

jurisdiction over the property or that is found to be in substantial noncompliance with local housing codes.

(2) **CONDITIONS OF CONVEYANCE.** As a condition of the conveyance of the property under sub. (1), the governing body shall require that:

(a) The property be rehabilitated so that it satisfies all housing–related requirements of applicable law, including, but not limited to, building, plumbing, electrical and fire prevention codes, within a specific period, not to exceed 2 years, after the conveyance.

(b) The person to whom the property is conveyed live on the premises for a specified period, which may not be less than 3 years.

(c) The legal title to and ownership of any property conditionally conveyed under this section remain in the governing body until quitclaim deed to the property is conveyed to the individual or household under this subsection. The instrument of a conditional conveyance of property under this subsection shall contain the provision of this paragraph.

(2m) **ELIGIBILITY.** The governing body may establish reasonable eligibility criteria and other conditions and requirements necessary to ensure that the purposes of a program under this section are carried out.

(3) **TRANSFER OF TITLE.** If an individual or household has resided on property conveyed under this section for the period of time required under sub. (2) and has rehabilitated and maintained and otherwise complied with the terms of the conditional conveyance under subs. (2) and (2m) throughout the period, the governing body shall convey to the individual or household, by quitclaim deed, all of the body’s reversionary interests in the property.

(4) **MORTGAGES.** If an individual or household obtains a mortgage from a lending institution and uses the proceeds of the mortgage solely for the purposes of rehabilitating or constructing the premises or property under this section, the governing body shall agree to subjugate its rights to the premises or property in case of default, and shall agree that in such case it will execute and deliver a deed conveying title in fee simple to the institution, provided that the institution shall dispose of the property in like manner as foreclosed real estate and shall pay over any part of the proceeds of the disposition as shall exceed the amount remaining to be paid on account of the mortgage together with the actual cost of the sale, to the governing body. In return for relinquishing such rights, the governing body shall be given by the lending institution the opportunity to find, within 90 days of the default, another individual or household to assume the mortgage obligation.

History: 1981 c. 231; Stats. 1981 s. 66.91; 1981 c. 391 s. 80; Stats. 1981 s. 66.925; 1987 a. 378; 1993 a. 246; 1999 a. 150 s. 602; Stats. 1999 s. 66.1013.

NOTE: Chapter 231, laws of 1981, section 2, which created this section, contains legislative “findings and purpose” in section 1.

66.1014 Limits on residential dwelling rental prohibited. (1) In this section:

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

(b) “Residential dwelling” means any building, structure, or part of the building or structure, that is used or intended to be used as a home, residence, or sleeping place by one person or by 2 or more persons maintaining a common household, to the exclusion of all others.

(c) “Short–term rental” means a residential dwelling that is offered for rent for a fee and for fewer than 30 consecutive days.

(2) (a) Subject par. (d), a political subdivision may not enact or enforce an ordinance that prohibits the rental of a residential dwelling for 7 consecutive days or longer.

(b) If a political subdivision has in effect on September 23, 2017, an ordinance that is inconsistent with par. (a) or (d), the ordinance does not apply and may not be enforced.

(c) Nothing in this subsection limits the authority of a political subdivision to enact an ordinance regulating the rental of a resi-

dential dwelling in a manner that is not inconsistent with the provisions of pars. (a) and (d).

(d) 1. If a residential dwelling is rented for periods of more than 6 but fewer than 30 consecutive days, a political subdivision may limit the total number of days within any consecutive 365–day period that the dwelling may be rented to no fewer than 180 days. The political subdivision may not specify the period of time during which the residential dwelling may be rented, but the political subdivision may require that the maximum number of allowable rental days within a 365–day period must run consecutively. A person who rents the person’s residential dwelling shall notify the clerk of the political subdivision in writing when the first rental within a 365–day period begins.

2. Any person who maintains, manages, or operates a short–term rental, as defined in s. 66.0615 (1) (dk), for more than 10 nights each year, shall do all of the following:

a. Obtain from the department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection a license as a tourist rooming house, as defined in s. 97.01 (15k).

b. Obtain from a political subdivision a license for conducting such activities, if a political subdivision enacts an ordinance requiring such a person to obtain a license.

History: 2017 a. 59; 2021 a. 55.

66.1015 Municipal rent control, inclusionary zoning, prohibited. (1) No city, village, town or county may regulate the amount of rent or fees charged for the use of a residential rental dwelling unit.

(2) This section does not prohibit a city, village, town, county, or housing authority or the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority from doing any of the following:

(a) Entering into a rental agreement which regulates rent or fees charged for the use of a residential rental dwelling unit it owns or operates.

(b) Entering into an agreement with a private person who regulates rent or fees charged for a residential rental dwelling unit.

(3) **INCLUSIONARY ZONING PROHIBITED.** (a) In this subsection:

1. “Inclusionary zoning” means a zoning ordinance, as defined in s. 66.10015 (1) (e), regulation, or policy that prescribes that a certain number or percentage of new or existing residential dwelling units in a land development be made available for rent or sale to an individual or family with a family income at or below a certain percentage of the median income.

2. “Median income” has the meaning given in s. 234.49 (1) (g).

(b) No city, village, town, or county may enact, impose, or enforce an inclusionary zoning requirement.

History: 1991 a. 39; 1999 a. 150 s. 377; Stats. 1999 s. 66.1015; 2001 a. 104; 2017 a. 243.

This section preempted an ordinance that required a development with 10 or more rental dwelling units to provide no less than 15 percent of its total number of dwelling units as inclusionary dwelling units when the development required a zoning map amendment, subdivision or land division, defining “inclusionary dwelling unit” as a dwelling unit for rent to a family with an annual median income at or below 60 percent of the area median income. Sub. (2) (b) plainly applies only to agreements with private persons who, on their own, choose to regulate rent and makes clear that a municipality is not imposing rent control if it contracts with those persons for some other purpose or somehow assists them. The ordinance was not an agreement to regulate rent between the city and persons who apply for zoning map amendments, subdivision or land division. *Apartment Association of South Central Wisconsin, Inc. v. City of Madison*, 2006 WI App 192, 296 Wis. 2d 173, 722 N.W. 2d 614, 05–3140.

66.1017 Family child care homes. (1) In this section:

(a) “Family child care home” means a dwelling licensed as a child care center by the department of children and families under s. 48.65 where care is provided for not more than 8 children.

(b) “Municipality” means a county, city, village or town.

(2) No municipality may prevent a family child care home from being located in a zoned district in which a single–family residence is a permitted use. No municipality may establish standards or requirements for family child care homes that are different from the licensing standards established under s. 48.65. This subsection does not prevent a municipality from applying to a