle types are eligible for personalized license plates?

Personalized license plates are available for the following vehicle types:

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

How are personalized license plates obtained?

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

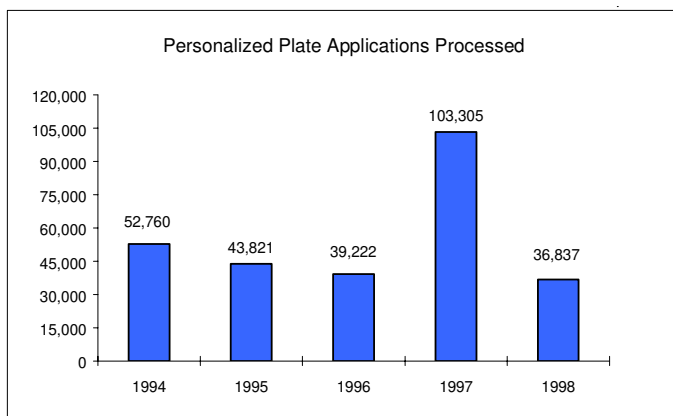
What is the cost?

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

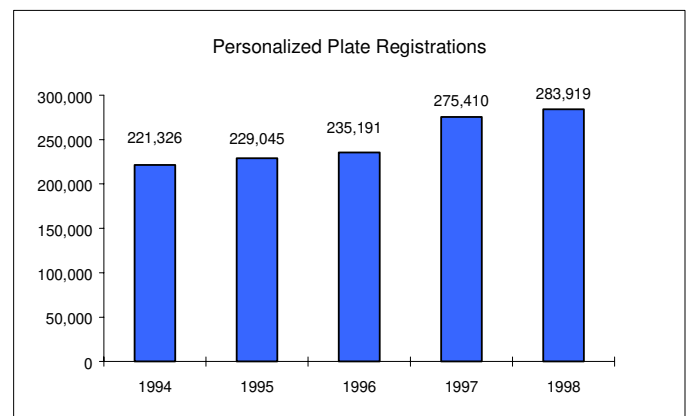
For more information contact:

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

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



Source: Weekly Work Report



Source: File Analysis

Who is eligible for a photo ID?

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

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

The applicant must provide:

- proof of his/her name and date of birth through a certified birth certificate, passport, or naturalization papers
- acceptable proof of personal identification (usually a document with a signature or photo)
- his/her social security number

What does it cost?

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

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

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

Where can I get one?

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

What record does the Department maintain of photo IDs?

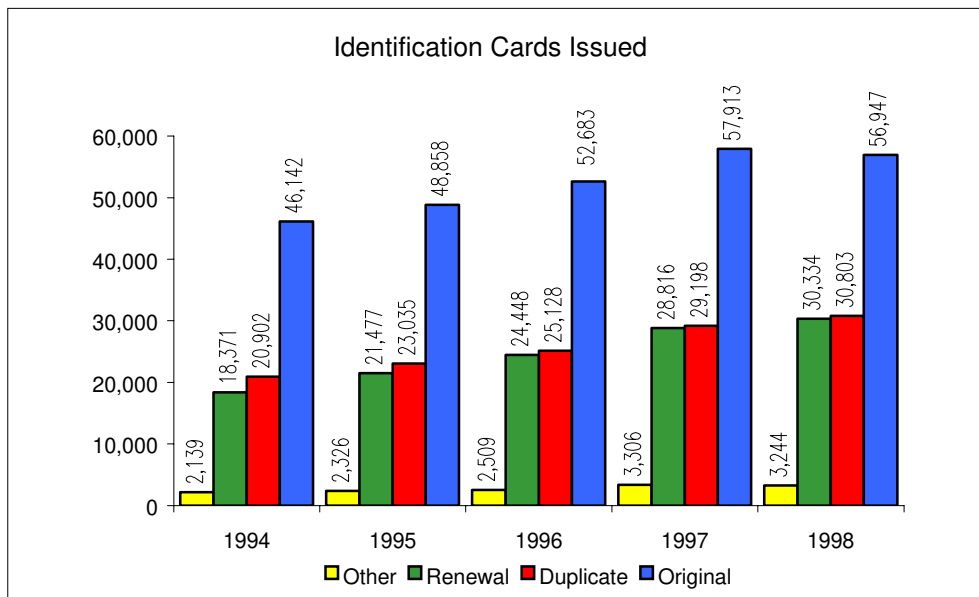
DMV creates or updates a computer record at the time the card is issued or renewed. It retains this record for at least 4 years beyond the expiration date. This information is confidential and not available to the public.

How many photo IDs are issued annually?

In 1983, the first year of the program, fewer than 7,500 photo IDs were issued. The number has increased steadily. Over 121,328 were issued in 1998.

For more information contact:

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



Source: Bureau of Field Services, 3089 Annual Report

<u>YEAR OF BIRTH</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>% MALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1900	98	9	17	26	34.62%	0.01%
1901	97	16	29	45	35.56%	0.01%
1902	96	14	57	71	19.72%	0.02%
1903	95	14	77	91	15.38%	0.03%
1904	94	28	107	135	20.74%	0.04%
1905	93	35	162	197	17.77%	0.06%
1906	92	56	209	265	21.13%	0.08%
1907	91	44	330	374	11.76%	0.11%
EIGHT YEAR TOTAL		216	988	1,204	17.94%	0.35%
1908	90	61	429	490	12.45%	0.14%
1909	89	84	496	580	14.48%	0.17%
1910	88	105	610	715	14.69%	0.21%
1911	87	104	681	785	13.25%	0.23%
1912	86	140	854	994	14.08%	0.29%
1913	85	132	926	1,058	12.48%	0.31%
1914	84	146	1,076	1,222	11.95%	0.36%
1915	83	168	1,182	1,350	12.44%	0.40%
1916	82	176	1,195	1,371	12.84%	0.40%
1917	81	163	1,241	1,404	11.61%	0.41%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		1,279	8,690	9,969	12.83%	2.93%
1918	80	200	1,358	1,558	12.84%	0.46%
1919	79	191	1,287	1,478	12.92%	0.43%
1920	78	194	1,439	1,633	11.88%	0.48%
1921	77	213	1,486	1,699	12.54%	0.50%
1922	76	246	1,454	1,700	14.47%	0.50%
1923	75	232	1,430	1,662	13.96%	0.49%
1924	74	231	1,558	1,789	12.91%	0.53%
1925	73	234	1,518	1,752	13.36%	0.52%
1926	72	276	1,427	1,703	16.21%	0.50%
1927	71	273	1,477	1,750	15.60%	0.51%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		2,290	14,434	16,724	13.69%	4.92%
1928	70	305	1,449	1,754	17.39%	0.52%
1929	69	302	1,408	1,710	17.66%	0.50%
1930	68	352	1,547	1,899	18.54%	0.56%
1931	67	314	1,352	1,666	18.85%	0.49%
1932	66	325	1,265	1,590	20.44%	0.47%
1933	65	331	1,220	1,551	21.34%	0.46%
1934	64	359	1,227	1,586	22.64%	0.47%
1935	63	394	1,206	1,600	24.63%	0.47%
1936	62	396	1,102	1,498	26.44%	0.44%
1937	61	388	1,076	1,464	26.50%	0.43%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		3,466	12,852	16,318	21.24%	4.80%

88 Photo Identification Card (ID)

<u>YEAR OF BIRTH</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>% MALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1938	60	468	1,090	1,558	30.04%	0.46%
1939	59	423	1,050	1,473	28.72%	0.43%
1940	58	498	1,052	1,550	32.13%	0.46%
1941	57	553	1,090	1,643	33.66%	0.48%
1942	56	605	1,119	1,724	35.09%	0.51%
1943	55	655	1,075	1,730	37.86%	0.51%
1944	54	635	1,121	1,756	36.16%	0.52%
1945	53	773	1,114	1,887	40.96%	0.55%
1946	52	800	1,194	1,994	40.12%	0.59%
1947	51	1,007	1,364	2,371	42.47%	0.70%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		6,417	11,269	17,686	36.28%	5.20%
1948	50	1,064	1,366	2,430	43.79%	0.71%
1949	49	1,120	1,345	2,465	45.44%	0.72%
1950	48	1,290	1,348	2,638	48.90%	0.78%
1951	47	1,450	1,451	2,901	49.98%	0.85%
1952	46	1,533	1,467	3,000	51.10%	0.88%
1953	45	1,751	1,589	3,340	52.43%	0.98%
1954	44	1,848	1,714	3,562	51.88%	1.05%
1955	43	1,999	1,850	3,849	51.94%	1.13%
1956	42	2,194	1,864	4,058	54.07%	1.19%
1957	41	2,502	1,997	4,499	55.61%	1.32%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		16,751	15,991	32,742	51.16%	9.63%
1958	40	2,666	2,073	4,739	56.26%	1.39%
1959	39	2,840	2,204	5,044	56.30%	1.48%
1960	38	3,210	2,386	5,596	57.36%	1.65%
1961	37	3,260	2,487	5,747	56.73%	1.69%
1962	36	3,342	2,555	5,897	56.67%	1.73%
1963	35	3,561	2,520	6,081	58.56%	1.79%
1964	34	3,690	2,677	6,367	57.96%	1.87%
1965	33	3,736	2,645	6,381	58.55%	1.88%
1966	32	3,897	2,681	6,578	59.24%	1.93%
1967	31	4,276	2,831	7,107	60.17%	2.09%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		34,478	25,059	59,537	57.91%	17.51%
1968	30	4,457	3,138	7,595	58.68%	2.23%
1969	29	4,971	3,339	8,310	59.82%	2.44%
1970	28	5,903	3,778	9,681	60.98%	2.85%
1971	27	6,022	4,046	10,068	59.81%	2.96%
1972	26	6,517	4,207	10,724	60.77%	3.15%
1973	25	7,080	4,828	11,908	59.46%	3.50%
1974	24	7,770	5,067	12,837	60.53%	3.78%
1975	23	7,903	5,368	13,271	59.55%	3.90%
1976	22	9,227	6,555	15,782	58.47%	4.64%
1977	21	9,327	7,243	16,570	56.29%	4.87%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		69,177	47,569	116,746	59.25%	34.33%

<u>YEAR OF BIRTH</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>% MALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1978	20	8,511	7,443	15,954	53.35%	4.69%
1979	19	8,519	7,910	16,429	51.85%	4.83%
1980	18	6,926	7,084	14,010	49.44%	4.12%
1981	17	3,381	4,319	7,700	43.91%	2.26%
1982	16	2,401	3,393	5,794	41.44%	1.70%
1983	15	1,430	1,851	3,281	43.58%	0.96%
1984	14	810	1,095	1,905	42.52%	0.56%
1985	13	475	628	1,103	43.06%	0.32%
1986	12	379	357	736	51.49%	0.22%
1987	11	250	238	488	51.23%	0.14%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		33,082	34,318	67,400	49.08%	19.82%
1988	10	182	189	371	49.06%	0.11%
1989	9	155	148	303	51.16%	0.09%
1990	8	111	116	227	48.90%	0.07%
1991	7	111	87	198	56.06%	0.06%
1992	6	87	93	180	48.33%	0.05%
1993	5	61	82	143	42.66%	0.04%
1994	4	55	61	116	47.41%	0.03%
1995	3	44	39	83	53.01%	0.02%
1996	2	34	30	64	53.13%	0.02%
1997	1	21	18	39	53.85%	0.01%
TEN YEAR TOTAL		861	863	1,724	49.94%	0.51%
GRAND TOTALS		168,017	172,033	340,050	49.41%	100.00%

Includes all types of status except those which expired prior to 12/01/98
Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Report # #P70-118-05-03-07

What are revocations and suspensions?

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

What conditions lead to a license withdrawal?

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

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

Who orders revocations and suspensions?

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

How is a person notified of a revocation or suspension?

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

How long does a revocation run?

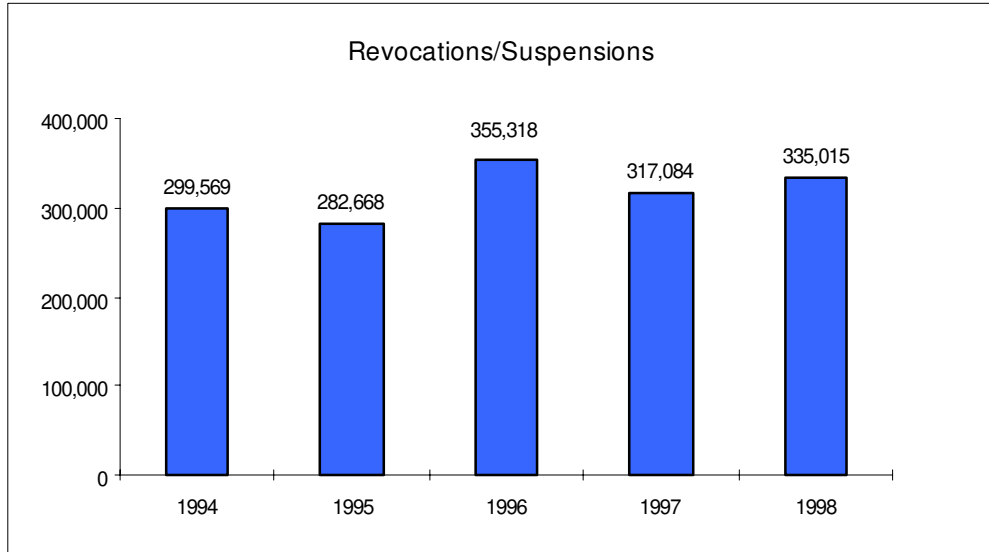
Periods of revocation can run from a one day minimum to a 20-year maximum for unsatisfied judgments.

How long does a suspension run?

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

For more information contact:

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



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Revocation & Suspensions Section

92 Revocation and Suspension

Rank	Code	Charge	Quantity YTD	% of Total
39	ADL	Altered driver license	8	0.00%
19	AEO	Attempt to elude officer	501	0.15%
5	BAC	Blood alcohol concentration	27,074	8.08%
44	CA	Commercial alcohol	5	0.00%
37	CAC	Commercial administrative suspension	15	0.00%
59	CII	Commercial OWI causing injury	1	0.00%
58	COO	Commercial 0.0 - not a drop	1	0.00%
35	CWI	Commercial operating while intoxicated	18	0.01%
11	D	Drug convictions	5,583	1.67%
13	DJN	Damage judgement accruing from negligent operation	4,504	1.34%
60	DLT	Deviating from lane of traffic	1	0.00%
4	DR	Driver record	30,115	8.99%
61	DSP	Duty upon striking property	1	0.00%
45	DWS	Driving on wrong side of highway	5	0.00%
24	FA	Falsified application	141	0.04%
25	FD	Found delinquent	120	0.04%
46	FOS	Failure to obey traffic sign or signal	5	0.00%
1	FPF	Failure to pay forfeiture	115,100	34.36%
6	FPJ	Failure to pay forfeiture-juvenile	23,548	7.03%
2	FPN	Failure to pay non-traffic	34,384	10.26%
51	FRA	Failure to report accident	3	0.00%
23	FSA	Failure to stop after accident	232	0.07%
62	FSB	Failure to stop for school bus	1	0.00%
53	FSU	Failure to stop after accident-unattended vehicle	2	0.00%
54	FYR	Failure to yield right of way	2	0.00%
28	GBH	Great bodily harm	32	0.01%
63	HAC	Hazardous commercial administrative suspension	1	0.00%
12	HTO	Habitual traffic offender	5,035	1.50%
64	HWI	Hazardous commercial operating while intoxicated	1	0.00%
15	IC	Implied consent	2,335	0.70%
43	ICU	Implied consent underage	6	0.00%
55	ID	Inattentive driving	2	0.00%
29	IIV	Intoxicant in vehicle carrying underage person	29	0.01%
49	IS	Imprudent speed	4	0.00%
33	IUL	Illegal use of operator's license	21	0.01%
34	IVO	Intoxicant in vehicle-operator	20	0.01%
40	IVP	Intoxicant in vehicle-passenger	8	0.00%
8	JA	Juvenile alcohol	12,186	3.64%
21	JCS	Juvenile controlled substances	305	0.09%
31	JID	Juvenile ID	27	0.01%
47	LOL	Loaning of license	5	0.00%
32	MSC	Miscellaneous	23	0.01%
7	NC_	Non-compliance (fee NCF) (interview NCI) (safety plan NCP)	19,047	5.69%
41	NH	Negligent homicide	8	0.00%
30	NHI	Negligent homicide intoxicated	28	0.01%

Rank	Code	Charge	Quantity YTD	% of Total
9	OAR	Operating after revocation**	9,055	2.70%
65	OCR	Occupational court-ordered revocation	1	0.00%
20	OII	Operating while intoxicated causing injury	386	0.12%
3	OWI	Operating under influence of intoxicant or controlled substance	32,510	9.70%
27	OWL	Operating without driver license	42	0.01%
66	OWO	Operating without owner's consent	1	0.00%
10	OWS	Operating while suspended**	6,260	1.87%
50	PI	Passing illegally	4	0.00%
56	R	Racing	2	0.00%
26	RD	Reckless driving	77	0.02%
48	S	Speeding	5	0.00%
14	SE	Speeding excess	2,533	0.76%
38	SI	Speeding intermediate	10	0.00%
57	SR	Safety Responsibility - revocation	2	0.00%
36	SVO	Serious violation-occupational license	16	0.00%
16	T	Truancy	1,834	0.55%
52	TFC	Too fast for conditions	3	0.00%
17	UAO	Underage alcohol operation	814	0.24%
42	UV	Unregistered vehicle	7	0.00%
18	VOO	Violation of occupational license	712	0.21%
67	VOR	Violation of restriction	1	0.00%
22	VUF	Vehicle used in commission of felony	247	0.07%
Total			333,015	

94 Revocation/Suspension Reinstatement

What happens when a person is suspended or revoked?

When DMV suspends or revokes driving privileges, the division directs drivers to surrender their license to a law enforcement officer, court or the department.

What happens to the licenses?

DMV destroys the licenses.

How can a person obtain reinstatement?

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

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

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

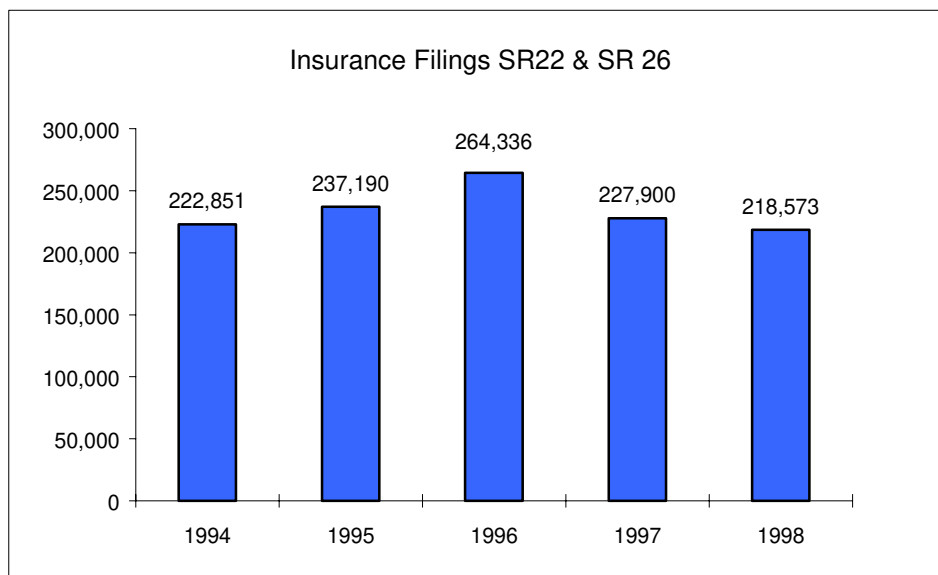
What other requirements apply?

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

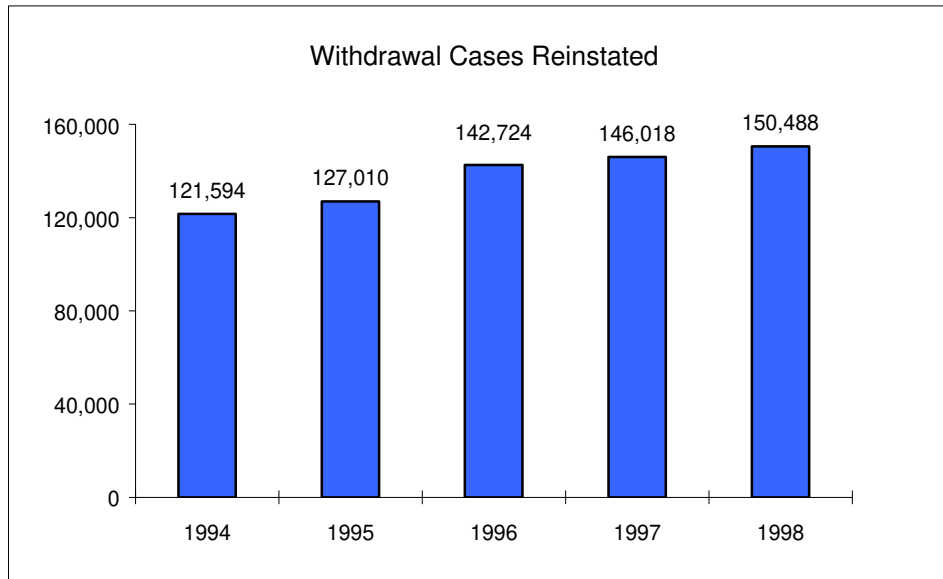
Proof of financial responsibility is usually a certificate (SR-22) issued by an insurance company licensed to do business in Wisconsin. The SR-22 must certify that the person has liability insurance in the amounts of at least \$25,000 and \$50,000, for personal injury or death and \$10,000 for property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

For more information contact:

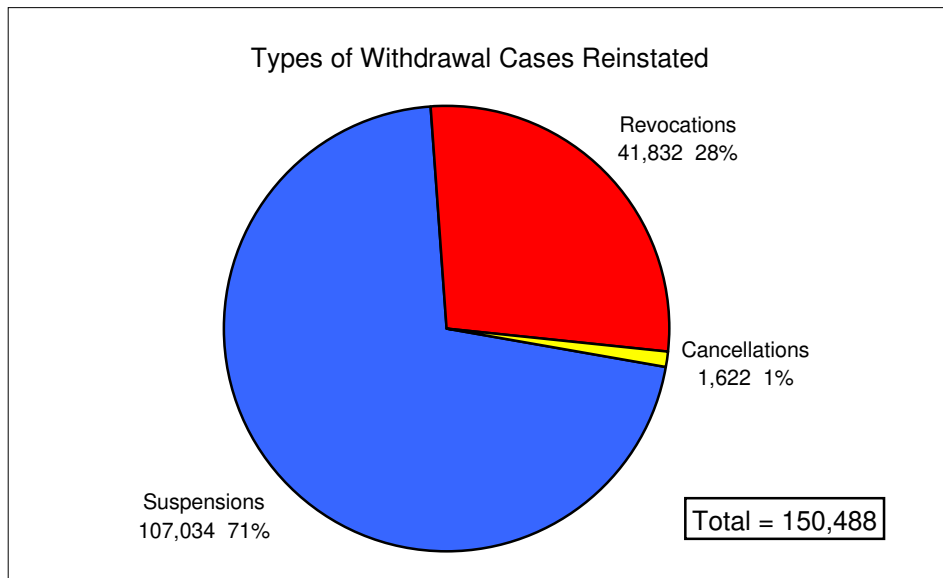
Bureau of Driver Services
Compliance and Restoration Section
(608) 266-2261
cnr.dmv@dot.state.wi.us



Source: Bureau of Driver Services, Weekly Workload Report



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



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

What is a Safety Responsibility Administrative Hearing?

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

How long has Wisconsin conducted SR Hearings?

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

DMV conducted the safety responsibility (SR) administrative hearings until January 1, 1978, when Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, created the Office of Commissioner of Transportation (OCT). Then, the responsibility for conducting SR administrative hearings was transferred to the OCT. Act 16, Laws of 1993, disbanded the OCT and the SR administrative hearing functions were transferred to the Traffic Accident Section effective January 1, 1994.

What is the scope of an SR Hearing?

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

Where are the SR Hearings conducted?

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

How are SR Hearings conducted?

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

For more information contact:

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

What is the Safety Responsibility Law?

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

Who does the law apply to?

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

How are the Safety Responsibility sanctions initiated?

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

What actions are taken against uninsured motorists?

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

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

How long is the revocation?

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

For more information contact:

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

1997 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 1997, there were 9,983 claims made against 12,260 uninsured drivers and/or owners exceeding \$36 million in damages.

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

Claim Type	Total Claims	Total Amount
Fatalities	81	\$2,003,825
Personal Injuries	1,905	\$8,472,199
Property Damage	595	\$1,500,285
Vehicle Damage	7,402	\$24,323,544
Total	9,983	\$36,299,853

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.

1997 – Motorists Subject To SR Law

12,260	Notices of Revocation were sent to the drivers and owners of 9,442 vehicles in 1997. In many accidents, the drivers and owners were different persons.
4680	(38%) Responded to the Notice of Revocation by settling the claims prior to revocation.
285	Posted the required security deposit.
7,569	Drivers and owners failed to comply with the requirements given on the Notice of Revocation and their operating and registration privileges were revoked.
2,703	Revoked motorists complied with the Safety Responsibility requirements after the Revocation Orders were entered.
4,356	Motorists accepted the one year revocation of privileges.
510	Drivers and owners were still under revocation as of June 8, 1999.

Out of 213,441 vehicles involved in reportable accidents in 1997, only 2% were uninsured, failed to pay for the damages, and accepted a one-year revocation of privileges.

*1997 is the latest year that SR program results are available.

Who needs a School Bus (S) endorsement?

Anyone operating a school bus to transport:

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

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

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

Applicants are not eligible for a school bus endorsement if:

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

What tests are required?

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

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

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

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

What are the fees and period of validity?

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

For more information contact:

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

100 Telephone and Internet Charge Card Renewal

What is charge card renewal?

Charge card renewal is a registration renewal option available in addition to the traditional mail-in and walk-in methods of renewing. Telephone and Internet charge card renewals are available for the following license plate types: automobiles/light trucks, motorcycles, mopeds, light farm trucks, civilian plate groups (sesquicentennial, endangered resources, university, firefighter, emergency medical technicians), disabled plates, small trailers, ex-POW, and all military group plates. If your renewal card has an RRN number on it, you are eligible to use this renewal service.

How do I use this option?

You need a touch-tone telephone, your registration renewal notice, and a Visa, Mastercard, or Discover card. Call the toll-free number, 1-(800) 236-7368 or 1-(800) 261-7368 (TTY), which is shown on the renewal notice. A computerized voice response unit guides you through the process.

OR

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

What is the fee?

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

Which plate types are eligible?

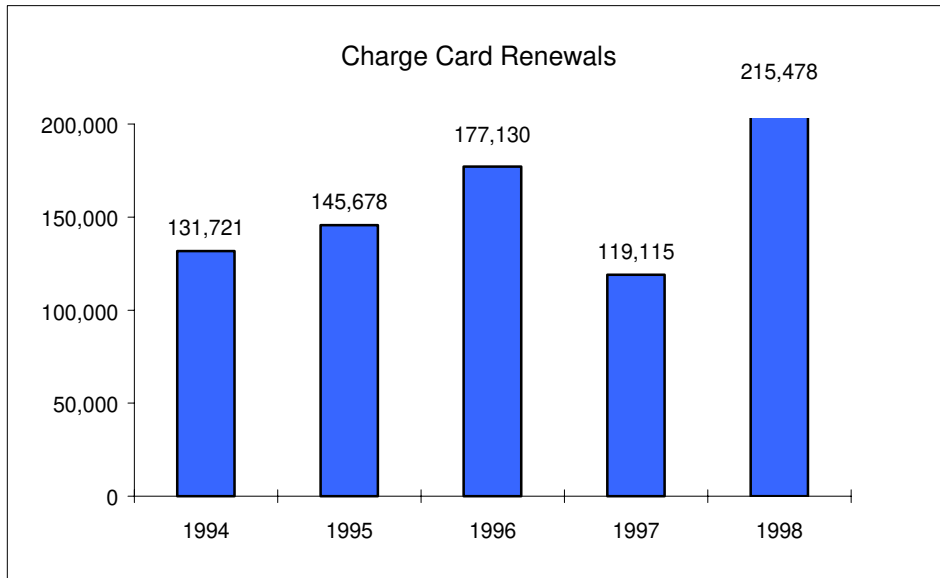
Auto, annual truck, higher education group, military special group, civilian group, moped, annual trailer, farm, camping trailer, motorcycle, collector special, Wisconsin National Guard, Ex-Prisoner of War. Also, disabled and disabled veteran when certification is not required.

What are the benefits?

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

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Title and Registration Processing Section
Vehicle Registration & Titling Unit
(608) 266-2538



Source: Revenue Accounting Unit Audit Reports

102 Telephone Authorization

What is telephone authorization?

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

Who is eligible?

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

How is it obtained?

The number in Wisconsin for obtaining a Telephone Authorization is (608) 267-5103. DMV accepts requests between 7:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, or by recording service during non-business hours. An applicant must provide the department with the following information about the vehicle:

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

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

What does it cost?

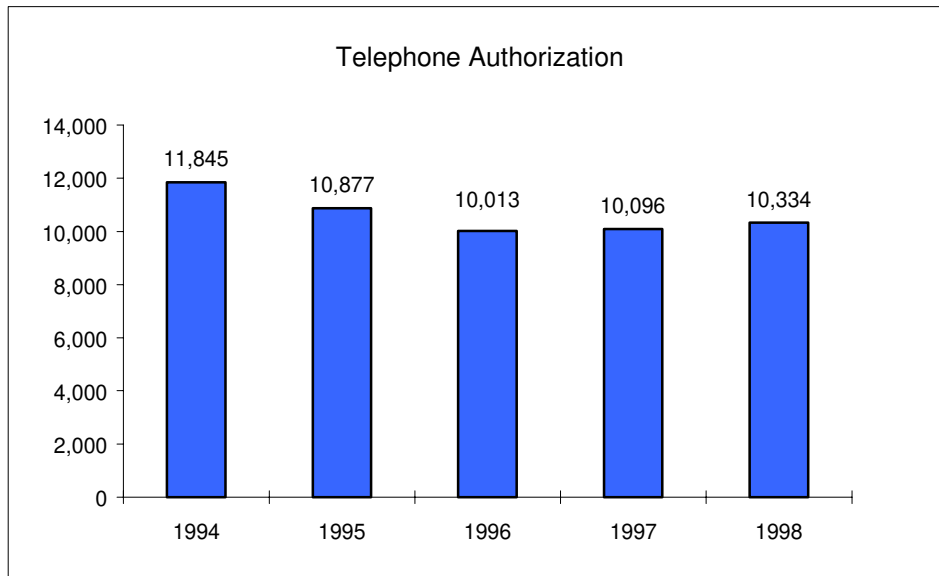
The fee for a TA is \$7.50 per vehicle. If a complete application, with correct fees is received by the DMV before the 15th of the month preceding the expiration of the registration period, the fee will be waived if the DMV fails to return evidence of registration by the beginning of the registration period. There is a late-payment penalty of \$5.

How long is it valid?

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

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Title & Registration Processing Section
Vehicle Registration & Titling Unit
(608) 266-2538



Source: Revenue Accounting Unit Audit Reports

104 Third Party Testing

What is CDL Third Party Testing?

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

What is a CDL Third Party Tester?

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

Who is a Third Party Examiner?

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

What is required of Third Party Testers?

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

Are there special requirements for being a Third Party Examiner?

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

What does it cost to be a Third Party Tester?

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

Do Third Party Testers charge for the tests they conduct?

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

Do Third Party Testers issue the CDL?

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

How many testers and examiners are in the program?

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

For more information contact:

Bureau of Field Services
Terry Ewing
(608) 266-8686

What is a traffic safety program?

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

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

Where and when are they offered?

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

Classes are run daytimes, evenings, and weekends to accommodate most schedules and allow students to complete the classes as soon as possible. In 1998, 3,329 individuals completed the Traffic Safety School; 9,734 the Group Dynamics-Traffic Safety School; and 1,404 the Multiple Offender Program.

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

What rules apply to point reduction?

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

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

How much do the courses cost?

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

For more information contact:

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

106 Traffic Violation & Registration Program (TV&RP)

What is the Traffic Violation and Registration Program?

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

How does it work?

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

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

How are people notified?

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

What happens when tickets are paid?

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

How is the program funded?

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

Number of TVRP participants:

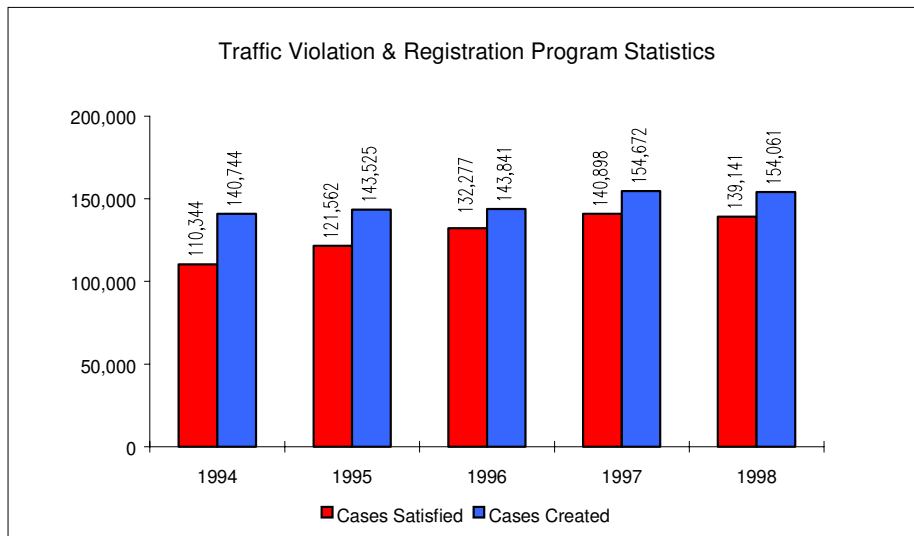
In 1998, 333 counties, cities, villages, towns, courts, or other local agencies participated in the program.

For more information contact:

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

or

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



Source: TV & RP Unit Work Statistics

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

ITEM	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998
Counter Service Fees	4,830,351	4,948,052	5,003,188	5,229,338
Registration Fees (1 & 2)	179,159,009	180,388,097	173,800,930	200,412,930
Dealer License Fees	885,705	848,193	777,007	861,648
Fast Service Fees	319,550	384,908	432,346	467,926
Domestic - IRP (2)	18,276,975	16,835,447	16,393,068	18,686,945
Foreign - IRP (2)	16,115,987	15,303,056	16,461,329	17,292,300
Supplemental Title Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	10,839,418
Traffic Violation & Reg. Fees	662,989	748,909	718,617	764,320
Permit Fees	2,708,628	2,681,988	2,444,228	2,623,466
Telephone Access	81,921	77,337	80,624	81,065
Drivers License Fees	20,526,795	20,928,634	22,004,551	26,346,968
Occupational License Fees	447,177	416,141	654,573	780,367
Handicapped Cards	401,700	476,546	498,712	374,619
Financial Reinstatement	3,096	5,127	4,399	7,265
Registration Reinstatement Fees	398,218	390,963	511,176	556,115
Abstract Sales	9,160,438	9,501,947	9,217,400	8,586,178
Sales to Public	354,117	597,652	760,196	1,169,922
Oversize/Overweight Permits	3,247,150	3,280,400	3,404,266	3,615,715
Salvage Veh. Inspection Fees	<u>375,760</u>	<u>307,642</u>	<u>289,629</u>	<u>275,997</u>
Total	\$ 257,955,566	\$ 258,121,039	\$ 253,456,239	\$ 298,972,502

Notes:

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

	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998
Registration Fees	43,322,907	47,003,912	54,253,305	59,352,713
Domestic IRP	2,761,844	4,220,999	6,216,324	5,119,345
Foreign IRP	<u>5,431,538</u>	<u>7,303,890</u>	<u>8,052,199</u>	<u>7,461,422</u>
TOTAL	\$ 51,516,289	\$ 58,528,801	\$ 68,521,828	\$ 71,933,480

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

Why vehicle emission testing?

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

Why is emission testing required in southeastern Wisconsin?

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

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

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

Who sets emission standards?

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

What vehicles require testing?

Emission tests are required on automobiles and on trucks with a manufactured gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 pounds or less which are customarily kept in the southeastern Wisconsin counties of Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, Racine, Washington and Waukesha. Exceptions are vehicles manufactured before 1968, diesel-powered vehicles, and motorcycles. Approximately 700,000 tests are performed each year.

Who does the testing and what does it cost?

The DMV contracts with Envirotest Systems Corporation to conduct testing. The DMV audits test equipment at each station weekly to assure accurate testing. The required test is without direct charge to the motorist.

When are vehicles tested?

Vehicles are tested biennially based upon vehicle model year. The testing is required at the time of vehicle registration renewal. Renewal notices indicate if testing is required.

Additionally, vehicles more than 5 model years old are required to be tested at the time of change of ownership. DMV mails a letter outlining the testing requirements to the new owner.

Where are vehicles tested?

There are 12 vehicle inspection test facilities located throughout southeastern Wisconsin with 44 test lanes.

How is the test performed?

When motorists enter the test facility, the lane inspector asks for the registration renewal notice and enters essential information into a computer. The computer automatically selects the proper standards for the vehicle's weight and model year.

The emissions are measured while the vehicle is driven on a treadmill-like device called a dynamometer. The vehicle is operated over a driving cycle at various speeds which resemble typical city driving patterns including acceleration and deceleration. The vehicle's gas cap is also tested to ensure that it seals properly.

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

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

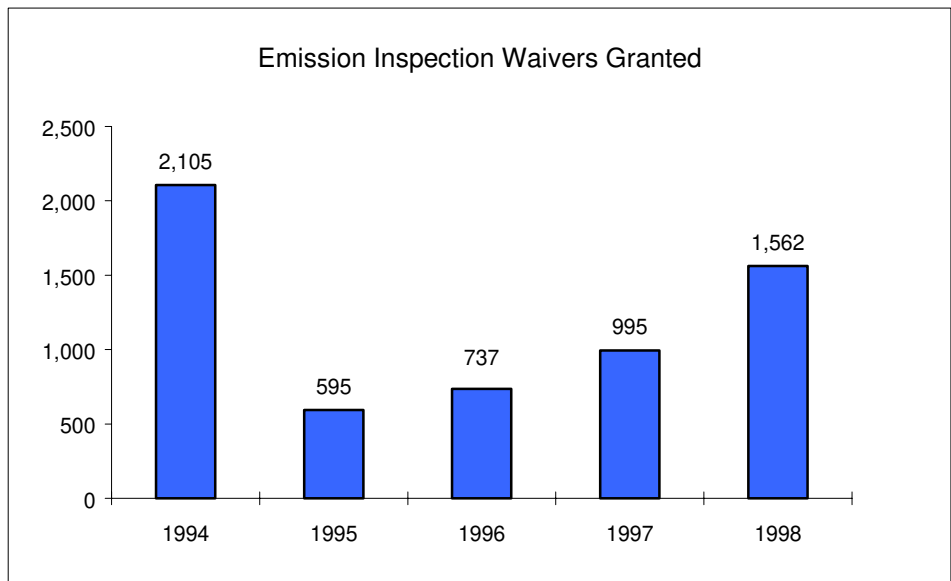
What happens to vehicles which fail?

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

For more information contact:

Bureau of Vehicle Services
Motor Vehicle Inspection Section

I/M Customer Service Representatives at (414) 266-1080 or (800) 242-7510



Source: Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Inspection Program

110 Vehicle/Plate Type Abbreviations

Abbreviations for License Plate Types and Vehicle Types

Plate Type

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

Vehicle Types

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

Why are vehicle records sold?

Wisconsin law requires DMV to make its non-confidential records available to the public.

What records are sold?

DMV sells four major types of vehicle registration records:

1. The semi-monthly *New Vehicle Report* lists new vehicles registered in Wisconsin in the previous two-week period. The report lists:
 - the Wisconsin dealer number
 - vehicle make
 - body type
 - identification number
 - purchaser's name and address

The report is available on paper or on computer tape. The cost varies according to the nature of the request.

2. The *Motor Vehicle Registration License Number Microfiche* is a list of license plate numbers issued by the division for 19 of the most common license plate types.

The numbers are listed in alpha/numeric sequence within plate type with one owner name, street address, post office, and zip code.

The microfiche is available only by annual subscription at a cost of \$60 + 5.5% sales tax. The subscription year begins July 1 of one year and ends June 30 of the next year.

3. The *semi-annual registration file* contains all vehicles currently registered in the state at the time the file is produced – about 5 million records. The file is available only in its entirety and only on computer tape. Cost is established by agreement.

4. Information about *individual registration records* is available, through written request by:

- title number
- license plate number
- vehicle identification number
- owner name and address

The requested information is provided in writing. Cost is \$3 per record requested.

For more information contact:

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

112 Vehicles Registered by Plate Type

PLATE TYPE	VEHICLE TYPE															TOTAL
	AUTO	TRUK	CYCL	TRLR	SEMI	TRAC	RDTR	MBHM	BUS	MTHM	SCBS	CAMP	MPED	OTHER		
AUT	2,000,503	580,272	5	0	0	0	0	0	222	2	0	0	0	0	2,581,004	
TRK	3	53,638	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	2	0	0	0	0	53,679	
ATK	117	649,440	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	649,596	
CYC	4	3	153,707	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153,714	
FRM	0	67,701	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67,701	
MBH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,815	0	0	0	1,478	0	0	42,293	
TOR	0	0	0	0	0	4,272	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,284	
ITL	0	0	0	32,746	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,746	
HFM	0	11,049	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,049	
RTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
PSS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CSS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MUN	2,154	29,927	26	1,759	321	302	0	28	1,656	15	0	0	0	0	36,188	
MNO	2,956	757	0	2	0	0	0	0	15	1	0	0	0	0	3,731	
MNF	292	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	311	
MNC	0	0	128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	154	
ATL	0	0	0	1,983	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,983	
FTL	0	0	0	8,176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,176	
BUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	273	0	0	0	0	0	273	
BSB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8,010	0	0	0	8,011	
BBX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	32	
SPX	50	515	0	5	0	7	0	0	177	1	0	0	0	0	755	
SPZ	0	268	0	2209	0	442	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2,890	
SUX	0	2,015	0	457	1	265	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2,739	
COL	74,867	17,205	3,283	0	0	57	0	0	39	711	0	0	1	0	96,163	
ANT	2,922	992	25	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3,948	
DIS	12,936	7,228	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	0	0	0	0	20,304	
VET	1,208	898	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	2,132	
AMA	2,021	1,417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	3,469	
DEV	189	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	214	
MDH	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
DPV	0	7,159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,159	
ITP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CLS	2,460	1,048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	3,517	
HOB	1,539	552	51	0	0	0	0	0	24	31	0	0	0	0	2,197	
TAX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
PRO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MTM	0	588	0	0	0	0	0	0	204	20,070	0	0	0	0	20,862	
CMP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
APO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DPF	0	16,336	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,336	
MPD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,098	0	19,098	
XPW	776	195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	972	
SDV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	
SOV	2,246	3,961	4	496	28	13	0	20	32	2	0	0	0	0	6,799	
MLG	9,029	8,071	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	0	0	0	0	14,166	
CVG	261,933	175,612	1	0	0	0	0	0	18	2,828	0	0	0	0	440,392	
WNG	586	534	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,120	
STL	0	0	0	7	120,485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120,492	
HEG	3,685	1,869	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5,559	
TOTAL	2,382,479	1,639,265	157,230	47,837	120,835	5,364	12	40,863	2,770	23,941	8,010	1,478	19,125	8	4,449,217	