

**STATE OF WISCONSIN  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY**

**PROPOSED ORDER AMENDING PERMANENT RULE**

The State of Wisconsin Department of Transportation proposes an order to:

**repeal and recreate** Trans 154.05(3) and  
**create** Trans 154.05(3m);  
relating to odometer disclosure requirements and affecting small business.

The Statement of Scope for this Permanent rule, SS 008-21, was approved by the Governor on December 11, 2020, published in Register No. 781B on January 25, 2021, and approved by Secretary of the State of Wisconsin Department of Transportation (Department) Craig Thompson, as required by s. 227.135(2), Stats, on October 20, 2020.

**ANALYSIS**

**Statutes Interpreted:**

Sections 85.16 and 342.155, Stats.

**Explanation of Agency Authority:**

Section 85.16(1), Stats., authorizes the Secretary of Transportation to, “make reasonable and uniform orders and rules deemed necessary to the discharge of the powers, duties and functions vested in the department.”

Section 342.155. requires the department to promulgate administrative rules to, among other things, “identify which vehicles are exempt from the mileage disclosure requirements...”

Specifically, section 342.155(c), Stats., identifies areas for which the Department shall promulgate rules related to mileage disclosure requirements of transferors and transferees. The section requires transferors of non-exempt motor vehicles to certify the odometer reading at the time of sale.

Additionally, transferors of non-exempt motor vehicles are required to certify whether:

- a) the odometer reading is known to be actual mileage, or
- b) the odometer reading is not the actual mileage and should not be relied upon or
- c) the odometer reading reflects the mileage in excess of the designed mechanical limit.

The transferee is required to submit the odometer statement to the department as part of the title application.

**Related Statute or Rule:**

Section 342.10, Stats., requires the Department to include on a certificate of title a space for the owner to make the required odometer reading disclosure upon transfer or sale.

Section 342.255 requires the Department to cancel a certificate of title if the odometer of a vehicle for which the Department has issued a certificate of title has been subjected to tampering and return of the certificate of title to the Department is considered necessary to make a notation of that information on the certificate.

**Plain Language Analysis:**

Chapter Trans 154 establishes the Department's interpretation of statutes relating to the implementation of the provisions of the federal odometer law, as they affect regulation of vehicle odometer disclosure. The Department proposes to amend Wisconsin Administrative Code ch. Trans 154, relating to odometer disclosure requirements, to conform with federal changes recently adopted by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration ("NHTSA") regarding odometer reporting exemptions. The new federal regulation extends the duration of odometer reporting requirement and record retention from ten (10) years, to twenty (20) years. Vehicles having model year 2010 and older will retain their existing exemption from the odometer reading reporting requirement. Vehicles having model year 2011 and newer will be required to report odometer

readings at the time of transfer until the vehicles reach twenty years of age. Changes to 49 CFR 580.17 took effect on January 1, 2021 and requires the amendment of Wis. Admin. Code ch. Trans 154. The proposed rule will bring Wisconsin Administrative Code ch. Trans 154 into conformity with the updated federal regulations.

Because vehicles having a model year 10 years old or older are already exempt from reporting odometer readings at time of transfer, the mileage history kept by state law for those vehicles is already incomplete with respect to vehicle transfers occurring after the vehicle became ten years old. Commercial vehicle information services still collect and associate odometer readings with the vehicle, though those readings after 10 years are not part of the vehicle records maintained by states. It will take some time for the odometer readings kept by the state to extend to 20 years.

**Summary of, and Comparison with, Existing or Proposed Federal Statutes and Regulations:**

This rulemaking is intended to conform to federal regulations at 49 CFR 580.17. That federal regulation was amended on October 2, 2019, at [84 FR 52664](#) to amend the mileage disclosure exemption to vehicles that are 20 years old or older, and later amended at 84 FR 65017 (November 26, 2019) to delay the implementation of that change until January 2020. Prior to those changes, federal regulations exempted vehicles more than 10 years old from the odometer disclosure requirements. Because the average age of the United States vehicle fleet has been trending upward to 11.5 years, the percentage of vehicles that are exempted from odometer disclosures was growing, thereby reducing the consumer protection functions intended by the federal Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act ('Cost Savings Act', 1972) and the Truth in Mileage Act (1996).

## **Comparison with Rules in Adjacent States:**

### **Illinois.**

Illinois exempts vehicles from odometer reporting requirements at 10 years of age. Illinois will need to amend the state statute to extend the 10-year requirement to 20 years starting with 2011 model year to remain compliant with federal law. 625 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/3-112.1 provides:

(d) The transferor will not be required to disclose the current odometer reading and the transferee will not have to acknowledge such disclosure under the following circumstances:

...

(3) A vehicle that is 10 years old or older;

A spokesperson for Illinois Vehicle Services Department stated, “we will be seeking legislation on this issue next year. We ended up having an abbreviated legislative session this year due to COVID and unfortunately odometer legislation wasn’t at the forefront of that session! We will be conforming to the new requirements, operating under the dictate that federal law takes precedence.”

### **Iowa.**

Effective January 1, 2021, Iowa revised its statutes concerning odometer readings exemption for vehicles that are 10 years old, instead requiring reporting for all vehicles, “unless an exemption applies under 49 CFR 580.17.” Iowa has not yet updated their administrative rules, but will be updating Iowa Administrative Code 761-400.52.

## **Michigan.**

Michigan exempts vehicles from odometer reporting requirements at 10 years of age. Michigan will need to amend the state statute to extend the 10-year requirement to 20 years, starting with 2011 model year to remain compliant with federal law. (MCL 257.233a(5)) provides:

(5) The odometer information described in subsection (1) shall not be required for any of the following:

- (c) A vehicle that is 10 years old, or older.

## **Minnesota.**

Minnesota exempts vehicles from odometer reporting requirement consistent with 49 CFR 580.17, *“as amended through October 1, 1998”*, which then exempted vehicles 10 years old. Minn. Stat. Ann. § 325E.15 (West)

A spokesperson for Minnesota said, *“Minnesota will be seeking legislation on this issue next year. Minnesota had an abbreviated legislative session this year due to COVID and unfortunately odometer legislation wasn’t at the forefront of that session. Minnesota will be conforming to the new requirements, operating under the dictate that federal law takes precedence.*

*Minnesota will also be requesting legislation to address the federal odometer changes. We originally attempted to have legislation introduced during our first special session this summer, but the legislative agenda was focused on COVID-19. The current odometer statute in Minnesota references the federal code of regulations, and is very specific to calling out the code from October 1, 1998 (Minnesota Statutes 325E.15 Transfer of Motor Vehicle; Mileage Disclosure). The requested legislative change is to eliminate the reference to the October 1, 1998, federal code and strike the*

*language that requires written/wet signature (allow for future e-signatures). Since the federal code for odometer has changed a number of times since 1998, we have had a gap in our compliance to state statute for a while.*

*The current operating system, MNLARS, is hard programmed to not accept mileage for vehicles older than 10 years. However, we are in the process of modernizing our operating system w/ a COTS solution from Fast Enterprises and will be going live on November 16, 2020. One of the requirements that we have programmed for the new system, MNDRIVE, is to accept mileage for vehicles older than 10 years. So, we should be in good shape w/ the federal compliance requirement on January 1, 2021.”*

### **Summary of the Factual Data and Analytical Methodologies:**

The factual data and methodologies were stated in the federal rulemaking notices published in the Federal Register at 84 FR 52664 (October 2, 2019) and at 84 FR 65017 (November 26, 2019). As stated above, the primary reason for extending the odometer reporting requirement is the increasing longevity of newly manufactured vehicles and the resulting increasing age of the nation's vehicle fleet.

### **Analysis Regarding Rule's Effect on Small Businesses:**

In 2018, the most recent complete calendar year data available, DMV processed 396,023 title transactions involving vehicles 10 to 20 years old that, under this proposed rulemaking, would now require an odometer statement. This accounts for 19% of all title transactions for trucks and autos.

#### Assumptions:

- 1 odometer statement requires an administrative burden of 1 minute.

- The WI fleet would remain consistent moving forward in regard to size and relative age.
- The administrative burden is reflective of when the rule is fully implemented in 10 years.

396,023 annual title transaction results in 396,023 minutes or 6,600 hours of administrative burden annually.

According to NHTSA data, 16% of vehicles over 10 years old are sold by motor vehicle dealers. When the Rule is fully implemented, the estimated annual administrative burden for motor vehicle dealers in Wisconsin would be an estimated  $(6,600 * 16\%)$  1,056 hours.

The agency contact person listed below is also the small business regulatory coordinator for this proposed rule. This proposed rule, fiscal estimate, and other related documents may be viewed at <https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/code>.

**Agency Contact Person:**

Reed McGinn  
State of Wisconsin Department of Transportation  
Division of Motor Vehicles  
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**Place Where Comments Should Be Submitted and Deadline:**

Comments may be submitted to the agency contact person listed above or through the Legislature's Administrative Rules website <http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/code> until the deadline given in the forthcoming notice of public hearing.

**TEXT OF PERMANENT RULE**

**SECTION.** Trans 154.05 (3) is repealed and recreated to read:

**Trans 154.05 (3)** A vehicle manufactured in or before the 2010 model year that is transferred at least 10 years after January 1 of the calendar year corresponding to its designated model year.

**Note:** Vehicles with model year 2010 or older are exempt for transfers after January 1, 2020.

**SECTION 2.** Trans 154.05 (3m) is created to read:

**Trans 154.05 (3m)** A vehicle manufactured in or after the 2011 model year that is transferred at least 20 years after January 1 of the calendar year corresponding to its designated model year

**Note:** For vehicle transfers occurring during calendar year 2031, model year 2011 or older vehicles are exempt. Vehicles with model year 2011 and newer are not exempt until 20 years after their model year.

**SECTION 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.** This rule shall take effect on the first day of the month following publication in the Wisconsin Administrative Register as provided in s. 227.22 (2) (intro.), Stats.

**(END OF RULE TEXT)**

Signed this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2021.

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Craig Thompson, Secretary  
State of Wisconsin Department of Transportation