

CHAPTER 160.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

160.01	Definitions.	160.22	Court review.
160.02	Permit.	160.31	Hotelkeeper's liability.
160.03	Fees.	160.32	Hotelkeeper's liability for baggage; limitation.
160.04	Application.	160.33	Liability of hotelkeeper for loss of property by fire or theft; owner's risk.
160.05	Rules of health and safety.	160.34	Persons with communicable disease not to be guest; penalty.
160.055	Hotel safety.	160.36	Hotel rates posted; rate charges; special rates.
160.06	Powers of board.	160.37	Motel rates.
160.07	Causing fires by tobacco smoking.		
160.08	Penalty.		
160.09	Authority of industrial commission.		
160.10	Joint employment.		
160.21	Suspension or revocation of permit.		

160.01 Definitions. As used in this chapter:

(1) "Hotel" means all places wherein sleeping accommodations are offered for pay to transients, in 5 or more rooms, and all places used in connection therewith. "Hotelkeeper", "motelkeeper" and "innkeeper" are synonymous and "inn", "motel" and "hotel" are synonymous.

(a) The board may classify any hotel as herein defined as a "motel" on written request of the hotel operator on forms furnished by the board, provided that the operator of the hotel furnishes on-premise parking facilities for the motor vehicles of the hotel guests as a part of the room charge, without extra cost.

(2) "Restaurant" means and includes any building, room or place wherein meals or lunches are prepared or served or sold to transients or the general public, and all places used in connection therewith. "Meals or lunches" shall not include soft drinks, ice cream, milk, milk drinks, ices and confections. The serving in taverns of free lunches consisting of popcorn, cheese, crackers, pretzels, cold sausage, cured fish or bread and butter shall not constitute such taverns to be restaurants. The term "restaurant" does not apply to churches, religious, fraternal, youths' or patriotic organizations, service clubs and civic organizations which occasionally prepare or serve or sell meals or lunches to transients or the general public nor shall it include any private individual selling foods from a movable or temporary stand at public farm sales.

(3) "Public health and safety" means the highest degree of protection against infection, contagion or disease and freedom from the danger of fire or accident that a hotel or restaurant or tourist rooming house will reasonably permit.

(4) "Tourist rooming house" means and includes all lodging places and tourist cabins and cottages, other than hotels, wherein sleeping accommodations are offered for pay to tourists or transients. It does not include private boarding or rooming houses, ordinarily conducted as such, not accommodating tourists or transients.

(5) "Board" means the state board of health.

History: 1961 c. 42, 530.

Under ch. 160 state board of health is authorized to license a mobile food stand as a restaurant and may limit area of operation in the interest of public health and safety. 49 Atty. Gen. 196.

160.02 Permit. (1) No person shall conduct, maintain, manage or operate a hotel, restaurant or tourist rooming house as defined in s. 160.01 which has not been issued an annual permit by the state board of health.

(2) A separate permit shall be required for each type of establishment as defined in s. 160.01.

(3) A separate permit shall be required for each establishment excepting where more than one of the same type is operated on the same premises and under the same management a single permit for each type shall suffice.

(4) Permits shall not be transferable from one premise to another or from one person to another.

(5) All permits shall expire on June 30, 1953, and on June 30 of each year thereafter.

160.03 Fees. (1) The annual fee for all places coming under the definition of a hotel shall be \$10 for those having 30 or less sleeping rooms and \$20 for those with more than 30 sleeping rooms.

(2) The annual fee for all places coming under the definition of a tourist rooming house shall be \$5.

(3) The annual fee for all places coming under the definition of a restaurant shall be \$20.

(4) An additional penalty fee of \$5 shall be required for each permit whenever the annual fee for renewal is not paid prior to expiration of the permit.

(5) In the administration and enforcement of this chapter, the board may designate and use full-time city or county health departments as its agents in making inspections and investigations; provided, that when such designation is made and such services are furnished, the board shall reimburse the city or county furnishing such service at the rate of 50 per cent of the license fee per license per year issued in such municipality.

History: 1961 c. 530.

160.04 Application. The board shall upon request furnish an application blank which the applicant shall file, giving the full name and address of the owner and lessee of the building, the lessee and manager of the hotel or restaurant or tourist rooming house, the location and a full description of the building and property, and such other information as the board requires.

160.05 Rules of health and safety. Every hotel and restaurant and tourist rooming house shall be conducted and maintained with a strict regard to the public health and safety and in conformity with this chapter and the rules, regulations and orders of the board.

160.055 Hotel safety. Every hotel with sleeping accommodations with more than 12 bedrooms above the first story shall, between the hours of 12 midnight and 6 a. m. provide a system of watchman patrol, or of mechanical and electrical devices, or both, adequate, according to standards established by the industrial commission, to warn all guests and employes in time to permit their evacuation in case of fire.

160.06 Powers of board. The board shall appoint assistants with such qualifications as it deems necessary and fix their compensation, administer and enforce the laws relating to the public health and safety in hotels and restaurants and tourist rooming houses, ascertain and prescribe what alterations, improvements or other means or methods are necessary to protect the public health and safety therein, ascertain and fix standards, and enforce orders for the adoption of such improvements and other means or methods to be as nearly uniform as practicable.

160.07 Causing fires by tobacco smoking. (1) Any person who, by smoking, or attempting to light or to smoke cigarettes, cigars, pipes or tobacco, in any manner in which lighters or matches are employed, shall, in a careless, reckless or negligent manner, set fire to any bedding, furniture, curtains, drapes, house or any household fittings, or any part of any building specified in sub. (2), so as to endanger life or property in any way or to any extent, shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$250, together with costs, or imprisoned not less than 10 days nor more than 6 months or both.

(2) In each sleeping room of all hotels, rooming houses, lodging houses and other places of public abode, a plainly printed notice shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place advising tenants of the provisions of this section.

History: 1961 c. 166.

160.08 Penalty. Excepting section 160.36, anyone violating this chapter or any rule or regulation of the board hereunder shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$200; and anyone failing to comply with an order of the board hereunder shall forfeit \$5 for each day of noncompliance after the order is served upon or directed to him, and in case of action under section 160.22, after lapse of a reasonable time after final determination.

160.09 Authority of industrial commission. Nothing in this chapter shall affect the authority of the industrial commission relative to places of employment, elevators, boilers, fire escapes, fire protection, or the construction of public buildings.

160.10 Joint employment. The state board of health and the industrial commission may employ experts, inspectors or other assistants jointly.

160.21 Suspension or revocation of permit. The board may refuse or withhold issuance of a permit or may suspend or revoke a permit for violation of any provision of this chapter or any rule, regulation or order of the board.

160.22 Court review. Orders of the board shall be subject to review in the manner provided in chapter 227.

160.31 Hotelkeeper's liability. (1) A hotelkeeper who complies with sub. (2) is not liable to a guest for loss of money, jewelry, precious metals or stones, personal ornaments or valuable papers which are not offered for safekeeping.

(2) To secure exemption from liability the hotelkeeper must (a) have doors on sleeping rooms equipped with locks or bolts; (b) offer, by notice printed in large plain English type and kept conspicuously posted in each such room, to receive valuable articles for safekeeping, and explain in such notice that the hotel is not liable for loss unless articles are tendered for safekeeping; (c) keep a safe or vault suitable for keeping such articles and receive them for safekeeping when tendered by a guest, except as provided in sub. (3).

(3) A hotelkeeper is liable for loss of articles accepted for safekeeping up to \$300. He need not receive for safekeeping property over \$300 in value. This subsection may be varied by written agreement between the parties.

160.32 Hotelkeeper's liability for baggage; limitation. Every guest and intended guest of any hotel upon delivering to the hotelkeeper or to his servants any baggage or other property for safekeeping (elsewhere than in the room assigned to the guest) shall demand and the hotelkeeper shall give a check or receipt, to evidence the delivery. No hotelkeeper shall be liable for the loss of or injury to the baggage or other property of his guest, unless it was delivered to the hotelkeeper or his servants for safekeeping or unless the loss or injury occurred through the negligence of the hotelkeeper or his servants.

160.33 Liability of hotelkeeper for loss of property by fire or theft; owner's risk. A hotelkeeper is not liable for the loss of baggage or other property of his guest by fire (not intentional) produced by the hotelkeeper or his servants. Every hotelkeeper is liable for loss of baggage or other property of his guest caused by theft or gross negligence of the hotelkeeper or his servants. Such liability shall not exceed \$200 for each trunk and its contents, \$75 for each valise and its contents and \$10 for each box, bundle or package and contents, so placed under his care; and \$50 for all other effects including wearing apparel and personal belongings, unless he has agreed in writing with the guest to assume a greater liability. When any person suffers his baggage or property to remain in any hotel, after his status as a guest has ceased, or forwards the same to a hotel before becoming a guest and the same is received into the hotel, the hotelkeeper holds such baggage or property at the risk of the owner.

160.34 Persons with communicable disease not to be guest; penalty. No person is entitled to accommodation at a hotel who has a communicable disease (as determined pursuant to s. 143.01). No person who has had any such disease shall be entitled to such accommodation until all danger of spreading contagion therefrom is past. This section does not authorize compulsory removal of or refusal of shelter to any such person who is receiving accommodation at any hotel, if removal would specially endanger his life or health. Any person who knowingly and wilfully solicits or receives accommodation in violation of this section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100 or by imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.

160.36 Hotel rates posted; rate charges; special rates. Every hotelkeeper shall keep posted in a conspicuous place in each sleeping room in his hotel, in type not smaller than 12-point, the rates per day for each occupant. Such rates shall not be changed until notice to that effect has been posted, in a similar manner, for 10 days previous to each change. Any hotelkeeper who fails to have the rates so posted or who charges, collects or receives for the use of any room a sum different from the authorized charge shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100. A hotelkeeper may permit a room to be occupied at the rate of a lower priced room when all of the lower priced rooms are taken and until one of them becomes unoccupied. Special rates may be made for the use of sleeping rooms, either by the week, month or for longer periods or for use by families or other collective groups. The state board of health or its representatives may enforce the posting of rates as provided in this section.

160.37 Motel rates. (1) **DEFINITIONS.** (a) "Outdoor sign" or "outside sign" means any sign visible to passers-by whether the same shall be located within or without buildings.

(b) "Room rates" means the rates at which rooms or other accommodations are rented to occupants.

(c) "Operator" includes a manager or any person in charge of the operation of motels

and like establishments. "Operator" or "owner" includes natural persons, firms and corporations.

(2) RENTAL POSTED. It is unlawful for any owner or operator of any establishment held out as a motel, motor court, tourist cabin or like accommodation to post or maintain posted on any outdoor or outside advertising sign pertaining to such establishment, any rates for accommodations in such establishment unless the sign shall have posted thereon both the minimum and maximum room, or other rental unit rates for accommodations offered for rental. All posted rates and descriptive data required by this section shall be in type and material of the same size and prominence as the aforesaid data. This section shall not be held to be complied with by signs stating the rate per person or bearing the legend "and up."

(3) ACCOMMODATIONS MUST EXIST. It is unlawful for any owner or operator of any motel, motor court, tourist cabin or like accommodation to post or maintain posted on outdoor or outside advertising signs rates for accommodations in any such establishment unless there shall be available in any such establishment, when vacant, accommodations for immediate occupancy to meet the posted rates on such advertising signs.

(4) MISREPRESENTATION. It is unlawful for any owner or operator of any motel, motor court, tourist cabin or like accommodation to post or maintain outdoor or outside advertising signs in connection with any such establishment relating to rates which have thereon any untrue, misleading, false, or fraudulent representations.

(5) CONSTRUCTION. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed so as to require such establishments to have outdoor or outside signs. This section shall be liberally construed so as to prevent untrue, misleading, false, or fraudulent representations relating to rates being placed upon outdoor or outside signs pertaining to such establishments.

(6) PENALTY. Any person violating this section shall be fined not exceeding \$300, or imprisoned not exceeding 6 months, or both.