CHAPTER 349
VEHICLES — STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES
SUBCHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS
349.01 Words and phrases defined. (1) Words and phrases defined in s. 340.01 are used in the same sense in this chapter unless a different definition is specifically provided.

(2) In this chapter:
(b) “Chauffeur” means a person employed full time or on a regular basis, including leased drivers, for the principal purpose of operating a motor vehicle.

(m) “Political subdivision” means a city, village, town, or county.


349.015 Applicability of chapter to electric scooters and electric personal assistive mobility devices. An electric scooter and an electric personal assistive mobility device shall be considered a vehicle for purposes of this chapter, except those provisions which by their express terms apply only to motor vehicles or which by their very nature would have no application to electric scooters or electric personal assistive mobility devices.

History: 2001 a. 90; 2019 a. 11.

349.02 Police and traffic officers to enforce law. (1) It is the duty of the police, sheriff’s and traffic departments of every unit of government and each authorized department of the state to enforce chs. 346 to 348 and 350. Police officers, sheriffs, deputy sheriffs and traffic officers are authorized to direct all traffic within their respective jurisdictions either in person or by means of visual or audible signal in accordance with chs. 346 to 348 and 350. In the event of fire or other emergency, police officers, sheriffs, deputy sheriffs and traffic officers and officers of the fire department may direct traffic as conditions may require notwithstanding the provisions of chs. 346 to 348 and 350.

(2) (a) Notwithstanding sub. (1), a police officer, sheriff, deputy sheriff, traffic officer or motor vehicle inspector may not stop or inspect a vehicle solely to determine compliance with a statute or ordinance specified under par. (b) unless the police officer, sheriff, deputy sheriff, traffic officer or motor vehicle inspector has reasonable cause to believe that a violation of a statute or ordinance specified under par. (b) has been committed. This paragraph does not limit the authority of a police officer, sheriff, deputy sheriff, traffic officer or motor vehicle inspector to make an arrest or issue a citation for a violation of any statute or ordinance specified under par. (b) observed in the course of a stop or inspection made for a lawful purpose. This paragraph does not apply to a traffic officer or motor vehicle inspector in the performance of duties under s. 110.075 (2).

(b) The statutes and ordinances covered under par. (a) are all of the following:
1. This chapter and local ordinances enacted under this chapter.
2. Chapter 961 and local ordinances that strictly conform to s. 961.573 (1) or (2), 961.574 (1) or (2), or 961.575 (1) or (2).
3. Chapters 341 to 346.
4. Local ordinances enacted under s. 59.54 (25) or (25m) or 66.0107 (1) (bm).

(c) Notwithstanding par. (a), a law enforcement officer may not stop a vehicle solely because the vehicle’s color differs from the color stated in the application for registration of that vehicle. This paragraph does not limit the authority of a law enforcement officer to issue a citation for improper registration of a vehicle whose color differs from the color stated in the application for registration of the vehicle, if the difference is observed in the course of a stop or inspection made for other purposes.

(3) (a) In this subsection, “photo radar speed detection” means the detection of a vehicle’s speed by use of a radar device combined with photographic identification of the vehicle.

(b) Notwithstanding sub. (1), the state and local authorities may not use photo radar speed detection to determine compliance with any speed restriction imposed by s. 346.57, 346.58, 346.59, 346.595 or 349.11 or a local ordinance in conformity therewith.


While it is clear that ss. 110.075 and 110.075 authorize the traffic officers of the state patrol and DOT to make stops and inspections and perhaps arrests for equipment violations, nothing in these statutes limits local law enforcement officers’ powers to do so. A city police officer is a traffic officer under s. 340.01 (70), and because s. 110.075 provides that any traffic officer can stop and inspect vehicles for violations of ch. 110 or rules issued under ch. 110, and because sub. (2) permits a police officer to enforce
of the political subdivision to enforce traffic regulations under ch. 346, or local ordinances in conformity with these regulations, on the private road or driveway.

(b) The agreement under par. (a) may limit the traffic regulations or ordinances to be enforced on the private road or driveway under the agreement.


This section, in prohibitory language, is the same concept of municipal power that is expressed affirmatively in s. 349.06. These sections must be read together and establish one test. Janesville v. Walker, 50 Wis. 2d 35, 183 N.W.2d 158 (1971).

A city ordinance prohibiting loud and unnecessary tire or engine noise was valid under sub. (1) and s. 349.06 (1). City of Janesville v. Garthwaite, 83 Wis. 2d 806, 266 N.W.2d 418 (1978).

349.04 Truck driver education surcharges. (1) If a court imposes a fine or forfeiture for a violation of a provision of chs. 346 to 348 or a rule issued under chs. 346 to 348 and the violation involved a commercial motor vehicle, the court shall impose under ch. 814 a truck driver education surcharge of $8.

(2) If a fine or forfeiture is suspended in whole or in part, the truck driver education surcharge shall be reduced in proportion to the suspension.

(3) If any deposit is made for an offense to which this section applies, the person making the deposit shall also deposit a sufficient amount to include the truck driver education surcharge under this section. If the deposit is forfeited, the amount of the truck driver education surcharge shall be transmitted to the secretary of administration under sub. (4). If the deposit is returned, the amount of the truck driver education surcharge shall also be returned.

(4) The clerk of the circuit court shall collect and transmit to the county treasurer the truck driver education surcharge as required under s. 59.40 (2) (m). The county treasurer shall then pay the secretary of administration as provided in s. 59.25 (3) (f).

The secretary of administration shall deposit all amounts received under this subsection in the general fund to be credited to the appropriation account under s. 20.292 (1) (hm).

(5) This section first applies to fines and forfeitures imposed on the first day of the first month beginning after the director of the technical college system notifies the director of state courts under 2001 Wisconsin Act 16, section 9148 (11) that the truck driver training center at Waukesha County Technical College is scheduled to open.

History: 2001 a. 16; 2003 a. 33, 139, 326.

SUBCHAPTER II
EXPRESS REGULATORY POWERS

349.06 Authority to adopt traffic regulations in strict conformity with state law. (1) (a) Except for the suspension or revocation of motor vehicle operator’s licenses or except as provided in par. (b), any local authority may enact and enforce any traffic regulation which is in strict conformity with one or more provisions of chs. 341 to 348 and 350 for which the penalty for violation thereof is a forfeiture.

(b) Any local authority shall enact and enforce parking regulations and penalties for violations of those regulations which are in conformity with the provisions of ss. 346.503, 346.505 and 346.56.

(c) Any local authority may enact and enforce any traffic regulation that is in strict conformity with any rule of the department promulgated under ch. 110, 347 or 348, except rules pertaining to federal motor carrier safety standards, for which the penalty for a violation thereof is a forfeiture.

(1m) Notwithstanding sub. (1), a municipal court may suspend a license for a violation of a local ordinance in conformity with s. 346.63 (1) or (2m).
349.08 Cost of signs and traffic control signals. The department may, when requested, furnish official traffic control devices and highway paint at cost to any local authority.

History: 1975 c. 23, 48, 237, 239, 567, 622; 1977 c. 29 c. 1654 (3), (8) (a); 1977 c. 116 s. 7, 8, 9; 1977 c. 372; 1979 c. 34.

349.085 Authority to install stop signs at railroad grade crossings. Local authorities may, by ordinance, when they deem it necessary for the public safety, install official stop signs at public traveled railroad grade crossings on highways maintained by the respective authorities.

History: 1977 c. 116.

349.09 Authority to remove prohibited signs or signals. Every sign, signal, pavement marking, or device which is placed, maintained, or displayed in violation of s. 346.41 is declared to be a public nuisance. The authority in charge of maintenance of the highway may cause the nuisance to be removed and collect the expense of removal from the person notified to remove it. The expense of removal may be charged against the premises and, upon certificate of the highway authority causing the removal, assessed as other special taxes.

Cross-reference: See also s. Trans 200.04, Wis. admn. code.

History: 2015 a. 124.

349.10 Authority to designate one-way highways, safety zones, turns and lanes. (1) The department, county

349.105 Uniform traffic control devices. Local authorities shall place and maintain traffic control devices upon highways under their jurisdiction to regulate, warn, guide or inform traffic. The design, installation and operation or use of new traffic ties shall place and maintain traffic control devices upon highways within the town right-of-way.

Section 349.03, in prohibitory language, is the same concept of municipal power that is expressed affirmatively in this section. These sections must be read together. Janesville v. Walker, 50 Wis. 2d 151 (1971).

A county can enact and enforce traffic ordinances in strict conformance with state statutes that are applicable to town roads. 64 Atty. Gen. 172.

349.106 Authority to designate through highways. The department may, when it deems necessary for the public safety, by order provide for the installation of yield signs on state trunk highways and connecting highways, and the governing body of any town, city, village or county may by ordinance or resolution provide for the installation of yield signs at any intersection over which it has exclusive jurisdiction, but if the intersection is part of a through highway such yield signs can be installed at such intersections only as provided in par. (4).

349.107 Authority to designate through highways. (1) The department may, when it deems necessary for the public safety, by order declare any state trunk highway or connecting highways to be a through highway.

Through highway declarations under this section shall not apply to any paralleling service roads.

(a) Nothing in this section shall prohibit local authorities from placing additional stop signs on the roadway or temporary school zoning warning signs or temporary stop signs in the roadway at school crossings during periods of daylight when school children are using such crossings if such signs do not physically obstruct traffic.

(b) Nothing in this section shall prohibit local authorities from placing temporary stop signs in the roadway at intersections or crosswalks for limited periods of time if the local authorities deem it necessary for the public safety and if the signs do not physically obstruct traffic.

349.110 Authority to designate one-way highways, safety zones, turns and lanes. (1) The department, county

The decision to erect a stop sign, once made, carries with it the responsibility to ensure that the sign is properly installed and maintained to ensure that it remains visible to the motorists whose conduct the sign was intended to control. A local government that erects a stop sign should not be shielded on public policy grounds from liability that is expressed affirmatively in this section. These sections must be read together. Janesville v. Walker, 50 Wis. 2d 151 (1971).

If an operator of a vehicle violates a local ordinance in strict conformity with s. 349.03 (1) or (2), 346.18 (6), 346.27, 346.37, 346.39, 346.46 (1), 346.57 (2), (3), (4) (d) to (h), or (5), or 346.62 (2) where persons engaged in work in a highway maintenance or construction area, utility work area, or emergency or roadside response area are at risk from traffic or violates a local ordinance in strict conformity with s. 346.57 (2), (3), (4) (d) to (h), or (5) or 346.62 (2) where sanitation workers are at risk from traffic and the operator knows or should know that sanitation workers are present, any applicable minimum and maximum forfeitures for the violation shall be doubled.


349.112 Local authorities may, by ordinance or resolution provide for the installation of stop signs and traffic signals at intersections on highways over which it has exclusive jurisdiction.

History: 1975 c. 192; 1977 c. 29 a. 1654 (3), (8) (a); 1977 c. 116 s. 7, 8, 9; 1977 c. 372; 1979 c. 34.

Legislative Council Note, 1977: Section 349.08 (6) (a), relating to the placement of yield signs, is renumbered s. 349.07 (7) (a) and amended to prohibit the use of yield signs in lieu of stop signs where a highway directly crosses a through 2-way highway; the present prohibition against the use of yield signs in lieu of stop signs to overtake traffic on a two-way highway directly through busy thoroughfares is overly broad in that it is not restricted to highways which directly cross through highways. By definition, the entrances to a “through highway” from intersecting highways must be controlled by traffic control signals or stop signs; “through highway” is defined in s. 340.01 (67). [Bill 465-A]

349.114 Through highway declarations under this section shall not apply to any paralleling service roads.

(a) Nothing in this section shall prohibit local authorities from placing additional stop signs on the roadway or temporary school zoning warning signs or temporary stop signs in the roadway at school crossings during periods of daylight when school children are using such crossings if such signs do not physically obstruct traffic.

(b) Nothing in this section shall prohibit local authorities from placing temporary stop signs in the roadway at intersections or crosswalks for limited periods of time if the local authorities deem it necessary for the public safety and if the signs do not physically obstruct traffic.

349.115 Authority to designate one-way highways, safety zones, turns and lanes. (1) The department, county

349.116 Authority to install stop signs at railroad grade crossings. Local authorities may, by ordinance, when they deem it necessary for the public safety, install official stop signs at public traveled railroad grade crossings on highways maintained by the respective authorities.

History: 1977 c. 116.

349.117 Authority to remove prohibited signs or signals. Every sign, signal, pavement marking, or device which is placed, maintained, or displayed in violation of s. 346.41 is declared to be a public nuisance. The authority in charge of maintenance of the highway may cause the nuisance to be removed and collect the expense of removal from the person notified to remove it. The expense of removal may be charged against the premises and, upon certificate of the highway authority causing the removal, assessed as other special taxes.

Cross-reference: See also s. Trans 200.04, Wis. admn. code.

History: 2015 a. 124.

349.118 Authority to designate one-way highways, safety zones, turns and lanes. (1) The department, county

349.119 Authority to designate one-way highways, safety zones, turns and lanes. (1) The department, county

349.120 Authority to designate one-way highways, safety zones, turns and lanes. (1) The department, county

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349.123 Authority to designate one-way highways, safety zones, turns and lanes. (1) The department, county
349.10 VEHICLES — STATE AND LOCAL POWERS

349.105 Authority to prohibit certain traffic on expressways and freeways. The authority in charge of maintenance of an expressway or freeway may, by order, ordinance or resolution, prohibit the use of such expressway or freeway by pedestrians, persons riding bicycles or other nonmotorized traffic or by persons operating mopeds or motor bicycles. The state or local authority adopting any such prohibitory regulation shall erect and maintain official signs giving notice thereof on the expressway or freeway to which such prohibition applies.


349.11 Authority to modify speed restrictions. (1) (a) Whenever the department with respect to the state trunk highway system and the local authorities with respect to highways under their jurisdiction determine upon the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation that any statutory speed limit is greater or less than is reasonable or safe under the conditions found to exist upon any part of a highway or that the actual speed of vehicles upon any part of a highway is greater or less than is reasonable and prudent, the department with respect to the state trunk highway system, or the local authorities with respect to the state trunk highway system, may, subject to applicable limitations in subs. (2) and (3), determine and declare a reasonable and safe minimum speed limit on the highway or part thereof in question. When appropriate signs giving notice of such minimum speed limit have been erected and are in place such minimum speed limit shall be effective at all times or at such times as indicated by the signs.

(b) Whenever the department with respect to the state trunk highway system determines, upon the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation, that any statutory minimum speed limit is greater or less than is reasonable or safe under the conditions found to exist upon any part of a highway or that the actual minimum speed of vehicles upon any part of a highway is greater or less than is reasonable and prudent, the department with respect to the state trunk highway system may, subject to applicable limitations in subs. (2) and (3), determine and declare a reasonable and safe minimum speed limit on the highway or part thereof in question. When appropriate signs giving notice of such minimum speed limit have been erected and are in place such minimum speed limit shall be effective at all times or at such times as indicated by the signs.

(2) The department may not do any of the following:

(a) Declare a speed limit which is in excess of the limits stated in s. 346.57 (4) (h), except as provided in s. 346.57 (4) (gm).

(b) Modify the limits stated in s. 346.57 (4) (c) or 346.58.

(c) Modify the statutory speed limit on more than 2,000 miles of state trunk highways. The first mile outside of and immediately adjacent to any incorporated municipality shall not be counted in computing such 2,000 miles. This paragraph does not apply to freeways or to expressways, as defined in s. 346.57 (1) (ag) and (am).

(3) Local authorities may not:

(a) Declare a speed limit which is in excess of the limits stated in s. 346.57 (4) (h); or

(b) Modify the limits stated in s. 346.57 (4) (c) or 346.58; or

(c) Modify any existing speed limit without the consent of the department except to reduce the speed limit as provided under sub. (10), or to increase the speed limit stated in s. 346.57 (4) (e), (f) or (g), or to reduce by 10 miles per hour or less the speed limit stated in s. 346.57 (4) (a), (b) or (d) to (j), or to reduce by 15 miles per hour or less the speed limit stated in s. 346.57 (4) (k). Whenever department approval is required, no signs giving notice of a modification of the speed limit may be erected until such approval has been received.

(4) The department upon request from any county highway committee or local authority shall, or upon its own initiative may, conduct an investigation of any bridge, causeway, viaduct or structure on any highway. If it finds that any such structure cannot with safety to itself withstand vehicles traveling at the speeds otherwise permitted by law or if it finds that such structure is substandard as to width and that it is necessary from the standpoint of traffic safety to reduce the speed of vehicles using such structure, the department shall determine and declare the maximum vehicular speed which such structure can withstand or which can be maintained in safety on such structure. When appropriate signs giving notice of such maximum speed have been erected at a suitable distance before each end of the structure, such posted speed limit is the effective speed limit on such structure at all times when the signs are in place. The findings and determination of the department are conclusive evidence of the maximum speed which can be maintained with safety to or on any such structure.

(5) Except as provided in sub. (10), the department and local authorities shall place and maintain upon all highways, where the speed limit is modified by them pursuant to this section, standard signs giving notice of such speed. All speed limit signs so erected shall conform to the rules of the department.

(6) No liability shall attach to the department or to any local authority by reason of the posting of a speed limit pursuant to this section nor shall such posting guarantee that the posted speed is reasonable and safe under all conditions.

(7) The department with respect to the state trunk highway system and local authorities with respect to highways under their jurisdiction may increase the speed limits stated in s. 346.57 (4) (a) and (b), but any speed limit so established shall not be greater than the speed limit established on the adjoining sections of the same street or highway.

(8) Notwithstanding the authority otherwise granted to modify speed restrictions in this section, except as provided in sub. (9) and s. 346.57 (4) (gm), the department may not establish or continue:

(a) A maximum speed limit on any highway within its jurisdiction in excess of 55 miles per hour;
(c) Maximum speed limits which are not uniformly applicable to all types of motor vehicles using a highway, except that a lower speed limit may be established for any vehicle operating under a special permit because of any weight or dimension of such vehicle.

(8m) Notwithstanding the authority otherwise granted to modify speed restrictions in this section, local authorities may not establish or continue:
(a) A maximum speed limit on any highway within their respective jurisdictions in excess of 55 miles per hour;
(b) Maximum speed limits which are not uniformly applicable to all types of motor vehicles using a highway, except that a lower speed limit may be established for any vehicle operating under a special permit because of any weight or dimension of such vehicle.

(9) The department, with respect to any highway, may alter speed restrictions during an emergency to comply with federal law or if the department finds that extraordinary circumstances in this state require such alteration. All decisions made by the department under this subsection will be subject to review by the joint committee for review of administrative rules in accordance with s. 227.26.

(10) Notwithstanding any speed limits imposed under this section or under s. 346.57, if a highway is being constructed, reconstructed, maintained or repaired, local authorities with respect to highways under their jurisdiction, any county highway committee performing maintenance on the state trunk highway system under s. 84.07 and any local authority with respect to highways not under its jurisdiction that are being constructed, reconstructed, maintained or repaired by the local authority, may, for the safety of the highway construction and maintenance workers, pedestrians and highway users, post a temporary speed limit less than the speed limit imposed under this section or under s. 346.57. The temporary limits may be posted for the duration of the construction, reconstruction, maintenance or repair period. Temporary speed limits imposed under this subsection may be posted with signs on portable supports. When portable supports are used under this subsection, the bottom of the sign shall be not less than one foot above the surface of the pavement or shoulder.

(11) Notwithstanding any speed limits imposed under this section or under s. 346.57, if a local authority designates a highway under its jurisdiction as an all-terrain vehicle route under s. 23.33 (8) (b), the local authority may post a speed limit, applicable only to all-terrain vehicles and utility terrain vehicles, as defined under s. 23.33 (1) (ng), that is lower than the speed limit imposed under this section or under s. 346.57.


349.115 Authority to impound vehicles. (1) A political subdivision may, by ordinance, authorize a law enforcement officer to impound any vehicle used in the commission of a violation of s. 346.62 or a local ordinance in strict conformity with s. 346.62 at the time of issuing a citation for the offense if the person cited is the owner of the vehicle and the person has a prior conviction for a violation of s. 346.62 or a local ordinance in strict conformity with s. 346.62 for which a forfeiture was imposed that has not been fully paid. The ordinance may provide for impoundment of the vehicle until the person fully pays the prior forfeiture amount and reasonable costs of impounding the vehicle, including towing or other transportation costs and storage costs.

(2) A political subdivision shall return to its owner a vehicle impounded under sub. (1) upon payment of the amount required under the ordinance.

(3) A political subdivision that has impounded a vehicle under sub. (1) may dispose of the vehicle by following the same procedure as provided for disposing of an abandoned vehicle under s. 342.40 if the impounded vehicle remains unclaimed for more than 90 days after the disposition of the citation for which the vehicle was impounded.

History: 2023 a. 1.

349.12 Authority to designate no-passing zones. The department, county highway committees and local authorities, in regard to highways under their respective jurisdictions, may determine, in accordance with standards and procedures adopted by the department, where overtaking or passing or driving to the left of the center of the roadway would be especially hazardous and may, by signs approved by the department or by a yellow unbroken line on the pavement on the right-hand side of and adjacent to the center line or a lane line of a roadway, indicate the beginning and end of such zones.

History: 1977 c. 29 s. 1654 (6) (a); 1979 c. 76.

349.13 Authority to regulate the stopping, standing or parking of vehicles. (1b) In this section, “owner” includes the lessee of a vehicle if the vehicle is registered, or required to be registered, by the lessee under ch. 341.

(1d) A local authority with respect to highways under its jurisdiction, including state trunk highways or connecting highways within corporate limits, may enact an ordinance making the owner of the vehicle involved in a violation under this section jointly liable for the violation.

History: 1977 c. 29 s. 1654 (8) (a); 1979 c. 76.

(1e) (a) The department with respect to state trunk highways outside of corporate limits and the local authorities with respect to highways under their jurisdiction, including state trunk highways or connecting highways within corporate limits, may, within the reasonable exercise of the police power, prohibit, limit the time of or otherwise restrict the stopping, standing or parking of vehicles, prohibit, limit or restrict parking imposed by ch. 346, except that they may not modify the exceptions set forth in s. 346.50.

(b) The department may also restrict or prohibit the stopping, standing or parking of vehicles on any part of a state trunk highway or connecting highway within corporate limits if the local authority having jurisdiction has not enacted any stopping, standing or parking regulation applicable to the highway or part thereof in question as provided under par. (a).

History: 1977 c. 29 s. 1654 (8) (a); 1979 c. 76.

(1f) A political subdivision with respect to state trunk highways outside of corporate limits, and local authorities, with respect to highways under their jurisdiction including state trunk highways or connecting highways within corporate limits, may authorize persons whose residences abut a highway in a zone where the time of parking is limited by official signs, pavement markings, or parking meters to park their vehicles in the highway zone without regard to the time limits posted.

History: 1977 c. 29 s. 1654 (8) (a); 1979 c. 76.
highways under their jurisdiction including state trunk highways or connecting highways within corporate limits, may authorize the parking of automobiles owned by carsharing organizations on a highway in a zone where the time of parking is limited by official signs, markers, or parking meters without regard to the time limits posted.

(b) The department or a local authority may enter into an agreement with a carsharing organization to authorize parking under this subsection and to establish fees and requirements. This agreement may not modify the prohibitions, limitations, or restrictions on stopping, standing, or parking of motor vehicles imposed by ch. 346 or 347 expressly permitted by this subsection.

(1k) The department, with respect to state trunk highways outside of corporate limits, and local authorities, with respect to highways under their jurisdiction including state trunk highways or connecting highways within corporate limits, may authorize persons to park their vehicles during specified hours on the near side of a highway adjacent to a schoolhouse located on property of the University of Wisconsin System when the persons are conducting business at the schoolhouse.

(1m) (a) In addition to the requirements under s. 346.503 (1m), the department, with respect to state trunk highways outside of corporate limits and parking facilities under its jurisdiction and local authorities, with respect to highways under their jurisdiction including state trunk highways or connecting highways within corporate limits and parking facilities within corporate limits, may, by official traffic signs indicating the restriction, prohibit parking, stopping or standing of vehicles owned by carsharing organizations on a highway in a zone where the time of parking is limited by official signs, markers, or parking meters without regard to the time limits posted.

(b) For each parking facility in which the department or a local authority reserves at least 4 but less than 20 parking spaces under par. (a) by prohibiting parking, stopping, or standing of vehicles other than those vehicles identified in par. (a), at least one of these reserved parking spaces shall have an access aisle immediately adjacent to the parking space to provide entry to and exit from vehicles by persons with physical disabilities. The access aisle shall be at least 96 inches wide and clearly marked. If a reserved parking space has an adjacent access aisle required under this paragraph, the official traffic sign specified in par. (a) shall also identify the reserved parking space as “lift van accessible only” and shall comply with the manual of uniform traffic control devices adopted by the department under s. 84.02 (4) (e). This paragraph applies only to parking facilities that are initially constructed, or reconstructed, resurfaced, or seal coated, after August 1, 2014, and that have adequate clearance for lift van access.

(2) Except as provided in this subsection, neither the department nor local authorities may extend stopping, standing or parking privileges to areas where stopping, standing or parking is prohibited by ch. 346. The department and local authorities, with respect to highways under their respective jurisdictions as described in sub. (1e) may do any of the following:

(a) Permit parking on sidewalk areas when such parking will not unduly interfere with pedestrian traffic.

(b) Permit parking on the roadway side of other parked vehicles when such double parking will not unduly interfere with the flow of vehicular traffic.

(c) Permit parking closer than 15 feet to the end of a safety zone when such parking will not unduly interfere with the flow of vehicular traffic.

(d) Designate parking on the left side of a one-way street or road instead of the right side or permit parking on both sides.

(e) Designate angle parking on any roadway under its jurisdiction.

(f) Permit the parking of any vehicle or of school buses only on the near side of specified highways adjacent to schoolhouses during specified hours if the governing body of the municipality where the schoolhouse is located directs by ordinance.

(3) Whenever any traffic officer finds a vehicle standing upon a highway in violation of a prohibition, limitation or restriction on stopping, standing or parking imposed under ch. 346 or this section, or a disabled vehicle that obstructs the roadway of a freeway or expressway, as defined in s. 346.57 (1) (ag), the traffic officer is authorized to move the vehicle or to require the operator in charge thereof to move the vehicle to a position where parking is permitted or to either private or public parking or storage premises. The removal may be performed by, or under the direction of, the traffic officer or may be contracted for by local authorities. Any charges for removal shall be regulated by local ordinance. The operator or owner of the vehicle removed shall pay the reasonable charges for moving or towing or any storage involved based upon the ordinance.

(3m) (a) In this subsection:

1. “Leased space” has the meaning given in s. 704.90 (1) (b).

2. “Lessee” has the meaning given in s. 704.90 (1) (c).

3. “Operator” has the meaning given in s. 704.90 (1) (d).

4. “Parking enforced” has the meaning given in s. 341.65 (1) (ar).

2. “Properly posted” means there is clearly visible notice that an area is private property and that vehicles that are not authorized to park in this area may be immediately removed.

3. “Rental agreement” has the meaning given in s. 704.90 (1) (f).

(b) Subject to par. (dr) 1., if private property is not properly posted and a vehicle is parked on the private property and is not authorized to be parked there, the vehicle may be removed immediately, at the vehicle owner’s expense, without the permission of the vehicle owner upon the issuance of a repossession judgment or upon the issuance of a citation for illegal parking.

(bm) Notwithstanding par. (b), and subject to par. (dr) 1., an operator may have a vehicle that is stored in a lessee’s leased space removed, at the vehicle owner’s expense, without the permission of the vehicle owner, regardless of whether a citation is issued for illegal parking, if all of the following apply:
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1. The lessee failed to pay rent or other charges under a rental agreement for at least 7 consecutive days after the due date under the rental agreement.

2. The operator has provided the notices under s. 704.90 (5) (b).

3. Before the operator sent the 2nd notice under s. 704.90 (5) (b) 2., the lessee had failed to pay rent or other charges under the rental agreement for more than 60 consecutive days after the due date under the rental agreement.

4. The lessee has failed to redeem the vehicle under s. 704.90 (5) (a) within the time specified in the notice under s. 704.90 (5) (b) 2. c.

(c) Subject to par. (dr) 1., if private property is properly posted and a vehicle is parked on the private property and is not authorized to be parked there, the vehicle may be removed immediately, at the vehicle owner’s expense, without the permission of the vehicle owner, regardless of whether a citation is issued for illegal parking.

(d) 1. Subject to par. (dr), a vehicle may be removed from private property under par. (b) or (c) only by a towing service at the request of the property owner or property owner’s agent, a traffic officer, or a parking enforcer. Subject to par. (dr), a vehicle may be removed from a leased space under par. (bm) only by a towing service at the request of the operator, a traffic officer, or a parking enforcer.

2. Before any vehicle is removed under par. (b) to (c) by a towing service, the towing service shall notify a local law enforcement agency of the make, model, vehicle identification number, and registration plate number of the vehicle and the location to which the vehicle will be removed.

3. Subject to par. (dr) 2., if a vehicle is removed under par. (b) to (c) by a towing service, the vehicle owner shall pay the reasonable charges for removal and, if applicable, storage of the vehicle, as well as any service fee imposed under par. (dm). Subject to par. (dr) 2., if the vehicle was removed at the request of the property owner or property owner’s agent or at the request of an operator, these reasonable charges shall be paid directly to the towing service, and the towing service may impound the vehicle until these charges are paid. If these charges have not been paid in full within 30 days of the vehicle’s removal and the vehicle owner has not entered into a written agreement with the towing service to pay these reasonable charges in installment payments, the vehicle shall be deemed abandoned and may be disposed of as are other abandoned vehicles.

(dg) Every law enforcement agency shall maintain a record of each notice received under par. (d) 2., as well as identification of the towing service removing the vehicle.

(dm) If requested by the municipality in which the removed vehicle was illegally parked, the towing service shall charge the vehicle owner a service fee not exceeding $35 and shall remit this service fee to the municipality. All service fees collected by a towing service under this paragraph may be aggregated and forwarded together, on a monthly basis, to each applicable municipality.

(dr) 1. A towing service may not remove a vehicle under this subsection if the vehicle has been reported to a law enforcement agency as stolen.

2. A towing service may not collect any charges for the removal or storage of an illegally parked vehicle under this subsection, or a vehicle removed under par. (bm), unless the towing service made a good faith effort to comply with par. (d) 2. with respect to the vehicle. A towing service operating in a 1st class city may not collect any charges for the removal or storage of an illegally parked vehicle under this subsection, or a vehicle removed under par. (bm), if the towing service has not complied with par. (d) 2. with respect to the vehicle.

(e) The department shall promulgate rules establishing all of the following:

1. Reasonable charges for removal and storage of vehicles under this subsection when no citation has been issued.

2. The form and manner of display of notice necessary to qualify as “properly posted” under par. (a) 2.

3. Guidelines for towing services to notify law enforcement under par. (d) upon removal of a vehicle when no citation has been issued.

Cross-reference: See also ch. Trans 319, Wis. adm. code.

(4) In counties having a population of 750,000 or more whenever any traffic officer finds a vehicle disabled so as to cause a hazard on any portion of the interstate system, limited access highway or any expressway, even though it may be impossible for the operator to avoid stopping or temporarily leaving the vehicle thereon, the county may remove such vehicle to a position where parking is permitted or to either private or public parking or storage premises. The removal may be performed by such officer or under the officer’s direction or such removal may be contracted for by such county and any charges shall be regulated by ordinance. The operator or owner of the vehicle removed shall pay a reasonable charge for moving or towing or any storage involved based upon said ordinance.

(5) (a) No person who removes or stores a vehicle under subs. (3) to (4) or otherwise at the request of a law enforcement officer, and no person who removes or stores a disabled vehicle, accident debris or other object that obstructs the roadway of a freeway or expressway, as defined in s. 346.57 (1) (ag), may incur any civil liability for the act, except for civil liability for failure to exercise reasonable care in the performance of the act or for conduct that is willful, wanton or malicious.

(b) 1. As used in this paragraph:

a. “Personal property” means all property within the vehicle which is not mounted, attached or affixed to the vehicle.

b. “Proper identification” means identification which would be sufficient to establish ownership to release the vehicle.

2. A person who has custody of a vehicle removed or stored under subs. (3) to (4) or otherwise at the request of a law enforcement officer, traffic officer, parking enforcer, property owner or property owner’s agent, or operator, as defined in s. 704.90 (1) (d), shall release the personal property within the vehicle to the owner of the vehicle during regular office hours upon presentation by the owner of proper identification.

3. No charge may be assessed against the owner for the removal or release of the personal property.

4. If the owner removes the personal property from a motor vehicle under this paragraph, the vehicle shall be deemed abandoned unless the person enters into a written agreement to pay the full charges for towing and storage. The owner shall be informed of this subdivision by the person who has custody of the vehicle before the property is released. A vehicle deemed abandoned under this subdivision may be disposed of as are other abandoned vehicles by the local authority.

5. The personal property is subject to forfeiture under ss. 961.55 to 961.56 and 973.075 to 973.077.

(c) A traffic or police officer or parking enforcer who requests removal of a vehicle under subs. (3) to (4) by a towing service shall, within 24 hours of requesting the removal, notify the towing service of the name and last–known address of the registered owner and all lienholders of record of the vehicle if the vehicle is to be removed to any location other than a public highway within one mile from the location from which the vehicle is to be removed and if the officer or parking enforcer is not employed by a municipality or county that has entered into a towing services agreement which requires the municipality or county to provide notice to such owner and lienholders of the towing.
(6) Notwithstanding s. 346.54 (1) (e), the governing body of any municipality may, by ordinance, consider mopeds as motor-cycles rather than bicycles for the purpose of parking, may establish parking areas for mopeds only marked by appropriate signs, and may regulate the parking of mopeds.


Legislative Council Note, 1977: The last 2 sentences of sub. (1) are eliminated as unnecessary. These sentences contain explanations of what is meant by a sign which indicates that stopping or standing is prohibited and what is meant by a sign prohibit ing parking. Although these explanations attempt to explain the conduct required of motorists by these signs, they do not define the key terms, “park or parking” and “stand or standing”. In place of these explanations, definitions of the terms “park or parking” and “stand or standing” are created in s. 340.01 (42m) and (59m) in this bill.

“Stop” is presently defined in s. 340.01 (42m). [Bill 465–A]

It is not a violation of due process to tow an illegally parked car without first giving the owner notice and the opportunity to be heard regarding the lawfulness of towing the car. Sutton v. City of Milwaukee, 672 F.2d 644 (1982).

349.132 Authority to require vehicle registration. The governing body of any town, city, village, or county may enact an ordinance requiring that no vehicle that has been impounded or towed may be released unless the motor vehicle is registered under ch. 341 or exempt from registration under s. 341.05.

History: 2015 a. 60.

349.135 Authority to regulate radios or other electric sound amplification devices. (1) Notwithstanding s. 346.94 (16), the governing body of any town, city, village or county may, by ordinance, provide that, except as provided in s. 347.38 (1), no person may operate or park, stop or leave standing a motor vehicle while using a radio or other electric sound amplification device emitting sound from the vehicle that is clearly audible under normal conditions from a distance of 50 or more feet, unless the electric sound amplification device is being used to request assistance or warn against an unsafe condition. The ordinance may provide that any person violating the ordinance may be required to forfeit not less than $40 nor more than $80 for the first violation and not less than $100 nor more than $200 for the 2nd or subsequent violation within a year.

(2) Any ordinance enacted under sub. (1) may not apply to any of the following:

(a) The operator of an authorized emergency vehicle, when responding to an emergency call or when in the pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law or when responding to but not upon returning from a fire alarm.

(b) The operator of a vehicle of a public utility. In this paragraph, public utility means any corporation, company, individual or association which furnishes products or services to the public, and which is regulated under ch. 195 or 196, including railroads, telecommunication, or telegraph companies and any company furnishing or producing heat, light, power, or water.

(c) The operator of a vehicle that is being used for advertising purposes.

(d) The operator of a motor vehicle being operated outside of a business or residence district.

History: 1995 a. 373; 1997 a. 35; 2015 a. 117; 2017 a. 365 s. 111.

349.137 Authority to regulate use of motor vehicle immobilization devices. (1) In this section:

(b) “Parking area” means an area used for parking that is not on a highway.

(c) “Parking enforcer” means a person who enforces restrictions against unauthorized parking. The term includes a person who owns or operates a parking area and any employees or agents of an owner or operator.

(d) “Removal fee” means a fee charged by a parking enforcer to remove an immobilization device, including any amounts imposed for parking in violation of a restriction against unauthorized parking.

(e) “Unauthorized parking” means parking a motor vehicle in a parking area contrary to a sign posted under s. 346.55 (4).

(2) No person may use an immobilization device to immobi lize a motor vehicle to enforce restrictions against unauthorized parking except in conformity with a municipal ordinance enacted under this section or a rule adopted under s. 36.11 (8).

(3) The governing body of any municipality may by ordinance or the chancellor of a campus of the University of Wisconsin Sys tem may by rule under s. 36.11 (8) provide for the use of immobi lization devices to enforce restrictions against unauthorized parking. Any ordinance under this subsection or rule under s. 36.11 (8) shall do all of the following:

(a) Require the owner or operator of a parking area in which immobilization devices may be used to post and maintain in a manner that is clearly visible to operators entering the parking area a sign at each vehicular entrance to the parking area. At least one additional sign shall be posted for every 10 parking spaces in the parking area. The ordinance or rule shall require all such signs to be at least 12 inches by 18 inches in size and to clearly indicate all of the following:

1. That unauthorized parking is prohibited in the parking area.

2. That an immobilization device may be used in the parking area to enforce restrictions against unauthorized parking.

3. Whether a removal fee will be charged to remove an immobi lization device and, if so, the amount of the fee.

4. Have a person available 24 hours a day either at the parking area or at the telephone number shown on the notice described in subd. 3. to take requests for removal and to remove the immobilization device.

(c) Require the parking enforcer, before removing an immobilization device, to do all of the following:

1. Display prominently an identification card that identifies that person as a parking enforcer and that contains a photograph of that person.

2. Inform the owner, lessee or operator of the motor vehicle, orally and in writing, before removing an immobilization device, of all of the following:

a. If a removal fee is charged, that the owner, lessee or opera tor is required either to pay the removal fee or to sign a referral agreement described in par. (d) 2.

2021–22 Wisconsin Statutes updated through 2023 Wis. Act 10 and through all Supreme Court and Controlled Substances Board Orders filed before and in effect on July 6, 2023. Published and certified under s. 35.18. Changes effective after July 6, 2023, are designated by NOTES. (Published 7–6–23)
b. That a parking enforcer may commence legal action to collect any removal fee that has not been paid within 14 days after the removal of an immobilization device.

c. That the owner, lessee or operator of an immobilized motor vehicle may contest the propriety of the use of an immobilization device on his or her motor vehicle or the validity of a removal fee using the process described in par. (am), and may contest any legal action commenced to collect a removal fee.

d. That, except for the payment of the removal fee or the signing of a deferral agreement, no person may be required to do anything to have an immobilization device removed.

e. That, if a parking enforcer uses an immobilization device on a motor vehicle that is not parked in violation of a restriction against unauthorized parking, the owner, lessee or operator shall not be required to pay a removal fee and the parking enforcer shall be liable to the owner, lessee or operator of the motor vehicle for an amount equal to the removal fee.

(d) Require the owner, lessee or operator of a motor vehicle to do any of the following before an immobilization device may be removed:

1. Pay the removal fee.
2. Sign a deferral agreement under which the person signing the agreement agrees to pay the removal fee to the parking enforcer or contest the removal fee, or the propriety of the use of an immobilization device on his or her motor vehicle, using the process described in par. (am) within 14 days after the immobilization device is removed.
3. Require the parking enforcer to remove the immobilization device without undue delay after receiving a request to remove the device, not to exceed 60 minutes whenever a request for removal is made by telephone.
4. Require that, whenever a deferral agreement is signed, the parking enforcer provide the owner, lessee or operator of the motor vehicle a copy of the signed deferral agreement.
5. Require a person who signs a deferral agreement and does not do any of the activities described in par. (d) 2. within 14 days after the removal of the immobilization device to pay an amount not to exceed 3 times the removal fee plus the reasonable costs incurred to collect the removal fee to the parking enforcer within 30 days after the removal of the immobilization device.
6. Require a parking enforcer who uses an immobilization device on a motor vehicle that is not parked in violation of a restriction against unauthorized parking to pay an amount equal to the removal fee to the owner, lessee or operator of the motor vehicle within 14 days after the determination that the immobilization device was used improperly.
7. Prohibit a parking enforcer from requiring a person to transfer any goods, perform any services, or waive any available legal rights or remedies, as a condition for removing an immobilization device, except as specified in par. (d).
8. (j) Specify the maximum removal fee that may be charged.
9. (4) (a) A municipality may enact or enforce any regulation of the use of immobilization devices to enforce parking restrictions that is not contrary to or inconsistent with this section.
10. (b) A chancellor of a campus of the University of Wisconsin System may adopt or enforce any rule under s. 36.11 (8) regulating the use of immobilization devices to enforce parking restrictions that is not contrary to or inconsistent with this section.

History: 1995 a. 434; 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 35 s. 437.

349.139 Authority to immobilize, remove, impound, and dispose of motor vehicles for nonmoving traffic violations. (1) In this section:

(a) “Habitual parking violator” means a person who has received, more than 60 days previously, 5 or more citations for nonmoving traffic violations that remain unpaid and for which the person has not scheduled an appearance in court in response to the citations.

(b) “Immobilization device” has the meaning given in s. 341.65 (1) (a).
(c) “Nonmoving traffic violation” has the meaning given in s. 345.28 (1) (c).
(d) “Owner” has the meaning given in s. 341.65 (1) (am).
(e) “Parking enforcer” means a traffic officer or any other person who enforces nonmoving traffic violations and who is employed by a municipality or county.

(2) The governing body of any municipality or county may by ordinance provide for the immobilization or removal, impoundment, and disposal of vehicles owned by habitual parking violators as provided in this section. Any ordinance under this section shall do all of the following:

1. Limit application of the ordinance to those motor vehicles for which all of the following apply:
   a. The municipality or county has cited the owner of the motor vehicle for 5 or more nonmoving traffic violations that, at the time of the vehicle’s immobilization or removal, occurred more than 60 days previously and for which the owner has neither paid the forfeiture for each of these violations nor scheduled an appearance in court in response to each of these citations.
   b. The notice under subd. 2. a. shall also inform the owner that any motor vehicle owned by him or her may be immobilized with an immobilization device or removed and impounded if, within 60 days after the owner has received 5 or more citations and at the time the vehicle is immobilized or removed and impounded, the owner has neither paid the forfeiture for each violation that occurred more than 60 days previously nor scheduled an appearance in court in response to each citation issued more than 60 days previously for which the forfeiture has not been paid.
   c. The notice under this subdivision may be combined with any other notice provided by the municipality or county to the owner.

2. a. The municipality or county has mailed to the last−known address of the owner at least one notice that specifies, for each citation counted under subd. 1., the date on which the citation was issued, the license number or vehicle identification number of the vehicle involved, the place where the citation may be paid, the amount of the forfeiture, and the means by which the citation may be contested.

b. The notice under subd. 2. a. shall also inform the owner that any motor vehicle owned by him or her may be immobilized with an immobilization device or removed and impounded if, within 60 days after the owner has received 5 or more citations and at the time the vehicle is immobilized or removed and impounded, the owner has neither paid the forfeiture for each violation that occurred more than 60 days previously nor scheduled an appearance in court in response to each citation issued more than 60 days previously for which the forfeiture has not been paid.

3. a. The municipality or county has scheduled an appearance in court in response to each citation counted under par. (a) 1., the date on which the citation was issued, the license number or vehicle identification number of the vehicle involved, the place where the citation may be paid, the amount of the forfeiture, and the means by which the citation may be contested.
   b. The notice under subd. 2. a. shall also inform the owner that any motor vehicle owned by him or her may be immobilized with an immobilization device or removed and impounded if, within 60 days after the owner has received 5 or more citations and at the time the vehicle is immobilized or removed and impounded, the owner has neither paid the forfeiture for each violation that occurred more than 60 days previously nor scheduled an appearance in court in response to each citation issued more than 60 days previously for which the forfeiture has not been paid.

4. a. The municipality or county may require a person who signs a deferral agreement and does not do any of the following before an immobilization device may be removed:
   b. That a parking enforcer may commence legal action to collect a removal fee.
   c. That the owner, lessee or operator of an immobilized motor vehicle may contest the propriety of the use of an immobilization device on his or her motor vehicle or the validity of a removal fee using the process described in par. (am), and may contest any legal action commenced to collect a removal fee.
   d. That, except for the payment of the removal fee or the signing of a deferral agreement, no person may be required to do anything to have an immobilization device removed.
   e. That, if a parking enforcer uses an immobilization device on a motor vehicle that is not parked in violation of a restriction against unauthorized parking, the owner, lessee or operator shall not be required to pay a removal fee and the parking enforcer shall be liable to the owner, lessee or operator of the motor vehicle for an amount equal to the removal fee.
   f. Require the owner, lessee or operator of a motor vehicle to do any of the following before an immobilization device may be removed:
      1. Pay the removal fee.
      2. Sign a deferral agreement under which the person signing the agreement agrees to pay the removal fee to the parking enforcer or contest the removal fee, or the propriety of the use of an immobilization device on his or her motor vehicle, using the process described in par. (am) within 14 days after the immobilization device is removed.
      3. Require the parking enforcer to remove the immobilization device without undue delay after receiving a request to remove the device, not to exceed 60 minutes whenever a request for removal is made by telephone.
      4. Require that, whenever a deferral agreement is signed, the parking enforcer provide the owner, lessee or operator of the motor vehicle a copy of the signed deferral agreement.
      5. Require a person who signs a deferral agreement and does not do any of the activities described in par. (d) 2. within 14 days after the removal of the immobilization device to pay an amount not to exceed 3 times the removal fee plus the reasonable costs incurred to collect the removal fee to the parking enforcer within 30 days after the removal of the immobilization device.
      6. Require a parking enforcer who uses an immobilization device on a motor vehicle that is not parked in violation of a restriction against unauthorized parking to pay an amount equal to the removal fee to the owner, lessee or operator of the motor vehicle within 14 days after the determination that the immobilization device was used improperly.
      7. Prohibit a parking enforcer from requiring a person to transfer any goods, perform any services, or waive any available legal rights or remedies, as a condition for removing an immobilization device, except as specified in par. (d).
      8. (j) Specify the maximum removal fee that may be charged.
      (4) (a) A municipality may enact or enforce any regulation of the use of immobilization devices to enforce parking restrictions that is not contrary to or inconsistent with this section.
      (b) A chancellor of a campus of the University of Wisconsin System may adopt or enforce any rule under s. 36.11 (8) regulating the use of immobilization devices to enforce parking restrictions that is not contrary to or inconsistent with this section.

History: 1995 a. 434; 1997 a. 27; 1997 a. 35 s. 437.
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involved, the place where the citation may be paid, and the means by which the citation may be contested, or provides a telephone number at which an individual is available to provide this information 24 hours a day.

3. States the amount of the removal fee under par. (d), if any, that is in addition to any amount required to be paid as specified in the notice under par. (a) 2. a.

(g) If the motor vehicle is immobilized in a time—limited, legal parking space, prohibit the municipality or county from issuing, after the vehicle’s immobilization, any citation for a time—limited nonmoving traffic violation for the vehicle within the first 4 hours after the vehicle is immobilized.

(h) If the motor vehicle is immobilized, require the municipality or county, or a 3rd—party contractor, to remove, or provide sufficient information to allow the vehicle owner to remove, the immobilization device without undue delay, not to exceed 3 hours, after receiving notice that the person has satisfied the requirements for release of the motor vehicle under sub. (3) (b). The ordinance shall also provide a procedure for the municipality, county, or 3rd—party contractor to promptly receive notice when a person has satisfied the requirements for release of a motor vehicle under sub. (3) (b).

(3) (a) Any motor vehicle immobilized or impounded as provided in sub. (2) shall remain immobilized or impounded until lawfully claimed or disposed of as provided in this subsection and sub. (5).

(b) The owner of a motor vehicle that is immobilized under sub. (2) may secure release of the motor vehicle by doing all of the following:

1. Paying any removal fee provided in sub. (2) (d).
2. Paying all forfeitures specified in each notice under sub. (2) (a) 2. a. for, or scheduling an appearance in court in response to, or a combination of paying forfeitures and scheduling appearances with respect to, all citations counted under sub. (2) (a) 1.
3. The owner of a motor vehicle that is removed and impounded under sub. (2) may secure release of the motor vehicle by doing all of the following:

1. Paying any charges provided in sub. (2) (e).
2. Paying all forfeitures specified in each notice under sub. (2) (a) 2. a. for, or scheduling an appearance in court in response to, or a combination of paying forfeitures and scheduling appearances with respect to, all citations counted under sub. (2) (a) 1.

(d) If an owner secures release of a motor vehicle under par. (b) or (c) by scheduling an appearance in court and thereafter fails to appear or fails to comply with any court order with respect to any citation counted under sub. (2) (a) 1. for which the forfeiture has not been fully paid, including failure to satisfy in full any court—ordered payment plan or other agreement approved by the court, the court may order a law enforcement officer, or an authorized employee or contractor of the municipality or county, to immobilize the motor vehicle involved in the nonmoving traffic violations or the municipality or county may cause the motor vehicle to be immobilized or removed and impounded as provided under sub. (2). If the court orders the motor vehicle immobilized, upon compliance with the court order, the court shall order a law enforcement officer, or an authorized employee or contractor of the municipality or county, to remove the immobilization device.

(e) Notwithstanding par. (a), if any motor vehicle immobilized or impounded is an unregistered motor vehicle for purposes of s. 341.65 or an abandoned motor vehicle for purposes of s. 342.40, the municipality or county may take any action authorized under s. 341.65 or 342.40. Any vehicle immobilized under this section for longer than the period specified in s. 342.40 (1m) shall be considered abandoned for purposes of s. 342.40.

(4) The owner of any motor vehicle immobilized or removed and impounded as provided under this section is responsible for all charges associated with immobilizing, removing, impounding, and disposing of the motor vehicle, as provided under sub. (2) (d) and (e). Charges not recovered from the sale of the motor vehicle may be recovered in a civil action by the municipality or county against the owner.

(5) The procedures and provisions of s. 341.65 (2) (f) to (h) shall apply with respect to the impoundment and disposal of motor vehicles authorized to be removed, impounded, and disposed of under this section to the same extent as these provisions apply to the impoundment and disposal of unregistered motor vehicles that are removed under authority of s. 341.65, except that reclamation of the motor vehicle by the owner requires compliance with sub. (3) rather than s. 341.65 (2) (e). The provisions of s. 349.13 (5) (b) shall apply with respect to vehicles removed or stored under this section to the same extent as these provisions apply with respect to vehicles removed or stored under authority of s. 349.13.

(6) Any ordinance enacted under this section permitting immobilization of a motor vehicle may prohibit any person from removing, disconnecting, tampering with, or otherwise circumventing the operation of an immobilization device installed under this section except upon release of the motor vehicle to the owner or to make necessary repairs to a malfunctioning immobilization device.

(7) Section 349.137 does not apply to the use of motor vehicle immobilization devices under this section.

History: 2017 a. 286.

349.14  Authority to use parking meters. (1) It is the public policy of this state that the use of parking meters by cities, villages, towns and counties to measure the time for parking vehicles is a local matter to be determined by the local authorities.

(2) Cities, villages, towns and counties may by ordinance or resolution provide for the installation and operation of parking meters and may provide for the use of the revenue collected from such meters for general street and highway maintenance, repair and construction, for meeting the cost of traffic and parking regulation, for the purchase and operation of publicly owned off—street parking facilities, and for such other expenses and purposes as the local authority deems reasonably necessary to provide for the convenience, safety and welfare of persons using the streets and highways for vehicular traffic.

History: 1993 a. 246.

349.145  Authority to establish disabled parking enforcement assistance councils. Any city, village or county may by ordinance or resolution establish a disabled parking enforcement assistance council. The majority of such a council shall be appointed by the local authorities from among those residents of the city, village or county to whom or on whose behalf the department has issued a special registration plate under s. 349.14 (1) to (1q) or a special identification card under s. 343.51. Members of such a council may report violations of s. 341.625 (1), 343.52, 346.503 or 346.505 (2) or ordinances in conformity therewith to a traffic officer of the city, village or county as provided in s. 341.625 (2), 343.52 (3), 346.503 (5) or 346.505 (3). If a 1st or 2nd class city has enacted an ordinance under s. 346.50 (3m), the council shall perform any duties required by s. 346.50 (3m).


349.15  Authority to modify weight limitations and classify highways. (1) The limitations on size and weight imposed by ch. 348 are lawful throughout the state and local authorities may not alter such limitations except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

(2) The county highway committee with respect to the county trunk highway system and the local authorities with respect to highways maintained by them may designate all or parts of such highways to be class “B” highways for the purpose of putting into effect the weight limitations set forth in s. 348.16, except that no
portion of any such highway which is a state trunk highway or connecting highway may be so designated.

(3) Any city of the first class may, with respect to the streets of such city, by ordinance increase the maximum weight limitations specified in ss. 348.15 and 348.16.

History: 1977 c. 29 s. 1654 (3).

The police power under this section need not be based on the condition of the roadbed, but may be exercised to promote the general welfare of the public. 66 Atty. Gen. 110.

349.16 Authority to impose special or seasonal weight limitations. (1) The officer in charge of maintenance in case of highways maintained by a town, city or village, the county highway commissioner or county highway committee in the case of highways maintained by the county and the department in the case of highways maintained by the state may:

(a) Impose special weight limitations on any such highway or portion thereof which, because of weakness of the roadbed due to deterioration or climatic conditions or other special or temporary condition, would likely be seriously damaged or destroyed in the absence of such special limitations;

(b) Impose special weight limitations on bridges or culverts when in its judgment such bridge or culvert cannot safely sustain the maximum weights permitted by statute;

(c) Order the owner or operator of any vehicle being operated on a highway to suspend operation if in its judgment such vehicle is causing or likely to cause injury to such highway or is visibly injuring the permanence thereof or the public investment therein, except when s. 84.20 is applicable or when the vehicle is being operated pursuant to a contract which provides that the governmental unit will be reimbursed for any damage done to the highway.

Traffic officers also may order suspension of operation under the circumstances and subject to the limitations stated in this paragraph.

(2) Imposition of the special weight limitations authorized by sub. (1) (a) shall be done by erecting signs on or along the highway on which it is desired to impose the limitation sufficient to give reasonable notice that a special weight limitation is in effect and the nature of that limitation. Imposition of the special weight limitations authorized by sub. (1) (b) shall be done by erecting signs before each end of the bridge or culvert to which the weight limitation applies sufficient to give reasonable notice that a special weight limitation is in effect and the nature of that limitation. All weight limitation signs and their erection shall comply with the rules of the department and shall be standard throughout the state.

(3) (a) The authority in charge of the maintenance of the highway may exempt vehicles carrying certain commodities specified by the authority or which are used to perform certain services specified by the authority from the special weight limitations which are imposed under sub. (1) (a), or may set different weight limitations than those imposed under sub. (1) (a) for vehicles carrying those commodities or which are used to perform those services, if the exemption or limitation is reasonable and necessary to promote the public health, safety, and welfare.

(b) The authority in charge of the maintenance of the highway shall exempt from the special or seasonal weight limitations imposed under sub. (1) (a) a vehicle that is used to transport material pumped from a septic or holding tank if, because of health concerns, it needs to be removed from a septic or holding tank within 24 hours after the vehicle owner or operator is notified and if the vehicle is operated for the purpose of emptying the septic or holding tank and disposing of its contents and is operated on a route that minimizes travel on highways subject to weight limitations imposed under sub. (1) (a). Within 72 hours after operating a vehicle that transported material pumped from a septic or holding tank and that exceeded special or seasonal weight limitations as authorized by this paragraph, the owner or operator of the vehicle shall notify the authority in charge of maintenance of the highways over which the vehicle was operated.

(c) The authority in charge of the maintenance of the highway shall exempt from the special or seasonal weight limitations imposed under sub. (1) (a) a vehicle operated by or at the direction of a public utility, as defined in s. 196.01 (5), a telecommunications provider, as defined in s. 196.01 (8p), or a cooperative association organized under ch. 185 for the purpose of producing or furnishing heat, light, power, or water to its members, that is being operated for the purpose of responding to a service interruption.

(d) The authority in charge of the maintenance of the highway shall exempt from the special or seasonal weight limitations imposed under sub. (1) (a) a motor vehicle that is being operated to deliver propane for heating purposes if the gross weight imposed on the highway by the vehicle does not exceed 30,000 pounds, for a vehicle with a single rear axle, or 40,000 pounds, for a vehicle with tandem rear axles, and, if the motor vehicle is a tank vehicle, the tank is loaded to no more than 50 percent of the capacity of the tank. A tank vehicle operated under this paragraph shall be equipped with a gauge on the tank that shows the amount of propane in the tank as a percent of the capacity of the tank and shall carry documentation of the capacity of the tank either on the cargo tank or in the cab of the vehicle. A motor vehicle operated under this paragraph shall, to the extent practicable, make deliveries on seasonally weight−restricted roads at times of the day when the highways used are the least vulnerable.

History: 1975 c. 141; 1977 c. 29 s. 1654 (8) (a); 1977 c. 435; 1983 a. 307; 1999 a. 46; 2015 a. 44; 2017 a. 68.

349.17 Authority of cities, villages and towns to regulate heavy traffic. (1) Any city, village or town may by ordinance or resolution designate any street or highway under its jurisdiction as a heavy traffic route and designate the type and character of vehicles which may be operated thereon. A city, village or town may restrict or prohibit heavy traffic from using other streets or highways under its jurisdiction except that it may not place such restrictions on streets or highways over which are routed state trunk highways and may not prohibit heavy traffic from using a street or highway for the purpose of obtaining orders for supplies or moving or delivering supplies or commodities to or from any place of business or residence which has an entrance on such street or highway. Whenever a city, village or town designates any street or highway under its jurisdiction as a heavy traffic route, it shall cause appropriate signs to be erected giving notice thereof.

(2) In this section, “heavy traffic” means all vehicles not operating completely on pneumatic tires and all vehicles or combinations of vehicles, other than motor buses, designed or used for transporting property of any nature and having a gross weight of more than 6,000 pounds.

History: 1977 c. 116; 1993 a. 246.

Legislative Council Note, 1977: Sub. (1) authorizes cities and villages to designate any street as a heavy traffic route. As defined in s. 340.01 (64), the term “street” means every highway within the corporate limits of a city or village except alleys. By adding “or highway” after “street”, s. 349.17 (1) authorizes a city or village to prohibit heavy traffic from using any street or alley which has not been designated as a heavy traffic route unless such street or alley is being used to obtain orders for supplies or to deliver supplies or commodities to or from a place of business or residence with an entrance on such street or alley. “Highway” is defined in s. 340.01 (22), to mean “all public ways and thoroughfares”, including alleys. [Bill 465–A]

349.18 Additional traffic−control authority of counties and municipalities. (1) Any city, village or town, by ordinance, may:

(a) Designate the number of persons that may ride on a motor bicycle at any one time and the highways upon which a motor bicycle or moped may or may not be operated.

(b) Establish a golf cart crossing point upon a highway within its limits. An ordinance enacted under this paragraph shall require that a golf cart stop and yield the right−of−way to all vehicles approaching on the highway before crossing the highway. The ordinance may require that a golf cart be equipped with reflective devices as specified in the ordinance. The city, village or town...
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shall place a sign of a type approved by the department to mark the crossing point on both sides of the highway.

(c) Regulate the operation of a golf cart to and from a golf course for a distance not to exceed one mile upon a highway under its exclusive jurisdiction. The city, village or town shall place a sign of a type approved by the department to mark any golf cart travel route designated by the ordinance.

(d) Establish a time earlier than that specified in s. 346.94 (23) (d) after which a person may not drive a commercial quadricle occupied by passengers within the city, village, or town.

(1m) (a) Except as provided in par. (c), a municipality may, by ordinance, allow the operation of golf carts on any highway that has a speed limit of 25 miles per hour or less and that is located within the territorial boundaries of the municipality, regardless of whether the municipality has jurisdiction, for maintenance purposes, over the highway.

(b) Except as provided in par. (c), a county may, by ordinance, allow the operation of golf carts on any highway that has a speed limit of 25 miles per hour or less and that is under the jurisdiction, for maintenance purposes, of the county.

(c) 1. An ordinance under this subsection may not allow the operation of golf carts on or, except as provided in subd. 2., across any state trunk highway or connecting highway.

  2. A municipality or county may, by ordinance, allow the operation of golf carts across a state trunk or connecting highway if the state trunk or connecting highway has a speed limit of 35 miles per hour or less, the highway crossing will connect highways designated for golf cart operation under par. (a) or (b), and the municipality or county provides sufficient funds to the department to cover the costs of erecting and maintaining highway crossing signs. If a highway crossing is established under this subdivision, the department shall erect and maintain any signs necessary to mark the crossing.

(d) An ordinance under this subsection may include a definition of the term “golf cart.”

(2) Any city, town or village may by ordinance enacted pursuant to s. 349.06 regulate the operation of bicycles and motor bicycles and may by ordinance require registration of any bicycle or motor bicycle owned by a resident of the city, town or village, including the payment of a registration fee.

(3) Any county, by ordinance, may require the registration of any bicycle or motor bicycle owned by a resident of the county if the bicycle or motor bicycle is not subject to registration under sub. (2). Such ordinance does not apply to any bicycle or motor bicycle subject to registration under sub. (2), even if the effective date of the ordinance under sub. (2) is later than the effective date of the county ordinance. A county may charge a fee for the registration.

(a) The governing body of a municipality or county may by ordinance prohibit the operation, with the power unit in operation, of electric bicycles on bikeways, as defined under s. 84.60 (1) (a), under its jurisdiction.

(b) The department of natural resources may promulgate rules prohibiting the operation, with the power unit in operation, of electric bicycles on bikeways, as defined under s. 84.60 (1) (a), under its jurisdiction.


349.19 Authority to require accident reports. Any city, town or county may by ordinance require the operator of a vehicle involved in an accident to file with a designated municipal department or officer a report of such accident or a copy of any report required to be filed with the department. All such reports are for the confidential use of such department or officer and are otherwise subject to s. 346.73, except that this section does not prohibit the disclosure of a person’s name or address, of the name or address of a person’s employer or of financial information that relates to a person when requested under s. 49.22 (2m) to the department of children and families or a county child support agency under s. 39.53 (5).

History: 1971 c. 164; 1977 c. 29 s. 1654 (7) (a); 1997 a. 191; 2007 a. 20; 2011 a. 260 s. 81.

349.20 Authority to prohibit use of bridges for fishing or swimming. The authority in charge of maintenance of a highway on which is located a bridge or approach thereto which constitutes an undue traffic hazard, if used by pedestrians for the purpose of fishing or swimming, may erect signs prohibiting the fishing or swimming off of such bridge or approach.

349.21 Authority to regulate school bus warning lights. (1) The governing body of any town, city, village or county may by ordinance provide for the use of flashing red or amber warning lights by school bus operators in a residence or business district when pupils or other authorized passengers are to be loaded or unloaded at a location at which there are no traffic signals and such persons must cross the street or highway before being loaded or after being unloaded.

(2) The governing body of any town, city, village or county may, by ordinance, prohibit the use of flashing red or amber warning lights by school bus operators when pupils or other authorized passengers are loaded or unloaded directly from or onto the school grounds or that portion of the right-of-way between the roadway and the school grounds in a zone designated by “school” warning signs as provided in s. 118.08 (1) in which a street or highway borders the grounds of a school.


349.215 Authority to appoint school crossing guards. The governing body of any city, village, town or county may by ordinance provide for the appointment of adult school crossing guards for the protection of persons who are crossing a highway in the vicinity of a school. The school crossing guards shall wear insignia or uniforms which designate them as school crossing guards and shall be equipped with signs or signals to direct traffic to stop at school crossings.

History: 1979 c. 344.

349.217 Authority to appoint traffic control attendants. (1) The governing body of any municipality or county may by ordinance provide for the appointment of traffic control attendants for the protection of persons who are crossing a highway in the municipality or county.

(2) If a person is appointed as a traffic control attendant under sub. (1), the appointment shall specify all dates and times, and locations, for which the appointment is valid.

(3) No municipality or county may appoint a person as a traffic control attendant under sub. (1) unless the person has received prior training in traffic control and traffic safety.

(4) During the dates and times, and at the locations, specified in the appointment as provided in sub. (2), a person appointed as a traffic control attendant shall wear an insignia or uniform that

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designates the person as a traffic control attendant and be equipped with signals or signs to direct traffic.

History: 2011 a. 141.

349.22 Authority to establish mass transit way. (1) The department with respect to the state trunk highway system may by order, and any local authority with respect to highways under its jurisdiction may by ordinance, designate a portion of any highway under its jurisdiction as a mass transit way, designate the type and character of vehicles which may be operated thereon and specify those conditions under which any of said vehicles may be operated thereon. If car pool vehicles are permitted to use the mass transit way, the authority designating the mass transit way may specify the minimum number of occupants, including the operator, in the vehicles. In this section, the department’s authority to designate a mass transit way is limited to freeway entrance ramps and state trunk highways connecting with or extending a mass transit way designated by a local authority.

(2) Whenever the department or local authority designates any highway or portion thereof under its jurisdiction as a mass transit way it may establish priorities of right−of−way thereon and make such other regulation of the use of the mass transit way as it deems necessary. The department or local authority shall cause appropriate signs to be erected giving notice of priorities or regulations established under this subsection.

(3) The department or local authority designating the mass transit way may construct curbs, paint lines, erect signs or establish other physical separations to exclude the use of the mass transit way by vehicles other than those specifically permitted to operate thereon.

History: 1973 c. 86; 1983 a. 130.

349.23 Authority to designate bicycle lanes and bicycle ways. (1) The governing body of any city, town, village or county may by ordinance:

(a) Designate any roadway or portion thereof under its jurisdiction as a bicycle lane.

(b) Designate any sidewalk or portion thereof in its jurisdiction as a bicycle way.

(2) A governing body designating a sidewalk or portion thereof as a bicycle way or a highway or portion thereof as a bicycle lane under this section may:

(a) Designate the type and character of vehicles or other modes of travel which may be operated on a bicycle lane or bicycle way, provided that the operation of such vehicle or other mode of travel is not inconsistent with the safe use and enjoyment of the bicycle lane or bicycle way by bicycle traffic.

(b) Establish priority of right−of−way on the bicycle lane or bicycle way and otherwise regulate the use of the bicycle lane or bicycle way as it deems necessary. The designating governing body may, after public hearing, prohibit through traffic on any highway or portion thereof designated as a bicycle lane, except that through traffic may not be prohibited on any state highway. The designating governing body shall erect and maintain official signs giving notice of the regulations and priorities established under this paragraph, and shall mark all bicycle lanes and bicycle ways with appropriate signs.

(c) Paint lines or construct curbs or establish other physical separations to exclude the use of the bicycle lane or bicycle way by vehicles other than those specifically permitted to operate thereon.

(3) The governing body of any city, town, village or county may by ordinance prohibit the use of bicycles and motor bicycles on a roadway over which they have jurisdiction, after holding a public hearing on the proposal.


349.235 Authority to restrict use of in−line skates on roadway. (1) The governing body of any city, town, village or county may by ordinance restrict the use of in−line skates on any roadway under its jurisdiction. No ordinance may restrict any person from riding upon in−line skates while crossing a roadway at a crosswalk.

(2) The department of natural resources may promulgate rules designating roadways under its jurisdiction upon which in−line skates may be used, except that no rule may permit a person using in−line skates to attach the skates or himself or herself to any vehicle upon a roadway.


349.236 Authority to regulate operation of electric personal assistive mobility devices and personal delivery devices. (1) The governing body of any municipality or county may, by ordinance, do any of the following:

(a) Prohibit the operation of electric personal assistive mobility devices on all roadways under its jurisdiction having a speed limit of more than 25 miles per hour or only on certain roadways, or portions of such roadways, under its jurisdiction having a speed limit of more than 25 miles per hour that are designated in the ordinance.

(b) Prohibit the operation of electric personal assistive mobility devices or personal delivery devices on all sidewalks under its jurisdiction or only on certain sidewalks, or portions of such sidewalks, under its jurisdiction that are designated in the ordinance.

This paragraph does not apply to the operation of such devices on any sidewalk at a permanent or temporarily established driveway.

(bm) Prohibit the operation of electric personal assistive mobility devices on all bicycle paths under its jurisdiction or only on certain bicycle paths, or portions of such bicycle paths, under its jurisdiction that are designated in the ordinance.

This paragraph does not apply to the operation of such devices on bicycle paths at a permanent or temporarily established driveway.

(c) Designate and mark locations for electric personal assistive mobility devices or personal delivery devices to cross a state trunk highway or connecting highway that is not a controlled−access highway and on which the department has prohibited the operation of electric personal assistive mobility devices under s. 346.94 (18) (a) 2. A municipality or county may erect official signs or otherwise mark a crossing designated under this paragraph only as directed by the department.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, ch. 346, and s. 59.84 (2) (j), the governing body of any municipality or county may not restrict the operation of electric personal assistive mobility devices or personal delivery devices on any roadway or sidewalk under its jurisdiction.


349.237 Authority to regulate electric scooters. The governing body of any municipality or county may, by ordinance, regulate the rental and operation of electric scooters in a manner consistent with the regulation of bicycles in the municipality or county, except that the governing body of any municipality or county may do any of following:

(1) Restrict or prohibit the operation of electric scooters on any roadway under its jurisdiction having a speed limit of more than 25 miles per hour.

(2) Restrict or prohibit the operation of electric scooters on any sidewalk or bicycle way under its jurisdiction.

(3) Establish requirements for and limitations on the parking of electric scooters on roadways, sidewalks, bicycle lanes, or bicycle ways under its jurisdiction.

(4) Restrict or prohibit the short−term commercial rental of electric scooters to the general public.

History: 2019 a. 11.
349.24 Authority to license taxicab operators and taxicabs. (1) The council of any city and every village or town board may:

(a) Regulate and license chauffeurs and operators of taxicabs used for hire;

(b) Regulate and license the taxicab business by licensing each taxicab used for hire;

(c) Prohibit any person from operating any motor vehicle for taxicab purposes upon the highways of the city, village or town unless the person is licensed as a chauffeur and operator and unless the taxicab business is licensed by the licensing of each taxicab;

(d) Revoke any license mentioned in this section when in its judgment the public safety so requires.

(2) Any person licensed by any city, village or town as a chauffeur and operator shall not be required to procure either a chauffeur’s and operator’s license or a taxicab license in any other municipality for the purpose of carrying taxicab passengers for hire from one municipality to another, but this exception does not permit the chauffeur or operator to operate a taxicab wholly within the limits of any municipality in which the chauffeur or operator is not licensed.

(3) Any person licensed under this section is required to comply with the licensing requirements of ch. 343.


The restrictions in sub. (2) that prevent municipalities from requiring licenses from taxis and drivers with licenses from other municipalities do not pertain to the permits required under a Milwaukee County ordinance governing airport taxis as neither the county nor the airport is a municipality in the relevant sense. County of Milwaukee v. Williams, 2007 WI 69, 301 Wis. 2d 134, 732 N.W.2d 770, 05−2686.

349.25 Authority to license hayrack and sleigh rides. (1) In counties containing a city of the first or second class, the owner of a vehicle to be operated upon a highway for the purpose of transporting persons for hire in what is commonly known as a hayrack ride, a sleigh, boxsled or bobsled ride or a ride of similar nature and every person who is to operate such a vehicle shall obtain a license from the county board before so operating such a vehicle. Any person operating any such vehicle under the circumstances described without first obtaining a license from the county board may be fined not more than $100 or imprisoned not more than 30 days or both.

(2) No county board may issue a license for any of the vehicles mentioned in sub. (1) unless the applicant does not have an arrest or conviction record, subject to ss. 111.321, 111.322 and 111.335, and until the applicant exhibits proof that liability insurance will be in force for the protection of passengers in the minimum amount of $10,000 for any one passenger and $50,000 for any single accident. Section 632.24 is applicable to the insurance required under this section, whether the vehicle is a motor vehicle or is propelled in some other manner. The county board shall set the amount for each license issued, not to exceed an amount reasonably related to the actual and necessary cost of providing the license.

(3) The county board may, after notice and hearing accorded the licensee, revoke any license issued by it pursuant to this section whenever in its judgment the public safety so requires.

(4) No vehicle licensed pursuant to this section shall be operated upon a highway for the purpose of transporting persons for hire unless it is equipped with at least one red reflector at each of the 2 rear corners of the vehicle and with at least one blue reflector at each of the 2 front corners of the vehicle and at the front end of the pole or tongue. All such reflectors shall be of a type approved by the department.

(5) The county board in any county not containing a city of the first or second class may by ordinance require owners and operators of vehicles to be used for the purposes specified in sub. (1) to be licensed. The actual issuance of the license may be delegated to the county clerk.

History: 1975 c. 375 s. 44; 1975 c. 421; 1977 c. 29 s. 1654 (7) (a); 1981 c. 380; 1981 c. 391 s. 211; 1983 a. 146.

349.26 Authority to allow or prohibit the operation of low−speed vehicles. (1m) The governing body of any municipality or county may by ordinance prohibit the operation of low−speed vehicles on any highway that is under the jurisdiction, for maintenance purposes, of the municipality or county. A county ordinance enacted under this subsection does not apply within any municipality that has enacted or enacts an ordinance under sub. (2).

(2) The governing body of any municipality may by ordinance allow the use of a low−speed vehicle on a roadway that has a speed limit of 35 miles per hour or less and that is located within the territorial boundaries of the municipality, regardless of whether the municipality has jurisdiction over the roadway.


Cross−reference: See also ch. Trans 145, Wis. adm. code.