

Chapter H 95

HOTELS AND TOURIST ROOMING HOUSES

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History: Chapter H 95 as it existed on January 31, 1970 was repealed and a new chapter H 95 was created effective February 1, 1970.

H 95.01 Scope of regulations. (1) **APPLICABILITY.** The provisions of these regulations shall apply to the licensee of any hotel or tourist rooming house as hereinafter defined.

(2) **APPROVED COMPARABLE COMPLIANCE.** When strict adherence with these regulations appears to be impractical and satisfactory proof is provided to the department, it may approve modifications if comparable facilities, as needed to safeguard public health, safety and welfare are provided.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1970, No. 169, eff. 2-1-70.

H 95.02 Definitions. (1) **DEPARTMENT** means the department of health and social services.

(2) **HOTEL** means all places where 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. The department may classify any hotel as herein defined as a "motel" on written request of the hotel operator on forms furnished by the department, 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. (See Section 160.01 (1) and 160.01 (1) (a), Wis. Stats.)

(3) **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. (See Section 160.01 (2), Wis. Stats.)

(4) **HOTEL OR TOURIST ROOMING HOUSE OPERATOR OR LICENSEE** means the person legally responsible for the operation of the hotel or tourist rooming house.

(5) **APPROVED** means acceptable to the department, based on its determination as to conformance with appropriate standards and good public health practices.

(6) **EASILY CLEANABLE** means readily accessible and of such material and finish, and so fabricated that residue may be completely removed by normal cleaning methods.

(7) **EQUIPMENT** shall include but not be limited by enumeration herewith to all appurtenances such as stoves, ranges, hoods, counters, refrigerators, ice-making machines, sinks and similar items, other than utensils, used in the operation of a hotel or tourist rooming house.

(8) **EMPLOYEE** means any person working in a hotel or tourist rooming house.

(9) **FURNISHINGS** shall include but not be limited by enumeration herewith to all appurtenances such as linens, beds, bedding, chairs, tables, shelves, drapes, curtains, decorations, fixtures and similar items used in the operation of a hotel or tourist rooming house.

(10) **PREMISE** means the tract of land on which a licensed hotel or tourist rooming house is located and all associated buildings thereon.

(11) **UTENSILS** shall include but not be limited by enumeration herewith to any kitchenware, tableware, glassware, cutlery, containers or other appurtenances with which food or drink comes in contact during storage, preparation or serving.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1970, No. 169, eff. 2-1-70.

H 95.03 Permits. (1) REQUIREMENT. Before opening for business, every hotel or tourist rooming house operator shall obtain a permit from the department through application made upon a form furnished by the department. A permit will not be granted to an operator of a new hotel or tourist rooming house or to a new operator of an existing hotel or tourist rooming house without a pre-inspection. The permit must be conspicuously displayed in the licensed hotel or tourist rooming house.

(2) **CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP.** A hotel or tourist rooming house operator shall promptly notify the department in writing of his intentions to cease operations and also supply the department with the name and post office address of any prospective new operators.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1970, No. 169, eff. 2-1-70.

H 95.04 Water supply and waste disposal. (1) SERVICE AVAILABILITY. The requirements covering the water supply and the sewage disposal facilities for all hotels and tourist rooming houses are based upon the availability of public utilities as well as the practicability of connection to the public utilities.

(2) **PUBLIC UTILITIES.** When acceptable public water supply and/or public sewerage facilities are available to the hotel or tourist rooming house premise, connection and use is required.

(3) **PRIVATE WELLS.** Private wells are permitted as a source of water when a public water facility is not available to the premise. The well shall be located on the premise and be located and constructed and the pump installed in accordance with the regulations of the board of natural resources governing well drilling and pump installation. Whenever geological conditions are such that safe water

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cannot be obtained consistently from a well constructed in apparent compliance with the well code regulations, as evidenced by unsafe laboratory reports, the well shall be reconstructed in accordance with the applicable regulations of the department of natural resources. If such reconstruction is determined to be impractical by the department of natural resources or is found to be ineffective, the use of the well shall be discontinued and water transported from a source and in a manner approved by the department of health and social services.

(4) **PLUMBING.** All plumbing shall meet the requirements contained in the Wisconsin state plumbing code.

(5) **PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL.** (a) *Availability.* Private sewage disposal systems are permitted when a public sewer facility is not available to the premise. The sewage disposal system shall be located on the premise and be designed and constructed in accordance with Wis. Adm. Code chapter H 62.

(b) *Plans.* Plans and installation details covering the design and construction, alteration or extension of private sewage disposal systems shall be approved by the section of plumbing and related services of the department prior to construction.

(c) *Connections.* All plumbing fixtures shall be connected to the building drainage system with discharge to a public sewer or private sewage disposal system.

(d) *Privies.* Privies are only acceptable at existing hotels or tourist rooming houses and shall be constructed in accordance with the applicable requirements of the Wis. Adm. Code and be acceptable to the department. When a change of license of a hotel or tourist rooming house occurs, privies shall be eliminated.

(6) **WATER.** Hot and cold water under pressure shall be available at all sinks, lavatories and other washing facilities in all employe, public and guest toilet rooms.

(7) **TOILET FACILITIES.** (a) *Fixtures—guest rooms.* All toilet facilities in conjunction with each guest room shall include a toilet, lavatory and shower or bathtub.

(b) *Fixtures—public.* 1. All hotels, all new tourist rooming houses and all existing tourist rooming houses changing ownership, not having a toilet, lavatory and shower or bathtub in conjunction with each guest room, shall have separate toilet facilities for each sex, except one toilet, lavatory and shower or bathtub is acceptable in cabins or cottages rented to family units. One toilet, lavatory and shower or bathtub shall be provided for every 10 persons or fraction thereof of each sex accommodated.

2. Existing tourist rooming houses not changing ownership without toilet facilities in each guest room shall provide at least one toilet, lavatory and shower or bathtub for use by the guests.

(c) *Appurtenances.* Soap, single-service towels, electric hand dryer or other approved means of drying hands shall be provided in each toilet room.

(d) *Markings.* For toilet rooms not in conjunction with guest rooms, the doors or room labels shall be marked with the words "Men" or "Women," respectively, in letters not less than one inch in height.

(8) DRINKING WATER. All hotels and tourist rooming houses which do not provide drinking water in the guest rooms shall be equipped with at least one drinking fountain or water cooler of an approved type so placed that it is available at all times to the guests. If drinking cups are used, they shall be single-service items and be dispensed by means of a covered dispenser which provides protection of the interior and lip contact surfaces from dust and handling.

(9) GARBAGE AND REFUSE. (a) *Disposal—garbage.* All garbage which is not disposed of through a garbage disposal unit connected with the sewerage system shall be kept in separate, leakproof, non-absorbent containers equipped with tight-fitting covers, unless otherwise protected from rodents, flies and insects. The contents shall be disposed by as often as necessary to prevent decomposition or overflow.

(b) *Cleanliness.* Garbage cans shall be washed each time they are emptied unless provided with a single-service sanitary, removable, waterproof liner

(c) *Prohibition.* The use of wooden or paper containers for garbage is prohibited.

(d) *Rubbish.* Separate fly-tight containers with covers shall be provided for cans, bottles and other rubbish.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1970, No. 169, eff. 2-1-70.

H 95.05 Furnishings, equipment and utensils. (1) DESIGN. All equipment, utensils and furnishings shall be so designed and of such material and workmanship as to be easily cleanable and durable.

(2) INSTALLATION. All furnishings and equipment shall be so installed as to facilitate the cleaning thereof, and of all adjacent areas.

(3) UTENSIL SANITATION. Whenever glasses or other utensils are provided, the items shall be washed, rinsed and sanitized in an approved manner prior to providing such items for use by a different guest. Utensils, when furnished, shall be free of cracks or chips. The food-content surfaces shall be smooth, nontoxic, corrosion resistant, nonabsorbent and easily accessible for cleaning.

(4) STORAGE. (a) *General.* After cleaning and until use, all glasses and other utensils shall be so stored and handled as to be protected from contamination.

(b) *Rooms.* Glasses in guest rooms shall be stored in single-service containers for such purpose.

(5) LINENS. The hotel or tourist rooming house operator or licensee shall furnish all sheets, pillowslips, blankets, towels and washcloths, except at cottages and cabins where these items are furnished by the guests as a condition of rental.

(6) CLEANLINESS OF LINENS. Pillowslips, sheets, towels and washcloths shall be washed as frequently as they are assigned to a different guest and at least once a week. Blankets, spreads, mattresses and pillows shall be kept clean and free of insect infestation. The use of quilts and comforters which are not machine washable is not permitted. Sheets shall have a minimum length of 96 inches and be of sufficient size to cover the bed and have a fold-back over the blanket of at least 12 inches. Soiled linen shall be kept in washable containers

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used for such purpose exclusively. All mattresses shall be covered with a pad, preferably nonabsorbent, or other protection and be maintained clean and in good repair.

(7) **CONDITION OF BED FURNISHINGS.** All bed furnishings shall be replaced whenever they become worn out or permanently soiled.

(8) **CLEANLINESS OF EQUIPMENT AND FURNISHINGS.** All equipment and furnishings shall be kept clean, free from odor and in good repair.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1970, No. 169, eff. 2-1-70.

H 95.06 Food. (1) **PERMIT.** Any hotel or tourist rooming house operator or licensee who prepares, sells or serves lunches or meals shall meet the regulations of the department pertaining to restaurants and obtain a restaurant permit.

(2) **ICE.** All ice used in a hotel or tourist rooming house for cooling drinks or food by direct contact shall be made from an approved public or private water supply. All ice-making machines shall have tight-fitting doors, preferably self-closing. Ice tongs or ice scoops shall be used in handling ice used for cooling beverages or food and be properly protected against contamination when stored. All ice shall be stored and served in a smooth-surfaced, easily cleanable container. Packaged ice shall be stored in a clean area, protected against contamination.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1970, No. 169, eff. 2-1-70.

H 95.07 Communicable disease control. (1) **PERSONNEL.** (a) *Restriction.* No person who is affected with any disease in a communicable form or is a carrier of such disease shall work in any hotel or tourist rooming house, and no hotel or tourist rooming house licensee shall employ any such person or any person suspected of being affected with any disease in a communicable form or of being a carrier of such disease.

(b) *Procedure.* If the hotel or tourist rooming house licensee suspects that any employe has contracted any disease in a communicable form or has become a carrier of such disease, he shall exclude the employe from the hotel or tourist rooming house and notify the local health officer immediately. The local health officer shall determine whether the employe has a communicable disease or is a carrier of such disease. If the local health officer is not a physician, he shall make arrangements to employ a physician to aid in making the diagnosis.

(2) **SPECIAL CLEANING.** Whenever a room in any hotel or tourist rooming house has been occupied by a guest ill with a communicable disease, the room and furnishings shall be thoroughly cleaned before being occupied by another guest.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1970, No. 169, eff. 2-1-70.

H 95.08 Building structure and safety. (1) **ISOLATION OF FIRE HAZARDS.** (a) *Buildings more than 3 stories in height.* All boiler and furnace rooms, including fuel rooms and breeching, all laundries, drying rooms, carpenter shops, paint shops and other hazardous work rooms and storage rooms, shall be enclosed with a 4-hour, fire-resistive enclosure. All openings shall be protected by self-closing, fire-resistive doors.

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(b) *Buildings less than 3 stories in height.* In buildings under this classification, such rooms as specified in (a) above, shall be enclosed with a 2-hour, fire-resistive enclosure, except as provided in (c) following. All openings shall be protected by self-closing, fire-resistive doors.

(c) *One and 2-story building exceptions.* In one-story buildings having a floor area of not more than 3,000 square feet and 2-story buildings having a floor area of not more than 1,500 square feet per floor, which are used for business purposes and also accommodate not more than 2 families, such rooms, as specified in (a) above, shall be enclosed with one-hour, fire-resistive enclosures. All openings shall be protected by self-closing, fire-resistive doors.

(2) **FIRE ALARMS.** Every building which accommodates 20 or more persons, except buildings not more than one story in height, which in each unit there is an outside door at grade level, shall be provided with a fire alarm system, as follows:

(a) All such alarm systems shall consist of operating stations on each floor of the building, including the basement, with bells, horns or other approved sounding devices which are effective throughout the building. The system shall be so arranged that the operation of any one station will activate all alarm devices connected to the system. Fire alarms shall be readily distinguishable from any other signalling devices used in the building. A system designed for fire alarm and paging service may be used if the design is such that fire alarm signals will have precedence over all others.

(b) Every fire alarm system shall be electrically operated or activated by non-combustible, nontoxic gas. Electrically operated systems shall be operated on closed circuit current under constant electrical supervision, so arranged that upon a circuit opening and remaining open or in case of a ground or short circuit in the underground conductor, audible trouble signals will be given instantly. Gas activated systems shall be mechanically supervised and under constant gas pressure, so arranged that in case of a pressure drop an audible trouble signal will be given instantly. Means shall be provided for testing purposes.

(c) In buildings more than 3 stories in height, coded fire alarm systems shall be provided and the systems shall be so arranged that the code transmitted shall indicate the location and the story of the structure in which the signal originated.

(d) Operating stations shall be prominently located in an accessible position at all required exit doors and required exit stairways. Operating stations shall be of an approved type and shall be conspicuously identified. All such operating stations shall be of a type, which after being operated, will indicate that an alarm has been sent therefrom until reset by an authorized means. (Operating stations having a "Break Glass" panel will be acceptable. On coded systems having a device to permanently record the transmission of an alarm, "Open Door" type stations may be used). The fire alarm operating stations shall be mounted not less than 4 feet nor more than 5 feet above the finished floor, as measured from the floor to the center of the box.

(e) All such alarm systems shall be tested at least once a week and a record of such tests shall be kept.

(f) Existing fire alarm systems that are effective in operation will be accepted, if approved.

(g) The gas for operation of non-combustible, nontoxic, gas activated, fire alarm systems shall be supplied from approved pressure cylinders on the premises. The cylinders shall have sufficient capacity and pressure to properly operate all sounding devices connected to the system for a period of not less than 10 minutes. Cylinders shall be removed for recharging immediately after use and shall be replaced by fully charged cylinders.

(h) Spare cylinders shall be kept on the premises at all times for immediate replacement and separate cylinders for testing shall be incorporated in the system.

(i) Tubing in connection with non-combustible, nontoxic, gas activated, fire alarm systems shall be installed in rigid metal conduit, flexible metal conduit, or surface metal raceways where subject to mechanical injury. Non-corrosive, metallic tubing not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ " in diameter which will withstand a bursting pressure of not less than 500 pounds per square inch shall be used. The maximum length of $\frac{3}{8}$ " tubing shall not exceed 300 feet between charged cylinders. All tubing and other component parts shall be installed by skilled workmen in accordance with the provisions of the Wis. Adm. Code.

(j) The energy for the operation of electrical fire alarm systems shall be taken from sources suited to the design of the system. Batteries on systems of less than 110 volts shall not be used.

(k) A 3-wire 120-240 volt or 120-208 volt (3 phase 4 wire) service will be accepted for supervised systems provided the operating current is secured from one ungrounded conductor and the neutral, or ungrounded conductor, and the current for operating trouble signal or signals is secured from the other ungrounded conductor and the neutral or grounded conductor.

(1) Electrical wiring in connection with fire alarm systems shall be installed in rigid metal conduit, flexible metal conduit, electrical metallic tubing or surface metal raceways. Armored cable (metal) may be used where it can be fished in hollow spaces of walls or partitions in buildings not over 3 stories in height. Where the wiring is subject to excessive moisture or severe mechanical injury, rigid metal conduit shall be used. The smallest size conductor to be used in any fire alarm system in a building over 3 stories in height shall be No. 14 AWG or No. 16 AWG for buildings not over 3 stories in height. The wires shall be provided with insulation suitable for use on circuits not exceeding 600 volts. Fire alarm systems shall be connected to the line inside of the main service switch or to the emergency feeder through 2 single pole breakers or switches used for no other purpose and arranged so they can be locked in the "on" position, and under the supervision of a qualified person. The breaker or switches shall be identified by a red color. Two pole breakers shall not be used.

(3) FIRE EXITS. (a) There shall be at least 2 exits from every sleeping room in a hotel and tourist rooming house by means of stairways, ramps or horizontal exits. The number and location of exits shall be such that in case any exit or passageway is blocked at any point, some other exit will still be accessible through public passageways from every room, except that in fire-resistive buildings a total

area of not more than 1,200 square feet may be placed between an exit and the end of the building.

(b) Exits shall be distributed so that the entrance to each room or apartment will be not more than 50 feet distant from an exit, measuring along public passageways, if in a building of non-fire-resistive construction, or 75 feet in a fire-resistive building.

(c) At least one-half of the required exits, in buildings more than one story in height, must be stairways. The remaining exits shall be either stairways or horizontal exits. Fire escapes may be used as exits from floors which are not more than 40 feet above grade if they are placed against blank walls.

(d) Stairways must be at least 3 feet 8 inches wide in buildings over 2 stories in height and in 2-story buildings with over 6 sleeping rooms on the second floor. Stairways in 2-story buildings with not more than 6 sleeping rooms on the second floor shall be not less than 3 feet wide. Stairways with steps of more than 3 rises must have a hand rail. All stairways must lead directly to the outside or terminate on an outside stairway, platform, or sidewalk not more than 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ " below the door sill. Steps should not exceed 8-inch risers and have a minimum of a 9-inch tread. All stairways must be well lighted.

(e) Exit doors used by not more than 40 persons shall be at least 3 feet wide and are not required to swing outward. Exit doors used by more than 40 persons shall be at least 40 inches wide, swing outward or towards means of egress and shall not block any doorway or passageway, stairway or fire escape. Exit doors shall have fastenings or hardware that can be opened from the inside without using a key, or pushing against a single bar or plate, or turning a single knob or handle. It shall not be locked, barred, or bolted at any time while the building is occupied.

(f) Passageways shall be as wide as required exits, kept clear and unobstructed at all times and well lighted.

(g) Lighting of exits, including all public passageways, landings, stairways and exit doors shall be well illuminated from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise. Exit lights at emergency exit doors shall be red lights bearing the word, "Exit" or "out" in plain letters not less than 5 inches in height.

(h) Fire escapes shall be placed against a blank wall, leading directly to a street, alley, or open court connected with a street. If a fire escape is located less than 6 feet distant horizontally from a door or windows, the door or windows must be of fire-resistive construction. Fire escapes must be accessible from a public passageway by an exit door.

(4) DIRECTIONS FOR ESCAPE. In every sleeping room, a notice shall be conspicuously posted giving complete and plain directions for reaching at least 2 exits.

(5) FIRE EXTINGUISHERS. A fire extinguisher of sufficient size and type for the protection intended shall be located on each floor, at the head of each and at each elevator in all hotels, motels over one story in height. Hotels, motels and tourist rooming houses consisting of independent buildings such as cabins and cottages shall have an approved fire extinguisher centrally located, available at all hours of

their operation. All fire extinguishers shall be charged in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer.

(6) SPACE HEATERS. (a) *Three or more rooms.* 1. The rated input capacity shall not exceed 70,000 BTU per hour for each appliance.

Note: Any extinguisher which bears the Underwriter's Label and which is of the size and suitable for the hazard for which it is intended will be normally approved.

2. Units shall be of a type approved by the department.

3. Units shall not be installed in any enclosed space having a volume less than 1,000 cubic feet unless the combustion air supply is taken from the outside directly to the appliance.

4. Units shall be vented to the outside atmosphere by connection to a masonry chimney, an approved vent, vent pipe or metal smoke-stack.

5. Units shall be equipped with an automatic pilot of the complete shut-off type for gas burners, and automatic valve and oil supply line for oil burners that will close in case of ignition failure.

6. Oil-fired units shall be equipped with a mechanical pressure burner.

7. The burner of the appliance shall be enclosed with a metal housing so constructed that there will be no open flame and the burner housing shall be effectively guarded against personal contact. The arrangement shall be such that the shield will prevent any combustible material in the vicinity of the appliance from coming in contact with the flame or with the housing that encloses the burner.

8. Units shall be located at least 6 inches from any unprotected combustible wall or partition, unless approved by the department. Units standing on a combustible floor shall be supported on legs securely fastened to the floor. The space under the unit shall not be enclosed.

9. Every oil burning unit shall be supplied directly from an oil supply tank having a capacity of not less than 250 gallons. The fuel tank shall be equipped with an oil gauge, vent and fill pipe. The vent and fill pipe openings shall terminate outside of the building.

10. Units shall not be equipped with duct extensions beyond the vertical and horizontal limits of the metal enclosure.

11. Units not rated by a recognized testing laboratory shall have a net rating equal to 80 per cent of fuel input.

(b) *Less than 3 rooms.* 1. Units shall be vented to the outside atmosphere by connection to a masonry chimney, approved vent, vent pipe or metal smokestack.

2. The unit must be of a type approved by the department.

3. The rated input not exceed 70,000 BTU per hour for each heater.

4. If of the automatic ignition type, gas burners be equipped with an automatic pilot of the complete shut-off type and oil burners be equipped with an automatic valve in the oil supply line that will close in case of ignition failure.

5. Heaters having an output of more than 15 BTU per hour per cubic foot of room air space be equipped with a thermostat control.

6. The burner of the appliance shall be enclosed with a metal housing so constructed that there will be no open flame and the burner

housing shall be effectively guarded against personal contact. The arrangement shall be such that the shield will prevent any combustible material in the vicinity of the appliance from coming in contact with the flame or with the housing that encloses the burner.

7. The appliance shall be located at least 6 inches from any unprotected combustible wall or partition.

8. The room must have access to a constant supply of fresh air through a permanent opening which cannot be closed, with a minimum of 10 square inches and at least one square inch for each 1,000 BTU per hour of the rated heating capacity of the heater, or be so constructed that the air in the combustion of the fuel is taken directly from the outside in accordance with the manufacturers' recommendations.

(c) *Space.* Every sleeping room shall be of sufficient size to afford at least 400 cubic feet of air space for each occupant over 12 years of age and 200 cubic feet for each occupant under 12 years. For cabins and cottages having less than 3 sleeping rooms, each room shall be of sufficient size to afford at least 50 square feet of floor area, having a minimum ceiling depth of 7 feet and at least 400 cubic feet of air space for each occupant. No greater number of sleeping occupants than the number thus established shall be permitted in any such rooms.

(d) *Ventilation.* No room shall be used as a sleeping room which does not have an outside window or a window opening on a well-ventilated light well, air shaft or court which can be opened for ventilation. The sash area of outside windows in sleeping rooms shall be at least 10% of the floor area, but not less than 12 square feet. The sash area of such windows which is capable of being opened shall be 5% of the floor area.

(e) *Lighting.* Electric illumination shall be maintained in accordance with the minimum values shown in the following table. The illumination shall be measured on a plane 30 inches above the floor.

<i>Areas</i>	<i>Foot Candles</i>
1. Stairways, washrooms and other service areas and public toilets	10
2. Hallways and corridors	2.5
3. Lobbies and waiting rooms	5.0

(f) *Locks.* Doors to all sleeping rooms or cabins or cottages shall be provided with facilities for key locking from the outside and non-key locking from the inside.

(g) *Sleeping rooms.* No living or sleeping room shall have its floor level below the adjoining yard, court, alley or street grade.

(h) *Screening.* Windows and outside doors of sleeping rooms shall be screened, using 16 mesh or finer material, unless effectively air-conditioned.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1970, No. 169, eff. 2-1-70.

H 95.09 Maintenance. (1) **GENERAL.** Every hotel and tourist rooming house shall be maintained and equipped in a manner conducive to the health, comfort and safety of its guests.

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(2) **ROOMS.** The floors, walls and ceilings of all rooms shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition and in good state of repair.

(3) **VERMIN.** The premises shall be kept in such condition as to prevent the entrance, harborage or feeding of vermin.

(4) **PREMISES.** The premises shall be maintained in a clean, neat condition free from refuse and other objectionable conditions or hazards. Surfaces of land surrounding the hotel or tourist rooming house shall be well drained. Parking areas shall be properly graded, drained and treated to minimize dust and dirt. The exterior of all buildings shall be well maintained and kept in good repair.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1970, No. 169, eff. 2-1-70.

H 95.10 Registration. Each hotel and tourist rooming house shall provide a register and require all guests to register their true names and addresses before being assigned sleeping quarters, and this register shall be kept intact and available for inspection by representatives of the department.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1970, No. 169, eff. 2-1-70.

H 95.11 Enforcement. (1) **ENFORCEMENT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.** Whenever, upon inspection of a hotel or tourist rooming house by an authorized employe or agent of the department, it is found that such hotel or tourist rooming house is not operated or equipped as required in the rules, the authorized employe or agent of the department shall notify the owner in writing and shall specify the requirements prescribed by the law and rules of the department to make such place of business conform with the standards established and the time limit within which compliance must be effected. If the order is not fulfilled at the expiration of the time stipulated in said order, or any extension of time granted for compliance, then the permit to operate the hotel or tourist rooming house may be suspended or revoked by the department.

(2) **ENFORCEMENT POLICY.** With the approval of the department, revocation or suspension of a permit to operate a hotel or tourist rooming house, without a written notice from the department, may be carried out when violations constitute an immediate health hazard.

(3) **APPEAL BY THE OPERATOR.** Any person aggrieved by an order of the department may appeal to the secretary within 30 days after issuance of the order. The secretary shall either reaffirm, summarily set aside or modify the order, or set a date for hearing on the matter. The action taken by the secretary may either suspend the order or continue it in force pending determination of the issues. If the secretary has summarily modified the order, the person aggrieved may appeal from the modified order.

(4) **STATE HEALTH OFFICER EMPOWERED TO ACT.** The state health officer is empowered to act for the department in the administration and enforcement of all provisions of chapter 160, Wis. Stats., and the rules and regulations of the department pertaining to hotels and tourist rooming houses.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1970, No. 169, eff. 2-1-70.