

CHAPTER 938

JUVENILE JUSTICE CODE

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SUBCHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

938.01 Title, legislative intent and purposes. (1) This chapter may be cited as “The Juvenile Justice Code”, and shall be liberally construed in accordance with the objectives expressed in this section.

(2) It is the intent of the legislature to promote a juvenile justice system capable of dealing with the problem of juvenile delinquency, a system which will protect the community, impose accountability for violations of law and equip juvenile offenders with competencies to live responsibly and productively. To effectuate this intent, the legislature declares the following to be equally important purposes of this chapter:

- (a) To protect citizens from juvenile crime.
- (b) To hold each juvenile offender directly accountable for his or her acts.
- (c) To provide an individualized assessment of each alleged and adjudicated delinquent juvenile, in order to prevent further delinquent behavior through the development of competency in the juvenile offender, so that he or she is more capable of living productively and responsibly in the community.
- (d) To provide due process through which each juvenile offender and all other interested parties are assured fair hearings, during which constitutional and other legal rights are recognized and enforced.
- (e) To divert juveniles from the juvenile justice system through early intervention as warranted, when consistent with the protection of the public.
- (f) To respond to a juvenile offender’s needs for care and treatment, consistent with the prevention of delinquency, each juvenile’s best interest and protection of the public, by allowing the judge to utilize the most effective dispositional option.
- (g) To ensure that victims and witnesses of acts committed by juveniles that result in proceedings under this chapter are, consistent with the provisions of this chapter and the Wisconsin constitution, afforded the same rights as victims and witnesses of crimes committed by adults, and are treated with dignity, respect, courtesy and sensitivity throughout such proceedings.

History: 1995 a. 77.

The due process standard in juvenile proceeding is fundamental fairness. Basic requirements are discussed. In Interest of DOH. 76 Wis. 2d 286, 251 N.W.2d 196 (1976).

Time Ripe for Change. Barry & Ladwig. Wis. Law. Apr. 1996.

938.02 Definitions. In this chapter:

(1) “Adult” means a person who is 18 years of age or older, except that for purposes of investigating or prosecuting a person who is alleged to have violated any state or federal criminal law or any civil law or municipal ordinance, “adult” means a person who has attained 17 years of age.

(1m) “Alcoholism” has the meaning given in s. 51.01 (1m).

(1p) “Alcohol or other drug abuse impairment” means a condition of a person which is exhibited by characteristics of habitual lack of self-control in the use of alcohol beverages, controlled substances or controlled substance analogs to the extent that the person’s health is substantially affected or endangered or the person’s social or economic functioning is substantially disrupted.

(1s) “Approved treatment facility” has the meaning given in s. 51.01 (2).

(2c) “Child caring institution” means a facility operated by a child welfare agency licensed under s. 48.60 for the care and maintenance of persons residing in that facility.

(2d) “Controlled substance” has the meaning given in s. 961.01 (4).

(2e) “Controlled substance analog” has the meaning given in s. 961.01 (4m).

(2g) “County department” means a county department under s. 46.215, 46.22 or 46.23, unless the context requires otherwise.

(2m) “Court”, when used without further qualification, means the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 or, when used with reference to a juvenile who is subject to s. 938.183, a court of criminal jurisdiction or, when used with reference to a juvenile who is subject to s. 938.17 (2), a municipal court.

(3) “Court intake worker” means any person designated to provide intake services under s. 938.067.

(3m) “Delinquent” means a juvenile who is 10 years of age or older who has violated any state or federal criminal law, except as provided in ss. 938.17, 938.18 and 938.183, or who has committed a contempt of court, as defined in s. 785.01 (1), as specified in s. 938.355 (6g).

(4) “Department” means the department of corrections.

(5) “Developmentally disabled” means having a developmental disability, as defined in s. 51.01 (5).

(5g) “Drug dependent” has the meaning given in s. 51.01 (8).

(6) “Foster home” means any facility that is operated by a person required to be licensed by s. 48.62 (1) (a) and that provides care and maintenance for no more than 4 juveniles or, if necessary to enable a sibling group to remain together, for no more than 6 juveniles or, if the department of health and family services promulgates rules permitting a different number of juveniles, for the number of juveniles permitted under those rules.

(7) “Group home” means any facility operated by a person required to be licensed by the department under s. 48.625 for the care and maintenance of 5 to 8 juveniles.

(8) “Guardian” means the person named by the court having the duty and authority of guardianship.

(9m) “Habitual truant” has the meaning given in s. 118.16 (1) (a).

(9s) “Integrated service plan” has the meaning given in s. 46.56 (1) (g).

(10) “Judge”, if used without further qualification, means the judge of the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 or, if used with reference to a juvenile who is subject to s. 938.183, the judge of the court of criminal jurisdiction or, when used with reference to a juvenile who is subject to s. 938.17 (2), the judge of the municipal court.

(10m) “Juvenile” means a person who is less than 18 years of age, except that for purposes of investigating or prosecuting a person who is alleged to have violated a state or federal criminal law or any civil law or municipal ordinance, “juvenile” does not include a person who has attained 17 years of age.

(11) “Legal custodian” means a person, other than a parent or guardian, or an agency to whom legal custody of a juvenile has been transferred by a court, but does not include a person who has only physical custody of the juvenile.

(12) “Legal custody” means a legal status created by the order of a court, which confers the right and duty to protect, train and discipline a juvenile, and to provide food, shelter, legal services, education and ordinary medical and dental care, subject to the rights, duties and responsibilities of the guardian of the juvenile and subject to any residual parental rights and responsibilities and the provisions of any court order.

(13) “Parent” means either a biological parent, a husband who has consented to the artificial insemination of his wife under s. 891.40, or a parent by adoption. If the juvenile is a nonmarital child who is not adopted or whose parents do not subsequently intermarry under s. 767.60, “parent” includes a person acknowledged under s. 767.62 (1) or a substantially similar law of another

state or adjudicated to be the biological father. “Parent” does not include any person whose parental rights have been terminated.

(14) “Physical custody” means actual custody of the person in the absence of a court order granting legal custody to the physical custodian.

(14m) “Pupil assistance program” means a program provided by a school board under s. 115.361 to intervene in the abuse of alcohol and other drugs by pupils.

(15) “Relative” means a parent, grandparent, stepparent, brother, sister, first cousin, nephew, niece, uncle or aunt, whether by blood, marriage or adoption.

(15g) “Secured child caring institution” means a child caring institution operated by a child welfare agency that is licensed under s. 48.66 (1) (b) to hold in secure custody persons adjudged delinquent.

(15m) “Secured correctional facility” means a correctional institution operated or contracted for by the department of corrections or operated by the department of health and family services for holding in secure custody persons adjudged delinquent. “Secured correctional facility” includes the Mendota juvenile treatment center under s. 46.057, the facility at which the juvenile boot camp program under s. 938.532 is operated and a facility authorized under s. 938.533 (3) (b), 938.538 (4) (b) or 938.539 (5).

(15p) “Secured group home” means a group home that is licensed under s. 48.66 (1) (b) to hold in secure custody persons who have been convicted under s. 938.183 or adjudicated delinquent under s. 938.183 or 938.34 (4m).

(16) “Secure detention facility” means a locked facility approved by the department under s. 301.36 for the secure, temporary holding in custody of juveniles.

(17) “Shelter care facility” means a nonsecure place of temporary care and physical custody for juveniles, including a holdover room, licensed by the department of health and family services under s. 48.66 (1) (a).

(17m) “Special treatment or care” means professional services which need to be provided to a juvenile or his or her family to protect the well-being of the juvenile, prevent placement of the juvenile outside the home or meet the special needs of the juvenile. This term includes medical, psychological or psychiatric treatment, alcohol or other drug abuse treatment or other services which the court finds to be necessary and appropriate.

(17q) “Treatment foster home” means any facility that is operated by a person required to be licensed under s. 48.62 (1) (b), that is operated under the supervision of the department, a county department or a licensed child welfare agency, and that provides to no more than 4 juveniles care, maintenance and structured, professional treatment by trained individuals, including the treatment foster parents.

(18) “Trial” means a fact-finding hearing to determine jurisdiction.

(18m) “Truancy” has the meaning given in s. 118.16 (1) (c).

(19) “Type 1 secured correctional facility” means a secured correctional facility, but excludes any correctional institution that meets the criteria under sub. (15m) solely because of its status under s. 938.533 (3) (b), 938.538 (4) (b) or 938.539 (5).

(19r) “Type 2 child caring institution” means a child caring institution that is designated by the department to provide care and maintenance for juveniles who have been placed in the child caring institution under the supervision of a county department under s. 938.34 (4d).

(20) “Type 2 secured correctional facility” means a secured correctional facility that meets the criteria under sub. (15m) solely because of its status under s. 938.533 (3) (b), 938.538 (4) (b) or 938.539 (5).

(20m) (a) “Victim” means any of the following:

1. A person against whom a delinquent act has been committed.

2. If the person specified in subd. 1. is a child, a parent, guardian or legal custodian of the child.

3. If a person specified in subd. 1. is physically or emotionally unable to exercise the rights granted under this chapter, s. 950.04 or article I, section 9m, of the Wisconsin constitution, a person designated by the person specified in subd. 1. or a family member, as defined in s. 950.02 (3), of the person specified in subd. 1.

4. If a person specified in subd. 1. is deceased, any of the following:

a. A family member, as defined in s. 950.02 (3), of the person who is deceased.

b. A person who resided with the person who is deceased.

5. If a person specified in subd. 1. has been determined to be incompetent under ch. 880, the guardian of the person appointed under ch. 880.

(b) “Victim” does not include a juvenile alleged to have committed the delinquent act.

(21) “Victim-witness coordinator” means a person employed or contracted by the county board of supervisors under s. 950.06 to provide services for the victims and witnesses of crimes or a person employed or contracted by the department of justice to provide the services specified in s. 950.08.

History: 1995 a. 77, 216, 352, 448; 1997 a. 27, 35, 181, 191; 1999 a. 9, 162.

938.028 Custody of Indian children. The Indian child welfare act, 25 USC 1911 to 1963, supersedes the provisions of this chapter in any child custody proceeding governed by that act.

History: 1995 a. 352.

SUBCHAPTER II

ORGANIZATION OF COURT

938.03 Time and place of court; absence or disability of judge; court of record. (1) The judge shall set apart a time and place to hold court on juvenile matters.

(2) In the case of the absence or disability of the judge of a court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48, another judge shall be assigned under s. 751.03 to act temporarily in the judge’s place. If the judge assigned temporarily is from a circuit other than the one for which elected, the judge shall receive expenses as provided under s. 753.073.

History: 1995 a. 77.

938.06 Services for court. (1) COUNTIES WITH A POPULATION OF 500,000 OR MORE. (a) 1. In counties with a population of 500,000 or more, the county board of supervisors shall provide the court with the services necessary for investigating and supervising cases under this chapter by operating a children’s court center under the supervision of a director who is appointed as provided in s. 46.21 (1m) (a). The director is the chief administrative officer of the center and of the intake and probation sections and secure detention facilities of the center except as otherwise provided in this subsection. The director is charged with administration of the personnel and services of the sections and of the secure detention facilities, and is responsible for supervising both the operation of the physical plant and the maintenance and improvement of the buildings and grounds of the center. The center shall include investigative services for all juveniles alleged to be in need of protection or services to be provided by the county department. The center shall also include the services of an assistant district attorney or assistant corporation counsel or both, who shall be assigned to the center to provide investigative as well as legal work in the cases under this chapter and ch. 48.

2. The chief judge of the judicial administrative district shall formulate written judicial policy governing intake and court services for juvenile matters under this chapter and the director shall be charged with executing the judicial policy. The chief judge shall direct and supervise the work of all personnel of the court, except the work of the district attorney or corporation counsel

assigned to the court. The chief judge may delegate his or her supervisory functions under s. 938.065 (1).

3. The county board of supervisors shall develop policies and establish necessary rules for the management and administration of the nonjudicial operations of the children's court center. The director of the center shall report and is responsible to the director of the county department for the execution of all nonjudicial operational policies and rules governing the center, including activities of probation officers whenever they are not performing services for the court. The director of the center is also responsible for the preparation and submission to the county board of supervisors of the annual budget for the center except for the judicial functions or responsibilities which are delegated by law to the judge or judges and clerk of circuit court. The county board of supervisors shall make provision in the organization of the office of director for the devolution of the director's authority in the case of temporary absence, illness, disability to act or a vacancy in position and shall establish the general qualifications for the position. The county board of supervisors also has the authority to investigate, arbitrate and resolve any conflict in the administration of the center as between judicial and nonjudicial operational policy and rules. The county board of supervisors does not have authority and may not assert jurisdiction over the disposition of any case or juvenile after a written order is made under s. 938.21 or if a petition is filed under s. 938.25. All personnel of the intake and probation sections and of the secure detention facilities shall be appointed under civil service by the director except that existing court service personnel having permanent civil service status may be reassigned to any of the respective sections within the center specified in this paragraph.

(am) 1. All intake workers providing services under this chapter who begin employment after May 15, 1980, shall have the qualifications required to perform entry level social work in a county department and shall have successfully completed 30 hours of intake training approved or provided by the department prior to the completion of the first 6 months of employment in the position. The department shall monitor compliance with this subdivision according to rules promulgated by the department.

2. The department shall make training programs available annually that permit intake workers providing services under this chapter to satisfy the requirements specified under subd. 1.

(b) Notwithstanding par. (a), the county board of supervisors may institute changes in the administration of services to the children's court center in order to qualify for the maximum amount of federal and state aid as provided in sub. (4) and s. 46.495.

(2) COUNTIES WITH A POPULATION UNDER 500,000. (a) In counties having less than 500,000 population, the county board of supervisors shall authorize the county department or court or both to provide intake services required by s. 938.067 and the staff needed to carry out the objectives and provisions of this chapter under s. 938.069. Intake services under this chapter shall be provided by employees of the court or county department and may not be subcontracted to other individuals or agencies, except as provided in par. (am). Intake workers shall be governed in their intake work, including their responsibilities for recommending the filing of a petition and entering into a deferred prosecution agreement, by general written policies which shall be formulated by the circuit judges for the county, subject to the approval of the chief judge of the judicial administrative district.

(am) 1. Notwithstanding par. (a), any county which had intake services under this chapter subcontracted from the county sheriff's department on April 1, 1980, may continue to subcontract those intake services from the county sheriff's department.

2. Notwithstanding par. (a), any county in which the county sheriff's department operates a secure detention facility may subcontract intake services under this chapter from the county sheriff's department as provided in this subdivision. If a county subcontracts intake services under this chapter from the county sheriff's department, employees of the county sheriff's department who staff the secure detention facility may make secure cus-

tody determinations under s. 938.208 between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. and any determination under s. 938.208 made by an employee of the county sheriff's department shall be reviewed by an intake worker employed by the court or county department within 24 hours after that determination is made.

(b) 1. All intake workers providing services under this chapter who begin employment after May 15, 1980, excluding county sheriff's department employees who provide intake services under par. (am) 2., shall have the qualifications required to perform entry level social work in a county department. All intake workers providing services under this chapter who begin employment after May 15, 1980, including county sheriff's department employees who provide intake services under par. (am) 2., shall have successfully completed 30 hours of intake training approved or provided by the department prior to the completion of the first 6 months of employment in the position. The department shall monitor compliance with this subdivision according to rules promulgated by the department.

2. The department shall make training programs available annually that permit intake workers providing services under this chapter to satisfy the requirements specified under subd. 1.

(3) INTAKE SERVICES. The court or county department responsible for providing intake services under s. 938.067 shall specify one or more persons to provide intake services. If there is more than one such worker, one of the workers shall be designated as chief worker and shall supervise other workers.

(4) STATE AID. State aid to any county for juvenile delinquency-related court services under this section shall be at the same net effective rate that each county is reimbursed for county administration under s. 46.495, except as provided in s. 301.26. Counties having a population of less than 500,000 may use funds received under ss. 46.495 (1) (d) and 301.26, including county or federal revenue sharing funds allocated to match funds received under s. 46.495 (1) (d), for the cost of providing court attached intake services in amounts not to exceed 50% of the cost of providing court attached intake services or \$30,000 per county per calendar year, whichever is less.

(5) SHORT-TERM DETENTION AS A DISPOSITION OR SANCTION OR FOR VIOLATION OF ORDER. The county board of supervisors of any county may, by resolution, authorize the court to use placement in a secure detention facility or juvenile portion of the county jail as a disposition under s. 938.34 (3) (f), as a sanction under s. 938.355 (6m) (a) 1g, or as a place of short-term detention under s. 938.355 (6d) (a) 1. or 2. or (b) 1. or 2. or 938.534 (1) (b) 1. or 2. or to use commitment to a county department under s. 51.42 or 51.437 for special treatment or care in an inpatient facility, as defined in s. 51.01 (10), as a disposition under s. 938.34 (6) (am). The use by the court of a disposition under s. 938.34 (3) (f) or (6) (am), a sanction under s. 938.355 (6m) (a) 1g, or short-term detention under s. 938.355 (6d) (a) 1. or 2. or (b) 1. or 2. or 938.534 (1) (b) 1. or 2. is subject to any resolution adopted under this subsection.

History: 1995 a. 77; 1997 a. 27, 205, 239.

938.065 Juvenile court commissioners. (1) The board of supervisors of any county may authorize the chief judge of the judicial administrative district to appoint one or more part-time or full-time juvenile court commissioners who shall serve at the discretion of the chief judge. A juvenile court commissioner shall be licensed to practice law in this state and shall have been so licensed for at least 2 years immediately prior to appointment and shall have a demonstrated interest in the welfare of juveniles. The chief judge may assign law clerks, bailiffs and deputies to the court commissioner. The chief judge shall supervise juvenile court commissioners, law clerks, bailiffs and deputies, except that the chief judge may delegate any of those duties.

(2) Under this chapter a juvenile court commissioner, if authorized to do so by a judge, may do any of the following:

(a) Issue summonses.

(b) Conduct hearings under s. 938.21 and thereafter order a juvenile held in or released from custody.

- (d) Conduct plea hearings.
 - (dm) Issue orders requiring compliance with deferred prosecution agreements.
 - (e) Enter into consent decrees.
 - (f) Conduct prehearing conferences.
 - (g) Conduct all proceedings on petitions or citations under s. 938.125.
 - (gm) Conduct uncontested proceedings under s. 938.12, 938.13 or 938.18.
 - (h) Perform such other duties, not in conflict with this chapter, as the judge may direct.
- (3)** The juvenile court commissioner may not do any of the following:
- (a) Conduct waiver hearings under s. 938.18 except as provided in sub. (2) (gm).
 - (b) Conduct fact–finding or dispositional hearings except on petitions or citations under s. 938.125 and except as provided in sub. (2) (gm).
 - (c) Make dispositions other than ordering compliance with deferred prosecution agreements and approving consent decrees and other than dispositions in uncontested proceedings under s. 938.12 or 938.13.
 - (e) Make changes in placements of juveniles, or revisions or extensions of dispositional orders, except pursuant to petitions or citations under s. 938.125 and except in uncontested proceedings under s. 938.12 or 938.13.
 - (f) Make any dispositional order under s. 938.34 (4d), (4h) or (4m).

(4) When acting officially, the juvenile court commissioner shall sit at the courthouse or the usual court facility for juvenile delinquency matters. Any decision of the juvenile court commissioner shall be reviewed by the judge upon the request of any interested party.

History: 1995 a. 77, 352; 1997 a. 35.

938.067 Powers and duties of intake workers. To carry out the objectives and provisions of this chapter but subject to its limitations, intake workers shall do all of the following:

- (1)** Provide intake services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for the purpose of screening juveniles taken into custody and not released under s. 938.20 (2).
- (2)** Interview, unless impossible, any juvenile who is taken into physical custody and not released, and where appropriate interview other available concerned parties. If the juvenile cannot be interviewed, the intake worker shall consult with the juvenile's parent or a responsible adult. No juvenile may be placed in a secure detention facility unless the juvenile has been interviewed in person by an intake worker, except that if the intake worker is in a place which is distant from the place where the juvenile is or the hour is unreasonable, as defined by written court intake rules, and if the juvenile meets the criteria under s. 938.208, the intake worker, after consulting by telephone with the law enforcement officer who took the juvenile into custody, may authorize the secure holding of the juvenile while the intake worker is en route to the in–person interview or until 8 a.m. of the morning after the night on which the juvenile was taken into custody.
- (3)** Determine whether the juvenile shall be held under s. 938.205 and such policies as the judge shall promulgate under s. 938.06 (1) or (2).
- (4)** If the juvenile is not released, determine where the juvenile shall be held.
- (5)** Provide crisis counseling during the intake process when such counseling appears to be necessary.
- (6)** Receive referral information, conduct intake inquiries, request that a petition be filed, and enter into deferred prosecution agreements under policies promulgated under s. 938.06 (1) or (2).

(6g) Provide information and notices to and confer with victims as required under s. 938.346 (1m).

(6m) Conduct the multidisciplinary screen in counties that have a pilot program under s. 938.547.

(7) Make referrals of cases to other agencies if their assistance appears to be needed or desirable.

(8) Make interim recommendations to the court concerning juveniles awaiting final disposition under s. 938.355.

(8m) Take juveniles into custody under ss. 938.355 (6d) (a), (b) and (c) and 938.534 (1) (b) and (c).

(9) Perform any other functions ordered by the court, and assist the court or chief judge of the judicial administrative district in developing written policies or carrying out its other duties when the court or chief judge so requests.

History: 1995 a. 77; 1997 a. 80, 181, 205.

938.069 Powers and duties of disposition staff.

(1) The staff of the department, the court, a county department or a licensed child welfare agency designated by the court to carry out the objectives and provisions of this chapter shall:

- (a) Supervise and assist a juvenile under a deferred prosecution agreement, a consent decree or an order of the court.
- (b) Offer individual and family counseling.
- (c) Make an affirmative effort to obtain necessary or desired services for the juvenile and the juvenile's family and investigate and develop resources toward that end.
- (d) Prepare reports for the court recommending a plan of rehabilitation, treatment and care.
- (dj) Provide aftercare services for a juvenile who has been released from a secured correctional facility, a secured child caring institution or a secured group home.

(dm) Take juveniles into custody under ss. 938.355 (6d) (a), (b) and (c) and 938.534 (1) (b) and (c).

(e) Perform any other functions consistent with this chapter which are ordered by the court.

(2) Licensed child welfare agencies and the department shall provide services under this section only upon the approval of the agency from whom services are requested.

(3) A court or county department responsible for disposition staff may agree with the court or county department responsible for providing intake services that the disposition staff may be designated to provide some or all of the intake services.

(4) Disposition staff employed to perform the duties specified in sub. (1) after November 18, 1978, shall have the qualifications required under the county merit system.

History: 1995 a. 77; 1997 a. 205; 1999 a. 9.

938.07 Additional sources of court services. If the county board of supervisors has complied with s. 938.06, the court may obtain supplementary services for investigating cases and providing supervision of cases from one or more of the following sources:

(2) LICENSED CHILD WELFARE AGENCY. The court may request the services of a child welfare agency licensed under s. 48.60 in accordance with procedures established by that agency. The child welfare agency shall receive no compensation for these services but may be reimbursed out of funds made available to the court for the actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of duties for the court.

(3) COUNTY DEPARTMENT IN POPULOUS COUNTIES. In counties having a population of 500,000 or more, the director of the county department may be ordered by the court to provide services for furnishing emergency shelter care to any juvenile whose need therefor, either by reason of need of protection and services or delinquency, is determined by the intake worker under s. 938.205. The court may authorize the director to appoint members of the county department to furnish emergency shelter care services for the juvenile. The emergency shelter care may be provided as specified in s. 938.207.

(4) COUNTY DEPARTMENTS THAT PROVIDE DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES, MENTAL HEALTH OR ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG ABUSE

SERVICES. Within the limits of available state and federal funds and of county funds appropriated to match state funds, the court may order county departments established under s. 51.42 or 51.437 to provide special treatment or care to a juvenile if special treatment or care has been ordered under s. 938.34 (6) and if s. 938.362 (4) applies.

History: 1995 a. 77.

938.08 Duties of person furnishing services to court.

(1) It is the duty of each person appointed to furnish services to the court as provided in ss. 938.06 and 938.07 to make such investigations and exercise such discretionary powers as the judge may direct, to keep a written record of such investigations and to submit a report to the judge. The person shall keep informed concerning the conduct and condition of the juvenile under the person's supervision and shall report thereon as the judge directs.

(2) Except as provided in sub. (3) and ss. 938.355 (6d) and 938.534 (1), any person authorized to provide or providing intake or dispositional services for the court under s. 938.067 or 938.069 has the power of police officers and deputy sheriffs only for the purpose of taking a juvenile into physical custody when the juvenile comes voluntarily or is suffering from illness or injury or is in immediate danger from his or her surroundings and removal from the surroundings is necessary.

(3) (a) In addition to the law enforcement authority specified in sub. (2), department personnel designated by the department, personnel of an agency contracted with under s. 301.08 (1) (b) 3. designated by agreement between the agency and the department and personnel of a county contracted with under s. 301.08 (1) (b) 4. designated by agreement between the county and the department have the power of law enforcement authorities to take a juvenile into physical custody under the following conditions:

1. If they are in prompt pursuit of a juvenile who has run away from a secured correctional facility, a child caring institution or a secured group home.

2. If the juvenile has failed to return to a secured correctional facility, a child caring institution or a secured group home after any authorized absence.

(b) A juvenile who is taken into custody under par. (a) may be returned directly to the secured correctional facility, child caring institution or secured group home and shall have a hearing regarding placement in a disciplinary cottage or in disciplinary status in accordance with ch. 227.

History: 1995 a. 77, 352; 1997 a. 205; 1999 a. 9.

938.09 Representation of the interests of the public.

The interests of the public shall be represented in proceedings under this chapter as follows:

(1) By the district attorney, in any matter arising under s. 938.12.

(2) By the district attorney or, if designated by the county board of supervisors, by the corporation counsel, in any matter concerning a civil law violation arising under s. 938.125. If the county board transfers this authority to or from the district attorney on or after May 11, 1990, the board may do so only if the action is effective on September 1 of an odd-numbered year and the board notifies the department of administration of that change by January 1 of that odd-numbered year.

(3) By the city, village or town attorney, in any matter concerning a city, village or town ordinance violation, respectively, arising under s. 938.125.

(4) By any appropriate person designated by the county board of supervisors in any matter concerning a noncity ordinance violation arising under s. 938.125.

(5) By the district attorney or, if designated by the county board of supervisors, by the corporation counsel, in any matter arising under s. 938.13. If the county board transfers this authority to or from the district attorney on or after May 11, 1990, the board may do so only if the action is effective on September 1 of an odd-

numbered year and the board notifies the department of administration of that change by January 1 of that odd-numbered year.

(6) By any appropriate person designated by the county board of supervisors in any matter arising under s. 938.14.

History: 1995 a. 77.

938.10 Power of the judge to act as intake worker. The duties of the intake worker may be carried out from time to time by the judge at his or her discretion, but if a request to file a petition is made, a citation is issued or a deferred prosecution agreement is entered into, the judge shall be disqualified from participating further in the proceedings.

History: 1995 a. 77; 1997 a. 80.

SUBCHAPTER III

JURISDICTION

938.12 Jurisdiction over juveniles alleged to be delinquent. (1) The court has exclusive jurisdiction, except as provided in ss. 938.17, 938.18 and 938.183, over any juvenile 10 years of age or over who is alleged to be delinquent.

(2) If a court proceeding has been commenced under this section before a juvenile is 17 years of age, but the juvenile becomes 17 years of age before admitting the facts of the petition at the plea hearing or if the juvenile denies the facts, before an adjudication, the court retains jurisdiction over the case.

History: 1995 a. 77.

The state may not delay in charging a child in order to avoid juvenile court jurisdiction. *State v. Becker*, 74 Wis. 2d 675, 247 N.W.2d 495.

Notwithstanding s. 48.13 (12), the court had jurisdiction under s. 48.12 (1) over a child who committed a delinquent act before his 12th birthday but was charged after his 12th birthday. *In Matter of D. V.* 100 Wis. 2d 363, 302 N.W.2d 64 (Ct. App. 1981).

Under the facts of the case, the court retained jurisdiction to determine waiver although the juvenile turned 18 after the proceedings were commenced. *In Interest of TDP.* 109 Wis. 2d 495, 326 N.W.2d 741 (1982).

A contempt of court allegation did not support a determination of delinquency. *In Interest of V. G.* 111 Wis. 2d 647, 331 N.W.2d 632 (Ct. App. 1983).

A prior adult proceeding that litigated the question of the respondent's age collaterally estopped the state from relitigating the same question in juvenile court, and the juvenile court had subject matter jurisdiction of the case. *In Interest of H.N.T.* 125 Wis. 2d 242, 371 N.W.2d 395 (Ct. App. 1985).

Juvenile court proceedings are commenced under sub. (2) upon filing the petition. The child need not appear in juvenile court before reaching age 18 for the court to retain jurisdiction. *In Interest of D.W.B.* 158 Wis. 2d 398, 462 N.W.2d 520 (1990).

When a juvenile turns 18 during the pendency of proceedings, the filing of a waiver petition prior to a plea hearing is not required for waiver of jurisdiction under sub. (2). *In Interest of K.A.P.* 159 Wis. 2d 384, 464 N.W.2d 106 (Ct. App. 1990).

The age of the defendant at the time of charging determines juvenile court jurisdiction regardless of the defendant's age at the time of the offense. *State v. Annola*, 168 Wis. 2d 453, 484 N.W.2d 138 (1992).

Wisconsin courts have jurisdiction over resident juveniles alleged to be delinquent because they violated another state's criminal laws. 70 Atty. Gen. 143.

Greater Jurisdiction Discretion. *Schneider & Harrison*. Wis. Law. Apr. 1996.

NOTE: The above annotated materials cite to s. 48.12, the predecessor statute to s. 938.12.

A defendant is not entitled to an evidentiary hearing as a matter of right whenever there is a mere allegation that the state intentionally "manipulated the system" to avoid juvenile court jurisdiction. The standard for determining when a hearing should be granted is articulated. *State v. Velez*, 224 Wis. 2d 1, 589 N.W.2d 9 (1999).

The state does not have jurisdiction over delinquent acts committed by Menominee tribal members within reservation boundaries, but does have jurisdiction over acts committed off the reservation. *State v. Elmer J.K.* 224 Wis. 2d 372, 591 N.W.2d 176 (Ct. App. 1999).

938.125 Jurisdiction over juveniles alleged to have violated civil laws or ordinances. The court has exclusive jurisdiction over any juvenile alleged to have violated a law punishable by forfeiture or a county, town or other municipal ordinance, except as follows:

(1) As provided under s. 938.17.

(2) That the court has exclusive jurisdiction over any juvenile alleged to have violated an ordinance enacted under s. 118.163 (2) only if evidence is provided by the school attendance officer that the activities under s. 118.16 (5) have been completed or were not required to be completed as provided in s. 118.16 (5m).

History: 1995 a. 77; 1997 a. 35, 239.

938.13 Jurisdiction over juveniles alleged to be in need of protection or services. The court has exclusive original jurisdiction over a juvenile alleged to be in need of protection or services which can be ordered by the court, and:

(4) Whose parent or guardian signs the petition requesting jurisdiction under this subsection and is unable or needs assistance to control the juvenile.

(6) Who is habitually truant from school, if evidence is provided by the school attendance officer that the activities under s. 118.16 (5) have been completed or were not required to be completed as provided in s. 118.16 (5m), except as provided under s. 938.17 (2).

(6m) Who is a school dropout, as defined in s. 118.153 (1) (b).

(7) Who is habitually truant from home and either the juvenile or a parent, guardian or a relative in whose home the juvenile resides signs the petition requesting jurisdiction and attests in court that reconciliation efforts have been attempted and have failed.

(12) Who, being under 10 years of age, has committed a delinquent act as defined in s. 938.12.

(14) Who has been determined, under s. 938.30 (5) (c), to be not responsible for a delinquent act by reason of mental disease or defect or who has been determined, under s. 938.30 (5) (d), to be not competent to proceed.

History: 1995 a. 77, 275; 1997 a. 35, 239.

938.135 Referral of juveniles to proceedings under ch. 51 or 55. (1) If a juvenile alleged to be delinquent or in need of protection or services is before the court and it appears that the juvenile is developmentally disabled, mentally ill or drug dependent or suffers from alcoholism, the court may proceed under ch. 51 or 55.

(2) Any voluntary or involuntary admissions, placements or commitments of a juvenile made in or to an inpatient facility, as defined in s. 51.01 (10), other than a commitment under s. 938.34 (6) (am) shall be governed by ch. 51 or 55.

History: 1995 a. 77.

938.14 Jurisdiction over interstate compact proceedings. The court has exclusive jurisdiction over proceedings under the interstate compact for juveniles under s. 938.991.

History: 1995 a. 77.

938.15 Jurisdiction of other courts to determine legal custody. Nothing contained in s. 938.12, 938.13 or 938.14 deprives other courts of the right to determine the legal custody of juveniles by habeas corpus or to determine the legal custody or guardianship of juveniles if the legal custody or guardianship is incidental to the determination of causes pending in the other courts. But the jurisdiction of the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 is paramount in all cases involving juveniles alleged to come within the provisions of ss. 938.12 to 938.14.

History: 1995 a. 77.

938.17 Jurisdiction over traffic, boating, snowmobile and all-terrain vehicle violations and over civil law and ordinance violations. (1) **TRAFFIC, BOATING, SNOWMOBILE AND ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLE VIOLATIONS.** Except for ss. 342.06 (2) and 344.48 (1), and ss. 30.67 (1) and 346.67 (1) when death or injury occurs, courts of criminal and civil jurisdiction shall have exclusive jurisdiction in proceedings against juveniles 16 or older for violations of s. 23.33, of ss. 30.50 to 30.80, of chs. 341 to 351, and of traffic regulations as defined in s. 345.20 and nonmoving traffic violations as defined in s. 345.28 (1). A juvenile charged with a traffic, boating, snowmobile or all-terrain vehicle offense in a court of criminal or civil jurisdiction shall be treated as an adult before the trial of the proceeding except that the juvenile may be held in secure custody only in a secure detention facility. A juvenile convicted of a traffic, boating, snowmobile or all-terrain vehicle offense in a court of criminal or civil jurisdiction

shall be treated as an adult for sentencing purposes except as follows:

(a) The court may disregard any minimum period of incarceration specified for the offense.

(b) If the court orders the juvenile to serve a period of incarceration of less than 6 months, the juvenile may serve that period of incarceration only in a secure detention facility.

(c) If the court of civil or criminal jurisdiction orders the juvenile to serve a period of incarceration of 6 months or more, that court shall petition the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 to order one or more of the dispositions provided in s. 938.34, including placement of the juvenile in a secured correctional facility, a secured child caring institution or a secured group home under s. 938.34 (4m), if appropriate.

(2) **CIVIL LAW AND ORDINANCE VIOLATIONS.** (a) 1. Except as provided in sub. (1), municipal courts have concurrent jurisdiction with the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 in proceedings against juveniles aged 12 or older for violations of county, town or other municipal ordinances. If evidence is provided by the school attendance officer that the activities under s. 118.16 (5) have been completed or were not required to be completed as provided in s. 118.16 (5m), the municipal court specified in subd. 2. may exercise jurisdiction in proceedings against a juvenile for a violation of an ordinance enacted under s. 118.163 (2) regardless of the juvenile's age and regardless of whether the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 has jurisdiction under s. 938.13 (6).

2. a. In this subdivision, "administrative center" means the main administrative offices of a school district.

b. The municipal court that may exercise jurisdiction under subd. 1. is the municipal court that is located in the same municipality as the administrative center of the school district in which the juvenile is enrolled, if that municipality has adopted an ordinance under s. 118.163.

c. If the municipality specified under subd. 2. b. has not adopted an ordinance under s. 118.163, the municipal court that may exercise jurisdiction under subd. 1. is the municipal court that is located in the municipality where the school in which the juvenile is enrolled is located, if that municipality has adopted an ordinance under s. 118.163.

d. If the municipality specified under subd. 2. c. has not adopted an ordinance under s. 118.163, the municipal court that may exercise jurisdiction under subd. 1. is the municipal court that is located in the municipality where the juvenile resides, if that municipality has adopted an ordinance under s. 118.163.

3. When a juvenile is alleged to have violated a municipal ordinance, the juvenile may be:

a. Issued a citation directing the juvenile to appear in municipal court or make a deposit or stipulation and deposit in lieu of appearance;

b. Issued a citation directing the juvenile to appear in the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 or make a deposit or stipulation and deposit in lieu of appearance as provided in s. 938.237; or

c. Referred to intake for a determination whether a petition should be filed in the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 pursuant to s. 938.125.

(b) When a juvenile 12 years of age or older is alleged to have violated a civil law punishable by a forfeiture or where a juvenile is alleged to have violated a municipal ordinance but there is no municipal court in the municipality, the juvenile may be:

1. Issued a citation directing the juvenile to appear in the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 or make a deposit or stipulation and deposit in lieu of appearance as provided in s. 938.237; or

2. Referred to intake for a determination whether a petition should be filed in the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 pursuant to s. 938.125.

(c) The citation procedures described in ch. 800 shall govern proceedings involving juveniles in municipal court, except that this chapter shall govern the taking and holding of a juvenile in custody and par. (cg) shall govern the issuing of a summons to the juvenile's parent, guardian or legal custodian. When a juvenile is before the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 upon a citation alleging the juvenile to have violated a civil law or municipal ordinance, the procedures specified in s. 938.237 shall apply. If a citation is issued to a juvenile, the issuing agency shall notify the juvenile's parent, guardian and legal custodian within 7 days. The agency issuing a citation to a juvenile who is 12 to 15 years of age for a violation of s. 125.07 (4) (a) or (b), 125.085 (3) (b), 125.09 (2), 961.573 (2), 961.574 (2) or 961.575 (2) or an ordinance conforming to one of those statutes shall send a copy to an intake worker under s. 938.24 for informational purposes only.

(cg) After a citation is issued, unless the juvenile and his or her parent, guardian and legal custodian voluntarily appear, the municipal court may issue a summons requiring the parent, guardian and legal custodian of the juvenile to appear personally at any hearing involving the juvenile and, if the court so orders, to bring the juvenile before the court at a time and place stated. Section 938.273 shall govern the service of a summons under this paragraph, except that the expense of service or publication of a summons and of the travelling expenses and fees as allowed in ch. 885 of a person summoned shall be a charge on the municipality of the court issuing the summons when approved by the court. If any person summoned under this paragraph fails without reasonable cause to appear, he or she may be proceeded against for contempt of court under s. 785.06. If a summons cannot be served or if the person served fails to obey the summons or if it appears to the court that the service will be ineffectual, a *capias* may be issued for the juvenile and for the parent, guardian and legal custodian.

(cm) A city, village or town may adopt an ordinance or bylaw specifying which of the dispositions under ss. 938.343 and 938.344 and sanctions under s. 938.355 (6) (d) and (6m) the municipal court of that city, village or town is authorized to impose or petition the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 to impose. The use by the court of those dispositions and sanctions is subject to any ordinance or bylaw adopted under this paragraph.

(d) If a municipal court finds that the juvenile violated a municipal ordinance other than an ordinance enacted under s. 118.163 or an ordinance that conforms to s. 125.07 (4) (a) or (b), 125.085 (3) (b), 125.09 (2), 961.573 (2), 961.574 (2) or 961.575 (2), the court shall enter any of the dispositional orders permitted under s. 938.343 that are authorized under par. (cm). If a juvenile fails to pay the forfeiture imposed by the municipal court, the court may not impose a jail sentence but may suspend any license issued under ch. 29 for not less than 30 days nor more than 5 years, or, unless the forfeiture was imposed for violating an ordinance unrelated to the juvenile's operation of a motor vehicle, may suspend the juvenile's operating privilege, as defined in s. 340.01 (40), for not less than 30 days nor more than 5 years. If a court suspends a license or privilege under this section, the court shall immediately take possession of the applicable license and forward it to the department that issued the license, together with the notice of suspension clearly stating that the suspension is for failure to pay a forfeiture imposed by the court. If the forfeiture is paid during the period of suspension, the court shall immediately notify the department, which shall thereupon return the license to the person.

(e) If a municipal court finds that a juvenile violated a municipal ordinance that conforms to s. 125.07 (4) (a) or (b), 125.085 (3) (b), 125.09 (2), 961.573 (2), 961.574 (2) or 961.575 (2), the court shall enter a dispositional order under s. 938.344 that is authorized under par. (cm).

(f) If the act the juvenile committed resulted in personal injury or damage to or loss of the property of another, the municipal court shall, to the extent possible, provide each known victim of the act

with the information contained in the notice required under s. 938.346.

(g) If the municipal court finds that a juvenile violated a municipal ordinance enacted under s. 118.163 (1m), it shall enter a dispositional order under s. 938.342 (1d). If a municipal court finds that a juvenile violated a municipal ordinance enacted under s. 118.163 (2), it shall enter a dispositional order under s. 938.342 (1g), and may enter a dispositional order under s. 938.342 (1m) (a), that is consistent with the municipal ordinance. If a municipal court finds that a juvenile violated a municipal ordinance enacted under s. 118.163 (2m), it shall enter a dispositional order under s. 938.342 (2) that is consistent with the municipal ordinance.

(h) 1. If a juvenile who has violated a municipal ordinance, other than an ordinance enacted under s. 118.163 (1m) or (2), violates a condition of his or her dispositional order, the municipal court may impose on the juvenile any of the sanctions specified in s. 938.355 (6) (d) 2. to 4. that are authorized under par. (cm) except for monitoring by an electronic monitoring system or may petition the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 to impose on the juvenile the sanction specified in s. 938.355 (6) (d) 1. or home detention with monitoring by an electronic monitoring system as specified in s. 938.355 (6) (d) 3., if authorized under par. (cm), if at the time of judgment the court explained the conditions to the juvenile and informed the juvenile of the possible sanctions under s. 938.355 (6) (d) that are authorized under par. (cm) for a violation or if before the violation the juvenile has acknowledged in writing that he or she has read, or has had read to him or her, those conditions and possible sanctions and that he or she understands those conditions and possible sanctions.

2. A motion requesting the municipal court to impose or petition for a sanction may be brought by the person or agency primarily responsible for the provision of dispositional services, the municipal attorney or the court that entered the dispositional order. If the court initiates the motion, that court is disqualified from holding a hearing on the motion. Notice of the motion shall be given to the juvenile and the juvenile's parent, guardian or legal custodian.

3. Before imposing any sanction, the court shall hold a hearing, at which the juvenile may present evidence. Except as provided in s. 901.05, neither common law nor statutory rules of evidence are binding at a hearing under this subdivision.

4. If the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 imposes the sanction specified in s. 938.355 (6) (d) 1. or home detention with monitoring by an electronic monitoring system as specified in s. 938.355 (6) (d) 3., on a petition described in subd. 1., that court shall order the municipality of the municipal court that filed the petition to pay to the county the cost of providing the sanction imposed under s. 938.355 (6) (d) 1. or 3.

(i) 1. If a juvenile who has violated a municipal ordinance enacted under s. 118.163 (1m) violates a condition of his or her dispositional order, the municipal court may impose on the juvenile any of the sanctions specified in s. 938.355 (6m) (ag), if at the time of judgment the court explained the conditions to the juvenile and informed the juvenile of those possible sanctions or if before the violation the juvenile has acknowledged in writing that he or she has read, or has had read to him or her, those conditions and possible sanctions and that he or she understands those conditions and possible sanctions.

2m. If a juvenile who has violated a municipal ordinance enacted under s. 118.163 (2) violates a condition of his or her dispositional order, the municipal court may impose on the juvenile any of the sanctions specified in s. 938.355 (6m) (a) that are authorized under par. (cm) except for the sanction specified in s. 938.355 (6m) (a) 1g. or may petition the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 to impose on the juvenile the sanction specified in s. 938.355 (6m) (a) 1g., if authorized

under par. (cm), if at the time of judgment the court explained the conditions to the juvenile and informed the juvenile of the possible sanctions under s. 938.355 (6m) (a) that are authorized under par. (cm) for a violation or if before the violation the juvenile has acknowledged in writing that he or she has read, or has had read to him or her, those conditions and possible sanctions and that he or she understands those conditions and possible sanctions.

3g. A motion requesting the municipal court to impose or petition for a sanction may be brought by the person or agency primarily responsible for the provision of dispositional services, the municipal attorney or the court that entered the dispositional order. If the court initiates the motion, that court is disqualified from holding a hearing on the motion. Notice of the motion shall be given to the juvenile and the juvenile's parent, guardian or legal custodian.

4. Before imposing any sanction, the court shall hold a hearing, at which the juvenile may present evidence. Except as provided in s. 901.05, neither common law nor statutory rules of evidence are binding at a hearing under this subdivision.

4m. If the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 imposes the sanction specified in s. 938.355 (6m) (a) 1g., on a petition described in subd. 2m., that court shall order the municipality of the municipal court that filed the petition to pay to the county the cost of providing the sanction imposed under s. 938.355 (6m) (a) 1g.

(3) SAFETY AT SPORTING EVENTS. Notwithstanding sub. (2), courts of criminal or civil jurisdiction have exclusive jurisdiction in proceedings against juveniles under s. 167.32 or under a local ordinance strictly conforming to s. 167.32. A juvenile convicted of a violation under s. 167.32 or under a local ordinance strictly conforming to s. 167.32 shall be treated as an adult for sentencing purposes.

History: 1995 a. 77, 352, 448; 1997 a. 205, 239, 258; 1999 a. 9.

938.18 Jurisdiction for criminal proceedings for juveniles 14 or older; waiver hearing. (1) (a) Subject to s. 938.183, a juvenile or district attorney may apply to the court to waive its jurisdiction under this chapter in any of the following situations:

1. If the juvenile is alleged to have violated s. 940.03, 940.06, 940.225 (1) or (2), 940.305, 940.31, 943.10 (2), 943.32 (2) or 961.41 (1) on or after the juvenile's 14th birthday.

2. If the juvenile is alleged to have committed, on or after the juvenile's 14th birthday, a violation, at the request of or for the benefit of a criminal gang, as defined in s. 939.22 (9), that would constitute a felony under chs. 939 to 948 or 961 if committed by an adult.

3. If the juvenile is alleged to have violated any state criminal law on or after the juvenile's 15th birthday.

(b) The judge may also initiate a petition for waiver in any of the situations described in par. (a) if the judge disqualifies himself or herself from any future proceedings on the case.

(2) The waiver hearing shall be brought on by filing a petition alleging delinquency drafted under s. 938.255 and a petition for waiver of jurisdiction which shall contain a brief statement of the facts supporting the request for waiver. The petition for waiver of jurisdiction shall be filed prior to the plea hearing, except that if the juvenile denies the facts of the petition and becomes 17 years of age before an adjudication, the petition for waiver of jurisdiction may be filed at any time prior to the adjudication.

(2m) The court may designate an agency, as defined in s. 938.38 (1) (a), to submit a report analyzing the criteria specified in sub. (5). The agency shall file the report with the court and the court shall cause copies of the report to be given to the juvenile, any parent, guardian or legal custodian of the juvenile and counsel at least 3 days before the hearing. The court may rely on facts stated in the report in making its findings with respect to the criteria under sub. (5).

(3) (a) The juvenile shall be represented by counsel at the waiver hearing. Written notice of the time, place and purpose of the hearing shall be given to the juvenile, any parent, guardian or legal custodian, and counsel at least 3 days prior to the hearing. The notice shall contain a statement of the requirements of s. 938.29 (2) with regard to substitution of the judge. Where parents entitled to notice have the same address, notice to one constitutes notice to the other. Counsel for the juvenile shall have access to the social records and other reports consistent with s. 938.293.

(b) The juvenile has the right to present testimony on his or her own behalf including expert testimony and has the right to cross-examine witnesses at the hearing.

(c) The juvenile does not have the right to a jury at a hearing under this section.

(4) (a) The court shall determine whether the matter has prosecutive merit before proceeding to determine if it should waive jurisdiction.

(b) If a petition for waiver of jurisdiction is contested, the court, after taking relevant testimony which the district attorney shall present and considering other relevant evidence, shall base its decision whether to waive jurisdiction on the criteria specified in sub. (5).

(c) If a petition for waiver of jurisdiction is uncontested, the court shall inquire into the capacity of the juvenile to knowingly, intelligently and voluntarily decide not to contest the waiver of jurisdiction. If the court is satisfied that the decision not to contest the waiver of jurisdiction is knowingly, intelligently and voluntarily made, no testimony need be taken and the court, after considering the petition for waiver of jurisdiction and other relevant evidence in the record before the court, shall base its decision whether to waive jurisdiction on the criteria specified in sub. (5).

(5) If prosecutive merit is found, the court shall base its decision whether to waive jurisdiction on the following criteria:

(a) The personality and prior record of the juvenile, including whether the juvenile is mentally ill or developmentally disabled, whether the court has previously waived its jurisdiction over the juvenile, whether the juvenile has been previously convicted following a waiver of the court's jurisdiction or has been previously found delinquent, whether such conviction or delinquency involved the infliction of serious bodily injury, the juvenile's motives and attitudes, the juvenile's physical and mental maturity, the juvenile's pattern of living, prior offenses, prior treatment history and apparent potential for responding to future treatment.

(b) The type and seriousness of the offense, including whether it was against persons or property, the extent to which it was committed in a violent, aggressive, premeditated or wilful manner, and its prosecutive merit.

(c) The adequacy and suitability of facilities, services and procedures available for treatment of the juvenile and protection of the public within the juvenile justice system, and, where applicable, the mental health system and the suitability of the juvenile for placement in the serious juvenile offender program under s. 938.538 or the adult intensive sanctions program under s. 301.048.

(d) The desirability of trial and disposition of the entire offense in one court if the juvenile was allegedly associated in the offense with persons who will be charged with a crime in the court of criminal jurisdiction.

(6) After considering the criteria under sub. (5), the court shall state its finding with respect to the criteria on the record, and, if the court determines on the record that it is established by clear and convincing evidence that it would be contrary to the best interests of the juvenile or of the public to hear the case, the court shall enter an order waiving jurisdiction and referring the matter to the district attorney for appropriate proceedings in the court of criminal jurisdiction, and the court of criminal jurisdiction thereafter has exclusive jurisdiction.

(7) If the juvenile absconds and does not appear at the waiver hearing, the court may proceed with the waiver hearing as provided in subs. (4) to (6) in the juvenile's absence. If the waiver is granted, the juvenile may contest that waiver when the juvenile is apprehended by showing the court of criminal jurisdiction good cause for his or her failure to appear. If the court of criminal jurisdiction finds good cause for the juvenile's failure to appear, that court shall transfer jurisdiction to the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 for the purpose of holding the waiver hearing.

(8) When waiver is granted, the juvenile, if held in secure custody, shall be transferred to an appropriate officer or adult facility and shall be eligible for bail in accordance with chs. 968 and 969.

(9) If waiver is granted, sub. (1) does not restrict the authority of the district attorney to charge the offense he or she deems is appropriate and does not restrict the authority of any court or jury to convict the juvenile in regard to any offense.

History: 1995 a. 77, 352, 448; 1997 a. 35.

Since juveniles receive the same Miranda warnings as adults, a confession made by a juvenile during custodial interrogation prior to his waiver into adult court is admissible in later adult proceedings. *Therault v. State*, 66 Wis. 2d 33, 223 N.W.2d 850.

The state may not delay charging a child in order to avoid juvenile court jurisdiction. *State v. Becker*, 74 Wis. 2d 675, 247 N.W.2d 495.

An order waiving jurisdiction over a juvenile is appealable under s. 808.03 (2). *A. E. v. Green Lake County Cir. Ct.* 94 Wis. 2d 98, 288 N.W.2d 125 (1980).

A motion to suppress evidence on the ground of inadmissibility at trial is premature when brought at a waiver hearing. *In Interest of D.E.D.* 101 Wis. 2d 193, 304 N.W.2d 133 (Ct. App. 1981).

Even though a juvenile does not contest waiver, sub. (5) requires the state to present testimony on the issue of waiver. The determination of prosecutive merit under sub. (4) is discussed. *In Interest of T.R.B.* 109 Wis. 2d 179, 325 N.W.2d 329 (1982).

An involuntary confession, if reliable and trustworthy, may be used to determine prosecutive merit; it would not be admissible at trial. If a juvenile does not meet the burden of showing unreliability of the confession, no evidentiary hearing is required. *In Interest of J.G.* 119 Wis. 2d 748, 350 N.W.2d 668 (1984).

In certain contested cases, the state may establish prosecutive merit on the basis of reliable information provided in delinquency and waiver petitions alone. *In Interest of P.A.K.* 119 Wis. 2d 871, 350 N.W.2d 677 (1984).

The trial court did not abuse its discretion in declining to convene in camera proceedings to determine whether the state had complied with discovery orders. *In Interest of G.B.K.* 126 Wis. 2d 253, 376 N.W.2d 385 (Ct. App. 1985).

A waiver petition under sub. (2) that referred only to facts of the underlying charge and not to facts to be presented under sub. (5) was insufficient. *In Interest of J.V.R.* 127 Wis. 2d 192, 378 N.W.2d 266 (1985).

The court may consider a waiver investigation report containing information not included in a waiver petition. *In Interest of S. N.* 139 Wis. 2d 270, 407 N.W.2d 562 (Ct. App. 1987).

A juvenile court improperly denied a waiver based on the belief that the adult court would improperly sentence the juvenile. *In Interest of C. W.* 142 Wis. 2d 763, 419 N.W.2d 327 (Ct. App. 1987).

If the state shows that delay in charging an offense committed by an adult defendant while still a juvenile was not with manipulative intent, due process does not require dismissal. *State v. Montgomery*, 148 Wis. 2d 593, 436 N.W.2d 303 (1989).

Sub. (9) permits the state to charge an offense related to a homicide after waiver under sub. (1) is completed. *State v. Karow*, 154 Wis. 2d 375, 453 N.W.2d 181 (Ct. App. 1990).

By pleading guilty to criminal charges, a defendant waives the right to challenge a waiver proceeding. *State v. Kraemer*, 156 Wis. 2d 761, 457 N.W.2d 562 (Ct. App. 1990).

Where a juvenile turns 18 during the pendency of proceedings, the filing of a waiver petition under s. 48.18 prior to a plea hearing is not required for waiver of jurisdiction under s. 48.12 (2). *In Interest of K.A.P.* 159 Wis. 2d 384, 464 N.W.2d 106 (Ct. App. 1990).

Delinquency and waiver petitions must both be filed to bring about a waiver hearing. The trial court may not proceed with a waiver hearing where the time limits under s. 48.25 for a delinquency petition are not complied with. *In Interest of Michael J. L.* 174 Wis. 2d 131, 496 N.W.2d 758 (Ct. App. 1993).

A hearing to determine whether the state improperly delayed filing criminal charges to avoid juvenile jurisdiction addresses a potential constitutional violation, not the court's subject matter jurisdiction, and is waived if not requested prior to the entry of a guilty plea. *State v. Schroeder*, 224 Wis. 2d 706, 593 N.W.2d 76 (Ct. App. 1999).

The department has exclusive authority to detain and release a child who has violated conditions of probation imposed by a court of criminal jurisdiction. A child can be held in an adult section of a county jail. 72 Atty. Gen. 104.

A person who commits a crime while under age 18, but is charged after attaining age of 18, is not constitutionally entitled to juvenile jurisdiction where delay in filing the charges was not the result of a deliberate effort to avoid juvenile jurisdiction or of prosecutorial negligence. *Bendler v. Percy*, 481 F. Supp. 813 (1979).

Juvenile waiver statute; delegation of legislative power to judiciary. *Zekas*, 1973 WLR 259.

Wisconsin's new juvenile waiver statute: when should we wave goodbye to juvenile court protections? 1979 WLR 190.

NOTE: The above annotated cases cite to s. 48.18, the predecessor statute to s. 938.18.

938.183 Original adult court jurisdiction for criminal proceedings. (1) Notwithstanding ss. 938.12 (1) and 938.18, courts of criminal jurisdiction have exclusive original jurisdiction over all of the following:

(a) A juvenile who has been adjudicated delinquent and who is alleged to have violated s. 940.20 (1) or 946.43 while placed in a secured correctional facility, a secure detention facility, a secured child caring institution or a secured group home or who has been adjudicated delinquent and who is alleged to have committed a violation of s. 940.20 (2m).

(am) A juvenile who is alleged to have attempted or committed a violation of s. 940.01 or to have committed a violation of s. 940.02 or 940.05 on or after the juvenile's 10th birthday, but before the juvenile's 15th birthday.

(ar) A juvenile specified in par. (a) or (am) who is alleged to have attempted or committed a violation of any state criminal law in addition to the violation alleged under par. (a) or (am) if the violation alleged under this paragraph and the violation alleged under par. (a) or (am) may be joined under s. 971.12 (1).

(b) A juvenile who is alleged to have violated any state criminal law if the juvenile has been convicted of a previous violation following waiver of jurisdiction under s. 48.18, 1993 stats., or s. 938.18 by the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 or if the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 has waived its jurisdiction over the juvenile for a previous violation and criminal proceedings on that previous violation are still pending.

(c) A juvenile who is alleged to have violated any state criminal law if the juvenile has been convicted of a previous violation over which the court of criminal jurisdiction had original jurisdiction under this section or if proceedings on a previous violation over which the court of criminal jurisdiction has original jurisdiction under this section are still pending.

(1m) Notwithstanding subchs. IV to VI, a juvenile described in sub. (1) is subject to the procedures specified in chs. 967 to 979 and the criminal penalties provided for the crime that the juvenile is alleged to have committed except as follows:

(a) If the juvenile is under 15 years of age, the juvenile may be held in secure custody only in a secure detention facility or in the juvenile portion of a county jail.

(b) If a court of criminal jurisdiction transfers jurisdiction under s. 970.032 or 971.31 (13) to a court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48, the juvenile is subject to the procedures and dispositions specified in subch. IV to VI.

(c) If the juvenile is found to have committed a lesser offense than the offense alleged under sub. (1) (a), (am), (ar), (b) or (c) or is found to have committed the offense alleged under sub. (1) (ar), but not the offense under sub. (1) (a) or (am) to which the offense alleged under sub. (1) (ar) is joined, and if any of the following conditions applies, the court of criminal jurisdiction shall, in lieu of convicting the juvenile, adjudge the juvenile to be delinquent and impose a disposition specified in s. 938.34:

1. The court of criminal jurisdiction finds that the juvenile has committed a lesser offense or a joined offense that is not a violation of s. 940.20 (1) or (2m) or 946.43 under the circumstances described in sub. (1) (a), that is not an attempt to violate s. 940.01 under the circumstances described in sub. (1) (am), that is not a violation of s. 940.02 or 940.05 under the circumstances described in sub. (1) (am) and that is not an offense for which the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 may waive its jurisdiction over the juvenile under s. 938.18.

2. The court of criminal jurisdiction finds that the juvenile has committed a lesser offense or a joined offense that is a violation of s. 940.20 (1) or (2m) or 946.43 under the circumstances described in sub. (1) (a), that is an attempt to violate s. 940.01 under the circumstances described in sub. (1) (am), that is a violation of s. 940.02 or 940.05 under the circumstances described in sub. (1) (am) or that is an offense for which the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 may waive its

jurisdiction over the juvenile under s. 938.18 and the court of criminal jurisdiction, after considering the criteria specified in s. 938.18 (5), determines that the juvenile has proved by clear and convincing evidence that it would be in the best interests of the juvenile and of the public to adjudge the juvenile to be delinquent and impose a disposition specified in s. 938.34.

(2) Notwithstanding ss. 938.12 (1) and 938.18, courts of criminal jurisdiction have exclusive original jurisdiction over a juvenile who is alleged to have attempted or committed a violation of s. 940.01 or to have committed a violation of s. 940.02 or 940.05 on or after the juvenile's 15th birthday. Notwithstanding ss. 938.12 (1) and 938.18, courts of criminal jurisdiction also have exclusive original jurisdiction over a juvenile specified in the preceding sentence who is alleged to have attempted or committed a violation of any state law in addition to the violation alleged under the preceding sentence if the violation alleged under this sentence and the violation alleged under the preceding sentence may be joined under s. 971.12 (1). Notwithstanding subchs. IV to VI, a juvenile who is alleged to have attempted or committed a violation of s. 940.01 or to have committed a violation of s. 940.02 or 940.05 on or after the juvenile's 15th birthday and a juvenile who is alleged to have attempted or committed a violation of any state criminal law, if that violation and an attempt to commit a violation of s. 940.01 or the commission of a violation of s. 940.01, 940.02 or 940.05 may be joined under s. 971.12 (1), is subject to the procedures specified in chs. 967 to 979 and the criminal penalties provided for the crime that the juvenile is alleged to have committed, except that the court of criminal jurisdiction shall, in lieu of convicting the juvenile, adjudge the juvenile to be delinquent and impose a disposition specified in s. 938.34 if the court of criminal jurisdiction finds that the juvenile has committed a lesser offense than the offense alleged under this subsection or has committed an offense that is joined under s. 971.12 (1) to an attempt to commit a violation of s. 940.01 or to the commission of a violation of s. 940.01, 940.02 or 940.05, but has not attempted to commit a violation of s. 940.01 or committed a violation of s. 940.01, 940.02 or 940.05, and the court of criminal jurisdiction, after considering the criteria specified in s. 938.18 (5), determines that the juvenile has proved by clear and convincing evidence that it would be in the best interests of the juvenile and of the public to adjudge the juvenile to be delinquent and impose a disposition specified in s. 938.34.

(3) When a juvenile who is subject to a criminal penalty under sub. (1m) or (2) attains the age of 17 years, the department may place the juvenile in a state prison named in s. 302.01. If a juvenile who is subject to a criminal penalty under sub. (1m) or (2) is 15 years of age or over, the department may transfer the juvenile to the Racine youthful offender correctional facility named in s. 302.01 as provided in s. 938.357 (4) (d). A juvenile who is subject to a criminal penalty under sub. (1m) or (2) for an act committed before December 31, 1999, is eligible for parole under s. 304.06.

(4) If the juvenile is placed outside the juvenile's home under this section, the order shall contain a designation of the amount of support, if any, to be paid by the juvenile's parent, guardian or trustee, specifying that the support obligation begins on the date of the placement, or a referral to the county child support agency under s. 59.53 (5) for establishment of child support.

History: 1995 a. 77, 216, 352; 1997 a. 27, 35, 205, 252, 283; 1999 a. 9, 32.

There is no constitutionally protected right that a juvenile's name not be released prior to a reverse waiver hearing under s. 48.183 (now this section). *State v. Hazen*, 198 Wis. 2d 554, 543 N.W.2d 503 (Ct. App. 1995).

938.185 Venue. (1) Subject to sub. (3), venue for any proceeding under ss. 938.12, 938.125, 938.13, 938.135 and 938.18 may be in any of the following:

- (a) The county where the juvenile resides.
- (b) The county where the juvenile is present.

(c) In the case of a violation of a state law or a county, town or municipal ordinance, the county where the violation occurred, except that in that case the court of the county where the violation

occurred may, after the juvenile is adjudged delinquent, transfer the proceeding to the county where the juvenile resides for disposition, if the court of the county of residence agrees to that transfer.

(2) Venue for any proceeding under s. 938.363 or 938.365 shall be in the county where the dispositional order was issued, unless the juvenile's county of residence has changed, or the parent of the juvenile has resided in a different county of this state for 6 months. In either case, the court may, upon a motion and for good cause shown, transfer the case, along with all appropriate records, to the county of residence of the juvenile or parent.

(3) Venue for a proceeding under s. 938.12 or 938.13 (12) based on an alleged violation of s. 301.45 (6) (a) or (ag) may be in the juvenile's county of residence at the time that the petition is filed. If the juvenile does not have a county of residence in this state at the time that the petition is filed, or if the juvenile's county of residence is unknown at the time that the petition is filed, venue for the proceeding may be in any of the following counties:

(a) Any county in which the juvenile has resided while subject to s. 301.45.

(b) The county in which the juvenile was adjudicated delinquent or found not responsible by reason of mental disease or defect for the sex offense that requires the juvenile to register under s. 301.45.

(c) If the juvenile is required to register under s. 301.45 (1g) (dt), the county in which the juvenile was found to be a sexually violent person under ch. 980.

(d) If the juvenile is required to register only under s. 301.45 (1g) (f) or (g), any county in which the juvenile has been a student in this state or has been employed or carrying on a vocation in this state.

History: 1995 a. 77, 352, 440; 1999 a. 89.

Venue becomes an issue only in the event that it is contested. It is not an element of the crime charged. The county where a juvenile "resides" is the county of domicile. The county where a juvenile "is present" is the county where the child is present at the time a petition is filed. *State v. Corey J. G.* 215 Wis. 2d 394, 572 N.W.2d 845 (1998).

SUBCHAPTER IV

HOLDING A JUVENILE IN CUSTODY

938.19 Taking a juvenile into custody. (1) A juvenile may be taken into custody under any of the following:

- (a) A warrant.
- (b) A capias issued by a judge under s. 938.28.

(c) An order of the judge if made upon a showing satisfactory to the judge that the welfare of the juvenile demands that the juvenile be immediately removed from his or her present custody. The order shall specify that the juvenile be held in custody under s. 938.207.

(d) Circumstances in which a law enforcement officer believes on reasonable grounds that any of the following conditions exists:

1. A capias or a warrant for the juvenile's apprehension has been issued in this state, or that the juvenile is a fugitive from justice.
2. A capias or a warrant for the juvenile's apprehension has been issued in another state.
3. The juvenile is committing or has committed an act which is a violation of a state or federal criminal law.
4. The juvenile has run away from his or her parents, guardian or legal or physical custodian.
5. The juvenile is suffering from illness or injury or is in immediate danger from his or her surroundings and removal from those surroundings is necessary.
6. The juvenile has violated the terms of court-ordered supervision or aftercare supervision administered by the department or a county department.

7. The juvenile has violated the conditions of an order under s. 938.21 (4) or the conditions of an order for temporary physical custody by an intake worker.

8. The juvenile has violated a civil law or a local ordinance punishable by a forfeiture, except that in that case the juvenile shall be released immediately under s. 938.20 (2) (ag) or as soon as reasonably possible under s. 938.20 (2) (b) to (g).

10. The juvenile is absent from school without an acceptable excuse under s. 118.15.

(1m) A juvenile who is absent from school without an acceptable excuse under s. 118.15 may be taken into custody by an individual designated under s. 118.16 (2m) (a) if the school attendance officer of the school district in which the juvenile resides or the juvenile's parent, guardian or legal custodian requests that the juvenile be taken into custody. The request shall specifically identify the juvenile.

(2) When a juvenile is taken into physical custody as provided in this section, the person taking the juvenile into custody shall immediately attempt to notify the parent, guardian and legal custodian of the juvenile by the most practical means. The person taking the juvenile into custody shall continue such attempt until the parent, guardian and legal custodian of the juvenile are notified, or the juvenile is delivered to an intake worker under s. 938.20 (3), whichever occurs first. If the juvenile is delivered to the intake worker before the parent, guardian and legal custodian are notified, the intake worker, or another person at his or her direction, shall continue the attempt to notify until the parent, guardian and legal custodian of the juvenile are notified.

(3) Taking into custody is not an arrest except for the purpose of determining whether the taking into custody or the obtaining of any evidence is lawful.

History: 1995 a. 77.

A juvenile may not be taken into custody under sub. (1) (d) 7. for violating an ordinance that does not impose a forfeiture although a forfeiture may be imposed under s. 48.343 (2) (now 938.43). In Interest of J.F.F. 164 Wis. 2d 10, 473 N.W.2d 546 (Ct. App. 1991).

NOTE: The above annotation cite to s. 48.19, the predecessor statute to s. 938.19.

938.20 Release or delivery from custody. (2) (ag)

Except as provided in pars. (b) to (g), a person taking a juvenile into custody shall make every effort to release the juvenile immediately to the juvenile's parent, guardian or legal custodian.

(b) If the juvenile's parent, guardian or legal custodian is unavailable, unwilling or unable to provide supervision for the juvenile, the person who took the juvenile into custody may release the juvenile to a responsible adult after counseling or warning the juvenile as may be appropriate.

(c) If the juvenile is 15 years of age or older, the person who took the juvenile into custody may release the juvenile without immediate adult supervision after counseling or warning the juvenile as may be appropriate.

(cm) If the juvenile has violated the terms of aftercare supervision administered by the department or a county department, the person who took the juvenile into custody may release the juvenile to the department or county department, whichever has aftercare supervision over the juvenile.

(d) If the juvenile is a runaway, the person who took the juvenile into custody may release the juvenile to a home authorized under s. 48.227.

(e) If a juvenile is taken into custody under s. 938.19 (1) (d) 10., the law enforcement officer who took the juvenile into custody may release the juvenile under par. (ag) or (b) or, if the school board of the school district in which the juvenile resides has established a youth service center under s. 118.16 (4) (e), may deliver that juvenile to that youth service center. If the juvenile is delivered to a youth service center, personnel of the youth service center may release the juvenile to the juvenile's parent, guardian or legal custodian, or release the juvenile to the juvenile's school, after counseling the juvenile as may be appropriate. If the juvenile is released to the juvenile's school, personnel of the youth service

center shall immediately notify the juvenile's parent, guardian and legal custodian that the juvenile was taken into custody under s. 938.19 (1) (d) 10. and released to the juvenile's school.

(f) If a juvenile is taken into custody under s. 938.19 (1m), the person who took the juvenile into custody may release the juvenile under par. (ag), (b) or (e) or to the juvenile's school administrator, as defined in s. 125.09 (2) (a) 3., or a school employee designated by the school administrator. If a juvenile is released to a school administrator or the school administrator's designee under this paragraph, the school administrator or designee shall do all of the following:

1. Immediately notify the juvenile's parent, guardian or legal custodian that the juvenile was taken into custody under s. 938.19 (1m) and released to the school administrator or his or her designee.

2. Make a determination of whether the juvenile is a child at risk, as defined in s. 118.153 (1) (a), unless that determination has been made within the current school semester. If a juvenile is determined to be a child at risk under this subdivision, the school administrator shall provide a program for the juvenile according to the plan developed under s. 118.153 (2) (a).

3. Provide the juvenile and his or her parent or guardian with an opportunity for educational counseling to determine whether a change in the juvenile's program or curriculum, including any of the modifications specified in s. 118.15 (1) (d), would resolve the juvenile's truancy problem, unless the juvenile and his or her parent or guardian have been provided with an opportunity for educational counseling within the current school semester.

(g) If a juvenile is taken into custody under s. 938.19 (1) (d) 10. and is not released under par. (ag), (b) or (e) or if a juvenile is taken into custody under s. 938.19 (1m) and is not released under par. (ag), (b), (e) or (f), the person who took the juvenile into custody shall release the juvenile without immediate adult supervision after counseling or warning the juvenile as may be appropriate.

(3) If the juvenile is released under sub. (2) (b) to (d) or (g), the person who took the juvenile into custody shall immediately notify the juvenile's parent, guardian and legal custodian of the time and circumstances of the release and the person, if any, to whom the juvenile was released. If the juvenile is not released under sub. (2), the person who took the juvenile into custody shall arrange in a manner determined by the court and law enforcement agencies for the juvenile to be interviewed by the intake worker under s. 938.067 (2), and shall make a statement in writing with supporting facts of the reasons why the juvenile was taken into physical custody and shall give any juvenile 10 years of age or older a copy of the statement in addition to giving a copy to the intake worker. When the intake interview is not done in person, the report may be read to the intake worker.

(4) If the juvenile is believed to be suffering from a serious physical condition which requires either prompt diagnosis or prompt treatment, the person taking the juvenile into physical custody, the intake worker or other appropriate person shall deliver the juvenile to a hospital as defined in s. 50.33 (2) (a) and (c) or physician's office.

(5) If the juvenile is believed to be mentally ill, drug dependent or developmentally disabled, and exhibits conduct which constitutes a substantial probability of physical harm to the juvenile or to others, or a very substantial probability of physical impairment or injury to the juvenile exists due to the impaired judgment of the juvenile, and the standards of s. 51.15 are met, the person taking the juvenile into physical custody, the intake worker or other appropriate person shall proceed under s. 51.15.

(6) If the juvenile is believed to be an intoxicated person who has threatened, attempted or inflicted physical harm on himself or herself or on another and is likely to inflict such physical harm unless committed, or is incapacitated by alcohol, the person taking the juvenile into physical custody, the intake worker or other appropriate person shall proceed under s. 51.45 (11).

(7) (a) When a juvenile is interviewed by an intake worker, the intake worker shall inform any juvenile possibly involved in a delinquent act of his or her right to counsel and the right against self-incrimination.

(b) The intake worker shall review the need to hold the juvenile in custody and shall make every effort to release the juvenile from custody as provided in par. (c). The intake worker shall base his or her decision as to whether to release the juvenile or to continue to hold the juvenile in custody on the criteria specified in s. 938.205 and criteria established under s. 938.06 (1) or (2).

(c) The intake worker may release the juvenile as follows:

1. To a parent, guardian or legal custodian, or, if the parent, guardian or legal custodian is unavailable, unwilling or unable to provide supervision for the juvenile, release the juvenile to a responsible adult, counseling or warning the juvenile as may be appropriate, or, if the juvenile is 15 years of age or older, release the juvenile without immediate adult supervision, counseling or warning the juvenile as may be appropriate.

1m. In the case of a juvenile who has violated the terms of aftercare supervision administered by the department or a county department, to the department or county department, whichever has aftercare supervision of the juvenile.

2. In the case of a runaway juvenile, to a home authorized under s. 48.227.

(d) If the juvenile is released from custody, the intake worker shall immediately notify the juvenile's parent, guardian and legal custodian of the time and circumstances of the release and the person, if any, to whom the juvenile was released.

(8) If a juvenile is held in custody, the intake worker shall notify the juvenile's parent, guardian and legal custodian of the reasons for holding the juvenile in custody and of the juvenile's whereabouts unless there is reason to believe that notice would present imminent danger to the juvenile. If a juvenile who has violated the terms of aftercare supervision administered by the department or a county department is held in custody, the intake worker shall also notify the department or county department, whichever has supervision over the juvenile, of the reasons for holding the juvenile in custody, of the juvenile's whereabouts and of the time and place of the detention hearing required under s. 938.21. The parent, guardian and legal custodian shall also be notified of the time and place of the detention hearing required under s. 938.21, the nature and possible consequences of that hearing and the right to present and cross-examine witnesses at the hearing. If the parent, guardian or legal custodian is not immediately available, the intake worker or another person designated by the court shall provide notice as soon as possible. When the juvenile is alleged to have committed a delinquent act, the juvenile shall receive the same notice about the detention hearing as the parent, guardian or legal custodian. The intake worker shall notify both the juvenile and the juvenile's parent, guardian or legal custodian.

History: 1995 a. 77; 1997 a. 35.

938.205 Criteria for holding a juvenile in physical custody. (1) A juvenile may be held under s. 938.207, 938.208 or 938.209 (1) if the intake worker determines that there is probable cause to believe the juvenile is within the jurisdiction of the court and if probable cause exists to believe any of the following:

(a) That if the juvenile is not held he or she will commit injury to the person or property of others.

(b) That the parent, guardian or legal custodian of the juvenile or other responsible adult is neglecting, refusing, unable or unavailable to provide adequate supervision and care and that services to ensure the juvenile's safety and well-being are not available or would be inadequate.

(c) That the juvenile will run away or be taken away so as to be unavailable for proceedings of the court or its officers or proceedings of the division of hearings and appeals in the department of administration for revocation of aftercare supervision.

(2) The criteria for holding a juvenile in custody specified in this section shall govern the decision of all persons responsible for determining whether the action is appropriate.

History: 1995 a. 77, 275; 1997 a. 35, 296; 1999 a. 32.

938.207 Places where a juvenile may be held in nonsecure custody. (1) A juvenile held in physical custody under s. 938.205 may be held in any of the following places:

(a) The home of a parent or guardian, except that a juvenile may not be held in the home of a parent or guardian if the parent or guardian has been convicted under s. 940.01 of the first-degree intentional homicide, or under s. 940.05 of the 2nd-degree intentional homicide, of a parent of the juvenile, and the conviction has not been reversed, set aside or vacated, unless the person making the custody decision determines by clear and convincing evidence that the placement would be in the best interests of the juvenile. The person making the custody decision shall consider the wishes of the juvenile in making that determination.

(b) The home of a relative, except that a juvenile may not be held in the home of a relative if the relative has been convicted under s. 940.01 of the first-degree intentional homicide, or under s. 940.05 of the 2nd-degree intentional homicide, of a parent of the juvenile, and the conviction has not been reversed, set aside or vacated, unless the person making the custody decision determines by clear and convincing evidence that the placement would be in the best interests of the juvenile. The person making the custody decision shall consider the wishes of the juvenile in making that determination.

(c) A licensed foster home or a licensed treatment foster home provided the placement does not violate the conditions of the license.

(cm) A licensed group home provided that the placement does not violate the conditions of the license.

(d) A nonsecure facility operated by a licensed child welfare agency.

(e) A licensed private or public shelter care facility.

(f) The home of a person not a relative, if the placement does not exceed 30 days, though the placement may be extended for an additional 30 days for cause by the court, and if the person has not had a foster home or treatment foster home license refused, revoked or suspended within the last 2 years.

(g) A hospital as defined in s. 50.33 (2) (a) and (c) or physician's office if the juvenile is held under s. 938.20 (4).

(h) A place listed in s. 51.15 (2) if the juvenile is held under s. 938.20 (5).

(i) An approved public treatment facility for emergency treatment if the juvenile is held under s. 938.20 (6).

(k) A facility under s. 48.58.

(2) If a facility listed in sub. (1) (b) to (k) is used to hold juveniles in custody, or if supervisory services of a home detention program are provided to juveniles held under sub. (1) (a), its authorized rate shall be paid by the county for the care of the juvenile. If no authorized rate has been established, a reasonable sum to be fixed by the court shall be paid by the county for the supervision or care of the juvenile.

History: 1995 a. 77; 1999 a. 9.

938.208 Criteria for holding a juvenile in a secure detention facility. A juvenile may be held in a secure detention facility if the intake worker determines that one of the following conditions applies:

(1) Probable cause exists to believe that the juvenile has committed a delinquent act and either presents a substantial risk of physical harm to another person or a substantial risk of running away so as to be unavailable for a court hearing or a revocation hearing for juveniles on aftercare supervision. For juveniles who have been adjudged delinquent, the delinquent act referred to in this section may be the act for which the juvenile was adjudged delinquent. If the intake worker determines that any of the follow-

ing conditions applies, the juvenile is considered to present a substantial risk of physical harm to another person:

(a) Probable cause exists to believe that the juvenile has committed a delinquent act that would be a felony under s. 940.01, 940.02, 940.03, 940.05, 940.19 (2) to (6), 940.21, 940.225 (1), 940.31, 941.20 (3), 943.02 (1), 943.23 (1g), (1m) or (1r), 943.32 (2), 947.013 (1t), (1v) or (1x), 948.02 (1) or (2), 948.025 or 948.03 if committed by an adult.

(b) Probable cause exists to believe that the juvenile possessed, used or threatened to use a handgun, as defined in s. 175.35 (1) (b), short-barreled rifle, as defined in s. 941.28 (1) (b), or short-barreled shotgun, as defined in s. 941.28 (1) (c), while committing a delinquent act that would be a felony under ch. 940 if committed by an adult.

(c) Probable cause exists to believe that the juvenile has possessed or gone armed with a short-barreled rifle or a short-barreled shotgun in violation of s. 941.28, or has possessed or gone armed with a handgun in violation of s. 948.60.

(2) Probable cause exists to believe that the juvenile is a fugitive from another state or has run away from a secured correctional facility, a secured child caring institution or a secured group home and there has been no reasonable opportunity to return the juvenile.

(3) The juvenile consents in writing to being held in order to protect him or her from an imminent physical threat from another and such secure custody is ordered by the judge in a protective order.

(4) Probable cause exists to believe that the juvenile, having been placed in nonsecure custody by an intake worker under s. 938.207 or by the judge or juvenile court commissioner under s. 938.21 (4), has run away or committed a delinquent act and no other suitable alternative exists.

(5) Probable cause exists to believe that the juvenile has been adjudged or alleged to be delinquent and has run away from another county and would run away from nonsecure custody pending his or her return. A juvenile may be held in secure custody under this subsection for no more than 24 hours after the end of the day that the decision to hold the juvenile was made unless an extension of those 24 hours is ordered by the judge for good cause shown. Only one extension may be ordered by the judge.

(6) Probable cause exists to believe that the juvenile is subject to the jurisdiction of the court of criminal jurisdiction under s. 938.183 (1) and is under 15 years of age.

History: 1995 a. 77, 352; 1999 a. 9.

938.209 Criteria for holding a juvenile in a county jail or a municipal lockup facility. (1) Subject to s. 938.208, a county jail may be used as a secure detention facility if the criteria under either par. (a) or (b) are met:

(a) There is no other secure detention facility approved by the department or a county which is available and all of the following conditions are met:

1. The jail meets the standards for secure detention facilities established by the department.
2. The juvenile is held in a room separated and removed from incarcerated adults.
3. The juvenile is not held in a cell designed for the administrative or disciplinary segregation of adults.
4. Adequate supervision is provided.
5. The judge reviews the status of the juvenile every 3 days.

(b) The juvenile presents a substantial risk of physical harm to other persons in the secure detention facility, as evidenced by previous acts or attempts, which can only be avoided by transfer to the jail. The conditions of par. (a) 1. to 5. shall be met. The juvenile shall be given a hearing and transferred only upon order of the judge.

(2m) (a) A juvenile who is alleged to have committed a delinquent act may be held in a municipal lockup facility if all of the following criteria are met:

1. The department has approved the municipal lockup facility as a suitable place for holding juveniles in custody.

2. The juvenile is held in the municipal lockup facility for not more than 6 hours while awaiting his or her hearing under s. 938.21 (1) (a).

3. There is sight and sound separation between the juvenile and any adult who is being held in the municipal lockup facility.

4. The juvenile is held for investigative purposes only.

(b) The department shall promulgate rules establishing minimum requirements for the approval of a municipal lockup facility as a suitable place for holding juveniles in custody and for the operation of such a facility. The rules shall be designed to protect the health, safety and welfare of the juveniles held in those facilities.

(3) The restrictions of this section do not apply to the use of jail for a juvenile who has been waived to adult court under s. 938.18 or who is under the jurisdiction of an adult court under s. 938.183, unless the juvenile is under the jurisdiction of an adult court under s. 938.183 (1) and is under 15 years of age.

History: 1995 a. 77, 352; 1997 a. 35, 296.

938.21 Hearing for juvenile in custody. (1) HEARING;

WHEN HELD. (a) If a juvenile who has been taken into custody is not released under s. 938.20, a hearing to determine whether the juvenile shall continue to be held in custody under the criteria of ss. 938.205 to 938.209 (1) shall be conducted by the judge or juvenile court commissioner within 24 hours after the end of the day that the decision to hold the juvenile was made, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays. By the time of the hearing a petition under s. 938.25 shall be filed, except that no petition need be filed where a juvenile is taken into custody under s. 938.19 (1) (b) or (d) 2., 6. or 7. or where the juvenile is a runaway from another state, in which case a written statement of the reasons for holding a juvenile in custody shall be substituted if the petition is not filed. If no hearing has been held within 24 hours or if no petition or statement has been filed at the time of the hearing, the juvenile shall be released except as provided in par. (b). A parent not present at the hearing shall be granted a rehearing upon request.

(b) If no petition has been filed by the time of the hearing, a juvenile may be held in custody with the approval of the judge or juvenile court commissioner for an additional 48 hours from the time of the hearing only if, as a result of the facts brought forth at the hearing, the judge or juvenile court commissioner determines that probable cause exists to believe that the juvenile is an imminent danger to himself or herself or to others, or that probable cause exists to believe that the parent, guardian or legal custodian of the juvenile or other responsible adult is neglecting, refusing, unable or unavailable to provide adequate supervision and care. The extension may be granted only once for any petition. In the event of failure to file a petition within the 48-hour extension period provided for in this paragraph, the judge or juvenile court commissioner shall order the juvenile's immediate release from custody.

(2) PROCEEDINGS CONCERNING RUNAWAY OR DELINQUENT JUVENILES. (ag) Proceedings concerning a juvenile who comes within the jurisdiction of the court under s. 938.12 or 938.13 (7) or (12) shall be conducted according to this subsection.

(am) A juvenile held in a nonsecure place of custody may waive in writing the hearing under this section. After any waiver, a hearing shall be granted upon the request of the juvenile or any other interested party. Any juvenile transferred to a secure detention facility shall thereafter have a hearing under this section.

(b) A copy of the petition shall be given to the juvenile at or prior to the time of the hearing. Prior notice of the hearing shall

be given to the juvenile's parent, guardian and legal custodian and to the juvenile in accordance with s. 938.20 (8).

(c) Prior to the commencement of the hearing, the juvenile shall be informed by the judge or juvenile court commissioner of the allegations that have been or may be made, the nature and possible consequences of this hearing as compared to possible future hearings, the provisions of s. 938.18 if applicable, the right to counsel under s. 938.23 regardless of ability to pay if the juvenile is not yet represented by counsel, the right to remain silent, the fact that the silence may not be adversely considered by the judge or juvenile court commissioner, the right to confront and cross-examine witnesses and the right to present witnesses.

(d) If the juvenile is not represented by counsel at the hearing and the juvenile is continued in custody as a result of the hearing, the juvenile may request through counsel subsequently appointed or retained or through a guardian ad litem that the order to hold in custody be reheard. If the request is made, a rehearing shall take place as soon as possible. Whether or not counsel was present, any order to hold the juvenile in custody shall be subject to rehearing for good cause.

(3) PROCEEDINGS CONCERNING JUVENILES IN NEED OF PROTECTION OR SERVICES. (ag) Proceedings concerning a juvenile who comes within the jurisdiction of the court under s. 938.13 (4), (6), (6m) or (14) shall be conducted according to this subsection.

(am) The parent, guardian or legal custodian may waive the hearing under this section. Agreement in writing of the juvenile is required if he or she is over 12. After any waiver, a hearing shall be granted at the request of any interested party.

(b) If present at the hearing, a copy of the petition shall be given to the parent, guardian or legal custodian, and to the juvenile if he or she is 12 years of age or older, before the hearing begins. Prior notice of the hearing shall be given to the juvenile's parent, guardian and legal custodian and to the juvenile if he or she is 12 years of age or older in accordance with s. 938.20 (8).

(d) Prior to the commencement of the hearing, the parent, guardian or legal custodian shall be informed by the court of the allegations that have been made or may be made, the nature and possible consequences of this hearing as compared to possible future hearings, the right to confront and cross-examine witnesses and the right to present witnesses.

(e) If the parent, guardian or legal custodian or the juvenile is not represented by counsel at the hearing and the juvenile is continued in custody as a result of the hearing, the parent, guardian, legal custodian or juvenile may request through counsel subsequently appointed or retained or through a guardian ad litem that the order to hold the juvenile in custody be reheard. If the request is made, a rehearing shall take place as soon as possible. Any order to hold the juvenile in custody shall be subject to rehearing for good cause, whether or not counsel was present.

(3m) PARENTAL NOTICE REQUIRED. If the juvenile has been taken into custody because he or she committed an act which resulted in personal injury or damage to or loss of the property of another, the court, prior to the commencement of any hearing under this section, shall attempt to notify the juvenile's parents of the possibility of disclosure of the identity of the juvenile and the parents, of the juvenile's police records and of the outcome of proceedings against the juvenile for use in civil actions for damages against the juvenile or the parents and of the parents' potential liability for acts of their juveniles. If the court is unable to provide the notice before commencement of the hearing, it shall provide the juvenile's parents with the specified information in writing as soon as possible after the hearing.

(4) CONTINUATION OF CUSTODY. If the judge or juvenile court commissioner finds that the juvenile should be continued in custody under the criteria of s. 938.205, he or she shall enter one of the following orders:

(a) Place the juvenile with a parent, guardian, legal custodian or other responsible person and may impose reasonable restrictions on the juvenile's travel, association with other persons or

places of abode during the period of placement, including a condition requiring the juvenile to return to other custody as requested; or subject the juvenile to the supervision of an agency agreeing to supervise the juvenile. Reasonable restrictions may be placed upon the conduct of the parent, guardian, legal custodian or other responsible person which may be necessary to ensure the safety of the juvenile.

(b) Order the juvenile held in an appropriate manner under s. 938.207, 938.208 or 938.209 (1).

(4m) ELECTRONIC MONITORING. The judge or juvenile court commissioner may include in an order under sub. (4) (a) or (b) a condition that the juvenile be monitored by an electronic monitoring system.

(5) ORDERS IN WRITING. (a) All orders to hold in custody shall be in writing, listing the reasons and criteria forming the basis for the decision.

(b) An order relating to a juvenile held in custody outside of his or her home shall also describe any efforts that were made to permit the juvenile to remain at home and the services that are needed to ensure the juvenile's well-being, to enable the juvenile to return safely to his or her home and to involve the parents in planning for the juvenile.

(6) AMENDMENT OF ORDER. An order placing a juvenile under sub. (4) (a) on conditions specified in this section may at any time be amended, with notice, so as to return the juvenile to another form of custody for failure to conform to the conditions originally imposed. A juvenile may be transferred to secure custody if he or she meets the criteria of s. 938.208.

(7) DEFERRED PROSECUTION. If the judge or juvenile court commissioner determines that the best interests of the juvenile and the public are served, he or she may enter a consent decree under s. 938.32 or order the petition dismissed and refer the matter to the intake worker for deferred prosecution in accordance with s. 938.245.

History: 1995 a. 77, 275; 1997 a. 35, 237, 296.

938.22 Establishment of county or private juvenile facilities.

(1) (a) Subject to s. 48.66 (1) (b), the county board of supervisors of any county may establish a secured group home or a secure detention facility in accordance with ss. 301.36 and 301.37 or the county boards of supervisors for 2 or more counties may jointly establish a secured group home or a secure detention facility in accordance with ss. 46.20, 301.36 and 301.37. The county board of supervisors of any county may establish a shelter care facility in accordance with ss. 46.16 and 46.17 or the county boards of supervisors for 2 or more counties may jointly establish a shelter care facility in accordance with ss. 46.16, 46.17 and 46.20. A private entity may establish a secure detention facility in accordance with ss. 301.36 and 301.37 and contract with one or more county boards of supervisors under s. 938.222 for holding juveniles in the private secure detention facility.

(b) Subject to sub. (3) (ar), in counties having a population of less than 500,000, the nonjudicial operational policies of a public secured group home, secure detention facility or shelter care facility shall be determined by the county board of supervisors or, in the case of a public secured group home, secure detention facility or shelter care facility established by 2 or more counties, by the county boards of supervisors for the 2 or more counties jointly. Those policies shall be executed by the superintendent appointed under sub. (3) (a).

(c) In counties having a population of 500,000 or more, the nonjudicial operational policies of a public secured group home, secure detention facility and the detention section of the children's court center shall be established by the county board of supervisors, and the execution thereof shall be the responsibility of the director of the children's court center.

(d) The nonjudicial operational policies of a private secure detention facility shall be established by the private entity operating the secure detention facility. Those policies shall be executed by the superintendent appointed under sub. (3) (bm).

(2) (a) Counties shall submit plans for the secured group home, secure detention facility or juvenile portion of the county jail to the department of corrections and submit plans for the shelter care facility to the department of health and family services. A private entity that proposes to establish a secure detention facility shall submit plans for the secure detention facility to the department of corrections. The applicable department shall review the submitted plans. A county or a private entity may not implement any such plan unless the applicable department has approved the plan. The department of corrections shall promulgate rules establishing minimum requirements for the approval of the operation of secured group homes, secure detention facilities and the juvenile portion of county jails. The plans and rules shall be designed to protect the health, safety and welfare of the juveniles placed in those facilities.

(b) If the department approves, a secure detention facility or a holdover room may be a part of a public building in which there is a jail or other facility for the detention of adults if the secure detention facility or holdover room is so physically segregated from the jail or other facility that the secure detention facility or holdover room may be entered without passing through areas where adults are confined and that juveniles detained in the secure detention facility or holdover room cannot communicate with or view adults confined therein.

(c) A shelter care facility shall be used for the temporary care of juveniles. A shelter care facility, other than a holdover room, may not be in the same building as a facility for the detention of adults.

(3) (a) In counties having a population of less than 500,000, public secured group homes, secure detention facilities and public shelter care facilities shall be in the charge of a superintendent. The county board of supervisors or, where 2 or more counties operate joint public secured group homes, secure detention facilities or shelter care facilities, the county boards of supervisors for the 2 or more counties jointly shall appoint the superintendent and other necessary personnel for the care and education of the juveniles placed in those facilities, subject to par. (am) and to civil service regulations in counties having civil service.

(am) If a secure detention facility or holdover room is part of a public building in which there is a jail or other facility for the detention of adults, the sheriff or other keeper of the jail or other facility for the detention of adults may nominate persons to be considered under par. (a) for the position of superintendent of the secure detention facility or holdover room. Nominees under this paragraph shall have demonstrated administrative abilities and a demonstrated interest in the problems of juvenile justice and the welfare of juveniles.

(ar) Notwithstanding sub. (1) (b), if a secure detention facility or holdover room is part of a public building in which there is a jail or other facility for the detention of adults, the sheriff or other keeper of the jail or other facility for the detention of adults shall determine the policies of that secure detention facility or holdover room relating to security and emergency response and shall determine the procedures for implementing those policies.

(b) In counties having a population of 500,000 or more, the director of the children's court center shall be in charge of and responsible for public secured group homes, secure detention facilities, the secure detention section of the center and the personnel assigned to this section, including a detention supervisor or superintendent. The director of the children's court center may also serve as superintendent of detention if the county board of supervisors so determines.

(bm) A private secure detention facility shall be in the charge of a superintendent appointed by the private entity operating the secure detention facility.

(c) All superintendents appointed under par. (a), (b) or (bm) after May 1, 1992, shall, within one year after that appointment, successfully complete an administrative training program approved or provided by the department of justice.

(5) A county board of supervisors, or 2 or more county boards of supervisors jointly, may contract with privately operated secure detention facilities, shelter care facilities or home detention programs for purchase of services. A county board of supervisors may delegate this authority to its county department.

(7) (a) No person may establish a shelter care facility without first obtaining a license under s. 48.66 (1) (a). To obtain a license under s. 48.66 (1) (a) to operate a shelter care facility, a person must meet the minimum requirements for a license established by the department of health and family services under s. 48.67, meet the requirements specified in s. 48.685 and pay the license fee under par. (b). A license issued under s. 48.66 (1) (a) to operate a shelter care facility is valid until revoked or suspended, but shall be reviewed every 2 years as provided in s. 48.66 (5).

(b) Before the department of health and family services may issue a license under s. 48.66 (1) (a) to operate a shelter care facility, the shelter care facility must pay to that department a biennial fee of \$60.50, plus a biennial fee of \$18.15 per juvenile, based on the number of juveniles that the shelter care facility is licensed to serve. A shelter care facility that wishes to continue a license issued under s. 48.66 (1) (a) shall pay the fee under this paragraph by the continuation date of the license. A new shelter care facility shall pay the fee under this paragraph by no later than 30 days before the opening of the shelter care facility.

(c) A shelter care facility that wishes to continue a license issued under s. 48.66 (1) (a) and that fails to pay the fee under par. (b) by the continuation date of the license or a new shelter care facility that fails to pay the fee under par. (b) by 30 days before the opening of the shelter care facility shall pay an additional fee of \$5 per day for every day after the deadline that the facility fails to pay the fee.

History: 1995 a. 27 s. 9126 (19); 1995 a. 77, 352; 1997 a. 27, 35, 252; 1999 a. 9.

938.222 Contracts with private entities for secure detention facility services. (1) The county board of supervisors of any county may contract with a private entity that operates a secure detention facility for the use of the secure detention facility for the holding of juveniles who meet the criteria under s. 48.208, 938.17 (1), 938.183 (1m) (a) or 938.208 or who are subject to a disposition under s. 938.17 (1) (b) or 938.34 (3) (f), a sanction under s. 938.355 (6) (d) 1. or short-term detention under s. 938.355 (6d) or 938.534 (1).

(2) (a) A contract under sub. (1) shall require all of the following:

1. That the private secure detention facility meet or exceed the minimum requirements for the approval and operation of a secure detention facility established by the department by rules promulgated under s. 938.22 (2) (a) and that the private secure detention facility be approved by the department under s. 301.36.

2. That the private secure detention facility provide educational programming, health care and other care that is equivalent to that which a juvenile would receive if held in a public secure detention facility.

(b) In addition to the requirements under par. (a), a contract under sub. (1) shall include all of the following:

1. The rates to be paid by the county for holding a juvenile in the private secure detention facility and the charges to be paid by the county for any extraordinary medical and dental expenses and any programming provided for a juvenile who is held in the private secure detention facility.

2. An agreement that the county retains jurisdiction over a juvenile who is held in the private secure detention facility.

3. An agreement that the private secure detention facility is subject to investigation and inspection by the department under s. 301.36.

4. Any other matters that are necessary and appropriate concerning the obligations, responsibilities and rights of the contracting counties and the department.

History: 1997 a. 27.

938.223 Contracts with Minnesota counties for secure detention facility services. (1) The county board of supervisors of any county may contract with one or more counties in Minnesota that operate a secure detention facility for the use of one or more Minnesota secure detention facilities for the holding of juveniles who meet the criteria under s. 48.208, 938.17 (1), 938.183 (1m) (a) or 938.208 or who are subject to a disposition under s. 938.17 (1) (b) or 938.34 (3) (f), a sanction under s. 938.355 (6) (d) 1. or short-term detention under s. 938.355 (6d) or 938.534 (1).

(2) (a) A contract under sub. (1) shall require all of the following:

1. That the Minnesota secure detention facility meet or exceed the minimum requirements for the approval and operation of a Wisconsin secure detention facility established by the department by rules promulgated under s. 938.22 (2) (a) and that the Minnesota secure detention facility be approved by the department under s. 301.36.

2. That the Minnesota secure detention facility provide educational programming, health care and other care that is equivalent to that which a juvenile would receive if held in a Wisconsin secure detention facility.

(b) In addition to the requirements under par. (a), a contract under sub. (1) shall include all of the following:

1. The rates to be paid by the Wisconsin county for holding a juvenile in the Minnesota secure detention facility and the charges to be paid by the Wisconsin county for any extraordinary medical and dental expenses and any programming provided for a juvenile who is held in the Minnesota secure detention facility.

2. An agreement that the Wisconsin county retains jurisdiction over a juvenile who is held in the Minnesota secure detention facility.

3. An agreement that the Minnesota secure detention facility is subject to investigation and inspection by the department under s. 301.36.

4. Any other matters that are necessary and appropriate concerning the obligations, responsibilities and rights of the contracting counties and the department.

(3) The county board of supervisors of any county that operates a secure detention facility may contract with one or more counties in Minnesota for the use of the secure detention facility operated by the Wisconsin county for the holding of juveniles transferred to that secure detention facility by the Minnesota county.

History: 1995 a. 352; 1997 a. 27.

938.224 Contracts with department for secure detention facility services. (1) The county board of supervisors of any county may contract with the department for the use of a secured correctional facility operated by the department for the holding of juveniles who meet the criteria under s. 48.208, 938.17 (1), 938.183 (1m) (a) or 938.208 or who are subject to a disposition under s. 938.17 (1) (b) or 938.34 (3) (f), a sanction under s. 938.355 (6) (d) 1. or short-term detention under s. 938.355 (6d) or 938.534 (1).

(2) A contract under sub. (1) shall require all of the following:

(a) That the county may use a secured correctional facility for holding a juvenile under sub. (1) only if any of the following criteria are met:

1. There is no county-operated secure detention facility approved by the department within 40 miles of the county seat of the county.

2. There is no bed space available in a county-operated secure detention facility approved by the department within 40 miles of the county seat of the county.

(b) That the county may use a secured correctional facility for holding a juvenile under sub. (1) only if the department approves that use based on the availability of beds in the secured correctional facility and on the programming needs of the juvenile.

(3) In addition to the requirements under sub. (2), a contract under sub. (1) shall include all of the following:

(a) The per person daily rate to be paid by the county for holding a juvenile under sub. (1) and the charges to be paid by the county for any extraordinary medical and dental expenses and any programming provided for the juvenile by the department.

(b) Any other matters that are necessary and appropriate concerning the obligations, responsibilities and rights of the contracting county and the department.

(4) A juvenile held in custody under sub. (1) is under the supervision and control of the department and is subject to the rules and discipline of the department.

History: 1997 a. 27.

938.225 Statewide plan for secure detention facilities.

The department shall assist counties in establishing secure detention facilities under s. 938.22 by developing and promulgating a statewide plan for the establishment and maintenance of suitable secure detention facilities reasonably accessible to each court.

History: 1995 a. 77.

938.23 Right to counsel. (1) RIGHT OF JUVENILES TO LEGAL REPRESENTATION. Juveniles subject to proceedings under this chapter shall be afforded legal representation as follows:

(a) Any juvenile alleged to be delinquent under s. 938.12 or held in a secure detention facility shall be represented by counsel at all stages of the proceedings, but a juvenile 15 years of age or older may waive counsel if the court is satisfied that the waiver is knowingly and voluntarily made and the court accepts the waiver. If the waiver is accepted, the court may not place the juvenile in a secured correctional facility, a secured child caring institution or a secured group home, transfer supervision of the juvenile to the department for participation in the serious juvenile offender program or transfer jurisdiction over the juvenile to adult court.

(am) A juvenile subject to a sanction under s. 938.355 (6) (a) shall be entitled to representation by counsel at the hearing under s. 938.355 (6) (c).

(ar) A juvenile subject to proceedings under s. 938.357 (3) or (5) shall be afforded legal representation as provided in those subsections.

(b) 1. If a juvenile is alleged to be in need of protection or services under s. 938.13, the juvenile may be represented by counsel at the discretion of the court. Except as provided in subd. 2., a juvenile 15 years of age or older may waive counsel if the court is satisfied such waiver is knowingly and voluntarily made and the court accepts the waiver.

2. If the petition is contested, the court may not place the juvenile outside his or her home unless the juvenile is represented by counsel at the fact-finding hearing and subsequent proceedings. If the petition is not contested, the court may not place the juvenile outside his or her home unless the juvenile is represented by counsel at the hearing at which the placement is made. For a juvenile under 12 years of age, the judge may appoint a guardian ad litem instead of counsel.

(3) POWER OF THE COURT TO APPOINT COUNSEL. Except in proceedings under s. 938.13, at any time, upon request or on its own motion, the court may appoint counsel for the juvenile or any party, unless the juvenile or the party has or wishes to retain counsel of his or her own choosing. The court may not appoint counsel for any party other than the juvenile in a proceeding under s. 938.13.

(4) PROVIDING COUNSEL. In any situation under this section in which a juvenile has a right to be represented by counsel or is provided counsel at the discretion of the court and counsel is not knowingly and voluntarily waived, the court shall refer the juvenile to the state public defender and counsel shall be appointed by the state public defender under s. 977.08 without a determination of indigency. In any other situation under this section in which a person has a right to be represented by counsel or is provided counsel at the discretion of the court, competent and independent

counsel shall be provided and reimbursed in any manner suitable to the court regardless of the person's ability to pay, except that the court may not order a person who files a petition under s. 813.122 or 813.125 to reimburse counsel for the juvenile who is named as the respondent in that petition.

(5) COUNSEL OF OWN CHOOSING. Regardless of any provision of this section, any party is entitled to retain counsel of his or her own choosing at his or her own expense in any proceeding under this chapter.

(6) DEFINITION. For the purposes of this section, "counsel" means an attorney acting as adversary counsel who shall advance and protect the legal rights of the party represented, and who may not act as guardian ad litem for any party in the same proceeding.

History: 1995 a. 77; 1999 a. 9.

The right to be represented by counsel includes the right to effective counsel. In Interest of M.D.(S), 168 Wis. 2d 996, 485 N.W.2d 52 (1992).

938.235 Guardian ad litem. (1) APPOINTMENT. (a) The court may appoint a guardian ad litem in any appropriate matter under this chapter.

(e) The court shall appoint a guardian ad litem, or extend the appointment of a guardian ad litem previously appointed under par. (a), for any juvenile alleged or found to be in need of protection or services, if the court has ordered, or if a request or recommendation has been made that the court order, the juvenile to be placed out of his or her home under s. 938.345 or 938.357.

(2) QUALIFICATIONS. The guardian ad litem shall be an attorney admitted to practice in this state. No person who is an interested party in a proceeding, who appears as counsel in a proceeding on behalf of any party or who is a relative or representative of an interested party may be appointed guardian ad litem in that proceeding.

(3) DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES. (a) The guardian ad litem shall be an advocate for the best interests of the person for whom the appointment is made. The guardian ad litem shall function independently, in the same manner as an attorney for a party to the action, and shall consider, but shall not be bound by, the wishes of such person or the positions of others as to the best interests of such person. If the guardian ad litem determines that the best interests of the person are substantially inconsistent with the wishes of such person, the guardian ad litem shall so inform the court and the court may appoint counsel to represent that person. The guardian ad litem has none of the rights or duties of a general guardian.

(b) In addition to any other duties and responsibilities required of a guardian ad litem, a guardian ad litem appointed for a juvenile who is the subject of a proceeding under s. 938.13 shall do all of the following:

1. Unless granted leave by the court not to do so, personally, or through a trained designee, meet with the juvenile, assess the appropriateness and safety of the juvenile's environment and, if the juvenile is old enough to communicate, interview the juvenile and determine the juvenile's goals and concerns regarding his or her placement.

2. Make clear and specific recommendations to the court concerning the best interest of the juvenile at every stage of the proceeding.

(4) MATTERS INVOLVING JUVENILE IN NEED OF PROTECTION OR SERVICES. (a) In any matter involving a juvenile found to be in need of protection or services, the guardian ad litem may, if reappointed or if the appointment is continued under sub. (7), do any of the following:

1. Participate in permanency planning under ss. 48.43 (5) and 938.38.

2. Petition for a change in placement under s. 938.357.

3. Petition for termination of parental rights or any other matter specified under s. 48.14 or 938.14.

4. Petition for revision of dispositional orders under s. 938.363.

5. Petition for extension of dispositional orders under s. 938.365.

6. Petition for a temporary restraining order and injunction under s. 813.122 or 813.125.

7. Petition for relief from a judgment terminating parental rights under s. 48.46.

7g. Petition for the appointment of a guardian under s. 48.977 (2), the revision of a guardianship order under s. 48.977 (6) or the removal of a guardian under s. 48.977 (7).

7m. Bring an action or motion for the determination of the juvenile's paternity under s. 767.45.

8. Perform any other duties consistent with this chapter and ch. 48.

(b) The court shall order the agency identified under s. 938.355 (2) (b) 1. as primarily responsible for the provision of services to notify the guardian ad litem, if any, regarding actions to be taken under par. (a).

(7) TERMINATION AND EXTENSION OF APPOINTMENT. The appointment of a guardian ad litem under sub. (1) terminates upon the entry of the court's final order or upon the termination of any appeal in which the guardian ad litem participates. The guardian ad litem may appeal, may participate in an appeal or may do neither. If an appeal is taken by any party and the guardian ad litem chooses not to participate in that appeal, he or she shall file with the appellate court a statement of reasons for not participating. Irrespective of the guardian ad litem's decision not to participate in an appeal, the appellate court may order the guardian ad litem to participate in the appeal. At any time, the guardian ad litem, any party or the person for whom the appointment is made may request in writing or on the record that the court extend or terminate the appointment or reappointment. The court may extend that appointment, or reappoint a guardian ad litem appointed under this section, after the entry of the final order or after the termination of the appeal, but the court shall specifically state the scope of the responsibilities of the guardian ad litem during the period of that extension or reappointment.

(8) COMPENSATION. (a) A guardian ad litem appointed under this chapter shall be compensated at a rate that the court determines is reasonable, except that, if the court orders a county to pay the compensation of the guardian ad litem, the amount ordered may not exceed the compensation payable to a private attorney under s. 977.08 (4m) (b).

(b) The court may order either or both of the parents of a juvenile for whom a guardian ad litem is appointed under this chapter to pay all or any part of the compensation of the guardian ad litem. In addition, upon motion by the guardian ad litem, the court may order either or both of the parents of the juvenile to pay the fee for an expert witness used by the guardian ad litem, if the guardian ad litem shows that the use of the expert is necessary to assist the guardian ad litem in performing his or her functions or duties under this chapter. If one or both parents are indigent or if the court determines that it would be unfair to a parent to require him or her to pay, the court may order the county of venue to pay the compensation and fees, in whole or in part. If the court orders the county of venue to pay because a parent is indigent, the court may also order either or both of the parents to reimburse the county, in whole or in part, for the payment.

(c) At any time before the final order in a proceeding in which a guardian ad litem is appointed for a juvenile under this chapter, the court may order a parent of the juvenile to place payments in an escrow account in an amount estimated to be sufficient to pay any compensation and fees payable under par. (b).

(d) If the court orders a parent to reimburse a county under par. (b), the court may order a separate judgment for the amount of the reimbursement in favor of the county and against the parent who is responsible for the reimbursement.

(e) The court may enforce its orders under this subsection by means of its contempt powers.

History: 1995 a. 77, 275; 1997 a. 237.

938.237 Civil law and ordinance proceedings initiated by citation in the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48. (1) The citation forms under s. 23.54, 66.0113, 778.25, 778.26 or 800.02 may be used to commence an action for a violation of civil laws and ordinances in the court.

(2) The procedures for issuance and filing of a citation, and for forfeitures, stipulations and deposits in ss. 23.50 to 23.67, 23.75 (3) and (4), 66.0113 [s. 66.0114], 778.25, 778.26 and 800.01 to 800.04 except s. 800.04 (2) (b), when the citation is issued by a law enforcement officer, shall be used as appropriate, except that this chapter shall govern taking and holding a juvenile in custody, s. 938.37 shall govern costs, penalty assessments and jail assessments, and a capias shall be substituted for an arrest warrant. Sections 66.0113 (3) (c) and (d), 66.0317 (1) [s. 66.0114 (1)] and 778.10 as they relate to collection of forfeitures do not apply.

NOTE: The bracketed language indicates the correct cross-reference. Corrective legislation is pending. The cross-reference to s. 66.0317 (1) was changed pursuant to 1999 Wis. Act 150, section 672, which incorrectly indicated that s. 66.12 (1) was to be changed to s. 66.0317 (1). Section 66.12 was renumbered to s. 66.0114 by Act 150, as shown here. Corrective legislation is pending.

(3) If a juvenile to whom a citation has been issued does not submit a deposit or a stipulation and deposit, the juvenile shall appear in the court for a plea hearing under s. 938.30 at the date, time and place for the court appearance specified on the citation. If the juvenile does not submit a stipulation and deposit or if the court refuses to accept a deposit unaccompanied by a stipulation, the juvenile may be summoned to appear and the procedures that govern petitions for civil law or ordinance violations under s. 938.125 shall govern all proceedings initiated by a citation, except that the citation shall not be referred to the court intake worker for an intake inquiry. If the court finds that a juvenile violated a municipal ordinance or a civil law punishable by a forfeiture under this section, the court shall enter a dispositional order under s. 938.344, if applicable, or if s. 938.344 does not apply, the court may enter any of the dispositional orders under s. 938.343.

History: 1995 a. 77; 1999 a. 150 s. 672.

SUBCHAPTER V

PROCEDURE

938.24 Receipt of jurisdictional information; intake inquiry. (1) Except when a citation has been issued under s. 938.17 (2), information indicating that a juvenile should be referred to the court as delinquent, in need of protection or services or in violation of a civil law or a county, town or municipal ordinance shall be referred to the intake worker, who shall conduct an intake inquiry on behalf of the court to determine whether the available facts establish prima facie jurisdiction and to determine the best interests of the juvenile and of the public with regard to any action to be taken.

(1m) As part of the intake inquiry, the intake worker shall inform the juvenile and the juvenile's parent, guardian and legal custodian that they may request counseling from a person designated by the court to provide dispositional services under s. 938.069.

(2) (a) As part of the intake inquiry the intake worker may conduct multidisciplinary screens and intake conferences with notice to the juvenile, parent, guardian and legal custodian. If sub. (2m) applies, the intake worker shall conduct a multidisciplinary screen under s. 938.547 if the juvenile has not refused to participate under par. (b).

(b) No juvenile or other person may be compelled to appear at any conference, participate in a multidisciplinary screen, produce any papers or visit any place by an intake worker.

(2m) (a) In counties that have a pilot program under s. 938.547, a multidisciplinary screen shall be conducted for:

1. Any juvenile alleged to have committed a violation specified under ch. 961.

2. Any juvenile alleged to be delinquent or in need of protection and services who has at least 2 prior adjudications for a violation of s. 125.07 (4) (a) or (b), 125.085 (3) (b) or 125.09 (2) or a local ordinance that strictly conforms to any of those sections.

3. Any juvenile alleged to have committed any offense which appears to the intake worker to be directly motivated by the juvenile's need to purchase or otherwise obtain alcohol beverages, controlled substances or controlled substance analogs.

4. Any juvenile 12 years of age or older who requests and consents to a multidisciplinary screen.

5. Any juvenile who consents to a multidisciplinary screen requested by his or her parents.

(b) The multidisciplinary screen may be conducted by an intake worker for any reason other than those specified in the criteria under par. (a).

(3) If the intake worker determines as a result of the intake inquiry that the juvenile should be referred to the court, the intake worker shall request that the district attorney, corporation counsel or other official specified in s. 938.09 file a petition.

(4) If the intake worker determines as a result of the intake inquiry that the case should be subject to a deferred prosecution agreement, or should be closed, the intake worker shall so proceed. If a petition has been filed, a deferred prosecution agreement may not be entered into or a case may not be closed unless the petition is withdrawn by the district attorney, corporation counsel or other official specified in s. 938.09, or is dismissed by the judge.

(5) The intake worker shall request that a petition be filed, enter into a deferred prosecution agreement or close the case within 40 days or sooner of receipt of referral information. Before entering into a deferred prosecution agreement, the intake worker shall comply with s. 938.245 (1m), if applicable. If the case is closed or a deferred prosecution agreement is entered into, the district attorney, corporation counsel or other official under s. 938.09 shall receive written notice of such action. If the case is closed, the known victims of the juvenile's alleged act shall receive notice as provided under sub. (5m), if applicable. A notice of deferred prosecution of an alleged delinquency case shall include a summary of the facts surrounding the allegation and a list of prior intake referrals and dispositions. If a law enforcement officer has made a recommendation concerning the juvenile, the intake worker shall forward this recommendation to the district attorney under s. 938.09. Notwithstanding the requirements of this section, the district attorney may initiate a delinquency petition under s. 938.25 within 20 days after notice that the case has been closed or that a deferred prosecution agreement has been entered into. The judge shall grant appropriate relief as provided in s. 938.315 (3) with respect to any such petition which is not referred or filed within the time limits specified within this subsection. Failure to object if a petition is not referred or filed within a time limit specified in this subsection waives that time limit.

(5m) If a juvenile is alleged to be delinquent under s. 938.12 or to be in need of protection or services under s. 938.13 (12) and the intake worker decides to close the case, the intake worker shall make a reasonable attempt to inform all of the known victims of the juvenile's act that the case is being closed at that time.

(6) The intake worker shall perform his or her responsibilities under this section under general written policies which the judge shall promulgate under s. 938.06 (1) or (2).

(7) If a citation is issued to a juvenile, the citation shall not be the subject of an intake inquiry or a review by an intake worker for the purpose of recommending deferred prosecution.

History: 1995 a. 77, 275, 352, 448; 1997 a. 181; 1999 a. 9.

Under the facts of the case, sub. (5) did not mandate dismissal although referral was not made within 40 days. In re J.L.W., 143 Wis. 2d 126, 420 N.W.2d 398 (Ct. App. 1988).

Under sub. (1), "information indicating that a child should be referred to the court as delinquent" is that quantum of information that would allow a reasonable intake worker to evaluate the appropriate disposition of the matter. In Interest of J.W.T., 159 Wis. 2d 754, 465 N.W.2d 520 (Ct. App. 1990).

Sub. (5), when read in conjunction with sub. (3), requires that an intake worker request the district attorney to file a delinquency petition and does not require the intake worker to make a recommendation that a petition be filed. Interest of Antonio M.C. 182 Wis. 2d 301, 513 N.W.2d 662 (Ct. App. 1994).

Procedural Changes. Plum. Wis. Law. Apr. 1996.

NOTE: The above annotated cases cite to s. 48.24, the predecessor statute to s. 938.24.

938.243 Basic rights: duty of intake worker. (1) Before conferring with the parent or juvenile during the intake inquiry, the intake worker shall personally inform a juvenile alleged to have committed a delinquent act, and parents and juveniles 10 years of age or over who are the focus of an inquiry regarding the need for protection or services under s. 938.13 (4), (6), (6m) or (7), of all of the following:

- (ag) That the referral may result in a petition to the court.
- (am) What allegations could be in the petition to the court.
- (b) The nature and possible consequences of the proceedings including the provisions of ss. 938.17 and 938.18 if applicable.
- (c) The right to remain silent and the fact that in a delinquency proceeding the silence of the juvenile shall not be adversely considered by the court although the silence of any party may be relevant in any nondelinquency proceeding.
- (d) The right to confront and cross-examine those appearing against them.
- (e) The right of the juvenile to counsel under s. 938.23.
- (f) The right to present and subpoena witnesses.
- (h) The right to have the allegations of the petition proved by clear and convincing evidence unless the juvenile comes within the court's jurisdiction under s. 938.12 or 938.13 (12), in which case the standard of proof shall be beyond a reasonable doubt.

(1m) If the juvenile who is the subject of the intake inquiry is alleged to have committed an act which resulted in personal injury or damage to or loss of the property of another, the intake worker shall inform the juvenile's parents in writing of the possibility of disclosure of the identity of the juvenile and the parents, of the juvenile's police records and of the outcome of proceedings against the juvenile for use in civil actions for damages against the juvenile or the parents and of the parents' potential liability for acts of their juveniles.

(3) If the juvenile has not had a hearing under s. 938.21 and was not present at an intake conference under s. 938.24, the intake worker shall inform the juvenile, parent, guardian and legal custodian as appropriate of their basic rights under this section. This notice shall be given verbally, either in person or by telephone, and in writing. This notice shall be given so as to allow the juvenile, parent, guardian or legal custodian sufficient time to prepare for the plea hearing. This subsection does not apply to cases of deferred prosecution under s. 938.245.

(4) This section does not apply if the juvenile was present at a hearing under s. 938.21.

History: 1995 a. 77; 1997 a. 35.

938.245 Deferred prosecution. (1) The intake worker may enter into a written deferred prosecution agreement with all parties as provided in this section if the intake worker has determined that neither the interests of the juvenile nor of the public require filing of a petition for circumstances relating to s. 938.12, 938.125, 938.13 or 938.14. Deferred prosecution shall be available only if the facts persuade the intake worker that the jurisdiction of the court, if sought, would exist and upon consent of the juvenile, parent, guardian and legal custodian.

(1m) If a juvenile is alleged to be delinquent under s. 938.12 or to be in need of protection or services under s. 938.13 (12), an intake worker shall, as soon as practicable but in any event before entering into a deferred prosecution agreement under sub. (1), offer all of the victims of the juvenile's alleged act who have requested the opportunity an opportunity to confer with the intake worker concerning the proposed deferred prosecution agreement. The duty to confer under this subsection does not limit the obliga-

tion of the intake worker to perform his or her responsibilities under this section.

(2) (a) A deferred prosecution agreement may provide for any one or more of the following:

1. That the juvenile and the juvenile's parent, guardian or legal custodian participate in individual, family or group counseling and that the parent, guardian or legal custodian participate in parenting skills training.

2. That the juvenile and a parent, guardian and legal custodian abide by such obligations, including supervision, curfews and school attendance requirements, as will tend to ensure the juvenile's rehabilitation, protection or care.

3. That the juvenile submit to an alcohol and other drug abuse assessment that conforms to the criteria specified under s. 938.547 (4) and that is conducted by an approved treatment facility for an examination of the juvenile's use of alcohol beverages, controlled substances or controlled substance analogs and any medical, personal, family or social effects caused by its use, if the multidisciplinary screen conducted under s. 938.24 (2) shows that the juvenile is at risk of having needs and problems related to the use of alcohol beverages, controlled substances or controlled substance analogs and its medical, personal, family or social effects.

4. That the juvenile participate in an alcohol and other drug abuse outpatient treatment program, a court-approved pupil assistance program provided by the juvenile's school board or a court-approved alcohol or other drug abuse education program, if an alcohol and other drug abuse assessment conducted under subd. 3. recommends outpatient treatment, intervention or education. The juvenile's participation in a court-approved pupil assistance program under this subdivision is subject to the approval of the juvenile's school board.

5. a. That the juvenile participate in a restitution project if the act for which the deferred prosecution agreement is being entered into has resulted in damage to the property of another, or in actual physical injury to another excluding pain and suffering. Subject to subd. 5. c., the deferred prosecution agreement may require the juvenile to repair the damage to property or to make reasonable restitution for the damage or injury, either in the form of cash payments or, if the victim agrees, the performance of services for the victim, or both, if the intake worker, after taking into consideration the well-being and needs of the victim, considers it beneficial to the well-being and behavior of the juvenile. Any such deferred prosecution agreement shall include a determination that the juvenile alone is financially able to pay or physically able to perform the services, may allow up to the date of the expiration of the deferred prosecution agreement for the payment or for the completion of the services and may include a schedule for the performance and completion of the services. Any recovery under this subd. 5. a. shall be reduced by the amount recovered as restitution for the same act under subd. 5. am.

am. That the parent who has custody, as defined in s. 895.035 (1), of the juvenile make reasonable restitution for any damage to the property of another, or for any actual physical injury to another excluding pain and suffering, resulting from the act for which the deferred prosecution agreement is being entered into. Except for recovery for retail theft under s. 943.51, the maximum amount of any restitution ordered under this subd. 5. am. for damage or injury resulting from any one act of a juvenile or from the same act committed by 2 or more juveniles in the custody of the same parent may not exceed the amount specified in s. 799.01 (1) (d). Any order under this subd. 5. am. shall include a finding that the parent who has custody of the juvenile is financially able to pay the amount ordered and may allow up to the date of the expiration of the deferred prosecution agreement for the payment. Any recovery under this subd. 5. am. shall be reduced by the amount recovered as restitution for the same act under subd. 5. a.

b. In addition to any other employment or duties permitted under ch. 103 or any rule or order under ch. 103, a juvenile under 14 years of age who is participating in a restitution project pro-

vided by the county or who is performing services for the victim as restitution may, for the purpose of making restitution, be employed or perform any duties under any circumstances in which a juvenile 14 or 15 years of age is permitted to be employed or to perform duties under ch. 103 or any rule or order under ch. 103. A juvenile who is participating in a restitution project provided by the county or who is performing services for the victim as restitution is exempt from the permit requirement under s. 103.70 (1).

c. Under this subdivision, a deferred prosecution agreement may not require a juvenile who is under 14 years of age to make more than \$250 in restitution or to perform more than 40 total hours of services for the victim as restitution.

6. That the juvenile participate in a supervised work program or other community service work in accordance with s. 938.34 (5g).

7. That the juvenile be placed with a volunteers in probation program under such conditions as the intake worker determines are reasonable and appropriate, if the juvenile is alleged to have committed an act that would constitute a misdemeanor if committed by an adult, if the chief judge of the judicial administrative district has approved under s. 973.11 (2) a volunteers in probation program established in the juvenile's county of residence and if the intake worker determines that volunteer supervision under that volunteers in probation program will likely benefit the juvenile and the community. The conditions that the intake worker may establish under this subdivision may include, but need not be limited to, a request to a volunteer to provide for the juvenile a role model, informal counseling, general monitoring and monitoring of the conditions established by the intake worker, or any combination of these functions, and any other deferred prosecution condition that the intake worker may establish under this paragraph.

8. That the juvenile be placed in a teen court program if all of the following conditions apply:

a. The chief judge of the judicial administrative district has approved a teen court program established in the juvenile's county of residence and the intake worker determines that participation in the teen court program will likely benefit the juvenile and the community.

b. The juvenile is alleged to have committed a delinquent act that would be a misdemeanor if committed by an adult or a civil law or ordinance violation.

c. The juvenile admits to the intake worker, with the juvenile's parent, guardian or legal custodian present, that the juvenile committed the alleged delinquent act or civil law or ordinance violation.

d. The juvenile has not successfully completed participation in a teen court program during the 2 years before the date of the alleged delinquent act or civil law or ordinance violation.

(b) A deferred prosecution agreement may not include any form of out-of-home placement and may not exceed one year.

(c) If the deferred prosecution agreement provides for alcohol and other drug abuse outpatient treatment under par. (a) 4., the juvenile and the juvenile's parent, guardian or legal custodian shall execute an informed consent form that indicates that they are voluntarily and knowingly entering into a deferred prosecution agreement for the provision of alcohol and other drug abuse outpatient treatment.

(2g) If the deferred prosecution agreement is based on an allegation that the juvenile violated s. 943.017 and the juvenile has attained the minimum age at which a juvenile may be adjudicated delinquent, the deferred prosecution agreement may require that the juvenile participate for not less than 10 hours nor more than 100 hours in a supervised work program under s. 938.34 (5g) or perform not less than 10 hours nor more than 100 hours of other community service work, except that if the juvenile has not attained 14 years of age the maximum number of hours is 40.

(2v) If the deferred prosecution agreement is based on an allegation that the juvenile has violated a municipal ordinance enacted under s. 118.163 (2), the deferred prosecution agreement may require that the juvenile's parent, guardian or legal custodian attend school with the juvenile.

(3) The obligations imposed under a deferred prosecution agreement and its effective date shall be set forth in writing. The juvenile and a parent, guardian and legal custodian shall receive a copy of the agreement and order, as shall any agency providing services under the agreement.

(4) The intake worker shall inform the juvenile and the juvenile's parent, guardian and legal custodian in writing of their right to terminate the deferred prosecution agreement at any time or to object at any time to the fact or terms of the deferred prosecution agreement. If an objection arises the intake worker may alter the terms of the agreement or request the district attorney or corporation counsel to file a petition. If the deferred prosecution agreement is terminated the intake worker may request the district attorney or corporation counsel to file a petition.

(5) A deferred prosecution agreement under sub. (2) (a) 1. to 8., (2g) or (2v). may be terminated upon the request of the juvenile, parent, guardian or legal custodian.

(6) A deferred prosecution agreement arising out of an alleged delinquent act is terminated if the district attorney files a delinquency petition within 20 days after receipt of notice of the deferred prosecution agreement under s. 938.24 (5). In such case statements made to the intake worker during the intake inquiry are inadmissible.

(7) (a) If at any time during the period of a deferred prosecution agreement the intake worker determines that the obligations imposed under it are not being met, the intake worker may cancel the deferred prosecution agreement. Within 10 days after the cancellation of the deferred prosecution agreement, the intake worker shall notify the district attorney, corporation counsel or other official under s. 938.09 of the cancellation and request that a petition be filed. In delinquency cases, the district attorney may initiate a petition within 20 days after the date of the notice regardless of whether the intake worker has requested that a petition be filed. The judge shall grant appropriate relief as provided in s. 938.315 (3) with respect to any petition which is not filed within the time limit specified in this subsection. Failure to object if a petition is not filed within the time limit specified in this subsection waives that time limit.

(b) In addition to the action taken under par. (a), if the intake worker cancels a deferred prosecution agreement based on a determination that the juvenile's parent, guardian or legal custodian is not meeting the obligations imposed under the agreement, the intake worker shall request the district attorney, corporation counsel or other official under s. 938.09 to file a petition requesting the court to order the juvenile's parent, guardian or legal custodian to show good cause for not meeting the obligations imposed under the agreement. If the district attorney, corporation counsel or other official under s. 938.09 files a petition under this paragraph and if the court finds prosecutive merit for the petition, the court shall grant an order directing the parent, guardian or legal custodian to show good cause, at a time and place fixed by the court, for not meeting the obligations imposed under the agreement. If the parent, guardian or legal custodian does not show good cause for not meeting the obligations imposed under the agreement, the court may impose a forfeiture not to exceed \$1,000.

(8) If the obligations imposed under the deferred prosecution agreement are met, the intake worker shall so inform the juvenile and a parent, guardian and legal custodian in writing, and no petition may be filed or citation issued on the charges that brought about the deferred prosecution agreement nor may the charges be the sole basis for a petition under s. 48.13, 48.133, 48.14, 938.13 or 938.14.

(9) The intake worker shall perform his or her responsibilities under this section under general written policies which the judge shall promulgate under s. 938.06 (1) or (2).

History: 1995 a. 77, 352, 448; 1997 a. 80, 181, 183, 205, 239, 292; 1999 a. 9, 32.

938.25 Petition: authorization to file. (1) A petition initiating proceedings under this chapter shall be signed by a person who has knowledge of the facts alleged or is informed of them and believes them to be true. If a petition under s. 938.12 is to be filed, it shall be prepared, signed and filed by the district attorney. The district attorney, corporation counsel or other appropriate official specified under s. 938.09 may file the petition if the proceeding is under s. 938.125 or 938.13. The counsel or guardian ad litem for a parent, relative, guardian or juvenile may file a petition under s. 938.13 or 938.14. The district attorney, corporation counsel or other appropriate person designated by the court may initiate proceedings under s. 938.14 in a manner specified by the court.

(2) (a) The district attorney, corporation counsel or other appropriate official shall file the petition, close the case, or refer the case back to intake or, with notice to intake, the law enforcement agency investigating the case within 20 days after the date that the intake worker's request was filed. A referral back to intake or the law enforcement agency investigating the case may be made only when the district attorney, corporation counsel or other appropriate official decides not to file a petition or determines that further investigation is necessary. If the case is referred back to intake upon a decision not to file a petition, the intake worker shall close the case or enter into a deferred prosecution agreement within 20 days. If the case is referred back to intake or the law enforcement agency investigating the case for further investigation, the appropriate agency or person shall complete the investigation within 20 days. If another referral is made to the district attorney, corporation counsel or other appropriate official by intake or the law enforcement agency investigating the case, it shall be considered a new referral to which the time limits of this subsection shall apply. The time limits in this subsection may only be extended by a judge upon a showing of good cause under s. 938.315. If a petition is not filed within the time limitations set forth in this subsection and the court has not granted an extension, the petition shall be accompanied by a statement of reasons for the delay. The court shall grant appropriate relief as provided in s. 938.315 (3) with respect to a petition which is not filed within the time limits specified in this paragraph. Failure to object if a petition is not filed within the time limits specified in this paragraph waives those time limits.

(b) In delinquency cases where there has been a case closure or deferred prosecution agreement, the petition shall be filed within 20 days of receipt of the notice of closure or deferred prosecution. Failure to file within 20 days invalidates the petition and affirms the case closure or deferred prosecution agreement, except that the court shall grant appropriate relief as provided in s. 938.315 (3) with respect to a petition that is not filed within the time limit specified in this paragraph and that failure to object if a petition is not filed within the time limit specified in this paragraph waives that time limit. If a petition is filed within 20 days or the time permitted by the court under s. 938.315 (3), whichever is later, the district attorney shall notify the parties to the agreement and the intake worker as soon as possible.

(2m) If a juvenile is alleged to be delinquent under s. 938.12 or to be in need of protection or services under s. 938.13 (12) and the district attorney or corporation counsel decides not to file a petition, the district attorney or corporation counsel shall make a reasonable attempt to inform all of the known victims of the juvenile's act that a petition will not be filed against the juvenile at that time.

(3) If the district attorney, corporation counsel or other appropriate official under s. 938.09 refuses to file a petition, any person may request the judge to order that the petition be filed and a hearing shall be held on the request. The judge may order the filing

of the petition on his or her own motion. The matter may not be heard by the judge who orders the filing of a petition.

(4) Section 939.74 applies to delinquency petitions filed under this chapter.

(5) A citation issued under s. 938.17 (2) may serve as the initial pleading and is sufficient to confer the court with jurisdiction over the juvenile when the citation is filed with the court.

(6) If a proceeding is brought under s. 938.13, any party to or any governmental or social agency involved in the proceeding may petition the court to issue a temporary restraining order and injunction as provided in s. 813.122 or 813.125. The court shall follow the procedure under s. 813.122 or 813.125 except that the court may combine hearings authorized under s. 813.122 or 813.125 and this chapter, the petitioner for the temporary restraining order and injunction is not subject to the limitations under s. 813.122 (2) or 813.125 (2) and no fee is required regarding the filing of the petition under s. 813.122 or 813.125.

History: 1995 a. 77, 352; 1997 a. 35, 181.

"Good cause" under sub. (2) (a) is defined. In Interest of F. E. W., 143 Wis. 2d 856, 422 N.W.2d 893 (Ct. App. 1988).

Where the state fails to comply with mandatory filing procedures pursuant to sub. (2) (a), the petition must be dismissed with prejudice. In Interest of C.A.K., 154 Wis. 2d 612, 453 N.W.2d 897 (1990).

Delinquency and waiver petitions must both be filed to bring about a waiver hearing; the trial court may not proceed with a waiver hearing when the time limits under s. 48.25 for a delinquency petition are not complied with. In Interest of Michael J.L., 174 Wis. 2d 131, 496 N.W.2d 758 (Ct. App. 1993).

NOTE: The above annotation cite to s. 48.25, the predecessor statute to s. 938.25.

To the extent that sub. (1) prohibits the admission of delinquency adjudications in ch. 980 proceedings, it is repealed by implication. State v. Matthew A.B., 231 Wis. 2d 688, 605 N.W.2d 598 (Ct. App. 1999)

938.255 Petition; form and content. (1) A petition initiating proceedings under this chapter, other than a petition initiating proceedings under s. 938.12, 938.125 or 938.13 (12), shall be entitled, "In the interest of (juvenile's name), a person under the age of 18". A petition initiating proceedings under s. 938.12, 938.125 or 938.13 (12) shall be entitled, "In the interest of (juvenile's name), a person under the age of 17". A petition initiating proceedings under this chapter shall set forth with specificity all of the following:

(a) The name, birth date and address of the juvenile.

(b) The names and addresses of the juvenile's parent, guardian, legal custodian or spouse, if any; or if no such person can be identified, the name and address of the nearest relative.

(c) Whether the juvenile is in custody, and, if so, the place where the juvenile is being held and the time he or she was taken into custody unless there is reasonable cause to believe that such disclosure would result in imminent danger to the juvenile or physical custodian.

(cm) If the petition is initiating proceedings other than proceedings under s. 938.12, 938.125 or 938.13 (12), whether the juvenile may be subject to the federal Indian child welfare act, 25 USC 1901 to 1963.

(d) If violation of a criminal statute, an ordinance or another law is alleged, the citation to the appropriate law or ordinance as well as facts sufficient to establish probable cause that an offense has been committed and that the juvenile named in the petition committed the offense.

(e) If the juvenile is alleged to come within the provisions of s. 938.13 (4), (6), (6m), (7) or (14) or 938.14, reliable and credible information which forms the basis of the allegations necessary to invoke the jurisdiction of the court and to provide reasonable notice of the conduct or circumstances to be considered by the court together with a statement that the juvenile is in need of supervision, services, care or rehabilitation.

(2) If any of the facts in sub. (1) (a) to (cm) are not known or cannot be ascertained by the petitioner, the petition shall so state.

(3) If the information required under sub. (1) (d) or (e) is not stated the petition shall be dismissed or amended under s. 938.263 (2).

(4) A copy of the petition shall be given to the juvenile and to the parents, guardian, legal custodian and physical custodian.

History: 1995 a. 77, 352.

938.263 Amendment of petition. (1) Except as provided in s. 938.255 (3), no petition, process or other proceeding may be dismissed or reversed for any error or mistake if the case and the identity of the juvenile named in the petition may be readily understood by the court; and the court may order an amendment curing the defects.

(2) With reasonable notification to the interested parties and prior to the taking of a plea under s. 938.30, the petition may be amended at the discretion of the court or person who filed the petition. After the taking of a plea, the court may allow amendment of the petition to conform to the proof if the amendment is not prejudicial to the juvenile.

History: 1995 a. 77.

Sub. (2) did not authorize the trial court to *sua sponte* and without notice amend a juvenile petition charge to disorderly conduct and make a finding of guilt thereon after finding the juvenile not guilty of battery. The court's action unfairly prejudiced the juvenile's statutory and due process rights. *State v. Tawanna H.* 223 Wis. 2d 572, 590 N.W.2d 276 (Ct. App. 1998).

938.265 Consultation with victims. In a case in which the juvenile is alleged to be delinquent under s. 938.12 or to be in need of protection or services under s. 938.13 (12), the district attorney or corporation counsel shall, as soon as practicable but in any event before the plea hearing under s. 938.30, offer all of the victims of the juvenile's alleged act who have requested the opportunity an opportunity to confer with the district attorney or corporation counsel concerning the possible outcomes of the proceeding against the juvenile, including potential plea agreements and recommendations that the district attorney or corporation counsel may make concerning dispositions under s. 938.34 or 938.345. The duty to confer under this section does not limit the obligation of the district attorney or corporation counsel to exercise his or her discretion concerning the handling of the proceeding against the juvenile.

History: 1997 a. 181.

938.27 Notice; summons. (1) After a citation is issued or a petition has been filed relating to facts concerning a situation specified under s. 938.12, 938.125 or 938.13, unless the parties under sub. (3) voluntarily appear, the court may issue a summons requiring the parent, guardian and legal custodian of the juvenile to appear personally at any hearing involving the juvenile, and, if the court so orders, to bring the juvenile before the court at a time and place stated.

(2) Summons may be issued requiring the appearance of any other person whose presence, in the opinion of the court, is necessary.

(3) (a) 1. The court shall also notify, under s. 938.273, the juvenile, any parent, guardian and legal custodian of the juvenile, any foster parent, treatment foster parent or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) of the juvenile and any person specified in par. (b), if applicable, of all hearings involving the juvenile under this subchapter, except hearings on motions for which notice need only be provided to the juvenile and his or her counsel. Where parents entitled to notice have the same place of residence, notice to one shall constitute notice to the other. The first notice to any interested party, foster parent, treatment foster parent or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) shall be written and may have a copy of the petition attached to it. Thereafter, notice of hearings may be given by telephone at least 72 hours before the time of the hearing. The person giving telephone notice shall place in the case file a signed statement of the time notice was given and the person to whom he or she spoke.

1m. The court shall give a foster parent, treatment foster parent or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) who is notified of a hearing under subd. 1. an opportunity to be heard at the hearing by permitting the foster parent, treatment foster parent or other physical custodian to make a written or oral statement during the hearing, or to submit a written statement prior to the hearing, relevant to the issues to be determined at the hearing. A foster parent, treatment foster parent or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) who receives a notice of a hearing under subd. 1. and an opportunity to be heard under this subdivision does not become a party to the proceeding on which the hearing is held solely on the basis of receiving that notice and opportunity to be heard.

2. Failure to give notice under subd. 1. to a foster parent, treatment foster parent or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) does not deprive the court of jurisdiction in the action or proceeding. If a foster parent, treatment foster parent or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) is not given notice of a hearing under subd. 1., that person may request a rehearing on the matter during the pendency of an order resulting from the hearing. If the request is made, the court shall order a rehearing.

(b) 1. Except as provided in subd. 2., if the petition that was filed relates to facts concerning a situation under s. 938.13 and if the juvenile is a nonmarital child who is not adopted or whose parents do not subsequently intermarry as provided under s. 767.60 and if paternity has not been established, the court shall notify, under s. 938.273, all of the following persons:

a. A person who has filed a declaration of interest under s. 48.025.

b. A person alleged to the court to be the father of the juvenile or who may, based on the statements of the mother or other information presented to the court, be the father of the juvenile.

2. A court is not required to provide notice, under subd. 1., to any person who may be the father of a juvenile conceived as a result of a sexual assault if a physician attests to his or her belief that there was a sexual assault of the juvenile's mother that may have resulted in the juvenile's conception.

(4) The notice shall:

(a) Contain the name of the juvenile, and the nature, location, date and time of the hearing.

(b) Advise the juvenile of his or her right to legal counsel regardless of ability to pay.

(4m) The district attorney or corporation counsel shall make a reasonable attempt to contact any known victim or alleged victim of a juvenile's act or alleged act to inform them of the right to receive notice of any hearing under this chapter involving the juvenile. If a victim or alleged victim indicates that he or she wishes to receive notice of any hearing under this chapter involving the juvenile, the district attorney or corporation counsel shall make a reasonable attempt to notify, under s. 938.273, that victim or alleged victim of any hearing under this chapter involving the juvenile. Any failure to comply with this subsection is not a ground for an appeal of a judgment or dispositional order or for any court to reverse or modify a judgment or dispositional order.

(5) Subject to sub. (3) (b), the court shall make every reasonable effort to identify and notify any person who has filed a declaration of interest under s. 48.025 and any person who has been adjudged to be the biological father of the juvenile in a judicial proceeding unless the biological father's rights have been terminated.

(6) When a proceeding is initiated under s. 938.14, all interested parties shall receive notice and appropriate summons shall be issued in a manner specified by the court, consistent with applicable governing statutes. In addition, if the juvenile who is the subject of the proceeding is in the care of a foster parent, treatment foster parent or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2), the court shall give the foster parent, treatment foster parent or

other physical custodian notice and an opportunity to be heard as provided in sub. (3) (a).

(7) When a citation has been issued under s. 938.17 (2) and the juvenile's parent, guardian and legal custodian have been notified of the citation, subs. (3) and (4) do not apply.

(8) When a petition is filed under s. 938.12 or 938.13, the court shall notify, in writing, the juvenile's parents or guardian that they may be ordered to reimburse this state or the county for the costs of legal counsel provided for the juvenile, as provided under s. 938.275 (2).

History: 1995 a. 77, 275; 1997 a. 80, 181, 237.

938.273 Service of summons or notice; expense.

(1) Service of summons or notice required by s. 938.27 may be made by mailing a copy thereof to the persons summoned or notified. If the persons, other than a person specified in s. 938.27 (4m), fail to appear at the hearing or otherwise to acknowledge service, a continuance shall be granted, except where the court determines otherwise because the juvenile is in secure custody, and service shall be made personally by delivering to the persons a copy of the summons or notice; except that if the court is satisfied that it is impracticable to serve the summons or notice personally, it may make an order providing for the service of the summons or notice by certified mail addressed to the last-known addresses of the persons. The court may refuse to grant a continuance when the juvenile is being held in secure custody, but in such a case the court shall order that service of notice of the next hearing be made personally or by certified mail to the last-known address of the person who failed to appear at the hearing. Personal service shall be made at least 72 hours before the time of the hearing. Mail shall be sent at least 7 days before the time of the hearing, except where the petition is filed under s. 938.13 and the person to be notified lives outside the state, in which case the mail shall be sent at least 14 days before the time of the hearing.

(2) Service of summons or notice required by this chapter may be made by any suitable person under the direction of the court. Notification of the victim or alleged victim of a juvenile's act under s. 938.27 (4m) shall be made by the district attorney or corporation counsel.

(3) The expenses of service of summons or notice or of the publication of summons or notice and the traveling expenses and fees as allowed in ch. 885 incurred by any person summoned or required to appear at the hearing of any case coming within the jurisdiction of the court under s. 938.12, 938.125, 938.13 or 938.14 shall be a charge on the county when approved by the court.

History: 1995 a. 77; 1997 a. 35, 181; 1999 a. 32.

938.275 Parents' contribution to cost of custody, sanctions and court and legal services. (1)

(a) If a juvenile is held in custody under ss. 938.20 to 938.21, the court shall order the parents of the juvenile to contribute toward the expense of holding the juvenile in custody the proportion of the total amount which the court finds the parents are able to pay.

(b) If the court finds a juvenile to be delinquent under s. 938.12, in violation of a civil law or ordinance under s. 938.125 or in need of protection or services under s. 938.13, the court shall order the parents of the juvenile to contribute toward the expense of post-adjudication services to the juvenile, including any placement under s. 938.34 (3) (f), the proportion of the total amount which the court finds the parents are able to pay.

(c) If the court imposes a sanction on a juvenile as specified in s. 938.355 (6) (d) or (6m) (a) or (ag) or finds the juvenile in contempt under s. 938.355 (6g) (b) and orders a disposition under s. 938.34 or if the juvenile is placed in a secure detention facility or place of nonsecure custody under s. 938.355 (6d) (a), (b) or (c) or 938.534 (1) (b) or (c), the court shall order the parents of the juvenile to contribute toward the cost of the sanction, disposition or placement the proportion of the total amount which the court finds the parents are able to pay.

(2) (a) If this state or a county provides legal counsel to a juvenile subject to a proceeding under s. 938.12 or 938.13, the court shall order the juvenile's parent to reimburse the state or county in accordance with par. (b) or (c). The court may not order reimbursement if a parent is the complaining or petitioning party or if the court finds that the interests of the parent and the interests of the juvenile in the proceeding are substantially and directly adverse and that reimbursement would be unfair to the parent. The court may not order reimbursement until the completion of the proceeding or until the state or county is no longer providing the juvenile with legal counsel in the proceeding.

(b) If this state provides the juvenile with legal counsel and the court orders reimbursement under par. (a), the juvenile's parent may request the state public defender to determine whether the parent is indigent as provided under s. 977.07 and to determine the amount of reimbursement. If the parent is found not to be indigent, the amount of reimbursement shall be the maximum amount established by the public defender board. If the parent is found to be indigent in part, the amount of reimbursement shall be the amount of partial payment determined in accordance with the rules of the public defender board under s. 977.02 (3).

(c) If the county provides the juvenile with legal counsel and the court orders reimbursement under par. (a), the court shall either make a determination of indigency or shall appoint the county department to make the determination. If the court or the county department finds that the parent is not indigent or is indigent in part, the court shall establish the amount of reimbursement and shall order the parent to pay it.

(cg) The court shall, upon motion by a parent, hold a hearing to review any of the following:

1. An indigency determination made under par. (b) or (c).
2. The amount of reimbursement ordered.
3. The court's finding, under par. (a), that the interests of the parent and the juvenile are not substantially and directly adverse and that ordering the payment of reimbursement would not be unfair to the parent.

(cr) Following a hearing under par. (cg), the court may affirm, rescind or modify the reimbursement order.

(d) Reimbursement payments shall be made to the clerk of courts of the county where the proceedings took place. Each payment shall be transmitted to the county treasurer, who shall deposit 25% of the amount paid for state-provided counsel in the county treasury and transmit the remainder to the state treasurer. Payments transmitted to the state treasurer shall be deposited in the general fund and credited to the appropriation account under s. 20.550 (1) (L). The county treasurer shall deposit 100% of the amount paid for county-provided counsel in the county treasury.

(dm) Within 30 days after each calendar quarter, the clerk of court for each county shall report to the state public defender all of the following:

1. The total amount of reimbursement determined or ordered under par. (b) or (cr) for state-provided counsel during the previous calendar quarter.
2. The total amount collected under par. (d) for state-provided counsel during the previous calendar quarter.

(e) A person who fails to comply with an order under par. (b) or (c) may be proceeded against for contempt of court under ch. 785.

History: 1995 a. 77, 352; 1997 a. 205, 239.

Guardian ad litem fees are not reimbursable under sub. (2) (a). In Interest of G. & L.P. 119 Wis. 2d 349, 349 N.W.2d 743 (Ct. App. 1984).

NOTE: The above annotation cite to s. 48.275, the predecessor statute to s. 938.275.

938.28 Failure to obey summons; capias. If any person summoned under this chapter fails without reasonable cause to appear, he or she may be proceeded against for contempt of court. In case the summons cannot be served or the parties served fail to obey the same, or in any case when it appears to the court that the service will be ineffectual a capias may be issued for the parent,

guardian and legal custodian or for the juvenile. Subchapter IV governs the taking and holding of a juvenile in custody.

History: 1995 a. 77; 1997 a. 35.

The issuance of a *capias* to secure the physical attendance of a juvenile prior to the service of the summons and petition on the juvenile was error but did not deny the court personal jurisdiction. Interest of Jermaine T.J. 181 Wis. 2d 82, 510 N.W.2d 735 (Ct. App. 1993).

NOTE: The above annotation cite to s. 48.275, the predecessor statute to s. 938.275.

938.29 Substitution of judge. (1) Except as provided in sub. (1g), the juvenile, either before or during the plea hearing, may file a written request with the clerk of the court or other person acting as the clerk for a substitution of the judge assigned to the proceeding. Upon filing the written request, the juvenile shall immediately mail or deliver a copy of the request to the judge named therein. In a proceeding under s. 938.12 or 938.13 (12), only the juvenile may request a substitution of the judge. Whenever the juvenile has the right to request a substitution of judge, the juvenile's counsel or guardian ad litem may file the request. Not more than one such written request may be filed in any one proceeding, nor may any single request name more than one judge. This section shall not apply to proceedings under s. 938.21.

(1g) The juvenile may not request the substitution of a judge in a proceeding under s. 938.12 or 938.13 (12), and the juvenile and the juvenile's parent, guardian or legal custodian may not request the substitution of a judge in a proceeding under s. 938.13 (4), (6), (6m) or (7), if the judge assigned to the proceeding has entered a dispositional order with respect to the juvenile in a previous proceeding under s. 48.12, 1993 stats., s. 48.13 (4), (6), (6m), (7) or (12), 1993 stats., s. 938.12 or 938.13 (4), (6), (6m), (7) or (12) or the juvenile or the juvenile's parent, guardian or legal custodian has requested the substitution of a judge in a previous proceeding under s. 48.12, 1993 stats., s. 48.13 (4), (6), (6m), (7) or (12), 1993 stats., s. 938.12 or 938.13 (4), (6), (6m), (7) or (12).

(1m) When the clerk receives a request for substitution, the clerk shall immediately contact the judge whose substitution has been requested for a determination of whether the request was made timely and in proper form. Except as provided in sub. (2), if the request is found to be timely and in proper form, the judge named in the request has no further jurisdiction and the clerk shall request the assignment of another judge under s. 751.03. If no determination is made within 7 days, the clerk shall refer the matter to the chief judge of the judicial administrative district for determination of whether the request was made timely and in proper form and reassignment as necessary.

(2) If the request for substitution of a judge is made for the judge scheduled to conduct a waiver hearing under s. 938.18, the request shall be filed before the close of the working day preceding the day that the waiver hearing is scheduled. Except as provided in sub. (1g), the judge may allow an authorized party to make a request for substitution on the day of the waiver hearing. If the request for substitution is made subsequent to the waiver hearing, the judge who conducted the waiver hearing may also conduct the plea hearing.

History: 1995 a. 77, 352.

938.293 Discovery. (1) Copies of all law enforcement officer reports, including but not limited to the officer's memorandum and witnesses' statements, shall be made available upon request to counsel or guardian ad litem prior to a plea hearing. The reports shall be available through the representative of the public designated under s. 938.09. The juvenile, through counsel or guardian ad litem, is the only party who shall have access to the reports in proceedings under s. 938.12, 938.125 or 938.13 (12). The identity of a confidential informant may be withheld pursuant to s. 905.10.

(2) All records relating to a juvenile which are relevant to the subject matter of a proceeding under this chapter shall be open to inspection by a guardian ad litem or counsel for any party, upon demand and upon presentation of releases where necessary, at least 48 hours before the proceeding. Persons entitled to inspect the records may obtain copies of the records with the permission

of the custodian of the records or with the permission of the court. The court may instruct counsel not to disclose specified items in the materials to the juvenile or the parent if the court reasonably believes that the disclosure would be harmful to the interests of the juvenile. Sections 971.23 and 972.11 (5) shall be applicable in all delinquency proceedings under this chapter, except that the court shall establish the timetable for the disclosures required under ss. 971.23 (1), (2m) and (8) and 972.11 (5).

(3) Upon request prior to the fact-finding hearing, the district attorney shall disclose to the juvenile, and to the juvenile's counsel or guardian ad litem, the existence of any videotaped oral statement of a juvenile under s. 908.08 which is within the possession, custody or control of the state and shall make reasonable arrangements for the requesting person to view the videotaped oral statement. If, subsequent to compliance with this subsection, the state obtains possession, custody or control of such a videotaped statement, the district attorney shall promptly notify the requesting person of that fact and make reasonable arrangements for the requesting person to view the videotaped oral statement.

History: 1995 a. 77, 387; 1997 a. 35.

938.295 Physical, psychological, mental or developmental examination. (1) After the filing of a petition and upon a finding by the court that reasonable cause exists to warrant an examination or an alcohol and other drug abuse assessment that conforms to the criteria specified under s. 938.547 (4), the court may order any juvenile coming within its jurisdiction to be examined as an outpatient by personnel in an approved treatment facility for alcohol and other drug abuse, by a physician, psychiatrist or licensed psychologist, or by another expert appointed by the court holding at least a master's degree in social work or another related field of child development, in order that the juvenile's physical, psychological, alcohol or other drug dependency, mental or developmental condition may be considered. The court may also order an examination or an alcohol and other drug abuse assessment that conforms to the criteria specified under s. 938.547 (4) of a parent, guardian or legal custodian whose ability to care for a juvenile is at issue before the court. The court shall hear any objections by the juvenile and the juvenile's parents, guardian or legal custodian to the request for such an examination or assessment before ordering the examination or assessment. The expenses of an examination, if approved by the court, shall be paid by the county of the court ordering the examination. The payment for an alcohol and other drug abuse assessment shall be in accordance with s. 938.361.

(1c) Reasonable cause is considered to exist to warrant an alcohol and other drug abuse assessment under sub. (1) if any of the following applies:

(a) The multidisciplinary screen procedure conducted under s. 938.24 (2) indicates that the juvenile is at risk of having needs and problems related to alcohol or other drug abuse.

(b) The juvenile was adjudicated delinquent on the basis of an offense specified in ch. 961.

(c) The greater weight of the evidence at the fact-finding hearing indicates that any offense which formed the basis for the adjudication was motivated by the juvenile's need to purchase or otherwise obtain alcohol beverages, controlled substances or controlled substance analogs.

(1g) If the court orders an alcohol or other drug abuse assessment under sub. (1), the approved treatment facility shall, within 14 days after the court order, report the results of the assessment to the court, except that, upon request by the approved treatment facility and if the juvenile is not held in secure or nonsecure custody, the court may extend the period for assessment for not more than 20 additional working days. The report shall include a recommendation as to whether the juvenile is in need of treatment, intervention or education relating to the use or abuse of alcohol beverages, controlled substances or controlled substance analogs and, if so, shall recommend a service plan and appropriate treatment from an approved treatment facility, intervention from a

court–approved pupil assistance program or education from a court–approved alcohol or other drug abuse education program.

(2) (a) If there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile has committed the alleged offense and if there is reason to doubt the juvenile’s competency to proceed, or upon entry of a plea under s. 938.30 (4) (c) the court shall order the juvenile to be examined by a psychiatrist or licensed psychologist. The expenses of an examination, if approved by the court, shall be paid by the county of the court ordering the examination. Evaluation shall be made on an outpatient basis unless the juvenile presents a substantial risk of physical harm to the juvenile or others; or the juvenile, parent or guardian, and legal counsel or guardian ad litem consent to an inpatient evaluation. Any inpatient evaluation shall be for a specified period that is no longer than is necessary to complete the evaluation.

(b) The examiner shall file a report of the examination with the court by the date specified in the order. The court shall cause copies to be transmitted to the district attorney or corporation counsel and to the juvenile’s counsel or guardian ad litem. The report shall describe the nature of the examination and identify the persons interviewed, the particular records reviewed and any tests administered to the juvenile. If the examination is ordered following a plea under s. 938.30 (4) (c), the report shall also contain an opinion regarding whether the juvenile suffered from mental disease or defect at the time of the commission of the act alleged in the petition and, if so, whether this caused the juvenile to lack substantial capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of his or her conduct or to conform his or her conduct to the requirements of the law. If the examination is ordered following a finding that there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile has committed the alleged offense and that there is reason to doubt the juvenile’s competency to proceed, the report shall also contain an opinion regarding the juvenile’s present mental capacity to understand the proceedings and assist in his or her defense and, if the examiner reports that the juvenile lacks competency to proceed, the examiner’s opinion regarding the likelihood that the juvenile, if provided treatment, may be restored to competency within the time specified in s. 938.30 (5) (e) 1. The report shall also state in reasonable detail the facts and reasoning upon which the examiner’s opinions are based.

(3) If the juvenile or a parent objects to a particular physician, psychiatrist, licensed psychologist or other expert as required under this section, the court shall appoint a different physician, psychiatrist, psychologist or other expert as required under this section.

(4) Motions or objections under this section may be heard under s. 807.13.

History: 1995 a. 77, 448.

938.296 Testing for HIV infection and certain diseases.

(1) In this section:

(a) “Health care professional” has the meaning given in s. 252.15 (1) (am).

(b) “HIV” has the meaning given in s. 252.01 (1m).

(c) “Sexually transmitted disease” has the meaning given in s. 252.11 (1).

(d) “Significantly exposed” has the meaning given in s. 252.15 (1) (em).

(e) “Victim” has the meaning given in s. 938.02 (20m) (a) 1.

(2) In a proceeding under s. 938.12 or 938.13 (12) in which the juvenile is alleged to have violated s. 940.225, 948.02, 948.025, 948.05 or 948.06, the district attorney or corporation counsel shall apply to the court for an order requiring the juvenile to submit to a test or a series of tests administered by a health care professional to detect the presence of HIV, antigen or nonantigenic products of HIV, an antibody to HIV or a sexually transmitted disease and to disclose the results of that test or series of tests as specified in sub. (4) (a) to (e), if all of the following apply:

(a) The victim or alleged victim, if an adult, or the parent, guardian or legal custodian of the victim or alleged victim, if the victim or alleged victim is a child, requests the district attorney or corporation counsel to apply for that order.

(b) The district attorney or corporation counsel has probable cause to believe that the juvenile has significantly exposed the victim or alleged victim. If the juvenile is adjudicated delinquent, is found to be in need of protection or services or is found not responsible by reason of mental disease or defect under s. 938.30 (5), this paragraph does not apply.

(2m) In a proceeding under s. 938.12 or 938.13 (12) in which the juvenile is alleged to have violated s. 946.43 (2m), the district attorney or corporation counsel shall apply to the court for an order requiring the juvenile to submit to a test or a series of tests administered by a health care professional to detect the presence of communicable diseases and to disclose the results of the test or tests as specified in sub. (5) (a) to (e), if all of the following apply:

(a) The victim or alleged victim, if an adult, or the parent, guardian or legal custodian of the victim or alleged victim, if the victim or alleged victim is a child, requests the district attorney or corporation counsel to apply for the order.

(b) The district attorney or corporation counsel has probable cause to believe that the act or alleged act of the juvenile that constitutes a violation of s. 946.43 (2m) carried a potential for transmitting a communicable disease to the victim or alleged victim and involved the juvenile’s blood, semen, vomit, saliva, urine or feces or other bodily substance of the juvenile.

(3) The district attorney or corporation counsel may apply for an order under sub. (2) or (2m) at any of the following times:

(a) At or after the plea hearing and before a dispositional order is entered.

(b) At any time after the juvenile is adjudicated delinquent or found to be in need of protection or services.

(c) At any time after the juvenile is found not responsible by reason of mental disease or defect under s. 938.30 (5).

(d) If the court has determined that the juvenile is not competent to proceed under s. 938.30 (5) and has suspended proceedings on the petition, at any time after the determination that the juvenile is not competent to proceed.

(4) On receipt of an application for an order under sub. (2), the court shall set a time for a hearing on the application. If the juvenile has been found not competent to proceed under s. 938.30 (5), the court may hold a hearing under this subsection only if the court first determines that the probable cause finding can be fairly made without the personal participation of the juvenile. If, after hearing, the court finds probable cause to believe that the juvenile has significantly exposed the victim or alleged victim, the court shall order the juvenile to submit to a test or a series of tests administered by a health care professional to detect the presence of HIV, antigen or nonantigenic products of HIV, an antibody to HIV or a sexually transmitted disease. The court shall require the health care professional who performs the test or series of tests to refrain, notwithstanding s. 252.15 (4) (c), from making the test results part of the juvenile’s permanent medical record and to disclose the results of the test to any of the following:

(a) The parent, guardian or legal custodian of the juvenile.

(b) The victim or alleged victim, if the victim or alleged victim is an adult.

(c) The parent, guardian or legal custodian of the victim or alleged victim, if the victim or alleged victim is a child.

(d) The health care professional that provides care for the juvenile, upon request by the parent, guardian or legal custodian of the juvenile.

(e) The health care professional that provides care for the victim or alleged victim, upon request by the victim or alleged victim or, if the victim or alleged victim is a child, upon request by the parent, guardian or legal custodian of the victim or alleged victim.

(5) On receipt of an application for an order under sub. (2m), the court shall set a time for a hearing on the application. If the juvenile has been found not competent to proceed under s. 938.30 (5), the court may hold a hearing under this subsection only if the court first determines that the probable cause finding can be fairly made without the personal participation of the juvenile. If, after hearing, the court finds probable cause to believe that the act or alleged act of the juvenile that constitutes a violation of s. 946.43 (2m) carried a potential for transmitting a communicable disease to the victim or alleged victim and involved the juvenile's blood, semen, vomit, saliva, urine or feces or other bodily substance of the juvenile, the court shall order the juvenile to submit to a test or a series of tests administered by a health care professional to detect the presence of any communicable disease that was potentially transmitted by the act or alleged act of the juvenile. The court shall require the health care professional who performs the test or series of tests to refrain, notwithstanding s. 252.15 (4) (c), if applicable, from making the test results part of the juvenile's permanent medical record and to disclose the results of the test to any of the following:

- (a) The parent, guardian or legal custodian of the juvenile.
- (b) The victim or alleged victim, if the victim or alleged victim is an adult.
- (c) The parent, guardian or legal custodian of the victim or alleged victim, if the victim or alleged victim is a child.
- (d) The health care professional that provides care for the juvenile, upon request by the parent, guardian or legal custodian of the juvenile.
- (e) The health care professional that provides care for the victim or alleged victim, upon request by the victim or alleged victim or, if the victim or alleged victim is a child, upon request by the parent, guardian or legal custodian of the victim or alleged victim.

(6) The court may order the county to pay for the cost of a test or series of tests ordered under sub. (4) or (5). This subsection does not prevent recovery of reasonable contribution toward the cost of that test or series of tests from the parent or guardian of the juvenile as the court may order based on the ability of the parent or guardian to pay. This subsection is subject to s. 301.03 (18).

History: 1995 a. 77; 1997 a. 181, 182, 237; 1999 a. 188.

938.2965 Waiting area for victims and witnesses.

(1) In this section, "witness" has the meaning given in s. 950.02 (5).

(2) If an area is available and use of the area is practical, a county shall provide a waiting area for a victim or witness to use during hearings under this chapter that if separate from any area used by the juvenile, the juvenile's relatives and witnesses for the juvenile. If a separate waiting area is not available or its use is not practical, a county shall provide other means to minimize the contact between the victim or witness and the juvenile, the juvenile's relatives and witnesses for the juvenile during hearings under this chapter.

History: 1997 a. 181.

938.297 Motions before trial. (1) Any motion which is capable of determination without trial of the general issue may be made before trial.

(2) Defenses and objections based on defects in the institution of proceedings, lack of probable cause on the face of the petition or citation, insufficiency of the petition or citation or invalidity in whole or in part of the statute on which the petition or citation is founded shall be raised not later than 10 days after the plea hearing or be deemed waived. Other motions capable of determination without trial may be brought any time before trial.

(3) Motions to suppress evidence as having been illegally seized or statements as having been illegally obtained shall be made before fact-finding on the issues. The court may entertain the motion at the fact-finding hearing if it appears that a party is surprised by the attempt to introduce such evidence and that party

waives jeopardy. Only the juvenile may waive jeopardy in cases under s. 938.12, 938.125 or 938.13 (12).

(4) Although the taking of a juvenile into custody is not an arrest, it shall be considered an arrest for the purpose of deciding motions which require a decision about the propriety of the taking into custody, including but not limited to motions to suppress evidence as illegally seized, motions to suppress statements as illegally obtained and motions challenging the lawfulness of the taking into custody.

(5) If the juvenile is in custody and the court grants a motion to dismiss based upon a defect in the petition or citation or in the institution of the proceedings, the court may order the juvenile continued in custody for not more than 48 hours pending the filing of a new petition or citation.

(6) A motion required to be served on a juvenile may be served upon his or her attorney of record.

(7) Oral argument permitted on motions under this section may be heard by telephone under s. 807.13 (1).

History: 1995 a. 77; 1997 a. 35.

938.299 Procedures at hearings. (1) (a) Except as provided in par. (ar), the general public shall be excluded from hearings under this chapter unless a public fact-finding hearing is demanded by a juvenile through his or her counsel. The court shall refuse to grant the public hearing, however, if the victim of an alleged sexual assault objects or, in a nondelinquency proceeding, if a parent or guardian objects. If a public hearing is not held, only the parties, their counsel, witnesses, a representative of the news media who wishes to attend the hearing for the purpose of reporting news without revealing the identity of the juvenile involved and other persons requested by a party and approved by the court may be present. Any other person the court finds to have a proper interest in the case or in the work of the court, including a member of the bar, may be admitted by the court.

(ag) If a public hearing is not held, in addition to persons permitted to attend under par. (a), the juvenile's foster parent, treatment foster parent or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) may be present, except that the court may exclude a foster parent, treatment foster parent or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) from any portion of the hearing if that portion of the hearing deals with sensitive personal information of the juvenile or the juvenile's family or if the court determines that excluding the foster parent, treatment foster parent or other physical custodian would be in the best interests of the juvenile.

(am) Subject to s. 906.15, if a public hearing is not held, in addition to persons permitted to attend under par. (a), a victim of a juvenile's act or alleged act may attend any hearing under this chapter based upon the act or alleged act, except that a judge may exclude a victim from any portion of a hearing which deals with sensitive personal matters of the juvenile or the juvenile's family and which does not directly relate to the act or alleged act committed against the victim. A member of the victim's family and, at the request of the victim, a representative of an organization providing support services to the victim, may attend the hearing under this subsection.

(ar) Notwithstanding par. (a), the general public may attend any hearing under this chapter relating to a juvenile who has been alleged to be delinquent for committing a violation that would be a felony if committed by an adult if the juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent previously and that previous adjudication remains of record and unreversed or relating to a juvenile who has been alleged to be delinquent for committing a violation specified in s. 938.34 (4h) (a), except that the court shall exclude the general public from a hearing if the victim of a sexual assault objects and may, in its discretion, exclude the general public from any portion of a hearing which deals with sensitive personal matters of the juvenile or the juvenile's family and which does not relate to the act or alleged act committed by the juvenile or from any other hearing described in this paragraph. If the court excludes the gen-

eral public from a hearing described in this paragraph, only those persons who are permitted under par. (a) or (am) to attend a hearing from which the general public is excluded may attend.

(av) If a public hearing is held under par. (a) or (ar), any person may disclose to anyone any information obtained as a result of that hearing.

(b) Except as provided in par. (av) and s. 938.396, any person who divulges any information which would identify the juvenile or the family involved in any proceeding under this chapter is subject to ch. 785. This paragraph does not preclude a victim of the juvenile's act from commencing a civil action based upon the juvenile's act.

(4) (a) Chapters 901 to 911 govern the presentation of evidence at the fact-finding hearing under s. 938.31. Section 972.11 (5) applies at fact-finding proceedings in all delinquency proceedings under this chapter.

(b) Except as provided in s. 901.05, neither common law nor statutory rules of evidence are binding at a waiver hearing under s. 938.18, a hearing for a juvenile held in custody under s. 938.21, a hearing under s. 938.296 (4) for a juvenile who is alleged to have violated s. 940.225, 948.02, 948.025, 948.05 or 948.06, a hearing under s. 938.296 (5) for a juvenile who is alleged to have violated s. 946.43 (2m), a dispositional hearing, or any postdispositional hearing under this chapter. At those hearings, the court shall admit all testimony having reasonable probative value, but shall exclude immaterial, irrelevant or unduly repetitious testimony or evidence that is inadmissible under s. 901.05. Hearsay evidence may be admitted if it has demonstrable circumstantial guarantees of trustworthiness. The court shall give effect to the rules of privilege recognized by law. The court shall apply the basic principles of relevancy, materiality and probative value to proof of all questions of fact. Objections to evidentiary offers and offers of proof of evidence not admitted may be made and shall be noted in the record.

(5) On request of any party, unless good cause to the contrary is shown, any hearing under s. 938.209 (1) (a) 5. or 938.21 (1) may be held on the record by telephone or live audiovisual means or testimony may be received by telephone or live audiovisual means as prescribed in s. 807.13 (2). The request and the showing of good cause for not conducting the hearing or admitting testimony by telephone or live audiovisual means may be made by telephone.

(6) If a man who has been given notice under s. 938.27 (3) (b) 1. appears at any hearing for which he received the notice, alleges that he is the father of the juvenile and states that he wishes to establish the paternity of the juvenile, all of the following apply:

(a) The court shall refer the matter to the state or to the attorney responsible for support enforcement under s. 59.53 (6) (a) for a determination, under s. 767.45, of whether an action should be brought for the purpose of determining the paternity of the juvenile.

(b) The state or the attorney responsible for support enforcement who receives a referral under par. (a) shall perform the duties specified under s. 767.45 (5) (c) and (6r).

(c) The court having jurisdiction over actions affecting the family shall give priority under 767.475 (7m) to an action brought under s. 767.45 whenever the petition filed under s. 767.45 indicates that the matter was referred by the court under par. (a).

(d) The court may stay the proceedings under this chapter pending the outcome of the paternity proceedings under ss. 767.45 to 767.60 if the court determines that the paternity proceedings will not unduly delay the proceedings under this chapter and the determination of paternity is necessary to the court's disposition of the juvenile if the juvenile is found to be in need of protection or services.

(e) 1. In this paragraph, "genetic test" means a test that examines genetic markers present on blood cells, skin cells, tissue cells, bodily fluid cells or cells of another body material for the purpose of determining the statistical probability that a man who

is alleged to be a juvenile's father is the juvenile's biological father.

2. The court shall, at the hearing, orally inform any man specified in sub. (6) (intro.) that he may be required to pay for any testing ordered by the court under this paragraph or under s. 885.23.

3. In addition to ordering testing as provided under s. 885.23, if the court determines that it would be in the best interests of the juvenile, the court may order any man specified in sub. (6) (intro.) to submit to one or more genetic tests which shall be performed by an expert qualified as an examiner of genetic markers present on the cells and of the specific body material to be used for the tests, as appointed by the court. A report completed and certified by the court-appointed expert stating genetic test results and the statistical probability that the man alleged to be the juvenile's father is the juvenile's biological father based upon the genetic tests is admissible as evidence without expert testimony and may be entered into the record at any hearing. The court, upon request by a party, may order that independent tests be performed by other experts qualified as examiners of genetic markers present on the cells of the specific body materials to be used for the tests.

4. If the genetic tests show that an alleged father is not excluded and that the statistical probability that the alleged father is the juvenile's biological father is 99.0% or higher, the court may determine that for purposes of a proceeding under this chapter or ch. 48, other than a proceeding under subch. VIII of ch. 48, the man is the juvenile's biological parent.

5. A determination by the court under subd. 4. is not a judgment of paternity under ch. 767 or an adjudication of paternity under subch. VIII of ch. 48.

(7) If a man who has been given notice under s. 938.27 (3) (b) 1. appears at any hearing for which he received the notice but does not allege that he is the father of the juvenile and state that he wishes to establish the paternity of the juvenile or if no man to whom such notice was given appears at a hearing, the court may refer the matter to the state or to the attorney responsible for support enforcement under s. 59.53 (6) (a) for a determination, under s. 767.45, of whether an action should be brought for the purpose of determining the paternity of the juvenile.

(8) As part of the proceedings under this chapter, the court may order that a record be made of any testimony of the juvenile's mother relating to the juvenile's paternity. A record made under this subsection is admissible in a proceeding to determine the juvenile's paternity under ss. 767.45 to 767.60.

History: 1995 a. 77, 275, 352; 1997 a. 35, 205, 252, 296; 1999 a. 32, 188.

Sub. (1) (am) allows relatives of homicide victims to attend the fact-finding hearing but not the dispositional hearing. In *Interest of Shawn B. N.* 173 Wis. 2d 343, 497 N.W.2d 141 (Ct. App. 1992).

NOTE: The above annotated case cite to s. 48.299, the predecessor statute to s. 938.299.

938.30 Plea hearing. (1) Except as provided in this subsection, the hearing to determine the juvenile's plea to a citation or a petition under s. 938.12, 938.125 or 938.13 (12), or to determine whether any party wishes to contest an allegation that the juvenile is in need of protection or services under s. 938.13 (4), (6), (6m), (7) or (14) shall take place on a date which allows reasonable time for the parties to prepare but is within 30 days after the filing of a petition or issuance of a citation for a juvenile who is not being held in secure custody or within 10 days after the filing of a petition or issuance of a citation for a juvenile who is being held in secure custody. In a municipal court operated jointly by 2 or more cities, towns or villages under s. 755.01 (4), the hearing to determine the juvenile's plea shall take place within 45 days after the filing of a petition or issuance of a citation for a juvenile who is not being held in secure custody.

(2) At or before the commencement of the hearing under this section the juvenile and the parent, guardian or legal custodian shall be advised of their rights as specified in s. 938.243 and shall be informed that the hearing shall be to the court and that a request for a substitution of judge under s. 938.29 must be made before the

end of the plea hearing or be waived. Nonpetitioning parties, including the juvenile, shall be granted a continuance of the plea hearing if they wish to consult with an attorney on the request for a substitution of a judge.

(3) If a petition alleges that a juvenile is in need of protection or services under s. 938.13 (4), (6), (6m), (7) or (14), the nonpetitioning parties and the juvenile, if he or she is 12 years of age or older or is otherwise competent to do so, shall state whether they desire to contest the petition.

(4) If a delinquency petition under s. 938.12, a civil law or ordinance violation petition or citation under s. 938.125, or a petition alleging that the juvenile is in need of protection or services under s. 938.13 (12) is filed, the juvenile may submit any of the following pleas:

(a) Admit some or all of the facts alleged in the petition or citation, however, such a plea is an admission only of the commission of the acts and does not constitute an admission of delinquency.

(b) Deny the facts alleged in the petition or citation. If the juvenile stands mute or refuses to plead, the court shall direct entry of a denial of the facts alleged in the petition or citation on the juvenile's behalf.

(bm) Plead no contest to the allegations, but only if the court permits the juvenile to enter that plea.

(c) Except pursuant to a petition or citation under s. 938.125, state that he or she is not responsible for the acts alleged in the petition by reason of mental disease or defect. This plea shall be joined with an admission under par. (a), a denial under par. (b) or a plea of no contest under par. (bm).

(4m) Before accepting a plea under sub. (4) in a proceeding in which a juvenile is alleged to be delinquent under s. 938.12 or to be in need of protection or services under s. 938.13 (12), the court shall inquire of the district attorney or corporation counsel whether he or she has complied with s. 938.265 and whether he or she has complied with s. 938.27 (4m), whether any of the known victims requested notice of the date, time and place of the plea hearing and, if so, whether the district attorney or corporation counsel provided to the victim notice of the date, time and place of the hearing.

(5) (a) If there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile has committed the alleged offense and if there is reason to doubt the juvenile's competency to proceed, or if the juvenile enters a plea of not responsible by reason of mental disease or defect, the court shall order an examination under s. 938.295 and shall specify the date by which the report must be filed in order to give the district attorney or corporation counsel and the juvenile's counsel a reasonable opportunity to review the report. The court shall set a date for hearing as follows:

1. If the juvenile admits or pleads no contest to the allegations in the petition, the hearing to determine whether the juvenile was not responsible by reason of mental disease or defect shall be held no more than 10 days from the plea hearing for a juvenile held in secure custody and no more than 30 days from the plea hearing for a juvenile who is not held in secure custody.

2. If the juvenile denies the allegations in the petition or citation, the court shall hold a fact-finding hearing on the allegations in the petition or citation as provided under s. 938.31. If, at the end of the fact-finding hearing, the court finds that the allegations in the petition have been proven, the court shall immediately hold a hearing to determine whether the juvenile was not responsible by reason of mental disease or defect.

3. If the court has found probable cause to believe that the juvenile has committed the alleged offense and reason to doubt the juvenile's competency to proceed, the hearing to determine whether the juvenile is competent to proceed shall be held no more than 10 days after the plea hearing for a juvenile who is held in secure custody and no more than 30 days after the plea hearing for a juvenile who is not held in secure custody.

(b) If the court, after a hearing under par. (a) 1. or 2., finds that the juvenile was responsible, the court shall proceed to a dispositional hearing.

(bm) If the court, after a hearing under par. (a) 3., finds that the juvenile is competent to proceed, the court shall resume the delinquency proceeding.

(c) If the court finds that the juvenile was not responsible by reason of mental disease or defect, as described under s. 971.15 (1) and (2), the court shall dismiss the petition with prejudice and shall also do one of the following:

1. If the court finds that there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile meets the conditions specified under s. 51.20 (1) (a) 1. and 2., order the county department under s. 46.215, 46.22 or 46.23 in the county of the juvenile's residence or the district attorney or corporation counsel who filed the petition under s. 938.12 or 938.13 (12) to file a petition under s. 51.20 (1).

2. Order the district attorney or corporation counsel who filed the petition under s. 938.12 or 938.13 (12) to file a petition alleging that the juvenile is in need of protection or services under s. 938.13 (14).

(d) If the court finds that the juvenile is not competent to proceed, as described in s. 971.13 (1) and (2), the court shall suspend proceedings on the petition and shall also do one of the following:

1. If the court finds that there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile meets the conditions specified under s. 51.20 (1) (a) 1. and 2., order the county department under s. 46.215, 46.22 or 46.23 in the county of the juvenile's residence or the district attorney or corporation counsel who filed the petition under s. 938.12 or 938.13 (12) to file a petition under s. 51.20 (1).

2. Order the district attorney or corporation counsel who filed the petition under s. 938.12 or 938.13 (12) to file a petition alleging that the juvenile is in need of protection or services under s. 938.13 (14).

(e) 1. A juvenile who is not competent to proceed, as described in s. 971.13 (1) and (2), but who is likely to become competent to proceed within 12 months or the maximum sentence that may be imposed on an adult for the most serious delinquent act with which the juvenile is charged, whichever is less, and who is committed under s. 51.20 following an order under par. (d) 1. or who is placed under a dispositional order following an order under par. (d) 2., shall be periodically reexamined with written reports of those reexaminations to be submitted to the court every 3 months and within 30 days before the expiration of the juvenile's commitment or dispositional order. Each report shall indicate either that the juvenile has become competent, that the juvenile remains incompetent but that attainment of competence is likely within the remaining period of the commitment or dispositional order or that the juvenile has not made such progress that attainment of competency is likely within the remaining period of the commitment or dispositional order.

2. The court shall cause copies of the reports under subd. 1. to be transmitted to the district attorney or corporation counsel and the juvenile's counsel. If a report under subd. 1. indicates that the juvenile has become competent, the court shall hold a hearing within 10 days after the court receives the report to determine whether the juvenile is competent. If the court determines that the juvenile is competent, the court shall terminate the juvenile's commitment or dispositional order and resume the delinquency proceeding.

3. If the juvenile is receiving psychotropic medication, the court may make appropriate orders for the continued administration of the psychotropic medication in order to maintain the competence of the juvenile for the duration of the proceeding.

(6) (a) If a petition is not contested, the court shall set a date for the dispositional hearing which allows reasonable time for the parties to prepare but is no more than 10 days from the plea hearing for a juvenile who is held in secure custody and no more than 30

days from the plea hearing for a juvenile who is not held in secure custody. If all parties consent the court may proceed immediately with the dispositional hearing. If a citation is not contested, the court may proceed immediately to enter a dispositional order.

(b) If it appears to the court that disposition of the case may include placement of the juvenile outside the juvenile's home, the court shall order the juvenile's parent to provide a statement of income, assets, debts and living expenses to the court or the designated agency under s. 938.33 (1) at least 5 days before the scheduled date of the dispositional hearing or as otherwise ordered by the court. The clerk of court shall provide, without charge, to any parent ordered to provide a statement of income, assets, debts and living expenses a document setting forth the percentage standard established by the department of workforce development under s. 49.22 (9) and listing the factors that a court may consider under s. 301.12 (14) (c).

(c) If the court orders the juvenile's parent to provide a statement of income, assets, debts and living expenses to the court or if the court orders the juvenile's parent to provide that statement to the designated agency under s. 938.33 (1) and that designated agency is not the county department, the court shall also order the child's parent to provide that statement to the county department at least 5 days before the scheduled date of the dispositional hearing or as otherwise ordered by the court. The county department shall provide, without charge, to the parent a form on which to provide that statement, and the parent shall provide that statement on that form. The county department shall use the information provided in the statement to determine whether the department may claim federal foster care and adoption assistance reimbursement under 42 USC 670 to 679a for the cost of providing care for the juvenile.

(7) If the petition or citation is contested, the court shall set a date for the fact-finding hearing which allows a reasonable time for the parties to prepare but is no more than 20 days from the plea hearing for a juvenile who is held in secure custody and no more than 30 days from the plea hearing for a juvenile who is not held in secure custody.

(8) Except when a juvenile fails to appear in response or stipulates to a citation before accepting an admission or plea of no contest of the alleged facts in a petition or citation, the court shall do all of the following:

(a) Address the parties present including the juvenile personally and determine that the plea or admission is made voluntarily with understanding of the nature of the acts alleged in the petition or citation and the potential dispositions.

(b) Establish whether any promises or threats were made to elicit a plea and alert unrepresented parties to the possibility that a lawyer may discover defenses or mitigating circumstances which would not be apparent to them.

(c) Make such inquiries as satisfactorily establish that there is a factual basis for the juvenile's plea or the parent's and juvenile's admission.

(9) If a court commissioner conducts the plea hearing and accepts an admission of the alleged facts in a petition brought under s. 938.12 or 938.13, the judge shall review the admission at the beginning of the dispositional hearing by addressing the parties and making the inquiries set forth in sub. (8).

(10) The court may permit any party to participate in hearings under this section by telephone or live audiovisual means except a juvenile who intends to admit the facts of the delinquency petition.

History: 1995 a. 27 s. 9126 (19); 1995 a. 77; 1997 a. 27, 35, 181, 237, 252; 1999 a. 32, 103.

There is no right to a jury determination of responsibility under sub. (5). In *Interest of R.H.L.* 159 Wis. 2d 653, 464 N.W.2d 848 (Ct. App. 1990).

The time limits under sub. (1) are mandatory. Failure to comply results in the court's loss of competency and is properly remedied by dismissal without prejudice. In *Interest of Jason B.* 176 Wis. 2d 400, 500 N.W.2d 384 (Ct. App. 1993).

A court's failure to inform a juvenile of the right to judicial substitution does not affect its competence and warrants reversal only if the juvenile suffers actual prejudice. *State v. Kywanda* F. 200 Wis. 2d 26, 546 N.W.2d 440 (1996).

NOTE: The above annotation cite to s. 48.30, the predecessor statute to s. 938.30.

938.305 Hearing upon the involuntary removal of a juvenile. Notwithstanding other time periods for hearings under this chapter, if a juvenile is removed from the physical custody of the juvenile's parent or guardian under s. 938.19 (1) (c) or (d) 5, without the consent of the parent or guardian, the court shall schedule a plea hearing and fact-finding hearing within 30 days after a request from the parent or guardian from whom custody was removed. The plea hearing and fact-finding hearing may be combined. This time period may be extended only with the consent of the requesting parent or guardian.

History: 1995 a. 77.

938.31 Fact-finding hearing. (1) In this section, "fact-finding hearing" means a hearing to determine if the allegations of a petition under s. 938.12 or 938.13 (12) are supported beyond a reasonable doubt or a hearing to determine if the allegations in a petition or citation under s. 938.125 or 938.13 (4), (6), (6m), (7) or (14) are proved by clear and convincing evidence.

(2) The hearing shall be to the court. If the hearing involves a child victim, as defined in s. 938.02 (20m) (a) 1., or a child witness, as defined in s. 950.02 (5), the court may order the taking and allow the use of a videotaped deposition under s. 967.04 (7) to (10) and, with the district attorney, shall comply with s. 971.105. At the conclusion of the hearing, the court shall make a determination of the facts. If the court finds that the juvenile is not within the jurisdiction of the court or the court finds that the facts alleged in the petition or citation have not been proved, the court shall dismiss the petition or citation with prejudice.

(4) The court shall make findings of fact and conclusions of law relating to the allegations of a petition under s. 938.12, 938.125 or 938.13. In cases alleging a juvenile to be delinquent or in need of protection or services under s. 938.13 (12), the court shall make findings relating to the proof of the violation of law and to the proof that the juvenile named in the petition committed the violation alleged.

(7) (a) At the close of the fact-finding hearing, the court shall set a date for the dispositional hearing which allows a reasonable time for the parties to prepare but is no more than 10 days after the fact-finding hearing for a juvenile in secure custody and no more than 30 days after the fact-finding hearing for a juvenile not held in secure custody. If all parties consent, the court may immediately proceed with a dispositional hearing.

(b) If it appears to the court that disposition of the case may include placement of the juvenile outside the juvenile's home, the court shall order the juvenile's parent to provide a statement of income, assets, debts and living expenses to the court or the designated agency under s. 938.33 (1) at least 5 days before the scheduled date of the dispositional hearing or as otherwise ordered by the court. The clerk of court shall provide, without charge, to any parent ordered to provide a statement of income, assets, debts and living expenses a document setting forth the percentage standard established by the department of workforce development under s. 49.22 (9) and listing the factors that a court may consider under s. 301.12 (14) (c).

(c) If the court orders the juvenile's parent to provide a statement of income, assets, debts and living expenses to the court or if the court orders the juvenile's parent to provide that statement to the designated agency under s. 938.33 (1) and that designated agency is not the county department, the court shall also order the child's parent to provide that statement to the county department at least 5 days before the scheduled date of the dispositional hearing or as otherwise ordered by the court. The county department shall provide, without charge, to the parent a form on which to pro-

vide that statement, and the parent shall provide that statement on that form. The county department shall use the information provided in the statement to determine whether the department may claim federal foster care and adoption assistance reimbursement under 42 USC 670 to 679a for the cost of providing care for the juvenile.

History: 1995 a. 27 s. 9126 (19); 1995 a. 77; 1997 a. 27, 35, 181, 237, 252; 1999 a. 32, 103.

A jury trial is not constitutionally required in the adjudicative phase of a state juvenile court delinquency proceeding. *McKeiver v. Pennsylvania*, 403 U.S. 528.

The Right to a Juvenile Jury Trial in Wisconsin: Rebalancing the Balanced Approach. Preciado. 1999 WLR 571.

938.312 Notice of dismissal. If a petition alleges that a juvenile is delinquent under s. 938.12 or in need of protection or services under s. 938.13 (12) and the petition is dismissed or does not otherwise result in a consent decree or dispositional order, the district attorney or corporation counsel shall make a reasonable attempt to inform each known victim of the juvenile's alleged act that the petition has been dismissed or will not result in a consent decree or dispositional order.

History: 1997 a. 181.

938.315 Delays, continuances and extensions.

(1) The following time periods shall be excluded in computing time requirements within this chapter:

(a) Any period of delay resulting from other legal actions concerning the juvenile, including an examination under s. 938.295 or a hearing related to the juvenile's mental condition, prehearing motions, waiver motions and hearings on other matters.

(b) Any period of delay resulting from a continuance granted at the request of or with the consent of the juvenile and counsel.

(c) Any period of delay caused by the disqualification or substitution of a judge or by any other transfer of the case or intake inquiry to a different judge, intake worker or county.

(d) Any period of delay resulting from a continuance granted at the request of the representative of the public under s. 938.09 if the continuance is granted because of the unavailability of evidence material to the case when he or she has exercised due diligence to obtain the evidence and there are reasonable grounds to believe that the evidence will be available at the later date, or to allow him or her additional time to prepare the case and additional time is justified because of the exceptional circumstances of the case.

(dm) Any period of delay resulting from court congestion or scheduling.

(e) Any period of delay resulting from the imposition of a consent decree.

(f) Any period of delay resulting from the absence or unavailability of the juvenile.

(fm) Any period of delay resulting from the inability of the court to provide the juvenile with notice of an extension hearing under s. 938.365 due to the juvenile having run away or otherwise having made himself or herself unavailable to receive that notice.

(g) A reasonable period of delay when the juvenile is joined in a hearing with another juvenile as to whom the time for a hearing has not expired under this section if there is good cause for not hearing the cases separately.

(2) A continuance may be granted by the court only upon a showing of good cause in open court or during a telephone conference under s. 807.13 on the record and only for so long as is necessary, taking into account the request or consent of the representative of the public under s. 938.09 or the parties, the interests of the victims and the interest of the public in the prompt disposition of cases.

(3) Failure to comply with any time limit specified in this chapter does not deprive the court of personal or subject matter jurisdiction or of competency to exercise that jurisdiction. Failure to object to a period of delay or a continuance waives the time limit that is the subject of the period of delay or continuance. If a party does not comply with a time limit specified in this chapter, the

court may grant a continuance under sub. (2), dismiss the petition with or without prejudice, release the juvenile from secure or non-secure custody or from the terms of a custody order or grant any other relief that the court considers appropriate.

History: 1995 a. 77, 352; 1997 a. 181.

938.317 Jeopardy. Jeopardy attaches when a witness is sworn.

History: 1995 a. 77.

938.32 Consent decree. (1) (a) At any time after the filing of a petition for a proceeding relating to s. 938.12 or 938.13 and before the entry of judgment, the judge or juvenile court commissioner may suspend the proceedings and place the juvenile under supervision in the juvenile's own home or present placement. The court may establish terms and conditions applicable to the parent, guardian or legal custodian, and to the juvenile, including any of the conditions specified in subs. (1d), (1g), (1m), (1t), (1v) and (1x). The order under this section shall be known as a consent decree and must be agreed to by the juvenile; the parent, guardian or legal custodian; and the person filing the petition under s. 938.25. If the consent decree includes any conditions specified in sub. (1g), the consent decree shall include provisions for payment of the services as specified in s. 938.361. The consent decree shall be reduced to writing and given to the parties.

(am) Before entering into a consent decree in a case in which the juvenile is alleged to be delinquent under s. 938.12 or to be in need of protection or services under s. 938.13 (12), the district attorney or corporation counsel shall, as soon as practicable but in any event before agreeing to the consent decree, offer all of the victims of the juvenile's alleged act who have requested the opportunity an opportunity to confer with the district attorney or corporation counsel concerning the proposed consent decree. The duty to confer under this paragraph does not limit the obligation of the district attorney or corporation counsel to exercise his or her discretion concerning the handling of the proceeding against the juvenile.

(b) 1. Before entering into a consent decree in a proceeding in which a juvenile is alleged to be delinquent under s. 938.12 or to be in need of protection or services under s. 938.13 (12), the court shall determine whether a victim of the juvenile's act wants to make a statement to the court. If a victim wants to make a statement, the court shall allow the victim to make a statement in court or to submit a written statement to be read to the court. The court may allow any other person to make or submit a statement under this subdivision. Any statement made under this subdivision must be relevant to the consent decree.

1m. Before entering into a consent decree in a proceeding in which a juvenile is alleged to be delinquent under s. 938.12 or to be in need of protection or services under s. 938.13 (12), the court shall inquire of the district attorney or corporation counsel whether he or she has complied with par. (am), whether he or she has complied with subd. 2. and whether he or she has complied with s. 938.27 (4m), whether any of the known victims requested notice of the date, time and place of any hearing to be held on the consent decree and, if so, whether the district attorney provided to the victim notice of the date, time and place of the hearing.

2. Before entering into a consent decree in a proceeding in which a juvenile is alleged to be delinquent under s. 938.12 or to be in need of protection or services under s. 938.13 (12), the district attorney or corporation counsel shall make a reasonable attempt to contact any known victim to inform that person of the right to make a statement under subd. 1. Any failure to comply with this subdivision is not a ground for discharge of the juvenile, parent, guardian or legal custodian from fulfilling the terms and conditions of the consent decree.

(1d) If the petition alleges that the juvenile has committed an act that would constitute a misdemeanor if committed by an adult, if the chief judge of the judicial administrative district has approved under s. 973.11 (2) a volunteers in probation program established in the juvenile's county of residence and if the judge

or juvenile court commissioner determines that volunteer supervision under that volunteers in probation program will likely benefit the juvenile and the community, the judge or juvenile court commissioner may establish as a condition under sub. (1) that the juvenile be placed with that volunteers in probation program under such conditions as the judge or juvenile court commissioner determines are reasonable and appropriate. These conditions may include, but need not be limited to, any of the following:

(a) A directive to a volunteer to provide for the juvenile a role model, informal counseling, general monitoring and monitoring of the conditions established by the judge or juvenile court commissioner, or any combination of these functions.

(b) Any other conditions that the judge or juvenile court commissioner may establish under this section.

(1g) If the petition alleges that the juvenile committed a violation specified under ch. 961 and if the multidisciplinary screen conducted under s. 938.24 (2) shows that the juvenile is at risk of having needs and problems related to the use of alcohol beverages, controlled substances or controlled substance analogs and its medical, personal, family and social effects, the judge or juvenile court commissioner may establish as a condition under sub. (1) any of the following:

(a) That the juvenile participate in outpatient treatment from an approved treatment facility for alcohol and other drug abuse, if an alcohol and other drug abuse assessment that conforms to the criteria specified under s. 938.547 (4) was completed under s. 938.295 (1).

(b) That the juvenile participate in a court–approved pupil assistance program provided by the juvenile’s school board or a court–approved alcohol or other drug abuse education program. The juvenile’s participation in a court–approved pupil assistance program under this paragraph is subject to the approval of the juvenile’s school board.

(1m) The judge or juvenile court commissioner may establish as a condition under sub. (1) that the juvenile be placed in a teen court program if all of the following conditions apply:

(a) The chief judge of the judicial administrative district has approved a teen court program established in the juvenile’s county of residence and the judge or juvenile court commissioner determines that participation in the teen court program will likely benefit the juvenile and the community.

(b) The juvenile is alleged to have committed a delinquent act that would be a misdemeanor if committed by an adult.

(c) The juvenile admits or pleads no contest in open court, with the juvenile’s parent, guardian or legal custodian present, to the allegations that the juvenile committed the delinquent act.

(d) The juvenile has not successfully completed participation in a teen court program during the 2 years before the date of the alleged delinquent act.

(1r) If the conditions of the consent decree provide for an alcohol and other drug abuse outpatient treatment program under sub. (1g) (a), the juvenile or, if the juvenile has not attained the age of 12, the juvenile’s parent, guardian or legal custodian shall execute an informed consent form that indicates that they are voluntarily and knowingly entering into a consent decree for the provision of alcohol and other drug abuse outpatient treatment.

(1t) (a) 1. Subject to subd. 3., if the petition alleges that the juvenile committed a delinquent act that has resulted in damage to the property of another, or in actual physical injury to another excluding pain and suffering, the judge or juvenile court commissioner may require the juvenile as a condition of the consent decree, to repair the damage to property or to make reasonable restitution for the damage or injury, either in the form of cash payments or, if the victim agrees, the performance of services for the victim, or both, if the judge or juvenile court commissioner, after taking into consideration the well–being and needs of the victim, considers it beneficial to the well–being and behavior of the juvenile. Any consent decree that includes a condition of restitution by a juvenile shall include a finding that the juvenile alone is

financially able to pay or physically able to perform the services, may allow up to the date of the expiration of the consent decree for the payment or for the completion of the services and may include a schedule for the performance and completion of the services. Objection by the juvenile to the amount of damages claimed shall entitle the juvenile to a hearing on the question of damages before the amount of restitution is made part of the consent decree. Any recovery under this subdivision shall be reduced by the amount recovered as restitution for the same act under subd. 1m.

1m. If the petition alleges that the juvenile has committed a delinquent act that has resulted in damage to the property of another, or in actual physical injury to another excluding pain and suffering, the judge or juvenile court commissioner may require a parent who has custody, as defined in s. 895.035 (1), of the juvenile, as a condition of the consent decree, to make reasonable restitution for the damage or injury. Except for recovery for retail theft under s. 943.51, the maximum amount of any restitution ordered under this subdivision for damage or injury resulting from any one act of a juvenile or from the same act committed by 2 or more juveniles in the custody of the same parent may not exceed the amount specified in s. 799.01 (1) (d). Any consent decree that includes a condition of restitution by a parent who has custody of the juvenile shall include a finding that the parent who has custody of the juvenile is financially able to pay the amount ordered and may allow up to the date of the expiration of the consent decree for the payment. Objection by the parent to the amount of damages claimed shall entitle the parent to a hearing on the question of damages before the amount of restitution is made part of the consent decree. Any recovery under this subdivision shall be reduced by the amount recovered as restitution for the same act under subd. 1.

2. In addition to any other employment or duties permitted under ch. 103 or any rule or order under ch. 103, a juvenile under 14 years of age who is participating in a restitution project provided by the county or who is performing services for the victim as restitution may, for the purpose of making restitution under the consent decree, be employed or perform any duties under any circumstances in which a juvenile 14 or 15 years of age is permitted to be employed or to perform duties under ch. 103 or any rule or order under ch. 103. A juvenile who is participating in a restitution project provided by the county or who is performing services for the victim as restitution is exempt from the permit requirement under s. 103.70 (1).

3. Under this paragraph, a judge or juvenile court commissioner may not order a juvenile who is under 14 years of age to make more than \$250 in restitution or to perform more than 40 total hours of services for the victim as restitution.

(b) The judge may require the juvenile to participate in a supervised work program or other community service work under s. 938.34 (5g) as a condition of the consent decree.

(1v) If the petition alleges that the juvenile is in need of protection or services under s. 938.13 (6), the judge or juvenile court commissioner may establish as a condition under sub. (1) that the juvenile’s parent, guardian or legal custodian attend school with the juvenile.

(1x) If the petition alleges that the juvenile violated s. 943.017 and the juvenile has attained the minimum age at which a juvenile may be adjudicated delinquent, the judge or juvenile court commissioner may require, as a condition of the consent decree, that the juvenile participate for not less than 10 hours nor more than 100 hours in a supervised work program under s. 938.34 (5g) or perform not less than 10 hours nor more than 100 hours of other community service work, except that if the juvenile has not attained 14 years of age the maximum number of hours is 40.

(2) (a) A consent decree shall remain in effect for up to one year unless the juvenile, parent, guardian or legal custodian is discharged sooner by the judge or juvenile court commissioner.

(c) Upon the motion of the court or the application of the juvenile, parent, guardian, legal custodian, intake worker or any

agency supervising the juvenile under the consent decree, the court may, after giving notice to the parties to the consent decree and their counsel, if any, extend the decree for up to an additional 6 months in the absence of objection to extension by the parties to the initial consent decree. If the parent, guardian or legal custodian objects to the extension, the court shall schedule a hearing and make a determination on the issue of extension.

(3) If, prior to discharge by the court, or the expiration of the consent decree, the court finds that the juvenile or parent, legal guardian or legal custodian has failed to fulfill the express terms and conditions of the consent decree or that the juvenile objects to the continuation of the consent decree, the hearing under which the juvenile was placed on supervision may be continued to conclusion as if the consent decree had never been entered.

(4) No juvenile who is discharged by the court or who completes the period of supervision without reinstatement of the original petition may again be proceeded against in any court for the same offense alleged in the petition or an offense based on the same conduct, and the original petition shall be dismissed with prejudice. Nothing in this subsection precludes a civil suit against the juvenile or parent for damages arising from the juvenile's conduct.

(5) A court which, under this section, elicits or examines information or material about a juvenile which would be inadmissible in a hearing on the allegations of the petition may not, over objections of one of the parties, participate in any subsequent proceedings if any of the following applies:

(a) The court refuses to enter into a consent decree and the allegations in the petition remain to be decided in a hearing where the juvenile denies the allegations of delinquency.

(b) A consent decree is granted but the petition under s. 938.12 or 938.13 is subsequently reinstated.

(6) The judge or juvenile court commissioner shall inform the juvenile and the juvenile's parent, guardian or legal custodian, in writing, of the juvenile's right to object to the continuation of the consent decree under sub. (3) and of the fact that the hearing under which the juvenile was placed on supervision may be continued to conclusion as if the consent decree had never been entered.

History: 1995 a. 77, 352, 448; 1997 a. 181, 183, 205, 239; 1999 a. 9, 32.

SUBCHAPTER VI

DISPOSITION

938.33 Court reports. (1) **REPORT REQUIRED.** Before the disposition of a juvenile adjudged to be delinquent or in need of protection or services, the court shall designate an agency, as defined in s. 938.38 (1) (a), to submit a report which shall contain all of the following:

(a) The social history of the juvenile.

(b) A recommended plan of rehabilitation or treatment and care for the juvenile which is based on the investigation conducted by the agency and any report resulting from an examination or assessment under s. 938.295, which employs the most effective means available to accomplish the objectives of the plan.

(c) A description of the specific services or continuum of services which the agency is recommending that the court order for the juvenile or family, the persons or agencies that would be primarily responsible for providing those services, and the identity of the person or agency that would provide case management or coordination of services if any or whether or not the juvenile should receive an integrated service plan.

(d) A statement of the objectives of the plan, including any desired behavior changes and the academic, social and vocational skills needed by the juvenile.

(e) A plan for the provision of educational services to the juvenile, prepared after consultation with the staff of the school in

which the juvenile is enrolled or the last school in which the juvenile was enrolled.

(f) If the agency is recommending that the court order the juvenile's parent, guardian or legal custodian to participate in mental health treatment, anger management, individual or family counseling or parent training and education, a statement as to the availability of those services and as to the availability of funding for those services.

(2) **HOME PLACEMENT REPORTS.** A report recommending that the juvenile remain in his or her home may be presented orally at the dispositional hearing if all parties consent. A report that is presented orally shall be transcribed and made a part of the court record.

(3) **CORRECTIONAL PLACEMENT REPORTS.** A report recommending placement of a juvenile in a secured correctional facility, a secured child caring institution or a secured group home shall be in writing, except that the report may be presented orally at the dispositional hearing if the juvenile and the juvenile's counsel consent. A report that is presented orally shall be transcribed and made a part of the court record. In addition to the information specified under sub. (1) (a) to (d), the report shall include all of the following:

(a) A description of any less restrictive alternatives that are available and that have been considered, and why they have been determined to be inappropriate. If the judge has found that any of the conditions specified in s. 938.34 (4m) (b) 1., 2. or 3. applies, the report shall indicate that a less restrictive alternative than placement in a secured correctional facility, a secured child caring institution or a secured group home is not appropriate.

(b) A recommendation for an amount of child support to be paid by either or both of the juvenile's parents or for referral to the county child support agency under s. 59.53 (5) for the establishment of child support.

(3r) **SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENDER REPORT.** If a juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent for committing a violation for which the juvenile may be placed in the serious juvenile offender program under s. 938.34 (4h) (a), the report shall be in writing and, in addition to the information specified in sub. (1) and in sub. (3) or (4), if applicable, shall include an analysis of the juvenile's suitability for placement in the serious juvenile offender program under s. 938.34 (4h) or in a secured correctional facility or a secured group home under s. 938.34 (4m), a placement specified in s. 938.34 (3) or placement in the juvenile's home with supervision and community-based programming and a recommendation as to the type of placement for which the juvenile is best suited.

(4) **OTHER OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENTS.** A report recommending placement in a foster home, treatment foster home, group home or nonsecured child caring institution shall be in writing, except that the report may be presented orally at the dispositional hearing if all parties consent. A report that is presented orally shall be transcribed and made a part of the court record. The report shall include all of the following:

(a) A permanency plan prepared under s. 938.38.

(b) A recommendation for an amount of child support to be paid by either or both of the juvenile's parents or for referral to the county child support agency under s. 59.53 (5) for the establishment of child support.

(4m) **SUPPORT RECOMMENDATIONS; INFORMATION TO PARENTS.** In making a recommendation for an amount of child support under sub. (3) or (4), the agency shall consider the factors that the court considers under s. 301.12 (14) (c) for deviation from the percentage standard. At or before the dispositional hearing under s. 938.335, the agency shall provide the juvenile's parent with all of the following:

(a) Its recommendation for child support.

(b) A written explanation of how the parent may request that the court modify the amount of child support under s. 301.12 (14) (c).

(c) A written explanation of how the parent may request a revision under s. 938.363 in the amount of child support ordered by the court under s. 938.355 (2) (b) 4.

(5) IDENTITY OF FOSTER PARENT OR TREATMENT FOSTER PARENT; CONFIDENTIALITY. If the report recommends placement in a foster home or a treatment foster home, and the name of the foster parent or treatment foster parent is not available at the time the report is filed, the agency shall provide the court and the juvenile's parent or guardian with the name and address of the foster parent or treatment foster parent within 21 days after the dispositional order is entered, except that the court may order the information withheld from the juvenile's parent or guardian if the court finds that disclosure would result in imminent danger to the juvenile or to the foster parent or treatment foster parent. After notifying the juvenile's parent or guardian, the court shall hold a hearing prior to ordering the information withheld.

History: 1995 a. 77, 417; 1997 a. 27, 35, 237, 252; 1999 a. 9.

938.331 Court reports; effect on victim. If the delinquent act would constitute a felony if committed by an adult, the person preparing the report under s. 938.33 (1) shall attempt to determine the economic, physical and psychological effect of the delinquent act on the victim, as defined in s. 938.02 (20m) (a) 1. and 4. The person preparing the report may ask any appropriate person for information. This section does not preclude the person who prepares the report from including any information for the court concerning the impact of a delinquent act on the victim. If the delinquent act would not constitute a felony but a victim, as defined in s. 938.02 (20m) (a) 1., has suffered bodily harm or the act involved theft or damage to property, the person preparing the report is encouraged to seek the information described in this section.

History: 1995 a. 77; 1997 a. 181.

938.335 Dispositional hearings. (1) The court shall conduct a hearing to determine the disposition of a case in which a juvenile is adjudged to be delinquent under s. 938.12, to have violated a civil law or ordinance under s. 938.125 or to be in need of protection or services under s. 938.13, except that the court shall proceed as provided in s. 938.237 (2) if a citation is issued and the juvenile fails to contest the citation.

(3) At hearings under this section, any party may present evidence relevant to the issue of disposition, including expert testimony, and may make alternative dispositional recommendations.

(3m) (a) Before imposing a disposition in a proceeding in which a juvenile is adjudged to be delinquent under s. 938.12 or is found to be in need of protection or services under s. 938.13 (12), the court shall determine whether a victim of the juvenile's act wants to make a statement to the court. If a victim wants to make a statement, the court shall allow the victim to make a statement in court or to submit a written statement to be read to the court. The court may allow any other person to make or submit a statement under this paragraph. Any statement made under this paragraph must be relevant to the disposition.

(am) Before imposing a disposition in a proceeding in which a juvenile is adjudged to be delinquent under s. 938.12 or is found to be in need of protection or services under s. 938.13 (12), the court shall inquire of the district attorney or corporation counsel whether he or she has complied with par. (b) and whether he or she has complied with s. 938.27 (4m), whether any of the known victims requested notice of the date, time and place of the dispositional hearing and, if so, whether the district attorney or corporation counsel provided to the victim notice of the date, time and place of the hearing.

(b) After a finding that a juvenile is delinquent under s. 938.12 or is found to be in need of protection or services under s. 938.13 (12), the district attorney or corporation counsel shall make a reasonable attempt to contact any known victim to inform that person of the right to make a statement under par. (a). Any failure to comply with this paragraph is not a ground for an appeal of a dispositional order or for any court to reverse or modify a dispositional order.

(3r) At hearings under this section, a parent of the juvenile may present evidence relevant to the amount of child support to be paid by either or both parents.

(4) At hearings under this section, s. 938.357, 938.363 or 938.365, on the request of any party, unless good cause to the contrary is shown, the court may admit testimony on the record by telephone or live audiovisual means, if available, under s. 807.13 (2). The request and the showing of good cause may be made by telephone.

(5) At the conclusion of the hearing, the court shall make a dispositional order in accordance with s. 938.355.

History: 1995 a. 77; 1997 a. 181, 252.

938.34 Disposition of juvenile adjudged delinquent. If the court adjudges a juvenile delinquent, the court shall enter an order deciding one or more of the dispositions of the case as provided in this section under a care and treatment plan. A disposition under sub. (4m) must be combined with a disposition under sub. (4n). In deciding the dispositions for a juvenile who is adjudicated delinquent, the court shall consider the seriousness of the act for which the juvenile is adjudicated delinquent and may consider any other delinquent act that is read into the record and dismissed at the time of the adjudication. The dispositions under this section are:

(1) COUNSELING. Counsel the juvenile or the parent, guardian or legal custodian.

(2) SUPERVISION. (a) Place the juvenile under the supervision of an agency, the department, if the department approves, or a suitable adult, including a friend of the juvenile, under conditions prescribed by the court including reasonable rules for the juvenile's conduct, designed for the physical, mental and moral well-being and behavior of the juvenile.

(b) If the juvenile is placed in the juvenile's home under the supervision of an agency or the department, order the agency or department to provide specified services to the juvenile and the juvenile's family, which may include but are not limited to individual, family or group counseling, homemaker or parent aide services, respite care, housing assistance, day care or parent skills training.

(c) Order the juvenile to remain at his or her home or other placement for a period of not more than 30 days under rules of supervision specified in the order.

(2g) VOLUNTEERS IN PROBATION PROGRAM. If the juvenile is adjudicated delinquent for the commission of an act that would constitute a misdemeanor if committed by an adult, if the chief judge of the judicial administrative district has approved under s. 973.11 (2) a volunteers in probation program established in the juvenile's county of residence and if the court determines that volunteer supervision under that volunteers in probation program will likely benefit the juvenile and the community, placement of the juvenile with that volunteers in probation program under such conditions as the court determines are reasonable and appropriate. These conditions may include, but need not be limited to, any of the following:

(a) A directive to a volunteer to provide for the juvenile a role model, informal counseling, general monitoring and monitoring of the conditions established by the court, or any combination of these functions.

(b) Any other disposition that the court may impose under this section.

(2m) TEEN COURT PROGRAM. Order the juvenile to be placed in a teen court program if all of the following conditions apply:

(a) The chief judge of the judicial administrative district has approved a teen court program established in the juvenile's county of residence and the judge determines that participation in the teen court program will likely benefit the juvenile and the community.

(b) The juvenile is alleged to have committed a delinquent act that would be a misdemeanor if committed by an adult.

(c) The juvenile admits or pleads no contest in open court, with the juvenile's parent, guardian or legal custodian present, to the allegations that the juvenile committed the delinquent act.

(d) The juvenile has not successfully completed participation in a teen court program during the 2 years before the date of the alleged delinquent act.

(2r) INTENSIVE SUPERVISION. Order the juvenile to participate in an intensive supervision program under s. 938.534.

(3) PLACEMENT. Designate one of the following as the placement for the juvenile:

(a) The home of a parent or other relative of the juvenile, except that the court may not designate the home of a parent or other relative of the juvenile as the juvenile's placement if the parent or other relative has been convicted under s. 940.01 of the first-degree intentional homicide, or under s. 940.05 of the 2nd-degree intentional homicide, of a parent of the juvenile, and the conviction has not been reversed, set aside or vacated, unless the court determines by clear and convincing evidence that the placement would be in the best interests of the juvenile. The court shall consider the wishes of the juvenile in making that determination.

(b) The home of a person who is not required to be licensed if placement is for less than 30 days, except that the court may not designate the name of a person who is not required to be licensed as the juvenile's placement if the person has been convicted under s. 940.01 of the first-degree intentional homicide, or under s. 940.05 of the 2nd-degree intentional homicide, of a parent of the juvenile, and the conviction has not been reversed, set aside or vacated, unless the court determines by clear and convincing evidence that the placement would be in the best interests of the juvenile. The court shall consider the wishes of the juvenile in making that determination.

(c) A foster home or treatment foster home licensed under s. 48.62 or a group home licensed under s. 48.625.

(d) A child caring institution licensed under s. 48.60.

(e) An independent living situation effective on or after the juvenile's 17th birthday, either alone or with friends, under such supervision as the court considers appropriate, but only if the juvenile is of sufficient maturity and judgment to live independently and only upon proof of a reasonable plan for supervision by an appropriate person or agency.

(f) A secure detention facility or juvenile portion of a county jail that meets the standards promulgated by the department by rule, or in a place of nonsecure custody designated by the court, subject to all of the following:

1. The placement may be for any combination of single or consecutive days totalling not more than 30. The juvenile shall be given credit against the period of detention or nonsecure custody imposed under this paragraph for all time spent in secure detention in connection with the course of conduct for which the detention or nonsecure custody was imposed.

2. The order may provide that the juvenile may be released from the secure detention facility, juvenile portion of the jail or place of nonsecure custody during specified hours to attend school, to work at the juvenile's place of employment or to attend or participate in any activity which the court considers beneficial to the juvenile.

3. The use of placement in a secure detention facility or in a juvenile portion of a county jail as a disposition under this paragraph is subject to the adoption of a resolution by the county board of supervisors under s. 938.06 (5) authorizing the use of those placements as a disposition.

(3g) ELECTRONIC MONITORING. Monitoring by an electronic monitoring system for a juvenile subject to an order under sub. (2), (2r), (3) (a) to (e), (4h) or (4n) who is placed in the community.

(4) TRANSFER OF LEGAL CUSTODY. If it is shown that the rehabilitation or the treatment and care of the juvenile cannot be accomplished by means of voluntary consent of the parent or guardian, transfer legal custody to any of the following:

(a) A relative of the juvenile.

(b) A county department.

(c) A licensed child welfare agency.

(4d) TYPE 2 CHILD CARING INSTITUTION PLACEMENT. Place the juvenile in a Type 2 child caring institution under the supervision of the county department and subject to Type 2 status, as described in s. 938.539, but only if all of the following apply:

(a) The juvenile has been found to be delinquent for the commission of an act which if committed by an adult would be punishable by a sentence of 6 months or more.

(b) The juvenile has been found to be a danger to the public and to be in need of restrictive custodial treatment. If the judge determines that any of the conditions specified in sub. (4m) (b) 1., 2. or 3. applies, but that placement in the serious juvenile offender program under sub. (4h) or in a secured correctional facility under sub. (4m) would not be appropriate, that determination shall be prima facie evidence that the juvenile is a danger to the public and in need of restrictive custodial treatment under this subsection.

(4h) SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENDER PROGRAM. Place the juvenile in the serious juvenile offender program under s. 938.538, but only if all of the following apply:

(a) The juvenile is 14 years of age or over and has been adjudicated delinquent for committing a violation of s. 939.31, 939.32 (1) (a), 940.03, 940.21, 940.225 (1), 940.305, 940.31, 941.327 (2) (b) 4., 943.02, 943.10 (2), 943.23 (1g), (1m) or (1r), 943.32 (2), 948.02 (1), 948.025, 948.30 (2), 948.35 (1) (b) or 948.36 or the juvenile is 10 years of age or over and has been adjudicated delinquent for attempting or committing a violation of s. 940.01 or for committing a violation of 940.02 or 940.05.

(b) The judge finds that the only other disposition that would be appropriate would be placement of the juvenile in a secured correctional facility under sub. (4m).

(4m) CORRECTIONAL PLACEMENT. Place the juvenile in a secured correctional facility or a secured child caring institution under the supervision of the department or in a secured group home under the supervision of a county department if the juvenile is 12 years of age or over or, if the juvenile is under 12 years of age, in a secured child caring institution under the supervision of the department or in a secured group home under the supervision of a county department, unless the department, after an examination under s. 938.50, determines that placement in a secured correctional facility is more appropriate, but only if all of the following apply:

(a) The juvenile has been found to be delinquent for the commission of an act which if committed by an adult would be punishable by a sentence of 6 months or more.

(b) The juvenile has been found to be a danger to the public and to be in need of restrictive custodial treatment. If the judge determines that any of the following conditions applies, but that placement in the serious juvenile offender program under sub. (4h) would not be appropriate, that determination shall be prima facie evidence that the juvenile is a danger to the public and in need of restrictive custodial treatment under this subsection:

1. The juvenile has committed a delinquent act that would be a felony under s. 940.01, 940.02, 940.03, 940.05, 940.19 (2) to (6), 940.21, 940.225 (1), 940.31, 941.20 (3), 943.02 (1), 943.23 (1g), (1m) or (1r), 943.32 (2), 947.013 (1t), (1v) or (1x), 948.02 (1) or (2), 948.025 or 948.03 if committed by an adult.

2. The juvenile has possessed, used or threatened to use a handgun, as defined in s. 175.35 (1) (b), short-barreled rifle, as defined in s. 941.28 (1) (b), or short-barreled shotgun, as defined in s. 941.28 (1) (c), while committing a delinquent act that would be a felony under ch. 940 if committed by an adult.

3. The juvenile has possessed or gone armed with a short-barreled rifle or a short-barreled shotgun in violation of s. 941.28 or has possessed or gone armed with a handgun in violation of s. 948.60.

(4n) AFTERCARE SUPERVISION. Subject to s. 938.532 (3) and to any arrangement between the department and a county department regarding the provision of aftercare supervision for juveniles who have been released from a secured correctional facility, a secured child caring institution or a secured group home, designate one of the following to provide aftercare supervision for the juvenile following the juvenile's release from the secured correctional facility, secured child caring institution or secured group home:

(a) The department.

(b) The county department of the county of the court that placed the juvenile in the secured correctional facility, secured child caring institution or secured group home.

(c) The county department of the juvenile's county of legal residence.

(5) RESTITUTION. (a) Subject to par. (c), if the juvenile is found to have committed a delinquent act which has resulted in damage to the property of another, or actual physical injury to another excluding pain and suffering, order the juvenile to repair the damage to property or to make reasonable restitution for the damage or injury, either in the form of cash payments or, if the victim agrees, the performance of services for the victim, or both, if the court, after taking into consideration the well-being and needs of the victim, considers it beneficial to the well-being and behavior of the juvenile. Any such order shall include a finding that the juvenile alone is financially able to pay or physically able to perform the services, may allow up to the date of the expiration of the order for the payment or for the completion of the services and may include a schedule for the performance and completion of the services. Objection by the juvenile to the amount of damages claimed shall entitle the juvenile to a hearing on the question of damages before the amount of restitution is ordered. Any recovery under this paragraph shall be reduced by the amount recovered as restitution under s. 938.45 (1r) (a).

(am) Subject to par. (c), order a juvenile who owes restitution under par. (a) and who is receiving income while placed in a secured correctional facility, residential treatment center or other out-of-home placement to contribute a stated percentage of that income towards that restitution.

(b) In addition to any other employment or duties permitted under ch. 103 or any rule or order under ch. 103, a juvenile under 14 years of age who is participating in a restitution project provided by the county or who is performing services for the victim as restitution may, for the purpose of making restitution ordered by the court under this subsection, be employed or perform any duties under any circumstances in which a juvenile 14 or 15 years of age is permitted to be employed or perform duties under ch. 103 or any rule or order under ch. 103. A juvenile who is participating in a restitution project provided by the county or who is performing services for the victim as restitution is exempt from the permit requirement under s. 103.70 (1).

(c) Under this subsection, a court may not order a juvenile who is under 14 years of age to make more than \$250 in restitution or to perform more than 40 total hours of services for the victim as restitution.

(5g) SUPERVISED WORK PROGRAM OR OTHER COMMUNITY SERVICE WORK. (a) Order the juvenile to participate in a supervised work program administered by the county department or a community agency approved by the court or other community service work administered by a public agency or nonprofit charitable organization approved by the court.

(am) The court shall set standards for the supervised work program within the budgetary limits established by the county board of supervisors. The supervised work program may provide the juvenile reasonable compensation reflecting a reasonable market value of the work performed or it may consist of uncompensated community service work. Community service work may be in lieu of restitution only if also agreed to by the county department,

community agency, public agency or nonprofit charitable organization and by the person to whom the restitution is owed. The court may use any available resources, including any community service work program, in ordering the juvenile to perform community service work.

(b) The supervised work program or other community service work shall be of a constructive nature designed to promote the rehabilitation of the juvenile, shall be appropriate to the age level and physical ability of the juvenile and shall be combined with counseling from a member of the staff of the county department, community agency, public agency or nonprofit charitable organization or other qualified person. The supervised work program or other community service work may not conflict with the juvenile's regular attendance at school. Subject to par. (d), the amount of work required shall be reasonably related to the seriousness of the juvenile's offense.

(c) In addition to any other employment or duties permitted under ch. 103 or any rule or order under ch. 103, a juvenile under 14 years of age who is participating in a supervised work program or other community service work may, for purposes of performing the supervised work or other community service work, be employed or perform any duties under any circumstances in which a juvenile 14 or 15 years of age is permitted to be employed or perform duties under ch. 103 or any rule or order under ch. 103. A juvenile who is participating in a supervised work program or other community service work is exempt from the permit requirement under s. 103.70 (1).

(d) Under this subsection, a juvenile who is under 14 years of age may not be required to perform more than 40 total hours of supervised work or other community service work, except as provided in subs. (13r) and (14t).

(5m) COMMUNITY SERVICE WORK PROGRAM. Order the juvenile to participate in a youth corps program, as defined in s. 16.22 (1) (dm) or another community service work program, if the sponsor of the program approves the juvenile's participation in the program.

(5r) VICTIM-OFFENDER MEDIATION PROGRAM. Order the juvenile to participate in a victim-offender mediation program if the victim of the juvenile's delinquent act agrees.

(6) SPECIAL TREATMENT OR CARE. (a) If the juvenile is in need of special treatment or care, as identified in an evaluation under s. 938.295 and the report under s. 938.33 (1), order the juvenile's parent to provide the special treatment or care.

(am) An order of special treatment or care under this subsection may include an order committing the juvenile to a county department under s. 51.42 or 51.437 for special treatment or care in an inpatient facility, as defined in s. 51.01 (10), if the evaluation under s. 938.295 and the report under s. 938.33 (1) indicate all of the following:

1. That the juvenile has an alcohol or other drug abuse impairment.
2. That the juvenile is a proper subject for treatment and is in need of inpatient treatment because appropriate treatment is not available on an outpatient basis.

(ap) An order under par. (am) is subject to all of the following:

1. The commitment may total not more than 30 days.
2. The use of commitment to a county department under s. 51.42 or 51.437 as a disposition under par. (am) is subject to the adoption of a resolution by the county board of supervisors under s. 938.06 (5) authorizing the use of that disposition.

(ar) If the parent fails or is financially unable to provide the special treatment or care ordered under par. (a) or (am), the court may order an appropriate agency to provide the special treatment or care whether or not legal custody has been taken from the parents. If the court orders a county department under s. 51.42 or 51.437 to provide special treatment or care under par. (a) or (am), the provision of that special treatment or care shall be subject to

conditions specified in ch. 51, except that an order under par. (am) may not be extended. An order of special treatment or care under this subsection may not include an order for the administration of psychotropic medication.

(b) Payment for alcohol and other drug abuse services ordered under par. (a) shall be in accordance with s. 938.361.

(c) Payment for services provided under ch. 51 that are ordered under par. (a), other than alcohol and other drug abuse services, shall be in accordance with s. 938.362.

(6m) INTEGRATED SERVICE PLAN. If the report prepared under s. 938.33 (1) recommends that the juvenile is in need of an integrated service plan and if an integrated service program under s. 46.56 has been established in the county, order that an integrated service plan be developed and implemented.

(6r) ALCOHOL OR DRUG TREATMENT OR EDUCATION. (a) If the report prepared under s. 938.33 (1) recommends that the juvenile is in need of treatment for the use or abuse of alcohol beverages, controlled substances or controlled substance analogs and its medical, personal, family or social effects, the court may order the juvenile to enter an outpatient alcohol and other drug abuse treatment program at an approved treatment facility. The approved treatment facility shall, under the terms of a service agreement between the county and the approved treatment facility, or with the written informed consent of the juvenile or the juvenile's parent if the juvenile has not attained the age of 12, report to the agency primarily responsible for providing services to the juvenile as to whether the juvenile is cooperating with the treatment and whether the treatment appears to be effective.

(b) If the report prepared under s. 938.33 (1) recommends that the juvenile is in need of education relating to the use of alcohol beverages, controlled substances or controlled substance analogs, the court may order the juvenile to participate in an alcohol or other drug abuse education program approved by the court. The person or agency that provides the education program shall, under the terms of a service agreement between the county and the education program, or with the written informed consent of the juvenile or the juvenile's parent if the juvenile has not attained the age of 12, report to the agency primarily responsible for providing services to the juvenile about the juvenile's attendance at the program.

(c) Payment for the court-ordered treatment or education under this subsection in counties that have a pilot program under s. 938.547 shall be in accordance with s. 938.361.

(6s) DRUG TESTING. If the report under s. 938.33 (1) indicate that the juvenile is in need of treatment for the use or abuse of controlled substances or controlled substance analogs, order the juvenile to submit to drug testing under a drug testing program that the department shall promulgate by rule.

(7d) EDUCATION PROGRAM. (a) Except as provided in par. (d), order the juvenile to attend any of the following:

1. A nonresidential educational program, including a program for children at risk under s. 118.153, provided by the school district in which the juvenile resides.

2. Pursuant to a contractual agreement with the school district in which the juvenile resides, a nonresidential educational program provided by a licensed child welfare agency.

3. Pursuant to a contractual agreement with the school district in which the juvenile resides, an educational program provided by a private, nonprofit, nonsectarian agency that is located in the school district in which the juvenile resides and that complies with 42 USC 2000d.

4. Pursuant to a contractual agreement with the school district in which the juvenile resides, an educational program provided by a technical college district located in the school district in which the juvenile resides.

(b) The court shall order the school board to disclose the juvenile's pupil records, as defined under s. 118.125 (1) (d), to the county department or licensed child welfare agency responsible

for supervising the juvenile, as necessary to determine the juvenile's compliance with the order under par. (a).

(c) The court shall order the county department or licensed child welfare agency responsible for supervising the juvenile to disclose to the school board, technical college district board or private, nonprofit, nonsectarian agency which is providing an educational program under par. (a) 3. records or information about the juvenile, as necessary to assure the provision of appropriate educational services under par. (a).

(d) This subsection does not apply to a juvenile who is a child with a disability, as defined under s. 115.76 (5).

(7g) EXPERIENTIAL EDUCATION. Order the juvenile to participate in a wilderness challenge program or other experiential education program.

(7n) JUVENILE OFFENDER EDUCATION PROGRAM. Order the juvenile to participate in an educational program that is designed to deter future delinquent behavior by focusing on such issues as decision making, assertiveness instead of aggression, family and peer relationships, self-esteem, identification and expression of feelings, alcohol and other drug abuse recognition and errors in thinking and judgment.

(7r) VOCATIONAL TRAINING. If the report under s. 938.33 (1) recommends that the juvenile is in need of vocational assessment, counseling and training, order the juvenile to participate in that assessment, counseling and training.

(7w) DAY TREATMENT PROGRAM. If the report under s. 938.33 (1) indicates that the juvenile has specialized educational needs, order the juvenile to participate in a day treatment program.

(8) FORFEITURE. Impose a forfeiture based upon a determination that this disposition is in the best interest of the juvenile and in aid of rehabilitation. The maximum forfeiture that the court may impose under this subsection for a violation by a juvenile is the maximum amount of the fine that may be imposed on an adult for committing that violation or, if the violation is applicable only to a person under 18 years of age, \$100. Any such order shall include a finding that the juvenile alone is financially able to pay the forfeiture and shall allow up to 12 months for payment. If the juvenile fails to pay the forfeiture, the court may vacate the forfeiture and order other alternatives under this section, in accordance with the conditions specified in this chapter; or the court may suspend any license issued under ch. 29 for not less than 30 days nor more than 5 years, or, unless the forfeiture was imposed for violating an ordinance unrelated to the juvenile's operation of a motor vehicle, may suspend the juvenile's operating privilege, as defined in s. 340.01 (40), for not more than 2 years. If the court suspends any license under this subsection, the clerk of the court shall immediately take possession of the suspended license and forward it to the department which issued the license, together with a notice of suspension clearly stating that the suspension is for failure to pay a forfeiture imposed by the court. If the forfeiture is paid during the period of suspension, the suspension shall be reduced to the time period which has already elapsed and the court shall immediately notify the department which shall then return the license to the juvenile. Any recovery under this subsection shall be reduced by the amount recovered as a forfeiture for the same act under s. 938.45 (1r) (b).

(8d) DELINQUENCY VICTIM AND WITNESS ASSISTANCE SURCHARGE. (a) In addition to any other disposition imposed under this section, the court shall impose a delinquency victim and witness assistance surcharge of \$20.

(b) The clerk of court shall collect and transmit the amount to the county treasurer under s. 59.40 (2) (m). The county treasurer shall then make payment to the state treasurer under s. 59.25 (3) (f) 2.

(c) If a juvenile placed in a secured correctional facility or a secured child caring institution fails to pay the surcharge under par. (a), the department shall assess and collect the amount owed from the juvenile's wages or other moneys. If a juvenile placed in a secured group home fails to pay the surcharge under par. (a),

the county department shall assess and collect the amount owed from the juvenile's wages or other moneys. Any amount collected shall be transmitted to the state treasurer.

(d) If the juvenile fails to pay the surcharge under par. (a), the court may vacate the surcharge and order other alternatives under this section, in accordance with the conditions specified in this chapter; or the court may suspend any license issued under ch. 29 for not less than 30 days nor more than 5 years, or suspend the juvenile's operating privilege, as defined in s. 340.01 (40), for not less than 30 days nor more than 5 years. If the court suspends any license under this subsection, the clerk of the court shall immediately take possession of the suspended license and forward it to the department which issued the license, together with a notice of suspension clearly stating that the suspension is for failure to pay a surcharge imposed by the court. If the surcharge is paid during the period of suspension, the suspension shall be reduced to the time period which has already elapsed and the court shall immediately notify the department which shall then return the license to the juvenile.

(11) TRANSFER TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES UNDER TREATY. If a treaty is in effect between the United States and a foreign country, allowing a juvenile adjudged delinquent who is a citizen or national of the foreign country to be transferred to the foreign country and if the juvenile and the juvenile's parent, guardian and legal custodian agree, request the governor to commence a transfer of the juvenile to the juvenile's country.

(13r) VIOLENT VIOLATION IN A SCHOOL ZONE. (a) If the juvenile is adjudicated delinquent under a violation of a violent crime law specified in s. 939.632 (1) (e) in a school zone, as defined in s. 939.632 (1) (d), the court may require that the juvenile participate for 100 hours in a supervised work program under sub. (5g) or perform 100 hours of other community service work.

(b) The court shall not impose the requirement under par. (a) if the court determines that the person would pose a threat to public safety while completing the requirement.

(13t) GRAFFITI VIOLATION. If the juvenile is adjudicated delinquent under a violation of s. 943.017, the court may require that the juvenile participate for not less than 10 hours nor more than 100 hours in a supervised work program under sub. (5g) or perform not less than 10 hours nor more than 100 hours of other community service work, except that if the juvenile has not attained 14 years of age the maximum number of hours is 40.

(14d) HATE VIOLATIONS. In addition to any other disposition imposed under this section, if the juvenile is found to have committed a violation under circumstances in which, if committed by an adult, the adult would be subject to a penalty enhancement under s. 939.645, the court may order any one or more of the following dispositions:

- (a) That the juvenile make restitution under sub. (5).
- (b) That the juvenile participate in a supervised work program or other community service work under sub. (5g) or (5m).
- (c) That the juvenile participate in a victim-offender mediation program under sub. (5r) or otherwise apologize to the victim.
- (d) That the juvenile participate in an educational program under sub. (7n) that includes sensitivity training or training in diversity.

(14m) VIOLATION INVOLVING A MOTOR VEHICLE. Restrict or suspend the operating privilege, as defined in s. 340.01 (40), of a juvenile who is adjudicated delinquent under a violation of any law in which a motor vehicle is involved. If the court suspends a juvenile's operating privilege under this subsection, the court shall immediately take possession of the suspended license and forward it to the department of transportation together with a notice stating the reason for and duration of the suspension. If the court limits a juvenile's operating privilege under this subsection, the court shall immediately notify the department of transportation of that limitation.

(14p) COMPUTER VIOLATION. If the juvenile is found to have violated s. 943.70, place restrictions on the juvenile's use of computers.

(14r) VIOLATIONS RELATING TO CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES OR CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE ANALOGS. (a) In addition to any other dispositions imposed under this section, if the juvenile is found to have violated ch. 961, the court shall suspend the juvenile's operating privilege, as defined in s. 340.01 (40), for not less than 6 months nor more than 5 years. The court shall immediately take possession of any suspended license and forward it to the department of transportation together with the notice of suspension clearly stating that the suspension or revocation is for a violation of ch. 961.

(b) This subsection does not apply to violations under s. 961.573 (2), 961.574 (2) or 961.575 (2) or a local ordinance that strictly conforms to one of those statutes.

(c) If the juvenile's license or operating privilege is currently suspended or revoked or if the juvenile does not currently possess a valid operator's license issued under ch. 343, the suspension under this subsection is effective on the date on which the juvenile is first eligible and applies for issuance or reinstatement of an operator's license under ch. 343.

(14s) POSSESSION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES OR CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE ANALOGS. (a) In addition to any other dispositions imposed under this section, if the juvenile is found to have violated s. 961.41 (3g), the court shall order one of the following penalties:

1. For a first violation, a forfeiture of not more than \$50.
2. For a violation committed within 12 months of a previous violation, a forfeiture of not more than \$100.
3. For a violation committed within 12 months of 2 or more previous violations, a forfeiture of not more than \$500.

(am) In addition to any other dispositions imposed under this section, if the juvenile is found to have violated s. 961.41 (1) or (1m), the court shall order one of the following penalties:

1. For a first violation, a forfeiture of not less than \$250 nor more than \$500.
2. For a violation committed within 12 months of a previous violation, a forfeiture of not less than \$300.
3. For a violation committed within 12 months of 2 or more previous violations, a forfeiture of \$500.

(b) After ordering a disposition under par. (a) or (am), the court, with the agreement of the juvenile, may enter an additional order staying the execution of the dispositional order. If the court stays a dispositional order under this paragraph, the court shall enter an additional order requiring the juvenile to do any of the following:

1. Submit to an alcohol and other drug abuse assessment that conforms to the criteria specified under s. 938.547 (4) and that is conducted by an approved treatment facility. The order shall designate an approved treatment facility to conduct the alcohol and other drug abuse assessment and shall specify the date by which the assessment must be completed.
2. Participate in an outpatient alcohol or other drug abuse treatment program at an approved treatment facility, if an assessment conducted under subd. 1. or s. 938.295 (1) recommends treatment.
3. Participate in a court-approved pupil assistance program provided by the juvenile's school board or an alcohol or other drug abuse education program. The juvenile's participation in a court-approved pupil assistance program under this subdivision is subject to the approval of the juvenile's school board.

(c) If the approved treatment facility, with the written informed consent of the juvenile or, if the juvenile has not attained the age of 12, the written informed consent of the juvenile's parent, notifies the agency primarily responsible for providing services to the

(c) If the approved treatment facility, with the written informed consent of the juvenile or, if the juvenile has not attained the age of 12, the written informed consent of the juvenile's parent, notifies the agency primarily responsible for providing services to the

juvenile that the juvenile has submitted to an assessment under this subsection and that the juvenile does not need treatment, intervention or education, the court shall notify the juvenile of whether or not the original dispositional order will be reinstated.

(d) If the juvenile completes the alcohol or other drug abuse treatment program, court–approved pupil assistance program or court–approved alcohol or other drug abuse education program, the approved treatment facility, court–approved pupil assistance program or court–approved alcohol or other drug abuse education program shall, with the written informed consent of the juvenile or, if the juvenile has not attained the age of 12, the written informed consent of the juvenile’s parent, notify the agency primarily responsible for providing services to the juvenile that the juvenile has complied with the order and the court shall notify the juvenile of whether or not the original dispositional order will be reinstated.

(e) If an approved treatment facility, court–approved pupil assistance program or court–approved alcohol or other drug abuse education program, with the written informed consent of the juvenile or, if the juvenile has not attained the age of 12, the written informed consent of the juvenile’s parent, notifies the agency primarily responsible for providing services to the juvenile that a juvenile is not participating in, or has not satisfactorily completed, a recommended alcohol or other drug abuse treatment program, a court–approved pupil assistance program or a court–approved alcohol or other drug abuse education program, the court shall impose the original disposition under par. (a) or (am).

(14t) POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OR CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE ANALOG ON OR NEAR CERTAIN PREMISES. If the juvenile is adjudicated delinquent under a violation of s. 961.41 (3g) by possessing or attempting to possess a controlled substance included in schedule I or II under ch. 961, a controlled substance analog of a controlled substance included in schedule I or II under ch. 961 or ketamine or flunitrazepam while in or on the premises of a scattered–site public housing project, as defined in s. 961.01 (20i), while in or on or otherwise within 1,000 feet of a state, county, city, village or town park, a jail or correctional facility, as defined in s. 961.01 (12m), a multiunit public housing project, as defined in s. 961.01 (14m), a swimming pool open to members of the public, a youth center, as defined in s. 961.01 (22), or a community center, while in or on or otherwise within 1,000 feet of any private or public school premises or while in or on or otherwise within 1,000 feet of a school bus, as defined in s. 340.01 (56), the court shall require that the juvenile participate for 100 hours in a supervised work program or other community service work under sub. (5g).

(15) DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID ANALYSIS REQUIREMENTS. (a) 1. If the juvenile is adjudicated delinquent on the basis of a violation of s. 940.225, 948.02 (1) or (2) or 948.025, the court shall require the juvenile to provide a biological specimen to the state crime laboratories for deoxyribonucleic acid analysis.

2. Except as provided in subd. 1., if the juvenile is adjudicated delinquent on the basis of any violation under ch. 940, 944 or 948 or ss. 943.01 to 943.15, the court may require the juvenile to provide a biological specimen to the state crime laboratories for deoxyribonucleic acid analysis.

3. The results from deoxyribonucleic acid analysis of a specimen under subd. 1. or 2. may be used only as authorized under s. 165.77 (3). The state crime laboratories shall destroy any such specimen in accordance with s. 165.77 (3).

(b) The department of justice shall promulgate rules providing procedures for juveniles to provide specimens under par. (a) and for the transportation of those specimens to the state crime laboratories under s. 165.77.

(15m) SEX OFFENDER REPORTING REQUIREMENTS. (am) Except as provided in par. (bm), if the juvenile is adjudicated delinquent on the basis of any violation, or the solicitation, conspiracy or attempt to commit any violation, under ch. 940, 944 or 948 or ss. 943.01 to 943.15, the court may require the juvenile to comply

with the reporting requirements under s. 301.45 if the court determines that the underlying conduct was sexually motivated, as defined in s. 980.01 (5), and that it would be in the interest of public protection to have the juvenile report under s. 301.45.

(bm) If the juvenile is adjudicated delinquent on the basis of a violation, or the solicitation, conspiracy or attempt to commit a violation, of s. 940.22 (2), 940.225 (1), (2) or (3), 944.06, 948.02 (1) or (2), 948.025, 948.05, 948.055, 948.06, 948.07, 948.08, 948.095, 948.11 (2) (a) or (am), 948.12, 948.13 or 948.30, or of s. 940.30 or 940.31 if the victim was a minor and the juvenile was not the victim’s parent, the court shall require the juvenile to comply with the reporting requirements under s. 301.45 unless the court determines, after a hearing on a motion made by the juvenile, that the juvenile is not required to comply under s. 301.45 (1m).

(c) In determining under par. (am) whether it would be in the interest of public protection to have the juvenile report under s. 301.45, the court may consider any of the following:

1. The ages, at the time of the violation, of the juvenile and the victim of the violation.

2. The relationship between the juvenile and the victim of the violation.

3. Whether the violation resulted in bodily harm, as defined in s. 939.22 (4), to the victim.

4. Whether the victim suffered from a mental illness or mental deficiency that rendered him or her temporarily or permanently incapable of understanding or evaluating the consequences of his or her actions.

5. The probability that the juvenile will commit other violations in the future.

7. Any other factor that the court determines may be relevant to the particular case.

(d) If the court orders a juvenile to comply with the reporting requirements under s. 301.45, the court may order the juvenile to continue to comply with the reporting requirements until his or her death.

(e) If the court orders a juvenile to comply with the reporting requirements under s. 301.45, the clerk of the court in which the order is entered shall promptly forward a copy of the order to the department of corrections. If the finding of delinquency on which the order is based is reversed, set aside or vacated, the clerk of the court shall promptly forward to the department of corrections a certificate stating that the finding of delinquency has been reversed, set aside or vacated.

(16) STAY OF ORDER. After ordering a disposition under this section, enter an additional order staying the execution of the dispositional order contingent on the juvenile’s satisfactory compliance with any conditions that are specified in the dispositional order and explained to the juvenile by the court. If the juvenile violates a condition of his or her dispositional order, the agency supervising the juvenile shall notify the court and the court shall hold a hearing within 30 days after the filing of the notice to determine whether the original dispositional order should be imposed, unless the juvenile signs a written waiver of any objections to imposing the original dispositional order and the court approves the waiver. If a hearing is held, the court shall notify the parent, juvenile, guardian and legal custodian, all parties bound by the original dispositional order and the district attorney or corporation counsel in the county in which the dispositional order was entered of the time and place of the hearing at least 3 days before the hearing. If all parties consent, the court may proceed immediately with the hearing. The court may not impose the original dispositional order unless the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the juvenile has violated a condition of his or her dispositional order.

History: 1995 a. 77, 352, 440, 448; 1997 a. 27, 35, 36, 84, 130, 164, 183, 205; 1999 a. 9, 32, 57, 89, 185.

Sub. (4h) does not encompass similar offenses from other jurisdictions. A juvenile may not be placed in the serious juvenile offender program on the basis that the juvenile is adjudicated delinquent for violating similar statutes in other jurisdictions. *State v. David L.W.* 213 Wis. 2d 277, 570 N.W.2d 252 (Ct. App. 1997).

Dispositions: Increased Options. Wis. Law. Apr. 1996.

938.341 Delinquency adjudication; restriction on firearm possession. Whenever a court adjudicates a juvenile delinquent for an act that if committed by an adult in this state would be a felony, the court shall inform the juvenile of the requirements and penalties under s. 941.29.

History: 1995 a. 77.

938.342 Disposition; truancy and school dropout ordinance violations. (1d) If the court finds that the person violated a municipal ordinance enacted under s. 118.163 (1m), the court shall enter an order making one or more of the following dispositions if such a disposition is authorized by the municipal ordinance:

(a) Order the person to attend school.

(b) Impose a forfeiture of not more than \$50 plus costs for a first violation, or a forfeiture of not more than \$100 plus costs for any 2nd or subsequent violation committed within 12 months of a previous violation, subject to s. 938.37 and subject to a maximum cumulative forfeiture amount of not more than \$500 for all violations committed during a school semester. All or part of the forfeiture plus costs may be assessed against the person, the parent or guardian of the person, or both.

(1g) If the court finds that a person under 18 years of age violated a municipal ordinance enacted under s. 118.163 (2), the court shall enter an order making one or more of the following dispositions if such a disposition is authorized by the municipal ordinance:

(a) Suspend the person's operating privilege, as defined in s. 340.01 (40), for not less than 30 days nor more than one year. The court shall immediately take possession of the suspended license and forward it to the department of transportation together with a notice stating the reason for and duration of the suspension.

(b) Order the person to participate in counseling or a supervised work program or other community service work as described in s. 938.34 (5g). The costs of any such counseling, supervised work program or other community service work may be assessed against the person, the parents or guardian of the person, or both. Any county department, community agency, public agency or nonprofit charitable organization administering a supervised work program or other community service work to which a person is assigned pursuant to an order under this paragraph acting in good faith has immunity from any civil liability in excess of \$25,000 for any act or omission by or impacting on that person.

(c) Order the person to remain at home except during hours in which the person is attending religious worship or a school program, including travel time required to get to and from the school program or place of worship. The order may permit a person to leave his or her home if the person is accompanied by a parent or guardian.

(d) Order the person to attend an educational program under s. 938.34 (7d).

(e) Order the department of workforce development to revoke, under s. 103.72, a permit under s. 103.70 authorizing the employment of the person.

(f) Order the person to be placed in a teen court program if all of the following conditions apply:

1. The chief judge of the judicial administrative district has approved a teen court program established in the person's county of residence and the judge determines that participation in the teen court program will likely benefit the person and the community.

2. The person admits or pleads no contest in open court, with the person's parent, guardian or legal custodian present, to the allegations that the person violated the municipal ordinance enacted under s. 118.163 (2).

3. The person has not successfully completed participation in a teen court program during the 2 years before the date of the alleged municipal ordinance violation.

(g) Order the person to attend school.

(h) Impose a forfeiture of not more than \$500 plus costs, subject to s. 938.37. All or part of the forfeiture plus costs may be assessed against the person, the parent or guardian of the person, or both.

(i) Order the person to comply with any other reasonable conditions that are consistent with this subsection, including a curfew, restrictions as to going to or remaining on specified premises and restrictions on associating with other juveniles or adults.

(j) Place the person under formal or informal supervision, as described in s. 938.34 (2), for up to one year.

(1m) (a) If the court finds that the person violated a municipal ordinance enacted under s. 118.163 (2), the court may, in addition to or instead of the dispositions under sub. (1g), order the person's parent, guardian or legal custodian to participate in counseling at the parent's, guardian's or legal custodian's own expense or to attend school with the person, or both, if such a disposition is authorized by the municipal ordinance.

(am) If the court finds that the person violated a municipal ordinance enacted under s. 118.163 (1m), the court may, as part of the disposition under sub. (1d), order the person's parent or guardian to pay all or part of a forfeiture plus costs assessed under sub. (1d) (b). If the court finds that the person violated a municipal ordinance enacted under s. 118.163 (2), the court may, as part of the dispositions under sub. (1g), order the person's parent or guardian to pay all or part of the costs of any program ordered under sub. (1g) (b) or to pay all or part of a forfeiture plus costs assessed under sub. (1g) (h).

(b) No order to any parent, guardian or legal custodian under par. (a) or (am) may be entered until the parent, guardian or legal custodian is given an opportunity to be heard on the contemplated order of the court. The court shall cause notice of the time, place and purpose of the hearing to be served on the parent, guardian or legal custodian personally at least 10 days before the date of the hearing. The procedure in these cases shall, as far as practicable, be the same as in other cases to the court. At the hearing, the parent, guardian or legal custodian may be represented by counsel and may produce and cross-examine witnesses. Any parent, guardian or legal custodian who fails to comply with any order issued by a court under par. (a) or (am) may be proceeded against for contempt of court.

(2) (a) Except as provided in par. (b), if the court finds that a person is subject to a municipal ordinance enacted under s. 118.163 (2m) (a), the court shall enter an order suspending the person's operating privilege, as defined in s. 340.01 (40), until the person reaches the age of 18.

(b) The court may enter an order making any of the dispositions specified under sub. (1g) if the court finds that suspension of the person's operating privilege, as defined in s. 340.01 (40), until the person reaches the age of 18 would cause an undue hardship to the person or the person's family.

History: 1995 a. 27 s. 9130 (4); 1995 a. 77, 352; 1997 a. 3, 239.

938.343 Disposition of juvenile adjudged to have violated a civil law or an ordinance. Except as provided by ss. 938.342 and 938.344, if the court finds that the juvenile violated a civil law or an ordinance, the court shall enter an order making one or more of the following dispositions:

(1) Counsel the juvenile or the parent or guardian.

(2) Impose a forfeiture not to exceed the maximum forfeiture that may be imposed on an adult for committing that violation or, if the violation is only applicable to a person under 18 years of age, \$50. Any such order shall include a finding that the juvenile alone is financially able to pay and shall allow up to 12 months for the payment. If a juvenile fails to pay the forfeiture, the court may suspend any license issued under ch. 29 or, unless the forfeiture was imposed for violating an ordinance unrelated to the juvenile's operation of a motor vehicle, may suspend the juvenile's operating privilege, as defined in s. 340.01 (40), for not [less] [[more]] than 2 years. The court shall immediately take possession of the

suspended license and forward it to the department which issued the license, together with the notice of suspension clearly stating that the suspension is for failure to pay a forfeiture imposed by the court. If the forfeiture is paid during the period of suspension, the court shall immediately notify the department, which will thereupon return the license to the person. Any recovery under this subsection shall be reduced by the amount recovered as a forfeiture for the same act under s. 938.45 (1r) (b).

NOTE: 1999 Wis. Act 185 inserted the single bracketed language without showing it as underscored and deleted the double bracketed language without showing it as stricken. No change was intended. Corrective legislation is pending.

(2m) Order the juvenile to be placed in a teen court program if all of the following conditions apply:

(a) The chief judge of the judicial administrative district has approved a teen court program established in the juvenile's county of residence and the judge determines that participation in the teen court program will likely benefit the juvenile and the community.

(b) The juvenile admits or pleads no contest in open court, with the juvenile's parent, guardian or legal custodian present, to the allegations that the juvenile violated the civil law or ordinance.

(c) The juvenile has not successfully completed participation in a teen court program during the 2 years before the date of the alleged civil law or ordinance violation.

(3) Order the juvenile to participate in a supervised work program or other community service work under s. 938.34 (5g).

(4) If the violation has resulted in damage to the property of another, or in actual physical injury to another excluding pain and suffering, the court may order the juvenile to make repairs of the damage to property or reasonable restitution for the damage or injury, either in the form of cash payments or, if the victim agrees, the performance of services for the victim, or both, if the court, after taking into consideration the well-being and needs of the victim, considers it beneficial to the well-being and behavior of the juvenile. Any such order requiring payment for repairs or restitution shall include a finding that the juvenile alone is financially able to pay or physically able to perform the services, may allow up to the date of the expiration of the order for the payment or for the completion of the services and may include a schedule for the performance and completion of the services. Objection by the juvenile to the amount of damages claimed shall entitle the juvenile to a hearing on the question of damages before the amount of restitution is ordered. Any recovery under this subsection shall be reduced by the amount recovered as restitution for the same act under s. 938.45 (1r) (a).

(5) If the violation is related to unsafe use of a boat, order the juvenile to attend a safety course under s. 30.74 (1). If the juvenile has a valid certificate at the time that the court imposes sentence, the court shall permanently revoke the certificate and order the person to obtain a certificate of satisfactory completion of a safety course under s. 30.74 (1).

(6) If the violation is of ch. 29, suspension of the license or licenses of the juvenile issued under that chapter for not more than one year or until the juvenile is 18 years of age, whichever occurs first.

(7) If the violation is related to the unsafe use of firearms, order the juvenile to attend the course under the hunter education program under s. 29.591.

(8) If the violation is one under ch. 350 concerning the use of snowmobiles, order the juvenile to attend a safety course under s. 350.055.

(9) If the violation is one under s. 23.33 or under an ordinance enacted in conformity with s. 23.33 concerning the use of all-terrain vehicles, order the juvenile to enroll and participate in an all-terrain vehicle safety course.

(10) If the violation is related to the use or abuse of alcohol beverages, controlled substances or controlled substance analogs, order the juvenile to do any of the following:

(a) Submit to an alcohol and other drug abuse assessment that conforms to the criteria specified under s. 938.547 (4) and that is conducted by an approved treatment facility. The order shall designate an approved treatment facility to perform the assessment and shall specify the date by which the assessment must be completed.

(b) Participate in an outpatient alcohol and other drug abuse treatment program if an assessment conducted under par. (a) or s. 938.295 (1) recommends treatment.

(c) Participate in a court-approved pupil assistance program provided by the juvenile's school board or in a court-approved alcohol or other drug abuse education program. The juvenile's participation in a court-approved pupil assistance program under this paragraph is subject to the approval of the juvenile's school board.

History: 1995 a. 77, 352, 448; 1997 a. 84, 183, 197, 198, 205, 248; 1999 a. 9, 32, 185.

Municipal courts have statutory authority to order parents of a juvenile to pay a forfeiture imposed on their child for violating a nontraffic municipal ordinance. OAG 4-00.

938.344 Disposition; certain intoxicating liquor, beer and drug violations. (2) If a court finds a juvenile committed a violation under s. 125.07 (4) (b) or 125.09 (2), or a local ordinance that strictly conforms to one of those statutes, the court shall order one or any combination of the following penalties:

(a) For a first violation, a forfeiture of not more than \$50, suspension of the juvenile's operating privilege as provided under s. 343.30 (6) (b) 1. or the juvenile's participation in a supervised work program or other community service work under s. 938.34 (5g).

(b) For a violation committed within 12 months of one previous violation, a forfeiture of not more than \$100 or the juvenile's participation in a supervised work program or other community service work under s. 938.34 (5g). In addition, the juvenile's operating privilege may be suspended as provided under s. 343.30 (6) (b) 2., except that if the violation of s. 125.07 (4) (b) involved a motor vehicle the juvenile's operating privilege shall be suspended as provided under s. 343.30 (6) (b) 2.

(c) For a violation committed within 12 months of 2 or more previous violations, a forfeiture of not more than \$500 or the juvenile's participation in a supervised work program or other community service work under s. 938.34 (5g). In addition, the juvenile's operating privilege may be suspended as provided under s. 343.30 (6) (b) 3., except that if the violation of s. 125.07 (4) (b) involved a motor vehicle the juvenile's operating privilege shall be suspended as provided under s. 343.30 (6) (b) 3.

(2b) If a court finds a juvenile committed a violation under s. 125.07 (4) (a), or a local ordinance which strictly conforms to s. 125.07 (4) (a), the court shall order one or any combination of the following penalties:

(a) For a first violation, a forfeiture of not less than \$250 nor more than \$500, suspension of the juvenile's operating privilege as provided under s. 343.30 (6) (b) 1. or the juvenile's participation in a supervised work program or other community service work under s. 938.34 (5g).

(b) For a violation committed within 12 months of one previous violation, a forfeiture of not less than \$300 nor more than \$500 or the juvenile's participation in a supervised work program or other community service work under s. 938.34 (5g). In addition, the juvenile's operating privilege may be suspended as provided under s. 343.30 (6) (b) 2., except that if the violation involved a motor vehicle the juvenile's operating privilege shall be suspended as provided under s. 343.30 (6) (b) 2.

(c) For a violation committed within 12 months of 2 or more previous violations, a forfeiture of \$500 or the juvenile's participation in a supervised work program or other community service work under s. 938.34 (5g). In addition, the juvenile's operating privilege may be suspended as provided under s. 343.30 (6) (b) 3.,

except that if the violation involved a motor vehicle the juvenile's operating privilege shall be suspended as provided under s. 343.30 (6) (b) 3.

(2d) If a court finds a juvenile committed a violation under s. 125.085 (3) (b), or a local ordinance which strictly conforms to s. 125.085 (3) (b), the court shall order one or any combination of the following penalties:

(a) For a first violation, a forfeiture of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, suspension of the juvenile's operating privilege as provided under s. 343.30 (6) (b) 1. or the juvenile's participation in a supervised work program or other community service work under s. 938.34 (5g).

(b) For a violation committed within 12 months of a previous violation, a forfeiture of not less than \$300 nor more than \$500, suspension of the juvenile's operating privilege as provided under s. 343.30 (6) (b) 2. or the juvenile's participation in a supervised work program or other community service work under s. 938.34 (5g).

(c) For a violation committed within 12 months of 2 or more previous violations, a forfeiture of \$500, suspension of the juvenile's operating privilege as provided under s. 343.30 (6) (b) 3. or the juvenile's participation in a supervised work program or other community service work under s. 938.34 (5g).

(2e) (a) If a court finds a juvenile committed a violation under s. 961.573 (2), 961.574 (2) or 961.575 (2), or a local ordinance that strictly conforms to one of those statutes, the court shall suspend the juvenile's operating privilege, as defined in s. 340.01 (40), for not less than 6 months nor more than 5 years and, in addition, shall order one of the following penalties:

1. For a first violation, a forfeiture of not more than \$50 or the juvenile's participation in a supervised work program or other community service work under s. 938.34 (5g) or both.

2. For a violation committed within 12 months of a previous violation, a forfeiture of not more than \$100 or the juvenile's participation in a supervised work program or other community service work under s. 938.34 (5g) or both.

3. For a violation committed within 12 months of 2 or more previous violations, a forfeiture of not more than \$500 or the juvenile's participation in a supervised work program or other community service work under s. 938.34 (5g) or both.

(b) Whenever a court suspends a juvenile's operating privilege under this subsection, the court shall immediately take possession of any suspended license and forward it to the department of transportation, together with the notice of suspension clearly stating that the suspension is for a violation under s. 961.573 (2), 961.574 (2) or 961.575 (2), or a local ordinance that strictly conforms to one of those statutes.

(c) If the juvenile's license or operating privilege is currently suspended or revoked or the juvenile does not currently possess a valid operator's license issued under ch. 343, the suspension under this subsection is effective on the date on which the juvenile is first eligible and applies for issuance or reinstatement of an operator's license under ch. 343.

(2g) (a) After ordering a penalty under sub. (2), (2b), (2d) or (2e), the court, with the agreement of the juvenile, may enter an additional order staying the execution of the penalty order and suspending or modifying the penalty imposed. The order under this paragraph shall require the juvenile to do any of the following:

1. Submit to an alcohol and other drug abuse assessment that conforms to the criteria specified under s. 938.547 (4) and that is conducted by an approved treatment facility. The order shall designate an approved treatment facility to conduct the alcohol and other drug abuse assessment and shall specify the date by which the assessment must be completed.

2. Participate in an outpatient alcohol or other drug abuse treatment program at an approved treatment facility, if an alcohol or other drug abuse assessment conducted under subd. 1. or s. 938.295 (1) recommends treatment.

3. Participate in a court-approved pupil assistance program provided by the juvenile's school board or in a court-approved alcohol or other drug abuse education program. The juvenile's participation in a court-approved pupil assistance program under this subdivision is subject to the approval of the juvenile's school board.

4. Participate in a teen court program if all of the following conditions apply:

a. The chief judge of the judicial administrative district has approved a teen court program established in the juvenile's county of residence and the judge determines that participation in the teen court program will likely benefit the juvenile and the community.

b. The juvenile admits or pleads no contest in open court, with the juvenile's parent, guardian or legal custodian present, to the allegations that the juvenile committed the violation specified in sub. (2), (2b), (2d) or (2e).

c. The juvenile has not successfully completed participation in a teen court program during the 2 years before the date of the alleged violation.

(b) If the approved treatment facility, with the written informed consent of the juvenile or, if the juvenile has not attained the age of 12, the written informed consent of the juvenile's parent, notifies the agency primarily responsible for providing services to the juvenile that the juvenile has submitted to an assessment under par. (a) and that the juvenile does not need treatment, intervention or education, the court shall notify the juvenile of whether or not the penalty will be reinstated.

(c) If the juvenile completes the alcohol or other drug abuse treatment program, court-approved pupil assistance program or court-approved alcohol or other drug abuse education program, the approved treatment facility, court-approved pupil assistance program or court-approved alcohol or other drug abuse education program shall, with the written informed consent of the juvenile or, if the juvenile has not attained the age of 12, the written informed consent of the juvenile's parent, notify the agency primarily responsible for providing services to the juvenile that the juvenile has complied with the order and the court shall notify the juvenile of whether or not the penalty will be reinstated.

(d) If an approved treatment facility, court-approved pupil assistance program or court-approved alcohol or other drug abuse education program, with the written informed consent of the juvenile or, if the juvenile has not attained the age of 12, the written informed consent of the juvenile's parent, notifies the agency primarily responsible for providing services to the juvenile that a juvenile is not participating, or has not satisfactorily completed, a recommended alcohol or other drug abuse treatment program, a court-approved pupil assistance program or a court-approved alcohol or other drug abuse education program, the court shall hold a hearing to determine whether the penalties under sub. (2), (2b), (2d) or (2e) should be imposed.

(2m) For purposes of subs. (2) to (2e), all violations arising out of the same incident or occurrence shall be counted as a single violation.

(3) If the juvenile alleged to have committed the violation is within 3 months of his or her 17th birthday, the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 may, at the request of the district attorney or on its own motion, dismiss the citation without prejudice and refer the matter to the district attorney for prosecution under s. 125.07 (4). The juvenile is entitled to a hearing only on the issue of his or her age. This subsection does not apply to violations under s. 961.573 (2), 961.574 (2) or 961.575 (2) or a local ordinance that strictly conforms to one of those statutes.

History: 1995 a. 77, 448; 1997 a. 84; 1999 a. 9 s. 3263; 1999 a. 109.

938.345 Disposition of juvenile adjudged in need of protection or services. (1) If the court finds that the juvenile is in need of protection or services, the court shall enter an order deciding one or more of the dispositions of the case as provided

in s. 938.34 under a care and treatment plan except that the order may not do any of the following:

(a) Place the juvenile in the serious juvenile offender program, a secured correctional facility, a secured child caring institution or a secured group home.

(c) Order payment of a forfeiture or surcharge.

(d) Restrict, suspend or revoke the driving privileges of the juvenile, except as provided under sub. (2).

(e) Place any juvenile not specifically found under chs. 46, 49, 51, 115 and 880 to be developmentally disabled or mentally ill or to be a child with a disability, as defined in s. 115.76 (5), in facilities which exclusively treat those categories of juveniles.

(g) Order the juvenile into detention or nonsecure custody under s. 938.34 (3) (f).

(2) If the court finds that a juvenile is in need of protection or services based on the fact that the juvenile is a school dropout, as defined in s. 118.153 (1) (b), or based on habitual truancy, and the court also finds that the reason the juvenile has dropped out of school or is a habitual truant is a result of the juvenile's intentional refusal to attend school rather than the failure of any other person to comply with s. 118.15 (1) (a), the court, instead of or in addition to any other disposition imposed under sub. (1), may enter an order permitted under s. 938.342.

(3) (a) If the court finds that a juvenile is in need of protection or services on the basis of a violation, or the solicitation, conspiracy or attempt to commit a violation, under ch. 940, 944 or 948 or ss. 943.01 to 943.15, the court may require the juvenile to comply with the reporting requirements under s. 301.45 if the court determines that the underlying conduct was sexually motivated, as defined in s. 980.01 (5), and that it would be in the interest of public protection to have the juvenile report under s. 301.45. In determining whether it would be in the interest of public protection to have the juvenile report under s. 301.45, the court may consider any of the following:

1. The ages, at the time of the violation, of the juvenile and the victim of the violation.

2. The relationship between the juvenile and the victim of the violation.

3. Whether the violation resulted in bodily harm, as defined in s. 939.22 (4), to the victim.

4. Whether the victim suffered from a mental illness or mental deficiency that rendered him or her temporarily or permanently incapable of understanding or evaluating the consequences of his or her actions.

5. The probability that the juvenile will commit other violations in the future.

6. Any other factor that the court determines may be relevant to the particular case.

(b) If the court orders a juvenile to comply with the reporting requirements under s. 301.45, the court may order the juvenile to continue to comply with the reporting requirements until his or her death.

(c) If the court orders a juvenile to comply with the reporting requirements under s. 301.45, the clerk of the court in which the order is entered shall promptly forward a copy of the order to the department of corrections. If the finding of need of protection or services on which the order is based is reversed, set aside or vacated, the clerk of the court shall promptly forward to the department of corrections a certificate stating that the finding has been reversed, set aside or vacated.

History: 1995 a. 77; 1997 a. 27, 164; 1999 a. 9, 89.

938.346 Notice to victims of juveniles' acts. (1) Each known victim of a juvenile's act shall receive timely notice of the following information:

(a) The procedures under s. 938.396 (1r) and (6) for obtaining the identity of the juvenile and the juvenile's parents.

(b) The procedure under s. 938.396 (1r) for obtaining the juvenile's police records.

(c) The potential liability of the juvenile's parents under s. 895.035.

(d) Either of the following:

1. Information regarding any decision to close a case under s. 938.24 (5m), any deferred prosecution agreement under s. 938.245, any decision not to file a petition under s. 938.25 (2m), any consent decree under s. 938.32 or any dispositional order under ss. 938.34 to 938.345. The information may not include reports under s. 938.295 or 938.33 or any other information that deals with sensitive personal matters of the juvenile and the juvenile's family and that does not directly relate to the act or alleged act committed against the victim. This subdivision does not affect the right of a victim to attend any hearing that the victim is permitted to attend under s. 938.299 (1) (am).

2. The procedure the victim may follow for obtaining the information in subd. 1.

(e) The procedure under s. 938.296 under which the victim, if an adult, or the parent, guardian or legal custodian of the victim, if the victim is a child, may request an order requiring a juvenile who is alleged to have violated s. 940.225, 948.02, 948.025, 948.05 or 948.06 to submit to a test or a series of tests to detect the presence of HIV, as defined in s. 252.01 (1m), antigen or nonantigenic products of HIV, an antibody to HIV or a sexually transmitted disease, as defined in s. 252.11 (1), and to have the results of that test or series of tests disclosed as provided in s. 938.296 (4) (a) to (e).

(ec) The procedure under s. 938.296 under which the victim, if an adult, or the parent, guardian or legal custodian of the victim, if the victim is a child, may request an order requiring a juvenile who is alleged to have violated s. 946.43 (2m) to submit to a test or a series of tests to detect the presence of communicable diseases and to have the results of that test or series of tests disclosed as provided in s. 938.296 (5) (a) to (e).

(em) The right to confer, if requested, with an intake worker regarding deferred prosecution agreements under s. 938.245 (1m) or with a district attorney or corporation counsel under s. 938.265 regarding the possible outcomes of the proceedings and under s. 938.32 (1) (am) regarding consent decrees.

(f) The right to request and receive notice of the time and place of any hearing that the victim may attend under s. 938.299 (1) (am).

(fm) All of the following:

1. The right to a separate waiting area as provided under s. 938.2965.

2. The right to have his or her interest considered concerning continuances in the case under s. 938.315 (2)

3. The right to have victim impact information included in a court report under s. 938.33 and to have the person preparing the court report attempt to contact the victim, as provided under s. 938.331.

4. The right to employer intercession services under s. 950.04 (1v) (bm).

(g) The right to make a statement to the court as provided in ss. 938.32 (1) (b) and 938.335 (3m).

(h) All of the following:

1. The right to be accompanied by a service representative, as provided under s. 895.73.

2. The right to restitution, as provided under ss. 938.245, 938.32 (1t) and 938.34 (5).

3. The right to compensation, as provided under ch. 949.

4. The right to a speedy disposition of the case under s. 950.04 (1v) (k).

5. The right to have personal property returned, as provided under s. 950.04 (1v) (s).

6. The right to complain to the department of justice concerning the treatment of crime victims, as provided under s. 950.08 (3), and to request review by the crime victims rights board of the complaint, as provided under s. 950.09 (2).

(1m) The intake worker shall make a reasonable attempt to provide notice of the information specified in sub. (1) (a), (b), (c) and (h), the information specified in sub. (1) (d) relating to a deferred prosecution agreement under s. 938.245, the information specified in sub. (1) (em) relating to the right to confer, if requested, on deferred prosecution agreements and the information specified in sub. (3) if the juvenile's case is closed. The district attorney or corporation counsel shall make a reasonable attempt to provide notice of the information specified in sub. (1) (e), (f), (fm) and (g), the information specified in sub. (1) (d) relating to a consent decree under s. 938.32 or a dispositional order under ss. 938.34 to 938.345, the information specified in sub. (1) (em) relating to the right to request an opportunity to confer, if requested, on amendment of petitions, consent decrees and disposition recommendations and the information under sub. (3) if he or she decides not to file a petition or the proceeding is terminated without a consent decree or dispositional order after the filing of a petition.

(2) The notice under sub. (1) shall include an explanation of the restrictions on divulging information obtained under this chapter and the penalties for violations.

(3) If an inquiry is closed by an intake worker or otherwise does not result in a deferred prosecution agreement, the intake worker shall make a reasonable attempt to inform each known victim of the juvenile's alleged act as provided in s. 938.24 (5m). If a district attorney or corporation counsel decides not to file a petition or if, after a petition is filed, a proceeding is dismissed or otherwise does not result in a consent decree or dispositional order, a district attorney or corporation counsel shall make a reasonable attempt to inform each known victim of the juvenile's alleged act as provided in s. 938.25 (2m) or 938.312, whichever is applicable.

(4) If the victim, as defined in s. 938.02 (20m) (a) 1., is a child, the notice under this section shall be given to the child's parents, guardian or legal custodian.

(5) Chief judges and circuit judges shall establish by policy and rule procedures for the implementation of this section. Subject to subs. (1m) and (3), the policies and rules shall specify when, how and by whom the notice under this section shall be provided to victims and with whom victims may confer regarding deferred prosecution agreements, amendment of petitions, consent decrees and disposition recommendations.

History: 1995 a. 77; 1997 a. 181, 205; 1999 a. 188.

938.35 Effect of judgment and disposition. **(1)** The court shall enter a judgment setting forth the court's findings and disposition in the proceeding. A judgment in a proceeding on a petition under this chapter is not a conviction of a crime, does not impose any civil disabilities ordinarily resulting from the conviction of a crime and does not operate to disqualify the juvenile in any civil service application or appointment. The disposition of a juvenile, and any record of evidence given in a hearing in court, is not admissible as evidence against the juvenile in any case or proceeding in any other court except for the following:

(a) In sentencing proceedings after conviction of a felony or misdemeanor and then only for the purpose of a presentence investigation.

(b) In a proceeding in any court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48.

(c) In a court of civil or criminal jurisdiction while it is exercising jurisdiction over an action affecting the family and is considering the custody of a juvenile.

(cm) In a court of civil or criminal jurisdiction for purposes of setting bail under ch. 969 or impeaching a witness under s. 906.09.

(d) The fact that a juvenile has been adjudged delinquent on the basis of unlawfully and intentionally killing a person is admissible for the purpose of s. 854.14 (5) (b).

(1m) Disposition by the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 of any allegation under s. 938.12 or 938.13 (12) shall bar any future proceeding on the same matter in criminal court when the juvenile reaches the age of 17. This paragraph does not affect proceedings in criminal court which have been transferred under s. 938.18.

(2) Except as specifically provided in sub. (1), this section does not preclude the court from disclosing information to qualified persons if the court considers the disclosure to be in the best interests of the juvenile or of the administration of justice.

History: 1995 a. 77; 1997 a. 35, 205; 1999 a. 32.

Where evidence of a prior rape is introduced at a rape trial to prove identity, testimony of the prior rape victim is admissible notwithstanding that defendant was tried as a juvenile for the prior rape. *Sanford v. State*, 76 Wis. 2d 72, 250 N.W.2d 348.

Inferential impeachment; the presence of parole officers at subsequent juvenile adjudications. *O'Donnell*, 55 MLR 349.

NOTE: The above annotated cases cite to s. 48.35, the predecessor statute to s. 938.35.

938.355 Dispositional orders. **(1) INTENT.** In any order under s. 938.34 or 938.345, the court shall decide on a placement and treatment finding based on evidence submitted to the court. The disposition shall employ those means necessary to promote the objectives specified in s. 938.01. If the disposition places a juvenile who has been adjudicated delinquent outside the home under s. 938.34 (3) (c) or (d), the order shall include a finding that the juvenile's current residence will not safeguard the welfare of the juvenile or the community due to the serious nature of the act for which the juvenile was adjudicated delinquent. If the judge has determined that any of the conditions specified in s. 938.34 (4m) (b) 1., 2. or 3. applies, that determination shall be prima facie evidence that a less restrictive alternative than placement in a secured correctional facility, a secured child caring institution or a secured group home is not appropriate. If information under s. 938.331 has been provided in a court report under s. 938.33 (1), the court shall consider that information when deciding on a placement and treatment finding.

(2) CONTENT OF ORDER; COPY TO PARENT. (a) In addition to the order, the court shall make written findings of fact and conclusions of law based on the evidence presented to the court to support the disposition ordered, including findings as to the juvenile's condition and need for special treatment or care if an examination or assessment was conducted under s. 938.295. A finding may not include a finding that a juvenile is in need of psychotropic medications.

(b) The court order shall be in writing and shall contain:

1. The specific services or continuum of services to be provided to the juvenile and family, the identity of the agencies which are to be primarily responsible for the provision of the services mandated by the court, the identity of the person or agency who will provide case management or coordination of services, if any, and, if custody is to be transferred to effect the treatment plan, the identity of the legal custodian.

1m. A notice that the juvenile's parent, guardian or legal custodian or the juvenile, if 14 years of age or over, may request an agency that is providing care or services for the juvenile or that has legal custody of the juvenile to disclose to, or make available for inspection by, the parent, guardian, legal custodian or juvenile the contents of any record kept or information received by the agency about the juvenile as provided in s. 938.78 (2) (ag).

2. If the juvenile is placed outside the home, the name of the place or facility, including transitional placements, where the juvenile shall be cared for or treated, except that if the placement is a foster home or treatment foster home and the name and address of the foster parent or treatment foster parent is not available at the time of the order, the name and address of the foster parent or treatment foster parent shall be furnished to the court and

the parent within 21 days of the order. If, after a hearing on the issue with due notice to the parent or guardian, the court finds that disclosure of the identity of the foster parent or treatment foster parent would result in imminent danger to the juvenile, the foster parent or the treatment foster parent, the court may order the name and address of the prospective foster parents or treatment foster parents withheld from the parent or guardian.

3. The date of the expiration of the court's order.

4. If the juvenile is placed outside the juvenile's home, a designation of the amount of support, if any, to be paid by the juvenile's parent, guardian or trustee, specifying that the support obligation begins on the date of the placement, or a referral to the county child support agency under s. 59.53 (5) for establishment of child support.

4m. If the juvenile is placed outside the home and if the juvenile's parent has not already provided a statement of income, assets, debts and living expenses to the county department under s. 938.30 (6) (b) or (c) or 938.31 (7) (b) or (c), an order for the parent to provide that statement to the county department by a date specified by the court. The county department shall provide, without charge, to the parent a form on which to provide that statement, and the parent shall provide that statement on that form. The county department shall use the information provided in the statement to determine whether the department may claim federal foster care and adoption assistance reimbursement under 42 USC 670 to 679a for the cost of providing care for the juvenile.

5. For a juvenile placed outside his or her home pursuant to an order under s. 938.34 (3) or 938.345, a permanency plan under s. 938.38 if one has been prepared.

6. If the juvenile is placed outside the home and if sub. (2d) does not apply, the court's finding as to whether a county department which provides social services or the agency primarily responsible for providing services under a court order has made reasonable efforts to prevent the removal of the juvenile from the home, while assuring that the juvenile's health and safety are the paramount concerns, or, if applicable, the court's finding as to whether the agency primarily responsible for providing services under a court order has made reasonable efforts to make it possible for the juvenile to return safely to his or her home.

7. A statement of the conditions with which the juvenile is required to comply.

(c) If school attendance is a condition of an order under par. (b) 7., the order shall specify what constitutes a violation of the condition and shall direct the school board of the school district, or the governing body of the private school, in which the juvenile is enrolled to notify the county department that is responsible for supervising the juvenile within 5 days after any violation of the condition by the juvenile.

(d) The court shall provide a copy of the dispositional order to the juvenile's parent, guardian or trustee.

(2b) CONCURRENT REASONABLE EFFORTS PERMITTED. A county department that provides social services or the agency primarily responsible for providing services to a juvenile under a court order may, at the same time as the county department or agency is making the reasonable efforts required under sub. (2) (b) 6., work with the department of health and family services, a county department under s. 48.57 (1) (e) or (hm) or a child welfare agency licensed under s. 48.61 (5) in making reasonable efforts to place the juvenile for adoption, with a guardian or in some other alternative permanent placement.

(2c) REASONABLE EFFORTS STANDARDS. (a) When a court makes a finding under sub. (2) (b) 6. as to whether a county department which provides social services or the agency primarily responsible for providing services to the juvenile under a court order has made reasonable efforts to prevent the removal of the juvenile from his or her home, while assuring that the juvenile's health and safety are the paramount concerns, the court's consideration of reasonable efforts shall include, but not be limited to, whether:

1. A comprehensive assessment of the family's situation was completed, including a determination of the likelihood of protecting the juvenile's health, safety and welfare effectively in the home.

2. Financial assistance, if applicable, was provided to the family.

3. Services were offered or provided to the family, if applicable, and whether any assistance was provided to the family to enable the family to utilize the services. Examples of the types of services that may have been offered include:

a. In-home support services, such as homemakers and parent aides.

b. In-home intensive treatment services.

c. Community support services, such as day care, parenting skills training, housing assistance, employment training and emergency mental health services.

d. Specialized services for family members with special needs.

4. Monitoring of client progress and client participation in services was provided.

5. A consideration of alternative ways of addressing the family's needs was provided, if services did not exist or existing services were not available to the family.

(b) When a court makes a finding under sub. (2) (b) 6. as to whether the agency primarily responsible for providing services to the juvenile under a court order has made reasonable efforts to make it possible for the juvenile to return safely to his or her home, the court's consideration of reasonable efforts shall include, but not be limited to, the considerations listed under par. (a) 1. to 5. and whether visitation schedules between the juvenile and his or her parents were implemented, unless visitation was denied or limited by the court.

(2d) REASONABLE EFFORTS NOT REQUIRED. (a) In this subsection:

1. "Aggravated circumstances" include abandonment in violation of s. 948.20 or in violation of the law of any other state or federal law if that violation would be a violation of s. 948.20 if committed in this state, torture, chronic abuse and sexual abuse.

2. "Sexual abuse" means a violation of s. 940.225, 944.30, 948.02, 948.025, 948.05, 948.055, 948.06, 948.09 or 948.10 or a violation of the law of any other state or federal law if that violation would be a violation of s. 940.225, 944.30, 948.02, 948.025, 948.05, 948.055, 948.06, 948.09 or 948.10 if committed in this state.

(b) Notwithstanding sub. (2) (b) 6., the court need not include in a dispositional order a finding as to whether a county department which provides social services or the agency primarily responsible for providing services under a court order has made reasonable efforts with respect to a parent of a juvenile to prevent the removal of the juvenile from the home, while assuring that the juvenile's health and safety are the paramount concerns, or, if applicable, a finding as to whether the agency primarily responsible for providing services under a court order has made reasonable efforts with respect to a parent of a juvenile to make it possible for the juvenile to return safely to his or her home, if the court finds, as evidenced by a final judgment of conviction, any of the following:

1. That the parent has subjected the juvenile to aggravated circumstances.

2. That the parent has committed, has aided or abetted the commission of, or has solicited, conspired or attempted to commit, a violation of s. 940.01, 940.02, 940.03 or 940.05 or a violation of the law of any other state or federal law, if that violation would be a violation of s. 940.01, 940.02, 940.03 or 940.05 if committed in this state, and that the victim of that violation is a child of the parent.

3. That the parent has committed a violation of s. 940.19 (2), (3), (4) or (5), 940.225 (1) or (2), 948.02 (1) or (2), 948.025 or

948.03 (2) (a) or (3) (a) or a violation of the law of any other state or federal law, if that violation would be a violation of s. 940.19 (2), (3), (4) or (5), 940.225 (1) or (2), 948.02 (1) or (2), 948.025 or 948.03 (2) (a) or (3) (a) if committed in this state, and that the violation resulted in great bodily harm, as defined in s. 939.22 (14), or in substantial bodily harm, as defined in s. 939.22 (38), to the juvenile or another child of the parent.

4. That the parental rights of the parent to another child have been involuntarily terminated.

(c) If the court makes a finding specified in par. (b) 1., 2., 3., or 4., the court shall hold a hearing within 30 days after the date of that finding to determine the permanency plan for the juvenile. If a hearing is held under this paragraph, the agency responsible for preparing the permanency plan shall file the permanency plan with the court not less than 5 days before the date of the hearing.

(2e) PERMANENCY PLANS; FILING; AMENDED ORDERS; COPIES.

(a) If a permanency plan has not been prepared at the time the dispositional order is entered, or if the court orders a disposition that is not consistent with the permanency plan, the agency responsible for preparing the plan shall prepare a permanency plan that is consistent with the order or revise the permanency plan to conform to the order and shall file the plan with the court within the time specified in s. 938.38 (3). A permanency plan filed under this paragraph shall be made a part of the dispositional order.

(b) Each time a juvenile's placement is changed under s. 938.357 or a dispositional order is revised under s. 938.363 or extended under s. 938.365, the agency that prepared the permanency plan shall revise the plan to conform to the order and shall file a copy of the revised plan with the court. Each plan filed under this paragraph shall be made a part of the court order.

(c) Either the court or the agency that prepared the permanency plan shall furnish a copy of the original plan and each revised plan to the juvenile's parent or guardian, to the juvenile or the juvenile's counsel or guardian ad litem and to the person representing the interests of the public.

(2m) TRANSITIONAL PLACEMENTS. The court order may include the name of transitional placements, but may not designate a specific time when transitions are to take place. The procedures of ss. 938.357 and 938.363 shall govern when such transitions take place. The court, however, may place specific time limitations on interim arrangements made for the care of the juvenile pending the availability of the dispositional placement.

(3) PARENTAL VISITATION. (a) Except as provided in par. (b), if, after a hearing on the issue with due notice to the parent or guardian, the court finds that it would be in the best interest of the juvenile, the court may set reasonable rules of parental visitation.

(b) 1. Except as provided in subd. 2., the court may not grant visitation under par. (a) to a parent of a juvenile if the parent has been convicted under s. 940.01 of the first-degree intentional homicide, or under s. 940.05 of the 2nd-degree intentional homicide, of the juvenile's other parent, and the conviction has not been reversed, set aside or vacated.

1m. Except as provided in subd. 2., if a parent who is granted visitation rights with a juvenile under par. (a) is convicted under s. 940.01 of the first-degree intentional homicide, or under s. 940.05 of the 2nd-degree intentional homicide, of the juvenile's other parent, and the conviction has not been reversed, set aside or vacated, the court shall issue an order prohibiting the parent from having visitation with the juvenile on petition of the juvenile, the guardian or legal custodian of the juvenile, a person or agency bound by the dispositional order or the district attorney or corporation counsel of the county in which the dispositional order was entered, or on the court's own motion, and on notice to the parent.

2. Subdivisions 1. and 1m. do not apply if the court determines by clear and convincing evidence that the visitation would be in the best interests of the juvenile. The court shall consider the wishes of the juvenile in making that determination.

(3m) ORDERS BASED ON EVIDENCE. Dispositional orders under s. 938.343 or 938.344 shall be based upon the evidence except that

this subsection does not require a dispositional hearing for the disposition of an uncontested citation.

(4) TERMINATION OF ORDERS. (a) Except as provided under par. (b) or s. 938.368, all orders under this section shall terminate at the end of one year unless the court specifies a shorter period of time. Except if s. 938.368 applies, extensions or revisions shall terminate at the end of one year unless the court specifies a shorter period of time. No extension under s. 938.365 of an original dispositional order may be granted for a juvenile who is subject to an order under s. 938.34 (4d), (4h), (4m) or (4n) if the juvenile is 17 years of age or older when the original dispositional order terminates. Any order made before the juvenile reaches the age of majority shall be effective for a time up to one year after its entry unless the court specifies a shorter period of time.

(b) An order under s. 938.34 (4d), (4h) or (4m) for which a juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent is subject to par. (a), except that the judge may make an order under s. 938.34 (4d) or (4m) apply for up to 2 years or until the juvenile's 18th birthday, whichever is earlier and the judge shall make an order under s. 938.34 (4h) apply for 5 years, if the juvenile is adjudicated delinquent for committing an act that would be punishable as a Class B felony if committed by an adult, or until the juvenile reaches 25 years of age, if the juvenile is adjudicated delinquent for committing an act that would be punishable as a Class A felony if committed by an adult.

(4m) EXPUNGEMENT OF RECORD. A juvenile who has been adjudged delinquent may, on attaining 17 years of age, petition the court to expunge the court's record of the juvenile's adjudication. The court may expunge the court's record of the juvenile's adjudication if the court determines that the juvenile has satisfactorily complied with the conditions of his or her dispositional order and that the juvenile will benefit and society will not be harmed by the expungement.

(5) EFFECT OF COURT ORDER. Any party, person or agency who provides services for the juvenile under this section shall be bound by the court order.

(6) SANCTIONS FOR VIOLATION OF ORDER. (a) If a juvenile who has been adjudged delinquent or to have violated a civil law or ordinance, other than an ordinance enacted under s. 118.163 (1m) or (2), violates a condition specified in sub. (2) (b) 7., the court may impose on the juvenile any of the sanctions specified in par. (d) if, at the dispositional hearing under s. 938.335, the court explained the conditions to the juvenile and informed the juvenile of those possible sanctions or if before the violation the juvenile has acknowledged in writing that he or she has read, or has had read to him or her, those conditions and possible sanctions and that he or she understands those conditions and possible sanctions. If a juvenile who has been found to be in need of protection or services under s. 938.13 (4), (6m), (7), (12) or (14) violates a condition specified in sub. (2) (b) 7., the court may impose on the juvenile any of the sanctions specified in par. (d), other than placement in a secure detention facility or juvenile portion of a county jail, if, at the dispositional hearing under s. 938.335, the court explained the conditions to the juvenile and informed the juvenile of those possible sanctions or if before the violation the juvenile has acknowledged in writing that he or she has read, or has had read to him or her, those conditions and possible sanctions and that he or she understands those conditions and possible sanctions. The court may not order the sanction of placement in a place of nonsecure custody specified in par. (d) 1. unless the court finds that the agency primarily responsible for providing services for the juvenile has made reasonable efforts to prevent the removal of the juvenile from his or her home and that continued placement of the juvenile in his or her home is contrary to the welfare of the juvenile.

(an) 1. If a juvenile who has violated a municipal ordinance, other than an ordinance enacted under s. 118.163 (1m) or (2), violates a condition of a dispositional order imposed by the municipal court, the municipal court may petition the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 to impose on the

juvenile the sanction specified in par. (d) 1. or the sanction specified in par. (d) 3., with monitoring by an electronic monitoring system, if, at the time of the judgment the municipal court explained the conditions to the juvenile and informed the juvenile of those possible sanctions for a violation or if before the violation the juvenile has acknowledged in writing that he or she has read, or has had read to him or her, those conditions and possible sanctions and that he or she understands those conditions and possible sanctions. The petition shall contain a statement of whether the juvenile may be subject to the federal Indian child welfare act, 25 USC 1911 to 1963.

2. If the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 imposes the sanction specified in par. (d) 1. or home detention with monitoring by an electronic monitoring system as specified in par. (d) 3., on a petition described in subd. 1., that court shall order the municipality of the municipal court that filed the petition to pay to the county the cost of providing the sanction imposed under par. (d) 1. or 3.

(b) A motion for imposition of a sanction may be brought by the person or agency primarily responsible for the provision of dispositional services, the district attorney or corporation counsel or the court that entered the dispositional order. If the court initiates the motion, that court is disqualified from holding a hearing on the motion. Notice of the motion shall be given to the juvenile, guardian ad litem, counsel, parent, guardian, legal custodian and all parties present at the original dispositional hearing. The motion shall contain a statement of whether the juvenile may be subject to the federal Indian child welfare act, 25 USC 1911 to 1963.

(c) Before imposing any sanction, the court shall hold a hearing, at which the juvenile is entitled to be represented by legal counsel and to present evidence.

(d) If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the juvenile has violated a condition of his or her dispositional order, the court may order any of the following sanctions as a consequence for any incident in which the juvenile has violated one or more conditions of his or her dispositional order:

1. Placement of the juvenile in a secure detention facility or juvenile portion of a county jail that meets the standards promulgated by the department by rule or in a place of nonsecure custody, for not more than 10 days and the provision of educational services consistent with his or her current course of study during the period of placement. The juvenile shall be given credit against the period of detention or nonsecure custody imposed under this subdivision for all time spent in secure detention in connection with the course of conduct for which the detention or nonsecure custody was imposed.

2. Suspension of or limitation on the use of the juvenile's operating privilege, as defined under s. 340.01 (40), or of any approval issued under ch. 29 for a period of not more than 3 years. If the juvenile does not hold a valid operator's license under ch. 343, other than an instruction permit under s. 343.07 or a restricted license under s. 343.08, on the date of the order issued under this subdivision, the court may order the suspension to begin on the date that the operator's license would otherwise be reinstated or issued after the juvenile applies and qualifies for issuance or 2 years after the date of the order issued under this subdivision, whichever occurs first. If the court suspends the juvenile's operating privileges or an approval issued under ch. 29, the court shall immediately take possession of the suspended license or approval and forward it to the department that issued it, together with the notice of suspension.

3. Detention in the juvenile's home or current residence for a period of not more than 30 days under rules of supervision specified in the order. An order under this subdivision may require the juvenile to be monitored by an electronic monitoring system.

4. Not more than 25 hours of uncompensated participation in a supervised work program or other community service work under s. 938.34 (5g).

(e) This subsection does not preclude a person who is aggrieved by a juvenile's violation of a condition specified in sub. (2) (b) 7. from proceeding against the juvenile for contempt of court under ch. 785.

(6d) SHORT-TERM DETENTION. (a) *Violation of delinquency order.* 1. Notwithstanding ss. 938.19 to 938.21, but subject to any general written policies adopted by the court under s. 938.06 (1) or (2) and to any policies adopted by the county board relating to the taking into custody and placement of a juvenile under this subdivision, if a juvenile who has been adjudged delinquent violates a condition specified in sub. (2) (b) 7., the juvenile's caseworker or any other person authorized to provide or providing intake or dispositional services for the court under s. 938.067 or 938.069 may, without a hearing, take the juvenile into custody and place the juvenile in a secure detention facility or juvenile portion of a county jail that meets the standards promulgated by the department by rule or in a place of nonsecure custody designated by that person for not more than 72 hours while the alleged violation and the appropriateness of a sanction under sub. (6) are being investigated, if at the dispositional hearing the court explained those conditions to the juvenile and informed the juvenile of the possibility of that placement or if before the violation the juvenile has acknowledged in writing that he or she has read, or has had read to him or her, those conditions and that possible placement and that he or she understands those conditions and that possible placement.

2. Notwithstanding ss. 938.19 to 938.21, but subject to any general written policies adopted by the court under s. 938.06 (1) or (2) and to any policies adopted by the county board relating to the taking into custody and placement of a juvenile under this subdivision, if a juvenile who has been adjudged delinquent violates a condition specified in sub. (2) (b) 7., the juvenile's caseworker or any other person authorized to provide or providing intake or dispositional services for the court under s. 938.067 or 938.069 may, without a hearing, take the juvenile into custody and place the juvenile in a secure detention facility or juvenile portion of a county jail that meets the standards promulgated by the department by rule or in a place of nonsecure custody designated by that person for not more than 72 hours as a consequence of that violation, if at the dispositional hearing the court explained those conditions to the juvenile and informed the juvenile of the possibility of that placement or if before the violation the juvenile has acknowledged in writing that he or she has read, or has had read to him or her, those conditions and that possible placement and that he or she understands those conditions and that possible placement. A person who takes a juvenile into custody under this subdivision shall permit the juvenile to make a written or oral statement concerning the possible placement of the juvenile and the course of conduct for which the juvenile was taken into custody. A person designated by the court or county department who is employed in a supervisory position by a person authorized to provide or providing intake or dispositional services under s. 938.067 or 938.069 shall review that statement and shall either approve the placement or order the juvenile to be released from custody.

3. A juvenile may be taken into and held in custody under both subds. 1. and 2. in connection with the same course of conduct, except that no juvenile may be held in custody for more than a total of 72 hours under subds. 1. and 2. in connection with the same course of conduct unless the juvenile receives a hearing under par. (d).

(b) *Violation of condition of county aftercare supervision.* 1. Notwithstanding ss. 938.19 to 938.21, but subject to any general written policies adopted by the court under s. 938.06 (1) or (2), to any policies adopted by the county department relating to aftercare supervision administered by the county department and to any policies adopted by the county board relating to the taking into custody and placement of a juvenile under this subdivision, if a juvenile who is on aftercare supervision administered by the

county department violates a condition of that supervision, the juvenile's caseworker or any other person authorized to provide or providing intake or dispositional services for the court under s. 938.067 or 938.069 may, without a hearing, take the juvenile into custody and place the juvenile in a secure detention facility or juvenile portion of a county jail that meets the standards promulgated by the department by rule or in a place of nonsecure custody designated by that person for not more than 72 hours while the alleged violation and the appropriateness of revoking the juvenile's aftercare status are being investigated, if before the violation the juvenile has acknowledged in writing that he or she has read, or has had read to him or her, those conditions and that possible placement and that he or she understands those conditions and that possible placement.

2. Notwithstanding ss. 938.19 to 938.21, but subject to any general written policies adopted by the court under s. 938.06 (1) or (2), to any policies adopted by the county department relating to aftercare supervision administered by the county department and to any policies adopted by the county board relating to the taking into custody and placement of a juvenile under this subdivision, if a juvenile who is on aftercare supervision administered by the county department violates a condition of that supervision, the juvenile's caseworker or any other person authorized to provide or providing intake or dispositional services for the court under s. 938.067 or 938.069 may, without a hearing, take the juvenile into custody and place the juvenile in a secure detention facility or juvenile portion of a county jail that meets the standards promulgated by the department by rule or in a place of nonsecure custody designated by that person for not more than 72 hours as a consequence of that violation, if at the dispositional hearing the court explained those conditions to the juvenile and informed the juvenile of the possibility of that placement or if before the violation the juvenile has acknowledged in writing that he or she has read, or has had read to him or her, those conditions and that possible placement and that he or she understands those conditions and that possible placement. A person who takes a juvenile into custody under this subdivision shall permit the juvenile to make a written or oral statement concerning the possible placement of the juvenile and the course of conduct for which the juvenile was taken into custody. A person designated by the court or the county department who is employed in a supervisory position by a person authorized to provide or providing intake or dispositional services under s. 938.067 or 938.069 shall review that statement and shall either approve the placement of the juvenile or order the juvenile to be released from custody.

3. A juvenile may be taken into and held in custody under both subds. 1. and 2. in connection with the same course of conduct, except that no juvenile may be held in custody for more than a total of 72 hours under subds. 1. and 2. in connection with the same course of conduct unless the juvenile receives a hearing under par. (d).

(c) *Violation of protection or services order.* 1. Notwithstanding ss. 938.19 to 938.21, but subject to any general written policies adopted by the court under s. 938.06 (1) or (2) and to any policies adopted by the county board relating to the taking into custody and placement of a juvenile under this subdivision, if a juvenile who has been found to be in need of protection or services under s. 938.13 violates a condition specified in sub. (2) (b) 7., the juvenile's caseworker or any other person authorized to provide or providing intake or dispositional services for the court under s. 938.067 or 938.069 may, without a hearing, take the juvenile into custody and place the juvenile in a place of nonsecure custody designated by that person for not more than 72 hours while the alleged violation and the appropriateness of a sanction under sub. (6) or (6m) are being investigated, if at the dispositional hearing the court explained those conditions to the juvenile and informed the juvenile of the possibility of that placement or if before the violation the juvenile has acknowledged in writing that he or she has read, or has had read to him or her, those conditions and that

possible placement and that he or she understands those conditions and that possible placement.

2. Notwithstanding ss. 938.19 to 938.21, but subject to any general written policies adopted by the court under s. 938.06 (1) or (2) and to any policies adopted by the county board relating to the taking into custody and placement of a juvenile under this subdivision, if a juvenile who has been found to be in need of protection or services under s. 938.13 violates a condition specified in sub. (2) (b) 7., the juvenile's caseworker or any other person authorized to provide or providing intake or dispositional services for the court under s. 938.067 or 938.069 may, without a hearing, take the juvenile into custody and place the juvenile in a place of nonsecure custody designated by that person for not more than 72 hours as a consequence of that violation, if at the dispositional hearing the court explained those conditions to the juvenile and informed the juvenile of the possibility of that placement or if before the violation the juvenile has acknowledged in writing that he or she has read, or has had read to him or her, those conditions and that possible placement and that he or she understands those conditions and that possible placement. A person who takes a juvenile into custody under this subdivision shall permit the juvenile to make a written or oral statement concerning the possible placement of the juvenile and the course of conduct for which the juvenile was taken into custody. A person designated by the court or the county department who is employed in a supervisory position by a person authorized to provide or providing intake or dispositional services under s. 938.067 or 938.069 shall review that statement and shall either approve the placement or order the juvenile to be released from custody.

3. A juvenile may be taken into and held in custody under both subds. 1. and 2. in connection with the same course of conduct, except that no juvenile may be held in custody for more than a total of 72 hours under subds. 1. and 2. in connection with the same course of conduct unless the juvenile receives a hearing under par. (d).

(d) *Hearing; when required.* If a juvenile is held under par. (a), (b) or (c) in a secure detention facility, juvenile portion of a county jail or place of nonsecure custody for longer than 72 hours, the juvenile is entitled to a hearing under sub. (6) (c) or s. 938.21. The hearing shall be conducted in the manner provided in sub. (6) or s. 938.21, except that for a hearing under s. 938.21 the hearing shall be conducted within 72 hours, rather than 24 hours, after the time that the decision to hold the juvenile was made and a written statement of the reasons for continuing to hold the juvenile in custody may be filed rather than a petition under s. 938.25.

(e) *County board authorization required.* The use of placement in a secure detention facility or in a juvenile portion of a county jail as a place of short-term detention under par. (a) 1. or 2. or (b) 1. or 2. is subject to the adoption of a resolution by the county board of supervisors under s. 938.06 (5) authorizing the use of those placements as places of short-term detention under par. (a) 1. or 2. or (b) 1. or 2.

(6g) **CONTEMPT FOR CONTINUED VIOLATION OF ORDER.** (a) If a juvenile upon whom the court has imposed a sanction under sub. (6) (a) or (6m) commits a 2nd or subsequent violation of a condition specified in sub. (2) (b) 7., the district attorney may file a petition under s. 938.12 charging the juvenile with contempt of court, as defined in s. 785.01 (1), and reciting the disposition under s. 938.34 sought to be imposed. The district attorney may bring the motion on his or her own initiative or on the request of the court that imposed the condition specified in sub. (2) (b) 7. or that imposed the sanction under sub. (6) (a) or (6m). If the district attorney brings the motion on the request of the court that imposed the condition specified in sub. (2) (b) 7. or that imposed the sanction under sub. (6) (a) or (6m), that court is disqualified from holding any hearing on the contempt petition.

(b) The court may find a juvenile in contempt of court, as defined in s. 785.01 (1), and order a disposition under s. 938.34 only if the court makes all of the following findings:

1. That the juvenile has previously been sanctioned under sub. (6) (a) or (6m) for violating a condition specified in sub. (2) (b) 7. and, subsequent to that sanction, has committed another violation of a condition specified in sub. (2) (b) 7.

2. That at the sanction hearing the court explained the conditions to the juvenile and informed the juvenile of a possible finding of contempt for a violation and the possible consequences of that contempt.

3. That the violation is egregious.

4. That the court has considered less restrictive alternatives and found them to be ineffective.

(c) This subsection does not preclude a person who is aggrieved by a juvenile's violation of a condition specified in sub. (2) (b) 7. from proceeding against the juvenile for contempt of court under ch. 785.

(6m) SANCTIONS FOR VIOLATION OF ORDER: TRUANCY OR HABITUAL TRUANCY. (a) If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that a juvenile who has been found to have violated a municipal ordinance enacted under s. 118.163 (2) or who has been found to be in need of protection or services under s. 938.13 (6) has violated a condition specified under sub. (2) (b) 7., the court may order as a sanction any combination of the sanctions specified in subds. 1g. to 3. and the dispositions specified in s. 938.342 (1g) (d) to (j) and (1m), regardless of whether the disposition was imposed in the order violated by the juvenile, if at the dispositional hearing under s. 938.335 the court explained those conditions to the juvenile and informed the juvenile of the possible sanctions under this paragraph for a violation or if before the violation the juvenile has acknowledged in writing that he or she has read, or has had read to him or her, those conditions and possible sanctions and that he or she understands those conditions and possible sanctions. The court may order as a sanction under this paragraph any of the following:

1g. Placement of the juvenile in a secure detention facility or juvenile portion of a county jail that meets the standards promulgated by the department by rule or in a place of nonsecure custody, for not more than 10 days and the provision of educational services consistent with his or her current course of study during the period of placement. The juvenile shall be given credit against the period of detention or nonsecure custody imposed under this subdivision for all time spent in secure detention in connection with the course of conduct for which the detention or nonsecure custody was imposed. The use of placement in a secure detention facility or in a juvenile portion of a county jail as a sanction under this subdivision is subject to the adoption of a resolution by the county board of supervisors under s. 938.06 (5) authorizing the use of those placements as a sanction.

1m. Suspension or limitation on the use of the juvenile's operating privilege, as defined under s. 340.01 (40), or of any approval issued under ch. 29 for not more than one year. If the juvenile does not hold a valid operator's license under ch. 343, other than an instruction permit under s. 343.07 or a restricted license under s. 343.08, on the date of the order issued under this subdivision, the court may order the suspension or limitation to begin on the date that the operator's license would otherwise be reinstated or issued after the juvenile applies and qualifies for issuance or 2 years after the date of the order issued under this subdivision, whichever occurs first. If the court suspends a juvenile's operating privilege or an approval issued under ch. 29, the court shall immediately take possession of the suspended license or approval and forward it to the department that issued the license or approval with a notice stating the reason for and the duration of the suspension.

2. Counseling or participation for not more than 25 hours in a supervised work program or other community service work under s. 938.34 (5g).

3. Detention in the juvenile's home or current residence for a period of not more than 30 days except during hours in which the juvenile is attending religious worship or a school program, including travel time required to get to and from the place of worship or school program. The order may permit a juvenile to leave his or her home or current residence if he or she is accompanied by a parent or guardian.

(ag) If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that a juvenile who has been found to have violated a municipal ordinance enacted under s. 118.163 (1m) has violated a condition specified under sub. (2) (b) 7., the court may order as a sanction any combination of the operating privilege suspension specified in par. (a) and the dispositions specified in s. 938.342 (1g) (b) to (j) and (1m), regardless of whether the disposition was imposed in the order violated by the juvenile, if at the dispositional hearing under s. 938.335 the court explained those conditions to the juvenile and informed the juvenile of the possible sanctions under this paragraph for a violation or if before the violation the juvenile has acknowledged in writing that he or she has read, or has had read to him or her, those conditions and possible sanctions and that he or she understands those conditions and possible sanctions.

(am) 1. If a juvenile who has violated a municipal ordinance enacted under s. 118.163 (2) violates a condition of a dispositional order imposed by the municipal court, the municipal court may petition the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 to impose on the juvenile the sanction specified in par. (a) 1g. if, at the time of the judgment the municipal court explained the conditions to the juvenile and informed the juvenile of that possible sanction for a violation or if before the violation the juvenile has acknowledged in writing that he or she has read, or has had read to him or her, those conditions and that possible sanction and that he or she understands those conditions and that possible sanction. The petition shall contain a statement of whether the juvenile may be subject to the federal Indian child welfare act, 25 USC 1911 to 1963.

2. If the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 imposes the sanction specified in par. (a) 1g. on a petition described in subd. 1., that court shall order the municipality of the municipal court that filed the petition to pay to the county the cost of providing the sanction imposed under par. (a) 1g.

(b) A motion for the imposition of a sanction under par. (a) or (ag) may be brought by the person or agency primarily responsible for providing dispositional services to the juvenile, the district attorney, the corporation counsel or the court that entered the dispositional order. If the court initiates the motion, that court is disqualified from holding a hearing on the motion. Notice of the motion shall be given to the juvenile, guardian ad litem, counsel, parent, guardian, legal custodian and all parties present at the original dispositional hearing.

(c) Before imposing a sanction under par. (a) or (ag), the court shall hold a hearing at which the juvenile is entitled to be represented by legal counsel and to present evidence. The hearing shall be held within 15 days after the filing of a motion under par. (b).

(7) ORDERS APPLICABLE TO PARENTS, GUARDIANS, LEGAL CUSTODIANS AND OTHER ADULTS. In addition to any dispositional order entered under s. 938.34 or 938.345, the court may enter an order applicable to a juvenile's parent, guardian or legal custodian or to another adult, as provided under s. 938.45.

History: 1995 a. 77, 352; 1997 a. 27, 35, 205, 237, 239, 252; 1999 a. 9, 32, 103. Mandatory time limits affect the trial court's competency to act, but an objection must be raised before the trial court to avoid waiver. In Interest of L.M.C. 146 Wis. 2d 377, 430 N.W.2d 352 (Ct. App. 1988).

Section 118.16 (5) does not limit a court's discretion in setting school attendance requirements in a dispositional order for a delinquent juvenile and in imposing sanctions where the order is violated. By its terms s. 118.16 (5) is limited to children who are in need of protection and services as a result of being habitual truants. State v. Jason R.N. 201 Wis. 2d 646, 549 N.W.2d 752 (Ct. App. 1996).

There is no requirement that the court apply the sanctions in sub. (6) (d) in graduated order of severity. Sanctions are solely within the discretion of the court. State v. Jason R.N. 201 Wis. 2d 646, 549 N.W.2d 752 (Ct. App. 1996).

Sanctions for a violation of a dispositional order by a delinquent were found to not be punitive for purposes of double jeopardy. *Craig S. G. v. State*, 209 Wis. 2d 65, 561 N.W.2d 807 (Ct. App. 1997).

NOTE: The above annotated cases cite to s. 48.355, the predecessor statute to s. 938.355.

All juveniles who violate a condition of a dispositional order are subject to sanctions under sub. (6) (d), but the restrictions that may be imposed on habitual truants are limited by sub. (6m). Under sub. (6g) no juvenile can be charged with contempt of court for the first violation of a dispositional order. *State v. Aaron D.* 214 Wis. 2d 56, 571 N.W.2d 399 (Ct. App. 1997).

Expungement under sub. (4m) only applies to offenses committed after the effective date of ch. 938, July 1, 1996. *State v. Jason J.C.* 216 Wis. 2d 12, 573 N.W.2d 564 (Ct. App. 1997).

938.356 Duty of court to warn. (1) Whenever the court orders a juvenile to be placed outside his or her home or denies a parent visitation because the juvenile has been adjudged to be in need of protection or services under s. 938.345, 938.357, 938.363 or 938.365, the court shall orally inform the parent or parents who appear in court of any grounds for termination of parental rights under s. 48.415 which may be applicable and of the conditions necessary for the juvenile to be returned to the home or for the parent to be granted visitation.

(2) In addition to the notice required under sub. (1), any written order which places a juvenile outside the home or denies visitation under sub. (1) shall notify the parent or parents of the information specified under sub. (1).

History: 1995 a. 77, 275.

938.357 Change in placement. (1) The person or agency primarily responsible for implementing the dispositional order or the district attorney may request a change in the placement of the juvenile, whether or not the change requested is authorized in the dispositional order and shall cause written notice to be sent to the juvenile or the juvenile's counsel or guardian ad litem, parent, foster parent, treatment foster parent or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2), guardian and legal custodian. The notice shall contain the name and address of the new placement, the reasons for the change in placement, a statement describing why the new placement is preferable to the present placement and a statement of how the new placement satisfies objectives of the treatment plan ordered by the court. Any person receiving the notice under this subsection or notice of the specific foster or treatment foster placement under s. 938.355 (2) (b) 2. may obtain a hearing on the matter by filing an objection with the court within 10 days after receipt of the notice. Placements shall not be changed until 10 days after such notice is sent to the court unless the parent, guardian or legal custodian and the juvenile, if 12 or more years of age, sign written waivers of objection, except that placement changes which were authorized in the dispositional order may be made immediately if notice is given as required in this subsection. In addition, a hearing is not required for placement changes authorized in the dispositional order except where an objection filed by a person who received notice alleges that new information is available which affects the advisability of the court's dispositional order.

(2) If emergency conditions necessitate an immediate change in the placement of a juvenile placed outside the home, the person or agency primarily responsible for implementing the dispositional order may remove the juvenile to a new placement, whether or not authorized by the existing dispositional order, without the prior notice provided in sub. (1). The notice shall, however, be sent within 48 hours after the emergency change in placement. Any party receiving notice may demand a hearing under sub. (1). In emergency situations, the juvenile may be placed in a licensed public or private shelter care facility as a transitional placement for not more than 20 days, as well as in any placement authorized under s. 938.34 (3).

(2m) The juvenile, the parent, guardian or legal custodian of the juvenile or any person or agency primarily bound by the dispositional order, other than the person or agency responsible for implementing the order, may request a change in placement under this subsection. The request shall contain the name and address of the place of the new placement requested and shall state what

new information is available which affects the advisability of the current placement. This request shall be submitted to the court. In addition, the court may propose a change in placement on its own motion. The court shall hold a hearing on the matter prior to ordering any change in placement under this subsection if the request states that new information is available which affects the advisability of the current placement, unless written waivers of objection to the proposed change in placement are signed by all parties entitled to receive notice under sub. (1) and the court approves. If a hearing is scheduled, the court shall notify the juvenile, the parent, guardian and legal custodian of the juvenile, any foster parent, treatment foster parent or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) of the juvenile and all parties who are bound by the dispositional order at least 3 days prior to the hearing. A copy of the request or proposal for the change in placement shall be attached to the notice. If all the parties consent, the court may proceed immediately with the hearing.

(2r) If a hearing is held under sub. (1) or (2m) and the change in placement would remove a juvenile from a foster home, treatment foster home or other placement with a physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2), the court shall give the foster parent, treatment foster parent or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) an opportunity to be heard at the hearing by permitting the foster parent, treatment foster parent or other physical custodian to make a written or oral statement during the hearing or to submit a written statement prior to the hearing relating to the juvenile and the requested change in placement. Any written or oral statement made under this subsection shall be made under oath or affirmation. A foster parent, treatment foster parent or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) who receives notice of a hearing under sub. (1) or (2m) and an opportunity to be heard under this subsection does not become a party to the proceeding on which the hearing is held solely on the basis of receiving that notice and opportunity to be heard.

(3) Subject to sub. (4) (b) and (c) and (5) (e), if the proposed change in placement would involve placing a juvenile in a secured correctional facility, a secured child caring institution or a secured group home, notice shall be given as provided in sub. (1). A hearing shall be held, unless waived by the juvenile, parent, guardian and legal custodian, before the judge makes a decision on the request. The juvenile shall be entitled to counsel at the hearing, and any party opposing or favoring the proposed new placement may present relevant evidence and cross-examine witnesses. The proposed new placement may be approved only if the judge finds, on the record, that the conditions set forth in s. 938.34 (4m) have been met.

(4) (a) When the juvenile is placed with the department, the department may, after an examination under s. 938.50, place the juvenile in a secured correctional facility or a secured child caring institution or on aftercare supervision, either immediately or after a period of placement in a secured correctional facility or a secured child caring institution. The department shall send written notice of the change to the parent, guardian, legal custodian, county department designated under s. 938.34 (4n), if any, and committing court. If the department places a juvenile in a Type 2 secured correctional facility operated by a child welfare agency, the department shall reimburse the child welfare agency at the rate established under s. 46.037 that is applicable to the type of placement that the child welfare agency is providing for the juvenile. A juvenile who is placed in a Type 2 secured correctional facility or a secured child caring institution remains under the supervision of the department, remains subject to the rules and discipline of that department and is considered to be in custody, as defined in s. 946.42 (1) (a).

(b) 1. If a juvenile whom the department has placed in a Type 2 secured correctional facility operated by a child welfare agency violates a condition of his or her placement in the Type 2 secured correctional facility, the child welfare agency operating the Type 2 secured correctional facility shall notify the department and the department, after consulting with the child welfare

agency, may place the juvenile in a Type 1 secured correctional facility under the supervision of the department without a hearing under sub. (1).

2. If a juvenile whom the court has placed in a Type 2 child caring institution under s. 938.34 (4d) violates a condition of his or her placement in the Type 2 child caring institution, the child welfare agency operating the Type 2 child caring institution shall notify the county department that has supervision over the juvenile and, if the county department agrees to a change in placement under this subdivision, the child welfare agency shall notify the department and the department, after consulting with the child welfare agency, may place the juvenile in a Type 1 secured correctional facility under the supervision of the department, without a hearing under sub. (1), for not more than 10 days. If a juvenile is placed in a Type 1 secured correctional facility under this subdivision, the county department that has supervision over the juvenile shall reimburse the child welfare agency operating the Type 2 child caring institution in which the juvenile was placed at the rate established under s. 46.037, and that child welfare agency shall reimburse the department at the rate specified in s. 301.26 (4) (d) 2., 3. or 4., whichever is applicable, for the cost of the juvenile's care while placed in a Type 1 secured correctional facility.

3. The child welfare agency operating the Type 2 secured correctional facility or Type 2 child caring institution shall send written notice of a change in placement under subd. 1. or 2. to the parent, guardian, legal custodian, county department and committing court.

4. A juvenile may seek review of a decision of the department under subd. 1. or 2. only by the common law writ of certiorari.

(c) 1. If a juvenile is placed in a Type 2 secured correctional facility operated by a child welfare agency under par. (a) and it appears that a less restrictive placement would be appropriate for the juvenile, the department, after consulting with the child welfare agency that is operating the Type 2 secured correctional facility in which the juvenile is placed, may place the juvenile in a less restrictive placement, and may return the juvenile to the Type 2 secured correctional facility without a hearing under sub. (1). The child welfare agency shall establish a rate for each type of placement in the manner provided in s. 46.037.

2. If a juvenile is placed in a Type 2 child caring institution under s. 938.34 (4d) and it appears that a less restrictive placement would be appropriate for the juvenile, the child welfare agency operating the Type 2 child caring institution shall notify the county department that has supervision over the juvenile and, if the county department agrees to a change in placement under this subdivision, the child welfare agency may place the juvenile in a less restrictive placement. A child welfare agency may also, with the agreement of the county department that has supervision over a juvenile who is placed in a less restrictive placement under this subdivision, return the juvenile to the Type 2 child caring institution without a hearing under sub. (1). The child welfare agency shall establish a rate for each type of placement in the manner provided in s. 46.037.

3. The child welfare agency operating the Type 2 secured correctional facility or Type 2 child caring institution shall send written notice of a change in placement under subd. 1. or 2. to the parent, guardian, legal custodian, county department and committing court.

4. A juvenile may seek review of a decision of the department or county department under subd. 1. or 2. only by the common law writ of certiorari.

(d) The department may transfer a juvenile who is placed in a Type 1 secured correctional facility to the Racine youthful offender correctional facility named in s. 302.01 if the juvenile is 15 years of age or over and the office of juvenile offender review in the department has determined that the conduct of the juvenile in the Type 1 secured correctional facility presents a serious problem to the juvenile or others. The factors that the office of juvenile offender review may consider in making that determination shall

include, but are not limited to, whether and to what extent the juvenile's conduct in the Type 1 secured correctional facility is violent and disruptive, the security needs of the Type 1 secured correctional facility and whether and to what extent the juvenile is refusing to cooperate or participate in the treatment programs provided for the juvenile in the Type 1 secured correctional facility. Notwithstanding sub. (1), a juvenile is not entitled to a hearing regarding the department's exercise of authority under this paragraph unless the department provides for a hearing by rule. A juvenile may seek review of a decision of the department under this paragraph only by the common law writ of certiorari. If the department transfers a juvenile under this paragraph, the department shall send written notice of the transfer to the parent, guardian, legal custodian and committing court.

NOTE: The provisions of par. (d) that subject a juvenile to placement in an adult (Type 1) prison were held to violate Article I, s. 7 of the Wisconsin Constitution and the 6th and 14th amendments of the U. S. Constitution and to be severed from the remainder of ch. 938 by the Supreme Court in *State of Wisconsin v. Hez-zie R.* 219 Wis. 2d 849, 580 N.W.2d 660 (1998).

(4d) (a) Except as provided in par. (b), the court may not change a juvenile's placement to a placement in the home of a person who has been convicted under s. 940.01 of the first-degree intentional homicide, or under s. 940.05 of the 2nd-degree intentional homicide, of a parent of the juvenile, if the conviction has not been reversed, set aside or vacated.

(am) Except as provided in par (b), if a parent in whose home a juvenile is placed is convicted under s. 940.01 of the first-degree intentional homicide, or under s. 940.05 of the 2nd-degree intentional homicide, of the juvenile's other parent, and the conviction has not been reversed, set aside or vacated, the court shall change the juvenile's placement to a placement out of the home of the parent on petition of the juvenile, the guardian or legal custodian of the juvenile, a person or agency bound by the dispositional order or the district attorney or corporation counsel of the county in which the dispositional order was entered, or on the court's own motion, and on notice to the parent.

(b) Paragraphs (a) and (am) do not apply if the court determines by clear and convincing evidence that the placement would be in the best interests of the juvenile. The court shall consider the wishes of the juvenile in making that determination.

(4g) (a) Not later than 120 days after the date on which the juvenile is placed in a secured correctional facility, a secured child caring institution or a secured group home, or within 30 days after the date on which the department requests the aftercare plan, whichever is earlier, the aftercare provider designated under s. 938.34 (4n) shall prepare an aftercare plan for the juvenile. If the aftercare provider designated under s. 938.34 (4n) is a county department, that county department shall submit the aftercare plan to the department within the time limits specified in this paragraph, unless the department waives those time limits under par. (b).

(b) The department may waive the time period within which an aftercare plan must be prepared and submitted under par. (a) if the department anticipates that the juvenile will remain in the secured correctional facility, secured child caring institution or secured group home for a period exceeding 8 months or if the juvenile is subject to s. 48.366 or 938.183. If the department waives that time period, the aftercare provider designated under s. 938.34 (4n) shall prepare the aftercare plan within 30 days after the date on which the department requests the aftercare plan.

(c) An aftercare plan prepared under par. (a) or (b) shall include all of the following:

1. The minimum number of supervisory contacts per week.
2. The conditions, if any, under which the juvenile's aftercare status may be revoked.
3. Services or programming to be provided to the juvenile while on aftercare.
4. The estimated length of time that aftercare supervision and services shall be provided to the juvenile.

(d) A juvenile may be released from a secured correctional facility, a secured child caring institution or a secured group home whether or not an aftercare plan has been prepared under this subsection.

(4m) The department shall try to release a juvenile to aftercare supervision under sub. (4) within 30 days after the date the department determines the juvenile is eligible for the release.

(5) (a) The department or a county department, whichever has been designated as a juvenile's aftercare provider under s. 938.34 (4n), may revoke the aftercare status of that juvenile. Revocation of aftercare supervision shall not require prior notice under sub. (1).

(b) A juvenile on aftercare status may be taken into custody only as provided in ss. 938.19 to 938.21 and 938.355 (6d) (b).

(c) The juvenile shall be entitled to representation by counsel at all stages of the revocation proceeding.

(d) A hearing on the revocation shall be conducted by the division of hearings and appeals in the department of administration within 30 days after the juvenile is taken into custody for an alleged violation of the conditions of the juvenile's aftercare supervision. This time limit may be waived only upon the agreement of the aftercare provider, the juvenile and the juvenile's counsel.

(e) If the hearing examiner finds that the juvenile has violated a condition of aftercare supervision, the hearing examiner shall determine whether confinement in a secured correctional facility, a secured child caring institution or a secured group home is necessary to protect the public, to provide for the juvenile's rehabilitation or to not depreciate the seriousness of the violation.

(f) Review of a revocation decision shall be by certiorari to the court by whose order the juvenile was placed in a secured correctional facility, a secured child caring institution or a secured group home.

(g) The department shall promulgate rules setting standards to be used by a hearing examiner to determine whether to revoke a juvenile's aftercare status. The standards shall specify that the burden is on the department or county department seeking revocation to show by a preponderance of the evidence that the juvenile violated a condition of aftercare supervision.

(5m) (a) If a proposed change in placement changes a juvenile's placement from a placement in the juvenile's home to a placement outside the juvenile's home, the court shall order the juvenile's parent to provide a statement of income, assets, debts and living expenses to the court or the person or agency primarily responsible for implementing the dispositional order by a date specified by the court. The clerk of court shall provide, without charge, to any parent ordered to provide a statement of income, assets, debts and living expenses a document setting forth the percentage standard established by the department of workforce development under s. 49.22 (9) and listing the factors that a court may consider under s. 301.12 (14) (c). If the juvenile is placed outside the juvenile's home, the court shall determine the liability of the parent in the manner provided in s. 301.12 (14).

(b) If the court orders the juvenile's parent to provide a statement of income, assets, debts and living expenses to the court or if the court orders the juvenile's parent to provide that statement to the person or agency primarily responsible for implementing the dispositional order and that person or agency is not the county department, the court shall also order the juvenile's parent to provide that statement to the county department by a date specified by the court. The county department shall provide, without charge, to the parent a form on which to provide that statement, and the parent shall provide that statement on that form. The county department shall use the information provided in the statement to determine whether the department may claim federal foster care and adoption assistance reimbursement under 42 USC 670 to 679a for the cost of providing care for the juvenile.

(6) No change in placement may extend the expiration date of the original order.

History: 1995 a. 27 s. 9126 (19); 1995 a. 77, 275, 352; 1997 a. 27, 35, 80, 205, 237; 1999 a. 9, 103.

938.36 Payment for services. **(1)** (a) If legal custody is transferred from the parent or guardian or the court otherwise designates an alternative placement for the juvenile by a disposition made under s. 938.183, 938.34 or 938.345 or by a change in placement under s. 938.357, the duty of the parent or guardian to provide support shall continue even though the legal custodian or the placement designee may provide the support. A copy of the order transferring custody or designating alternative placement for the juvenile shall be submitted to the agency or person receiving custody or placement and the agency or person may apply to the court for an order to compel the parent or guardian to provide the support. Support payments for residential services, when purchased or otherwise funded or provided by the department of corrections, or a county department under s. 46.215, 46.22 or 46.23, shall be determined under s. 301.12 (14). Support payments for residential services, when purchased or otherwise funded by the department of health and family services, or a county department under s. 51.42 or 51.437, shall be determined under s. 46.10 (14).

(b) In determining the amount of support under par. (a), the court may consider all relevant financial information or other information relevant to the parent's earning capacity, including information reported under s. 49.22 (2m) to the department of workforce development, or the county child support agency, under s. 59.53 (5). If the court has insufficient information with which to determine the amount of support, the court shall order the juvenile's parent to furnish a statement of income, assets, debts and living expenses, if the parent has not already done so, to the court within 10 days after the court's order transferring custody or designating an alternative placement is entered or at such other time as ordered by the court.

(2) If a juvenile whose legal custody has not been taken from a parent or guardian is given educational and social services, or medical, psychological or psychiatric treatment by order of the court, the cost thereof, if ordered by the court, shall be a charge upon the county. This section does not prevent recovery of reasonable contribution toward the costs from the parent or guardian of the juvenile as the court may order based on the ability of the parent or guardian to pay. This subsection is subject to s. 301.03 (18).

(3) In determining county liability, this section does not apply to services specified in ch. 115.

History: 1995 a. 27 s. 9126 (19); 1995 a. 77; 1997 a. 27, 35, 237, 252.

938.361 Payment for alcohol and other drug abuse services. **(1)** In this section:

(a) "Alcohol and other drug abuse services" means all of the following:

1. Any alcohol or other drug abuse examination or assessment ordered under s. 938.295 (1), 938.34 (14s) (b) 1., 938.343 (10) (a) or 938.344 (2g) (a) 1.

2. Any special treatment or care that relates to alcohol or other drug abuse services ordered under s. 938.34 (6) (a) or (am).

3. Any alcohol or other drug abuse treatment or education ordered by a court under s. 938.32 (1g) or 938.34 (6) (a) or (am), (6r) or (14s) (b) 1. or 2.

(b) "Municipality" means a city, village or town.

(2) (a) 1. If a juvenile's parent neglects, refuses or is unable to provide court-ordered alcohol and other drug abuse services for the juvenile through his or her health insurance or other 3rd-party payments, notwithstanding s. 938.36 (3) the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 or municipal court may order the parent to pay for the alcohol and drug abuse services. If the parent consents to provide alcohol and other drug

abuse services for a juvenile through his or her health insurance or other 3rd-party payments but the health insurance provider or other 3rd-party payer refuses to provide the alcohol and other drug abuse services the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 or municipal court may order the health insurance provider or 3rd-party payer to pay for the alcohol and other drug abuse services in accordance with the terms of the parent's health insurance policy or other 3rd-party payment plan.

2. This paragraph applies to payment for alcohol and other drug abuse services in any county, regardless of whether the county is a pilot county under s. 938.547.

(am) 1. If a court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 in a county that has a pilot program under s. 938.547 finds that payment is not attainable under par. (a), the court may order payment in accordance with par. (b).

2. If a court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 in a county that does not have a pilot program under s. 938.547 finds that payment is not attainable under par. (a), the court may order payment in accordance with s. 938.34 (6) (ar) or 938.36.

3. If a municipal court finds that payment is not attainable under par. (a), the municipal court may order the municipality over which the municipal court has jurisdiction to pay for any alcohol and other drug abuse services ordered by the municipal court.

(b) 1. In counties that have a pilot program under s. 938.547, in addition to using the alternative provided for under par. (a), the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 may order a county department of human services established under s. 46.23 or a county department established under s. 51.42 or 51.437 in the juvenile's county of legal residence to pay for the alcohol and other drug abuse services whether or not custody has been taken from the parent.

2. If a judge orders a county department established under s. 51.42 or 51.437 to provide alcohol and other drug abuse services under this paragraph, the provision of the alcohol and other drug abuse services shall be subject to conditions specified in ch. 51.

(c) Payment for alcohol and other drug abuse services by a county department or municipality under this section does not prohibit the county department or municipality from contracting with another county department, municipality, school district or approved treatment facility for the provision of alcohol and other drug abuse services. Payment by the county or municipality under this section does not prevent recovery of reasonable contribution toward the costs of the court-ordered alcohol and other drug abuse services from the parent which is based upon the ability of the parent to pay. This subsection is subject to s. 46.03 (18).

History: 1995 a. 77, 275.

938.362 Payment for certain special treatment or care services. (1) In this section, "special treatment or care" has the meaning given in s. 938.02 (17m), except that it does not include alcohol and other drug abuse services.

(2) This section applies to the payment of court-ordered special treatment or care under s. 938.34 (6) (a) or (am), whether or not custody has been taken from the parent.

(3) If a juvenile's parent neglects, refuses or is unable to provide court-ordered special treatment or care for the juvenile through his or her health insurance or other 3rd-party payments, notwithstanding s. 938.36 (3), the court may order the parent to pay for the court-ordered special treatment or care. If the parent consents to provide court-ordered special treatment or care for a juvenile through his or her health insurance or other 3rd-party payments but the health insurance provider or other 3rd-party payer refuses to provide the court-ordered special treatment or care, the court may order the health insurance provider or 3rd-party payer to pay for the court-ordered special treatment or care in accordance with the terms of the parent's health insurance policy or other 3rd-party payment plan.

(4) (a) If the court finds that payment is not attainable under sub. (3), the court may order the county department under s. 51.42 or 51.437 of the juvenile's county of legal residence to pay the cost of any court-ordered special treatment or care that is provided by or under contract with that county department.

(b) Payment for special treatment or care by a county department under par. (a) does not prohibit the county department from contracting with another county department or approved treatment facility for the provision of special treatment or care.

(c) A county department that pays for court-ordered special treatment or care under par. (a) may recover from the parent, based on the parent's ability to pay, a reasonable contribution toward the costs of court-ordered special treatment or care. This paragraph is subject to s. 46.03 (18).

History: 1995 a. 77, 275.

938.363 Revision of dispositional orders. (1) (a) A juvenile, the juvenile's parent, guardian or legal custodian, any person or agency bound by a dispositional order or the district attorney or corporation counsel in the county in which the dispositional order was entered may request a revision in the order that does not involve a change in placement, including a revision with respect to the amount of child support to be paid by a parent, or the court may on its own motion propose such a revision. The request or court proposal shall set forth in detail the nature of the proposed revision and what new information is available that affects the advisability of the court's disposition. The request or court proposal shall be submitted to the court. The court shall hold a hearing on the matter prior to any revision of the dispositional order if the request or court proposal indicates that new information is available that affects the advisability of the court's dispositional order, unless written waivers of objections to the revision are signed by all parties entitled to receive notice and the court approves.

(b) If a hearing is held, the court shall notify the juvenile, the juvenile's parent, guardian and legal custodian, all parties bound by the dispositional order, the juvenile's foster parent, treatment foster parent or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2), and the district attorney or corporation counsel in the county in which the dispositional order was entered at least 3 days prior to the hearing. A copy of the request or proposal shall be attached to the notice. If all parties consent, the court may proceed immediately with the hearing. No revision may extend the effective period of the original order, or revise an original order under s. 938.34 (3) (f) or (6) (am) to impose more than 30 days of detention, nonsecure custody or inpatient treatment on a juvenile.

(c) If the proposed revision is for a change in the amount of child support to be paid by a parent, the court shall order the juvenile's parent to provide a statement of income, assets, debts and living expenses to the court and the person or agency primarily responsible for implementing the dispositional order by a date specified by the court. The clerk of court shall provide, without charge, to any parent ordered to provide a statement of income, assets, debts and living expenses a document setting forth the percentage standard established by the department of workforce development under s. 49.22 (9) and listing the factors that a court may consider under s. 46.10 (14) (c).

(d) If the court orders the juvenile's parent to provide a statement of income, assets, debts and living expenses to the court or if the court orders the juvenile's parent to provide that statement to the person or agency primarily responsible for implementing the dispositional order and that person or agency is not the county department, the court shall also order the juvenile's parent to provide that statement to the county department by a date specified by the court. The county department shall provide, without charge, to the parent a form on which to provide that statement, and the parent shall provide that statement on that form. The county department shall use the information provided in the statement to determine whether the department may claim federal fos-

ter care and adoption assistance reimbursement under 42 USC 670 to 679a for the cost of providing care for the juvenile.

(1m) If a hearing is held under sub. (1) (a), any party may present evidence relevant to the issue of revision of the dispositional order. In addition, the court shall give a foster parent, treatment foster parent or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) of the juvenile an opportunity to be heard at the hearing by permitting the foster parent, treatment foster parent or other physical custodian to make a written or oral statement during the hearing, or to submit a written statement prior to the hearing, relevant to the issue of revision. Any written or oral statement made under this subsection shall be made under oath or affirmation. A foster parent, treatment foster parent or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) who receives notice of a hearing under sub. (1) (a) and an opportunity to be heard under this subsection does not become a party to the proceeding on which the hearing is held solely on the basis of receiving that notice and opportunity to be heard.

(2) If the court revises a dispositional order with respect to the amount of child support to be paid by a parent for the care and maintenance of the parent's minor juvenile who has been placed by a court order under this chapter in a residential, nonmedical facility, the court shall determine the liability of the parent in the manner provided in s. 46.10 (14).

History: 1995 a. 27 s. 9126 (19); 1995 a. 77, 275; 1997 a. 35, 80, 237, 252; 1999 a. 103.

938.364 Dismissal of certain dispositional orders. A juvenile, the juvenile's parent, guardian or legal custodian or the district attorney or corporation counsel in the county in which the dispositional order was entered may request a judge to dismiss an order made under s. 938.342 (2) if the juvenile shows documentary proof that he or she is enrolled in a school program or a high school equivalency program, or the court may on its own motion propose such a dismissal.

History: 1995 a. 77.

938.365 Extension of orders. **(1)** In this section, a juvenile is considered to have been placed outside of his or her home on the date on which the juvenile was first placed outside of his or her home pursuant to an order under this section or s. 938.345, 938.357 or 938.363 or on the date that is 60 days after the date on which the juvenile was removed from his or her home, whichever is earlier.

(1m) The parent, juvenile, guardian, legal custodian, any person or agency bound by the dispositional order, the district attorney or corporation counsel in the county in which the dispositional order was entered or the court on its own motion, may request an extension of an order under s. 938.355. The request shall be submitted to the court which entered the order. No order under s. 938.355 that placed a juvenile in detention, nonsecure custody or inpatient treatment under s. 938.34 (3) (f) or (6) (am) may be extended. No other order under s. 938.355 may be extended except as provided in this section.

(2) No order may be extended without a hearing. The court shall notify the juvenile or the juvenile's guardian ad litem or counsel, the juvenile's parent, guardian, legal custodian, all of the parties present at the original hearing, the juvenile's foster parent, treatment foster parent or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2), and the district attorney or corporation counsel in the county in which the dispositional order was entered of the time and place of the hearing.

(2g) (a) At the hearing the person or agency primarily responsible for providing services to the juvenile shall file with the court a written report stating to what extent the dispositional order has been meeting the objectives of the plan for the juvenile's rehabilitation or care and treatment. The office of juvenile offender review may file a written report regarding any juvenile examined by the program.

(b) If the juvenile is placed outside of his or her home, the report shall include all of the following:

1. A copy of the report of the review panel under s. 938.38 (5), if any, and a response to the report from the agency primarily responsible for providing services to the juvenile.

2. An evaluation of the juvenile's adjustment to the placement and of any progress the juvenile has made, suggestions for amendment of the permanency plan, a description of efforts to return the juvenile safely to his or her home, including efforts of the parents to remedy factors which contributed to the juvenile's placement and, if continued placement outside of the juvenile's home is recommended, an explanation of why returning the juvenile to his or her home is not safe or feasible.

3. If the juvenile has been placed outside of his or her home for 15 of the most recent 22 months, a statement of whether or not a recommendation has been made to terminate the parental rights of the parents of the juvenile. If a recommendation for a termination of parental rights has been made, the statement shall indicate the date on which the recommendation was made, any previous progress made to accomplish the termination of parental rights, any barriers to the termination of parental rights, specific steps to overcome the barriers and when the steps will be completed, reasons why adoption would be in the best interest of the juvenile and whether or not the juvenile should be registered with the adoption information exchange. If a recommendation for termination of parental rights has not been made, the statement shall include an explanation of the reasons why a recommendation for termination of parental rights has not been made. If the lack of appropriate adoptive resources is the primary reason for not recommending a termination of parental rights, the agency shall recommend that the juvenile be registered with the adoption information exchange or report the reason why registering the juvenile is contrary to the best interest of the juvenile.

(c) In cases where the juvenile has not been placed outside the home, the report shall contain a description of efforts that have been made by all parties concerned toward meeting the objectives of treatment, care or rehabilitation, an explanation of why these efforts have not yet succeeded in meeting the objective, and anticipated future planning for the juvenile.

(2m) (a) Any party may present evidence relevant to the issue of extension. The court shall make findings of fact and conclusions of law based on the evidence. Subject to s. 938.355 (2d), the findings of fact shall include a finding as to whether reasonable efforts were made by the agency primarily responsible for providing services to the juvenile to make it possible for the juvenile to return safely to his or her home. An order shall be issued under s. 938.355.

(ag) In addition to any evidence presented under par. (a), the court shall give a foster parent, treatment foster parent or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) of the juvenile an opportunity to be heard at the hearing by permitting the foster parent, treatment foster parent or other physical custodian to make a written or oral statement during the hearing, or to submit a written statement prior to the hearing, relevant to the issue of extension. Any written or oral statement made under this paragraph shall be made under oath or affirmation. A foster parent, treatment foster parent or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) who receives notice of a hearing under sub. (2) and an opportunity to be heard under this paragraph does not become a party to the proceeding on which the hearing is held solely on the basis of receiving that notice and opportunity to be heard.

(b) If a juvenile has been placed outside the home under s. 938.345 and an extension is ordered under this subsection, the court shall state in the record the reason for the extension.

(3) The appearance of any juvenile may be waived by consent of the juvenile, counsel or guardian ad litem.

(4) The court shall determine which dispositions are to be considered for extensions.

(5) Except as provided in s. 938.368, all orders shall be for a specified length of time not to exceed one year.

(6) If a request to extend a dispositional order is made prior to the termination of the order, but the court is unable to conduct a hearing on the request prior to the termination date, the court may extend the order for a period of not more than 30 days, not including any period of delay resulting from any of the circumstances specified in s. 938.315 (1). The court shall grant appropriate relief as provided in s. 938.315 (3) with respect to any request to extend a dispositional order on which a hearing is not held within the time limit specified in this subsection. Failure to object if a hearing is not held within the time limit specified in this subsection waives that time limit.

(7) Nothing in this section may be construed to allow any changes in placement or revocation of aftercare supervision. Revocation and other changes in placement may take place only under s. 938.357.

History: 1995 a. 77, 275, 352; 1997 a. 27, 35, 80, 237.

938.368 Continuation of dispositional orders. (1) If a petition for termination of parental rights is filed under s. 48.41 or 48.415 or an appeal from a judgment terminating or denying termination of parental rights is filed during the year in which a dispositional order under s. 938.355 or an extension order under s. 938.365 is in effect, the dispositional or extension order shall remain in effect until all proceedings related to the filing of the petition or an appeal are concluded.

(2) If a juvenile's placement with a guardian appointed under s. 48.977 (2) is designated by the court under s. 48.977 (3) as a permanent foster placement for the juvenile while a dispositional order under s. 938.345, a revision order under s. 938.363 or an extension order under s. 938.365 is in effect with respect to the juvenile, such dispositional order, revision order or extension order shall remain in effect until the earliest of the following:

(a) Thirty days after the guardianship terminates under s. 48.977 (7).

(b) A court enters a change in placement order under s. 938.357.

(c) A court order terminates such dispositional order, revision order or extension order.

(d) The juvenile attains the age of 18 years.

History: 1995 a. 77; 1997 a. 80.

938.37 Costs. (1) A court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 may not assess costs or assessments against a juvenile under 14 years of age but may assess costs against a juvenile 14 years of age or older.

(3) Notwithstanding sub. (1), courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction exercising jurisdiction under s. 938.17 may assess the same costs, penalty assessments and jail assessments against juveniles as they may assess against adults, except that witness fees may not be charged to the juvenile.

History: 1995 a. 77.

938.371 Access to certain information by substitute care provider. (1) If a juvenile is placed in a foster home, treatment foster home, group home, child caring institution or secured correctional facility, including a placement under s. 938.205 or 938.21, the agency, as defined in s. 938.38 (1) (a), that placed the juvenile or arranged for the placement of the juvenile shall provide the following information to the foster parent, treatment foster parent or operator of the group home, child caring institution or secured correctional facility at the time of placement or, if the information has not been provided to the agency by that time, as soon as possible after the date on which the agency receives that information, but not more than 2 working days after that date:

(a) Results of a test or a series of tests of the juvenile to determine the presence of HIV, as defined in s. 968.38 (1) (b), antigen or nonantigenic products of HIV, or an antibody to HIV, as provided under s. 252.15 (5) (a) 19., including results included in a

court report or permanency plan. At the time that the test results are provided, the agency shall notify the foster parent, treatment foster parent or operator of the group home, child caring institution or secured correctional facility of the confidentiality requirements under s. 252.15 (6).

(b) Results of any tests of the juvenile to determine the presence of viral hepatitis, type B, including results included in a court report or permanency plan. The foster parent, treatment foster parent or operator of a group home, child caring institution or secured correctional facility receiving information under this paragraph shall keep the information confidential.

(c) Any other medical information concerning the juvenile that is necessary for the care of the juvenile. The foster parent, treatment foster parent or operator of a group home, child caring institution or secured correctional facility receiving information under this paragraph shall keep the information confidential.

(3) At the time of placement of a juvenile in a foster home, treatment foster home, group home, child caring institution or secured correctional facility or, if the information is not available at that time, as soon as possible after the date on which the court report or permanency plan has been submitted, but no later than 7 days after that date, the agency, as defined in s. 938.38 (1) (a), responsible for preparing the juvenile's permanency plan shall provide to the foster parent, treatment foster parent or operator of the group home, child caring institution or secured correctional facility information contained in the court report submitted under s. 938.33 (1) or 938.365 (2g) or permanency plan submitted under s. 938.355 (2e) or 938.38 relating to findings or opinions of the court or agency that prepared the court report or permanency plan relating to any of the following:

(a) Any mental, emotional, cognitive, developmental or behavioral disability of the juvenile. The foster parent, treatment foster parent or operator of a group home, child caring institution or secured correctional facility receiving information under this subsection shall keep the information confidential.

(b) Any involvement of the juvenile in any criminal gang, as defined in s. 939.22 (9), or in any other group in which any child was traumatized as a result of his or her association with that group. The foster parent, treatment foster parent or operator of a group home, child caring institution or secured correctional facility receiving information under this paragraph shall keep the information confidential.

(c) Any involvement of the juvenile in any activities that are harmful to the juvenile's physical, mental or moral well-being. The foster parent, treatment foster parent or operator of a group home, child caring institution or secured correctional facility receiving information under this paragraph shall keep the information confidential.

(d) Any involvement of the juvenile, whether as victim or perpetrator, in sexual intercourse or sexual contact in violation of s. 940.225, 948.02 or 948.025, prostitution in violation of s. 944.30, sexual exploitation of a child in violation of s. 948.05 or causing a child to view or listen to sexual activity in violation of s. 948.055, if the information is necessary for the care of the juvenile or for the protection of any person living in the foster home, treatment foster home, group home, child caring institution or secured correctional facility. The foster parent, treatment foster parent or operator of a group home, child caring institution or secured correctional facility receiving information under this paragraph shall keep the information confidential.

(e) The religious affiliation or belief of the juvenile.

History: 1995 a. 77, 275, 352; 1997 a. 35, 272; 1999 a. 32.

938.373 Medical authorization. (1) The court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 may authorize medical services including surgical procedures when needed if the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 determines that reasonable cause exists for the services and that the juvenile is within the jurisdiction of the court assigned to exer-

cise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 and, except as provided in s. 938.296 (4) and (5), consents.

(2) Section 48.375 (7) applies if the medical service authorized under sub. (1) is an abortion.

History: 1995 a. 77; 1999 a. 188.

SUBCHAPTER VII

PERMANENCY PLANNING; RECORDS

938.38 Permanency planning. (1) DEFINITIONS. In this section:

(a) “Agency” means the department, a county department or a licensed child welfare agency.

(am) “Independent agency” means a private, nonprofit organization, but does not include a licensed child welfare agency that is authorized to prepare permanency plans or that is assigned the primary responsibility of providing services under a permanency plan.

(b) “Permanency plan” means a plan designed to ensure that a juvenile is reunified with his or her family whenever appropriate, or that the juvenile quickly attains a placement or home providing long-term stability.

(2) **PERMANENCY PLAN REQUIRED.** Except as provided in sub. (3), for each juvenile living in a foster home, treatment foster home, group home, child caring institution, secure detention facility or shelter care facility, the agency that placed the juvenile or arranged the placement or the agency assigned primary responsibility for providing services to the juvenile under s. 938.355 shall prepare a written permanency plan, if any of the following conditions exists:

(a) The juvenile is being held in physical custody under s. 938.207, 938.208 or 938.209 (1).

(b) The juvenile is in the legal custody of the agency.

(c) The juvenile is under supervision of an agency under s. 48.64 (2) or pursuant to a court order under s. 938.355.

(d) The juvenile was placed under a voluntary agreement between the agency and the juvenile’s parent under s. 48.63 (1).

(e) The juvenile is under the guardianship of the agency.

(f) The juvenile’s care is paid under s. 49.19.

(3) **TIME.** Subject to s. 938.355 (2d) (c), the agency shall file the permanency plan with the court within 60 days after the date on which the juvenile was first held in physical custody or placed outside of his or her home under a court order, except under either of the following conditions:

(a) If the juvenile is alleged to be delinquent and is being held in a secure detention facility, juvenile portion of a county jail or shelter care facility, and the agency intends to recommend that the juvenile be placed in a secured correctional facility, a secured child caring institution or a secured group home, the agency is not required to submit the permanency plan unless the court does not accept the recommendation of the agency. If the court places the juvenile in any facility outside of the juvenile’s home other than a secured correctional facility, a secured child caring institution or a secured group home, the agency shall file the permanency plan with the court within 60 days after the date of disposition.

(b) If the juvenile is held for less than 60 days in a secure detention facility, juvenile portion of a county jail or a shelter care facility, no permanency plan is required if the juvenile is returned to his or her home within that period.

(4) **CONTENTS OF PLAN.** The permanency plan shall include a description of all of the following:

(a) The services offered and any service provided in an effort to prevent holding or placing the juvenile outside of his or her home, while assuring that the health and safety of the juvenile are the paramount concerns, and to make it possible for the juvenile to return safely home, except that the permanency plan need not include a description of those services offered or provided with

respect to a parent of the juvenile if any of the circumstances specified in s. 938.355 (2d) (b) 1., 2., 3. or 4. apply to that parent.

(b) The basis for the decision to hold the juvenile in custody or to place the juvenile outside of his or her home.

(bm) The availability of a safe and appropriate placement with a relative of the juvenile and, if a decision is made not to place the juvenile with an available relative, why placement with the relative is not safe or appropriate.

(c) The location and type of facility in which the juvenile is currently held or placed, and the location and type of facility in which the juvenile will be placed.

(d) If the juvenile is living more than 60 miles from his or her home, documentation that placement within 60 miles of the juvenile’s home is either unavailable or inappropriate.

(e) The safety and appropriateness of the placement and of the services provided to meet the needs of the juvenile and family, including a discussion of services that have been investigated and considered and are not available or likely to become available within a reasonable time to meet the needs of the juvenile or, if available, why such services are not safe or appropriate.

(f) The services that will be provided to the juvenile, the juvenile’s family and the juvenile’s foster parent, the juvenile’s treatment foster parent or the operator of the facility where the juvenile is living to carry out the dispositional order, including services planned to accomplish all of the following:

1. Ensure proper care and treatment of the juvenile and promote safety and stability in the placement.

2. Meet the juvenile’s physical, emotional, social, educational and vocational needs.

3. Improve the conditions of the parents’ home to facilitate the safe return of the juvenile to his or her home, or, if appropriate, obtain an alternative permanent placement for the juvenile.

(fm) If the permanency plan calls for placing the juvenile for adoption, with a guardian or in some other alternative permanent placement, the efforts made to place the juvenile for adoption, with a guardian or in some other alternative permanent placement.

(g) The conditions, if any, upon which the juvenile will be returned safely to his or her home, including any changes required in the parents’ conduct, the juvenile’s conduct or the nature of the home.

(5) **PLAN REVIEW.** (a) The court or a panel appointed under this paragraph shall review the permanency plan every 6 months from the date on which the juvenile was first held in physical custody or placed outside of his or her home. If the court elects not to review the permanency plan, the court shall appoint a panel to review the permanency plan. The panel shall consist of 3 persons who are either designated by an independent agency that has been approved by the chief judge of the judicial administrative district or designated by the agency that prepared the permanency plan. A voting majority of persons on each panel shall be persons who are not employed by the agency that prepared the permanency plan and who are not responsible for providing services to the juvenile or the parents of the juvenile whose permanency plan is the subject of the review.

(am) The court may appoint an independent agency to designate a panel to conduct a permanency plan review under par. (a). If the court appoints an independent agency under this paragraph, the county department of the county of the court shall authorize and contract for the purchase of services from the independent agency.

(b) The court or the agency shall notify the parents of the juvenile, the juvenile if he or she is 10 years of age or older and the juvenile’s foster parent, the juvenile’s treatment foster parent or the operator of the facility in which the juvenile is living of the date, time and place of the review, of the issues to be determined as part of the review, of the fact that they may have an opportunity to be heard at the review by submitting written comments not less than 10 working days before the review or by participating at the review. The court or agency shall notify the person representing

the interests of the public, the juvenile's counsel and the juvenile's guardian ad litem of the date of the review, of the issues to be determined as part of the review and of the fact that they may submit written comments not less than 10 working days before the review. The notices under this paragraph shall be provided in writing not less than 30 days before the review and copies of the notices shall be filed in the juvenile's case record.

(c) The court or the panel shall determine each of the following:

1. The continuing necessity for and the safety and appropriateness of the placement.

2. The extent of compliance with the permanency plan by the agency and any other service providers, the juvenile's parents, the juvenile and the juvenile's guardian, if any.

3. The extent of any efforts to involve appropriate service providers in addition to the agency's staff in planning to meet the special needs of the juvenile and the juvenile's parents.

4. The progress toward eliminating the causes for the juvenile's placement outside of his or her home and toward returning the juvenile safely to his or her home or obtaining a permanent placement for the juvenile.

5. The date by which it is likely that the juvenile will be returned to his or her home or placed for adoption, with a guardian or in some other alternative permanent placement.

6. If the juvenile has been placed outside of his or her home, as described in s. 938.365 (1), for 15 of the most recent 22 months, the appropriateness of the permanency plan and the circumstances which prevent the juvenile from any of the following:

a. Being returned safely to his or her home.

am. Being placed in the home of a relative of the juvenile.

b. Having a petition for the involuntary termination of parental rights filed on behalf of the juvenile.

c. Being placed for adoption.

d. Being placed in sustaining care.

7. Whether reasonable efforts were made by the agency to make it possible for the juvenile to return safely to his or her home, except that the court or panel need not determine whether those reasonable efforts were made with respect to a parent of the juvenile if any of the circumstances specified in s. 938.355 (2d) (b) 1., 2., 3. or 4. apply to that parent.

(d) Notwithstanding s. 938.78 (2) (a), the agency that prepared the permanency plan shall, at least 5 days before a review by a review panel, provide to each person appointed to the review panel, the person representing the interests of the public, the juvenile's counsel and the juvenile's guardian ad litem a copy of the permanency plan and any written comments submitted under par. (b). Notwithstanding s. 938.78 (2) (a), a person appointed to a review panel, the person representing the interests of the public, the juvenile's counsel and the juvenile's guardian ad litem may have access to any other records concerning the juvenile for the purpose of participating in the review. A person permitted access to a juvenile's records under this paragraph may not disclose any information from the records to any other person.

(e) Within 30 days, the agency shall prepare a written summary of the determinations under par. (c) and shall provide a copy to the court that entered the order, the juvenile or the juvenile's counsel or guardian ad litem, the person representing the interests of the public, the juvenile's parent or guardian and the juvenile's foster parent, the juvenile's treatment foster parent or the operator of the facility where the juvenile is living.

(f) If the summary prepared under par. (e) indicates that the review panel made recommendations that conflict with the court order or that provide for additional services not specified in the court order, the agency primarily responsible for providing services to the juvenile shall request a revision of the court order.

(6) RULES. The department shall promulgate rules establishing the following:

(a) Procedures for conducting permanency plan reviews.

(b) Requirements for training review panels.

(c) Standards for reasonable efforts to prevent placement of juveniles outside of their homes, while assuring that their health and safety are the paramount concerns, and to make it possible for juveniles to return safely to their homes if they have been placed outside of their homes.

(d) The format for permanency plans and review panel reports.

(e) Standards and guidelines for decisions regarding the placement of juveniles.

History: 1995 a. 77, 275, 352; 1997 a. 35, 237, 296; 1999 a. 9.

The time limits in sub. (3) are not a prerequisite to trial court jurisdiction. Interest of Scott Y. 175 Wis. 2d 222, 499 N.W.2d 219 (Ct. App. 1993).

NOTE: The above annotation cite to s. 48.38, the predecessor statute to s. 938.38.

938.39 Disposition by court bars criminal proceeding.

Disposition by the court of any violation of state law coming within its jurisdiction under s. 938.12 bars any future criminal proceeding on the same matter in circuit court when the juvenile reaches the age of 17. This section does not affect criminal proceedings in circuit court which were transferred under s. 938.18.

History: 1995 a. 77.

The extension of a previously entered dispositional order due to the juvenile's participation in an armed robbery while subject to the order was not a "disposition" of the armed robbery charge, and the subsequent prosecution of the armed robbery charge in adult court did not violate s. 48.39 (now this section) or the constitutional protection against double jeopardy. State v. Stephens, 201 Wis. 2d 82, 548 N.W.2d 108 (Ct. App. 1996).

938.396 Records. (1) Law enforcement officers' records of juveniles shall be kept separate from records of adults. Law enforcement officers' records of juveniles shall not be open to inspection or their contents disclosed except under sub. (1b), (1d), (1g), (1m), (1r), (1t), (1x) or (5) or s. 938.293 or by order of the court. This subsection does not apply to representatives of the news media who wish to obtain information for the purpose of reporting news without revealing the identity of the juvenile involved, to the confidential exchange of information between the police and officials of the school attended by the juvenile or other law enforcement or social welfare agencies or to juveniles 10 years of age or older who are subject to the jurisdiction of the court of criminal jurisdiction. A public school official who obtains information under this subsection shall keep the information confidential as required under s. 118.125 and a private school official who obtains information under this subsection shall keep the information confidential in the same manner as is required of a public school official under s. 118.125. A law enforcement agency that obtains information under this subsection shall keep the information confidential as required under this subsection and s. 48.396 (1). A social welfare agency that obtains information under this subsection shall keep the information confidential as required under ss. 48.78 and 938.78.

(1b) If requested by the parent, guardian or legal custodian of a juvenile who is the subject of a law enforcement officer's report, or if requested by the juvenile, if 14 years of age or over, a law enforcement agency may, subject to official agency policy, provide to the parent, guardian, legal custodian or juvenile a copy of that report.

(1d) Upon the written permission of the parent, guardian or legal custodian of a juvenile who is the subject of a law enforcement officer's report or upon the written permission of the juvenile, if 14 years of age or over, a law enforcement agency may, subject to official agency policy, make available to the person named in the permission any reports specifically identified by the parent, guardian, legal custodian or juvenile in the written permission.

(1g) If requested by the victim-witness coordinator, a law enforcement agency shall disclose to the victim-witness coordinator any information in its records relating to the enforcement of rights under the constitution, this chapter and s. 950.04 or the provision of services under s. 950.06 (1m). The victim-witness coordinator may use the information only for the purpose of enforcing those rights and providing those services and may make that infor-

mation available only as necessary to ensure that victims and witnesses of crimes, as defined in s. 950.02 (1m), receive the rights and services to which they are entitled under the constitution, this chapter and ch. 950.

(1m) (a) A law enforcement agency, on its own initiative or on the request of the school district administrator of a public school district, the administrator of a private school or the designee of the school district administrator or the private school administrator, may, subject to official agency policy, provide to the school district administrator, private school administrator or designee any information in its records relating to the use, possession or distribution of alcohol or a controlled substance or controlled substance analog by a juvenile enrolled in the public school district or private school. The information shall be used by the school district or private school as provided under s. 118.127 (2).

(am) A law enforcement agency, on its own initiative or on the request of the school district administrator of a public school district, the administrator of a private school or the designee of the school district administrator or the private school administrator, may, subject to official agency policy, provide to the school district administrator, private school administrator or designee any information in its records relating to the illegal possession by a juvenile of a dangerous weapon, as defined in s. 939.22 (10). The information shall be used by the school district or private school as provided in s. 118.127 (2).

(ar) A law enforcement agency, on its own initiative or on the request of the school district administrator of a public school district, the administrator of a private school or the designee of the school district administrator or the private school administrator, may, subject to official agency policy, provide to the school district administrator, private school administrator or designee any information in its records relating to an act for which a juvenile enrolled in the school district or private school was taken into custody under s. 938.19 based on a law enforcement officer's belief that the juvenile was committing or had committed an act that is a violation specified in s. 938.34 (4h) (a). The information shall be used by the school district or private school as provided in s. 118.127 (2).

(b) A law enforcement agency, on its own initiative or on the request of the school district administrator of a public school district, the administrator of a private school or the designee of the school district administrator or the private school administrator, may, subject to official agency policy, provide to the school district administrator, private school administrator or designee any information in its records relating to the act for which a juvenile enrolled in the public school district or private school was adjudged delinquent. The information shall be used by the school district or private school as provided in s. 118.127 (2).

(c) On petition of a law enforcement agency to review pupil records, as defined in s. 118.125 (1) (d), other than pupil records that may be disclosed without a court order under s. 118.125 (2) or (2m), for the purpose of investigating alleged delinquent or criminal activity, the court may order the school board of the school district, or the governing body of the private school, in which a juvenile is enrolled to disclose to the law enforcement agency the pupil records of that juvenile as necessary for the law enforcement agency to pursue its investigation. The law enforcement agency may use the pupil records only for the purpose of its investigation and may make the pupil records available only to employees of the law enforcement agency who are working on the investigation.

(d) On petition of a fire investigator under s. 165.55 (15) to review pupil records, as defined in s. 118.125 (1) (d), other than pupils records that may be disclosed without a court order under s. 118.125 (2) or (2m), for the purpose of an investigation under s. 165.55, the court may order the school board of the school district in which a juvenile is enrolled to disclose to the fire investigator the pupil records of that juvenile as necessary for the fire investigator to pursue his or her investigation. The fire investigator

may use the pupil records only for the purpose of pursuing his or her investigation and may make the pupil records available only to employees of the fire investigator who are working on the investigation.

(1r) If requested by a victim of a juvenile's act, a law enforcement agency may, subject to official agency policy, disclose to the victim any information in its records relating to the injury, loss or damage suffered by the victim, including the name and address of the juvenile and the juvenile's parents. The victim may use and further disclose the information only for the purpose of recovering for the injury, damage or loss suffered as a result of the juvenile's act.

(1t) If a juvenile has been ordered to make restitution for any injury, loss or damage caused by the juvenile and if the juvenile has failed to make that restitution within one year after the entry of the order, the insurer of the victim, as defined in s. 938.02 (20m) (a) 1., may request a law enforcement agency to disclose to the insurer any information in its records relating to the injury, loss or damage suffered by the victim, including the name and address of the juvenile and the juvenile's parents, and the law enforcement agency may, subject to official agency policy, disclose to the victim's insurer that information. The insurer may use and further disclose the information only for the purpose of investigating a claim arising out of the juvenile's act.

(1x) If requested by a fire investigator under s. 165.55 (15), a law enforcement agency may, subject to official agency policy, disclose to the fire investigator any information in its records relating to a juvenile as necessary for the fire investigator to pursue his or her investigation under s. 165.55. The fire investigator may use and further disclose the information only for the purpose of pursuing that investigation.

(2) (a) Records of the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 and of courts exercising jurisdiction under s. 938.17 (2) shall be entered in books or deposited in files kept for that purpose only. They shall not be open to inspection or their contents disclosed except by order of the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 or as permitted under this section.

(ag) Upon request of the parent, guardian or legal custodian of a juvenile who is the subject of a record of a court specified in par. (a), or upon request of the juvenile, if 14 years of age or over, the court shall open for inspection by the parent, guardian, legal custodian or juvenile the records of the court relating to that juvenile, unless the court finds, after due notice and hearing, that inspection of those records by the parent, guardian, legal custodian or juvenile would result in imminent danger to anyone.

(am) Upon the written permission of the parent, guardian or legal custodian of a juvenile who is the subject of a record of a court specified in par. (a), or upon written permission of the juvenile if 14 years of age or over, the court shall open for inspection by the person named in the permission any records specifically identified by the parent, guardian, legal custodian or juvenile in the written permission, unless the court finds, after due notice and hearing, that inspection of those records by the person named in the permission would result in imminent danger to anyone.

(b) Upon request of the department of health and family services, the department of corrections or a federal agency to review court records for the purpose of monitoring and conducting periodic evaluations of activities as required by and implemented under 45 CFR 1355, 1356 and 1357, the court shall open those records for inspection by authorized representatives of the department or federal agency.

(c) Upon request of a law enforcement agency to review court records for the purpose of investigating a crime that might constitute criminal gang activity, as defined in s. 941.38 (1) (b), the court shall open for inspection by authorized representatives of the law enforcement agency the records of the court relating to any juvenile who has been found to have committed a delinquent act at the

request of or for the benefit of a criminal gang, as defined in s. 939.22 (9), that would have been a felony under chs. 939 to 948 or 961 if committed by an adult.

(d) Upon request of a court of criminal jurisdiction or a district attorney to review court records for the purpose of setting bail under ch. 969, impeaching a witness under s. 906.09 or investigating and determining whether a person has possessed a firearm in violation of s. 941.29 (2) or upon request of a court of civil jurisdiction or the attorney for a party to a proceeding in that court to review court records for the purpose of impeaching a witness under s. 906.09, the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 shall open for inspection by authorized representatives of the requester the records of the court relating to any juvenile who has been the subject of a proceeding under this chapter.

(dm) Upon request of a defense counsel to review court records for the purpose of preparing his or her client's defense to an allegation of delinquent or criminal activity, the court shall open for inspection by authorized representatives of the requester the records of the court relating to that client.

(dr) Upon request of the department of corrections or any other person preparing a presentence investigation under s. 972.15 to review court records for the purpose of preparing the presentence investigation, the court shall open for inspection by any authorized representative of the requester the records of the court relating to any juvenile who has been the subject of a proceeding under this chapter.

(e) Upon request of the department of corrections to review court records for the purpose of providing, under s. 980.015 (3) (a), the department of justice or a district attorney with a person's offense history, the court shall open for inspection by authorized representatives of the department of corrections the records of the court relating to any juvenile who has been adjudicated delinquent for a sexually violent offense, as defined in s. 980.01 (6).

(em) Upon request of the department to review court records for the purpose of obtaining information concerning a child required to register under s. 301.45, the court shall open for inspection by authorized representatives of the department the records of the court relating to any child who has been adjudicated delinquent or found not responsible by reason of mental disease or defect for an offense specified in s. 301.45 (1g) (a). The department may disclose information that it obtains under this paragraph as provided under s. 301.46.

(f) Upon request of the victim–witness coordinator to review court records for the purpose of enforcing rights under the constitution, this chapter and s. 950.04 and providing services under s. 950.06 (1m), the court shall open for inspection by the victim–witness coordinator the records of the court relating to the enforcement of those rights or the provision of those services. The victim–witness coordinator may use any information obtained under this paragraph only for the purpose of enforcing those rights and providing those services and may make that information available only as necessary to ensure that victims and witnesses of crimes, as defined in s. 950.02 (1m), receive the rights and services to which they are entitled under the constitution, this chapter and ch. 950.

(fm) Upon request of an insurer of the victim, as defined in s. 938.02 (20m) (a) 1., the court shall disclose to an authorized representative of the requester the amount of restitution, if any, that the court has ordered a juvenile to make to the victim.

(g) Upon request of a court having jurisdiction over actions affecting the family, an attorney responsible for support enforcement under s. 59.53 (6) (a) or a party to a paternity proceeding under ss. 767.45 to 767.60, the party's attorney or the guardian ad litem for the juvenile who is the subject of that proceeding to review or be provided with information from the records of the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 relating to the paternity of a juvenile for the purpose of deter-

mining the paternity of the juvenile or for the purpose of rebutting the presumption of paternity under s. 891.405 or 891.41, the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 shall open for inspection by the requester its records relating to the paternity of the juvenile or disclose to the requester those records.

(gm) Upon request of any other court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48, a district attorney or corporation counsel to review court records for the purpose of any proceeding in that other court, the court shall open for inspection by any authorized representative of the requester the records of the court relating to any juvenile who has been the subject of a proceeding under this chapter.

(h) Upon request of the court having jurisdiction over an action affecting the family or of an attorney for a party or a guardian ad litem in an action affecting the family to review court records for the purpose of considering the custody of a juvenile, the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 shall open for inspection by an authorized representative of the requester the records of the court relating to any juvenile who has been the subject of a proceeding under this chapter.

(i) Upon request of the court assigned to exercise probate jurisdiction, the attorney general, the personal representative or special administrator of, or an attorney performing services for, the estate of a decedent in any proceeding under chs. 851 to 879, a person interested, as defined in s. 851.21, or an attorney, attorney-in-fact, guardian ad litem or guardian of the estate of a person interested to review court records for the purpose of s. 854.14 (5) (b), the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 shall open for inspection by any authorized representative of the requester the records of the court relating to any juvenile who has been adjudged delinquent on the basis of unlawfully and intentionally killing a person.

(j) Upon request of a fire investigator under s. 165.55 (15) to review court records for the purpose of pursuing an investigation under s. 165.55, the court shall open for inspection by authorized representatives of the requester the records of the court relating to any juvenile who has been adjudicated delinquent or found to be in need of protection or services under s. 938.13 (12) or (14) for a violation of s. 940.08, 940.24, 941.10, 941.11, 943.01, 943.012, 943.013, 943.02, 943.03, 943.04, 943.05, 943.06 or for an attempt to commit any of those violations.

(2m) (a) Notwithstanding sub. (2), upon request, a court shall open for inspection by the requester the records of the court, other than reports under s. 938.295 or 938.33 or other records that deal with sensitive personal information of the juvenile and the juvenile's family, relating to a juvenile who has been alleged to be delinquent for committing a violation specified in s. 938.34 (4h) (a). The requester may further disclose the information to anyone.

(b) Notwithstanding sub. (2), upon request, a court shall open for inspection by the requester the records of the court, other than reports under s. 938.295 or 938.33 or other records that deal with sensitive personal information of the juvenile and the juvenile's family, relating to a juvenile who has been alleged to be delinquent for committing a violation that would be a felony if committed by an adult if the juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent at any time preceding the present proceeding and that previous adjudication remains of record and unreversed. The requester may further disclose the information to anyone.

(3) This section does not apply to proceedings for violations of chs. 340 to 349 and 351 or any county or municipal ordinance enacted under ch. 349, except that this section does apply to proceedings for violations of ss. 342.06 (2) and 344.48 (1), and ss. 30.67 (1) and 346.67 (1) when death or injury occurs.

(4) When a court revokes, suspends or restricts a juvenile's operating privilege under this chapter, the department of transportation shall not disclose information concerning or relating to the revocation, suspension or restriction to any person other than a court, district attorney, county corporation counsel, city, village

or town attorney, law enforcement agency, or the juvenile whose operating privilege is revoked, suspended or restricted, or his or her parent or guardian. Persons entitled to receive this information may not disclose the information to other persons or agencies.

(5) (a) Any person who is denied access to a record under sub. (1), (1b), (1d), (1g), (1m), (1r) or (1t) may petition the court to order the disclosure of the records governed by the applicable subsection. The petition shall be in writing and shall describe as specifically as possible all of the following:

1. The type of information sought.
2. The reason the information is being sought.
3. The basis for the petitioner's belief that the information is contained in the records.
4. The relevance of the information sought to the petitioner's reason for seeking the information.
5. The petitioner's efforts to obtain the information from other sources.

(b) The court shall notify the juvenile, the juvenile's counsel, the juvenile's parents and appropriate law enforcement agencies in writing of the petition. If any person notified objects to the disclosure, the court may hold a hearing to take evidence relating to the petitioner's need for the disclosure.

(c) The court shall make an inspection, which may be in camera, of the juvenile's records. If the court determines that the information sought is for good cause and that it cannot be obtained with reasonable effort from other sources, it shall then determine whether the petitioner's need for the information outweighs society's interest in protecting its confidentiality. In making this determination, the court shall balance the following private and societal interests:

1. The petitioner's interest in recovering for the injury, damage or loss he or she has suffered against the juvenile's interest in rehabilitation and in avoiding the stigma that might result from disclosure.
2. The public's interest in the redress of private wrongs through private litigation against the public's interest in protecting the integrity of the juvenile justice system.

(d) If the court determines that disclosure is warranted, it shall order the disclosure of only as much information as is necessary to meet the petitioner's need for the information.

(e) The court shall record the reasons for its decision to disclose or not to disclose the juvenile's records. All records related to a decision under this subsection are confidential.

(6) The victim-witness coordinator may disclose to a victim of a juvenile's act or alleged act the name and address of the juvenile and the juvenile's parents.

(7) (a) Notwithstanding sub. (2) (a), if a petition under s. 938.12 or 938.13 (12) is filed alleging that a juvenile has committed a delinquent act that would be a felony if committed by an adult, the court clerk shall notify the school board of the school district, or the governing body of the private school, in which the juvenile is enrolled or the designee of the school board or governing body of the fact that the petition has been filed and the nature of the delinquent act alleged in the petition. Notwithstanding sub. (2) (a), if later the proceeding on the petition is closed, dismissed or otherwise terminated without a finding that the juvenile has committed a delinquent act, the court clerk shall notify the school board of the school district in which the juvenile is enrolled or the school board's designee that the proceeding has been terminated without a finding that the juvenile has committed a delinquent act.

(am) Notwithstanding sub. (2) (a) and subject to par. (b), if a juvenile is adjudged delinquent, within 5 days after the date on which the dispositional order is entered, the court clerk shall notify the school board of the school district, or the governing body of the private school, in which the juvenile is enrolled or the designee of the school board or governing body of the fact that the juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent, the nature of the violation committed by the juvenile and the disposition imposed on the

juvenile under s. 938.34 as a result of that violation. Notwithstanding sub. (2) (a), if school attendance is a condition of a dispositional order under s. 938.355 (2) (b) 7., within 5 days after the date on which the dispositional order is entered, the court clerk shall notify the school board of the school district, or the governing body of the private school, in which the juvenile is enrolled or the designee of the school board or governing body of the fact that the juvenile's school attendance is a condition of a dispositional order.

(b) If a juvenile is found to have committed a delinquent act at the request of or for the benefit of a criminal gang, as defined in s. 939.22 (9), that would have been a felony under chs. 939 to 948 or 961 if committed by an adult and is adjudged delinquent on that basis, within 5 days after the date on which the dispositional order is entered the court clerk shall notify the school board of the school district, or the governing body of the private school, in which the juvenile is enrolled or the designee of the school board or governing body of the fact that the juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent on that basis, the nature of the violation committed by the juvenile and the disposition imposed on the juvenile under s. 938.34 as a result of that violation.

(bm) Notwithstanding sub. (2) (a), in addition to the disclosure made under par. (am) or (b), if a juvenile is adjudicated delinquent and as a result of the dispositional order is enrolled in a different school district or private school from the school district or private school in which the juvenile is enrolled at the time of the dispositional order, the court clerk, within 5 days after the date on which the dispositional order is entered, shall provide the school board of the juvenile's new school district, the governing body of the juvenile's new private school or the designee of the school board or governing body with the information specified in par. (am) or (b), whichever is applicable, and, in addition, shall notify that school board, governing body or designee of whether the juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent previously by that court, the nature of any previous violations committed by the juvenile and the dispositions imposed on the juvenile under s. 938.34 as a result of those previous violations.

(c) No information from the juvenile's court records, other than information disclosed under par. (a), (am), (b) or (bm), may be disclosed to the school board of the school district, or the governing body of the private school, in which the juvenile is enrolled or the designee of the school board or governing body except by order of the court. Any information provided under this subsection to the school board of the school district, or the governing body of the private school, in which the juvenile is enrolled or the designee of the school board or governing body shall be disclosed by the school board, governing body or designee to employees of the school district or private school who work directly with the juvenile or who have been determined by the school board, governing body or designee to have legitimate educational interests, including safety interests, in the information. A school district or private school employee to whom information is disclosed under this paragraph may not further disclose the information. A school board shall not use any information provided under this subsection as the sole basis for expelling or suspending a juvenile. A member of a school board or of the governing body of a private school or an employee of a school district or private school may not be held personally liable for any damages caused by the nondisclosure of any information specified in this paragraph unless the member or employee acted with actual malice in failing to disclose the information. A school district or private school may not be held liable for any damages caused by the nondisclosure of any information specified in this paragraph unless the school district, private school or its agent acted with gross negligence or with reckless, wanton or intentional misconduct in failing to disclose the information.

(8) Notwithstanding sub. (2), if a juvenile is adjudged delinquent for an act that would be a felony if committed by an adult, the court clerk shall notify the department of justice of that fact. No other information from the juvenile's court records may be dis-

closed to the department of justice except by order of the court. The department of justice may disclose any information provided under this subsection only as part of a firearms restrictions record search under s. 175.35 (2g) (c).

(9) Notwithstanding sub. (2) (a), if a juvenile is adjudged delinquent for committing a serious crime, as defined in s. 48.685 (1) (c), the court clerk shall notify the department of justice of that fact. No other information from the juvenile's court records may be disclosed to the department of justice except by order of the court. The department of justice may disclose any information provided under this subsection only as part of a criminal history record search under s. 48.685 (2) (am) 1. or (b) 1. a.

History: 1995 a. 27 s. 9126 (19); 1995 a. 77, 352, 440, 448; 1997 a. 27, 35, 80, 95, 181, 205, 252, 258, 281; 1999 a. 9, 32, 89.

SUBCHAPTER IX

JURISDICTION OVER PERSONS 17 OR OLDER

938.44 Jurisdiction over persons 17 or older. The court has jurisdiction over persons 17 years of age or over as provided under ss. 938.355 (4) and 938.45 and as otherwise specifically provided in this chapter.

History: 1995 a. 77.

938.45 Orders applicable to adults. (1) (a) If in the hearing of a case of a juvenile alleged to be delinquent under s. 938.12 or in need of protection or services under s. 938.13 it appears that any person 17 years of age or over has been guilty of contributing to, encouraging, or tending to cause by any act or omission, such condition of the juvenile, the court may make orders with respect to the conduct of such person in his or her relationship to the juvenile, including orders determining the ability of the person to provide for the maintenance or care of the juvenile and directing when, how and where funds for the maintenance or care shall be paid.

(b) An act or failure to act contributes to a condition of a juvenile as described in s. 938.12 or 938.13, although the juvenile is not actually adjudicated to come within the provisions of s. 938.12 or 938.13, if the natural and probable consequences of that act or failure to act would be to cause the juvenile to come within the provisions of s. 938.12 or 938.13.

(1m) (a) In a proceeding in which a juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent or has been found to be in need of protection or services under s. 938.13, the court may order the juvenile's parent, guardian or legal custodian to comply with any conditions determined by the court to be necessary for the juvenile's welfare. An order under this paragraph may include an order to participate in mental health treatment, anger management, individual or family counseling or parent training and education and to make a reasonable contribution, based on ability to pay, toward the cost of those services.

(b) A court may not order inpatient treatment under par. (a) for a juvenile's parent, guardian or legal custodian. All inpatient treatment commitments or admissions must be conducted in accordance with ch. 51.

(1r) (a) In a proceeding in which a juvenile has been found to have committed a delinquent act or a civil law or ordinance violation that has resulted in damage to the property of another, or in actual physical injury to another excluding pain and suffering, the court may order a parent who has custody, as defined in s. 895.035 (1), of the juvenile to make reasonable restitution for the damage or injury. Except for recovery for retail theft under s. 943.51, the maximum amount of any restitution ordered under this paragraph for damage or injury resulting from any one act of a juvenile or from the same act committed by 2 or more juveniles in the custody of the same parent may not exceed the amount specified in s. 799.01 (1) (d). Any order under this paragraph shall include a finding that the parent who has custody of the juvenile is financially able to pay the amount ordered and may allow up to the date

of expiration of the order for the payment. Any recovery under this paragraph shall be reduced by the amount recovered as restitution for the same act under s. 938.34 (5) or 938.343 (4).

(b) In a proceeding in which the court has determined under s. 938.34 (8) or 938.343 (2) that the imposition of a forfeiture would be in the best interest of the juvenile and in aid of rehabilitation, the court may order a parent who has custody, as defined in s. 895.035 (1), of the juvenile to pay the forfeiture. The amount of any forfeiture ordered under this paragraph may not exceed the amount specified in s. 799.01 (1) (d). Any order under this paragraph shall include a finding that the parent who has custody of the juvenile is financially able to pay the amount ordered and shall allow up to 12 months after the date of the order for the payment. Any recovery under this paragraph shall be reduced by the amount recovered as a forfeiture for the same act under s. 938.34 (8) or 938.343 (2).

(2) No order under sub. (1) (a), (1m) (a) or (1r) (a) or (b) may be entered until the person who is the subject of the contemplated order is given an opportunity to be heard on the contemplated order. The court shall cause notice of the time, place and purpose of the hearing to be served on the person personally at least 10 days before the date of hearing. The procedure in these cases shall, as far as practicable, be the same as in other cases in the court. At the hearing the person may be represented by counsel and may produce and cross-examine witnesses. Any person who fails to comply with any order issued by a court under sub. (1) (a), (1m) (a) or (1r) (a) or (b) may be proceeded against for contempt of court. If the person's conduct involves a crime, the person may be proceeded against under the criminal law.

(3) If it appears at a court hearing that any person 17 years of age or older has violated s. 948.40, the court shall refer the record to the district attorney for criminal proceedings as may be warranted in the district attorney's judgment. This subsection does not prevent prosecution of violations of s. 948.40 without the prior reference by the court to the district attorney, as in other criminal cases.

History: 1995 a. 77; 1997 a. 35, 205.

Municipal courts have statutory authority to order parents of a juvenile to pay a forfeiture imposed on their child for violating a nontraffic municipal ordinance. OAG 4-00.

SUBCHAPTER X

REHEARING AND APPEAL

938.46 New evidence. A juvenile whose status is adjudicated by the court under this chapter, or the juvenile's parent, guardian or legal custodian, may at any time within one year after the entering of the court's order petition the court for a rehearing on the ground that new evidence has been discovered affecting the advisability of the court's original adjudication. Upon a showing that such evidence does exist, the court shall order a new hearing.

History: 1995 a. 77.

SUBCHAPTER XI

AUTHORITY

938.48 Authority of department. The department may do all of the following:

(1) Promote the enforcement of the laws relating to delinquent juveniles and juveniles in need of protection or services and take the initiative in all matters involving the interests of such juveniles where adequate provision therefor is not made. This duty shall be discharged in cooperation with the courts, county departments and licensed child welfare agencies and with parents and other individuals interested in the welfare of juveniles.

(2) Assist in extending and strengthening juvenile welfare services with appropriate federal agencies and in conformity with the federal social security act and in cooperation with parents, other

individuals and other agencies so that all juveniles needing such services are reached.

(3) Accept supervision over juveniles transferred to it by the court under s. 938.183, 938.34 (4h), (4m) or (4n) or 938.357 (4), and provide special treatment and care when directed by the court. Except as provided in s. 938.505 (2), a court may not direct the department to administer psychotropic medications to juveniles who receive special treatment or care under this subsection.

(4) Provide appropriate care and training for juveniles under its supervision under s. 938.183, 938.34 (4h), (4m) or (4n) or 938.357 (4); including serving those juveniles in their own homes, placing them in licensed foster homes or licensed treatment foster homes in accordance with s. 48.63 or licensed group homes, contracting for their care by licensed child welfare agencies or replacing them in juvenile correctional institutions or secured child caring institutions in accordance with rules promulgated under ch. 227, except that the department may not purchase the educational component of private day treatment programs for juveniles in its custody unless the department, the school board as defined in s. 115.001 (7) and the state superintendent of public instruction all determine that an appropriate public education program is not available. Disputes between the department and the school district shall be resolved by the state superintendent of public instruction.

(4m) Continue to provide appropriate care, training and services to any person who meets all of the following qualifications:

(a) Is at least 17 years of age.

(b) Was under the supervision of the department under s. 938.183, 938.34 (4h), (4m) or (4n) or 938.357 (4) when the person reached 17 years of age.

(c) Is less than 19 years of age.

(d) Is determined by the department to be in need of care and services designed to fit such person for gainful employment and has requested and consented to receive such aid.

(5) Provide for the moral and religious training of a juvenile under its supervision under s. 938.183, 938.34 (4h), (4m) or (4n) or 938.357 (4) according to the religious belief of the juvenile or of the juvenile's parents.

(6) Consent to emergency surgery under the direction of a licensed physician or surgeon for any juvenile under its supervision under s. 938.183, 938.34 (4h), (4m) or (4n) or 938.357 (4) upon notification by a licensed physician or surgeon of the need for such surgery and if reasonable effort, compatible with the nature and time limitation of the emergency, has been made to secure the consent of the juvenile's parent or guardian.

(13) Promulgate rules for the payment of an allowance to juveniles in its institutions and a cash grant to a juvenile being discharged from its institutions or released to aftercare supervision.

(14) Pay maintenance, tuition and related expenses from the appropriation under s. 20.410 (3) (ho) for persons who when they reached 17 years of age were students regularly attending a school, college or university or regularly attending a course of vocational or technical training designed to fit them for gainful employment, and who when reaching that age were under the supervision of the department under s. 938.183, 938.34 (4h), (4m) or (4n) or 938.357 (4) as a result of a judicial decision.

(16) Establish and enforce standards for services provided under s. 938.183, 938.34 or 938.345.

History: 1995 a. 77; 1997 a. 27.

938.49 Notification by court of placement with department; information for department. (1) When the court places a juvenile in a secured correctional facility or secured child caring institution under the supervision of the department, the court shall immediately notify the department of that action. The court shall, in accordance with procedures established by the department, provide transportation for the juvenile to a receiving center designated by the department or deliver the juvenile to personnel of the department.

(2) When the court places a juvenile in a secured correctional facility or a secured child caring institution under the supervision of the department, the court and all other public agencies shall also immediately transfer to the department a copy of the report submitted to the court under s. 938.33 or, if the report was presented orally, a transcript of the report and all other pertinent data in their possession and shall immediately notify the juvenile's last school district in writing of its obligation under s. 118.125 (4).

History: 1995 a. 77.

938.50 Examination of juveniles under supervision of department. (1) The department shall examine every juvenile who is placed under its supervision to determine the type of placement best suited to the juvenile and to the protection of the public.

This examination shall include an investigation of the personal and family history of the juvenile and his or her environment, any physical or mental examinations considered necessary to determine the type of placement that is necessary for the juvenile and the evaluation under s. 938.533 (2) to determine whether the juvenile is eligible for corrective sanctions supervision or serious juvenile offender supervision. A juvenile who is examined under this subsection shall be screened to determine whether the juvenile is in need of special treatment or care because of alcohol or other drug abuse, mental illness or severe emotional disturbance.

(2) In making this examination the department may use any facilities, public or private, that offer aid to it in the determination of the correct placement for the juvenile.

History: 1995 a. 77.

938.505 Juveniles placed under correctional supervision. (1) When a juvenile is placed under the supervision of the department under s. 938.183, 938.34 (4h), (4m) or (4n) or 938.357 (4) or (5) (e) or under the supervision of a county department under s. 938.34 (4n), the department or county department having supervision over the juvenile shall have the right and duty to protect, train, discipline, treat and confine the juvenile and to provide food, shelter, legal services, education and ordinary medical and dental care for the juvenile, subject to the rights, duties and responsibilities of the guardian of the juvenile and subject to any residual parental rights and responsibilities and the provisions of any court order.

(2) (a) If a juvenile 14 years of age or over who is under the supervision of the department or a county department as described in sub. (1) and who is not residing in his or her home wishes to be administered psychotropic medication but a parent with legal custody or the guardian refuses to consent to the administration of psychotropic medication or cannot be found, or if there is no parent with legal custody, the department or county department acting on the juvenile's behalf may petition the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 in the county in which the juvenile is located for permission to administer psychotropic medication to the juvenile. A copy of the petition and a notice of hearing shall be served upon the parent or guardian at his or her last-known address. If, after hearing, the court determines all of the following, the court shall grant permission for the department or county department to administer psychotropic medication to the juvenile without the parent's or guardian's consent:

1. That the parent's or guardian's consent is unreasonably withheld or that the parent or guardian cannot be found or that there is no parent with legal custody, except that the court may not determine that a parent's or guardian's consent is unreasonably withheld solely because the parent or guardian relies on treatment by spiritual means through prayer for healing in accordance with his or her religious tradition.

2. That the juvenile is 14 years of age or over and is competent to consent to the administration of psychotropic medication and that the juvenile voluntarily consents to the administration of psychotropic medication.

3. Based on the recommendation of a physician, that the juvenile is in need of psychotropic medication, that psychotropic medication is appropriate for the juvenile's needs and that psychotro-

pic medication is the least restrictive treatment consistent with the juvenile's needs.

(b) The court may, at the request of the department or county department, temporarily approve the administration of psychotropic medication, for not more than 10 days after the date of the request, pending the hearing on the petition, which shall be held within those 10 days.

History: 1995 a. 77.

938.51 Notification of release or escape of juvenile from correctional custody or supervision. (1) At least 15 days prior to the date of release from a secured correctional facility, a secured child caring institution or a secured group home of a juvenile who has been adjudicated delinquent and at least 15 days prior to the release from the supervision of the department or a county department of a juvenile who has been adjudicated delinquent, the department or county department having supervision over the juvenile shall make a reasonable attempt to do all of the following:

(a) Notify all of the following local agencies in the community in which the juvenile will reside of the juvenile's return to the community:

1. The law enforcement agencies.
2. The school district.
3. The county departments under ss. 46.215, 46.22, 46.23, 51.42 and 51.437.

(b) Subject to pars. (c) and (cm), notify any known victim of the act for which the juvenile has been found delinquent of the juvenile's release, if all of the following apply:

2. The victim can be found.
3. The victim has sent in a request card under sub. (2) or, if the victim was under 18 years of age when his or her parent sent in a request card under sub. (2), the parent or guardian authorized on the request card direct notification of the victim after the victim attains 18 years of age.

(c) Subject to par. (cm), notify an adult relative of the victim of the juvenile's release if all of the following apply:

1. The victim died as a result of the juvenile's delinquent act.
2. The adult relative can be found.
3. The adult relative has sent in a request card under sub. (2).

(cm) Notify the victim's parent or legal guardian of the juvenile's release if all of the following apply:

1. The victim is younger than 18 years of age.
2. The parent or legal guardian can be found.
3. The parent or legal guardian has sent in a request card under sub. (2).

(d) Notify any witness who testified against the juvenile in any court proceeding involving the delinquent act of the juvenile's release if all of the following apply:

1. The witness can be found.
2. The witness has sent in a request card under sub. (2).

(1d) At least 15 days prior to the release from a nonsecured child caring institution of a juvenile who has either been adjudicated delinquent under s. 48.12, 1993 stats., or s. 938.12 or been found to be in need of protection or services under s. 48.13 (12), 1993 stats., or s. 938.13 (12) and who has been found to have committed a violation of ch. 940 or of s. 948.02, 948.025 or 948.03, and at least 15 days prior to the release from a nonsecured child caring institution of a juvenile who has been found to be in need of protection or services under s. 48.13 (14), 1993 stats., or s. 938.13 (14), the department or county department having supervision over the juvenile shall notify all of the following persons of the juvenile's release:

(a) Any known victim of the act for which the juvenile was found delinquent or to be in need of protection or services, if the criteria under sub. (1) (b) are met; an adult relative of the victim, if the criteria under sub. (1) (c) are met; or the victim's parent or guardian, if the criteria under sub. (1) (cm) are met.

(b) Any witness who testified against the juvenile in any court proceeding involving the act for which the juvenile was found delinquent or to be in need of protection or services, if the criteria under sub. (1) (d) are met.

(1g) At least 15 days prior to the release from an inpatient facility, as defined in s. 51.01 (10), of a juvenile who has been found to be in need of protection or services under s. 48.13 (14), 1993 stats., or s. 938.13 (14), the county department having supervision over the juvenile shall notify all of the following persons of the juvenile's release:

(a) Any known victim of the act for which the juvenile was found to be in need of protection or services, if the criteria under sub. (1) (b) are met; an adult relative of the victim, if the criteria under sub. (1) (c) are met; or the victim's parent or guardian, if the criteria under sub. (1) (cm) are met.

(b) Any witness who testified against the juvenile in any court proceeding involving the act for which the juvenile was found to be in need of protection or services, if the criteria under sub. (1) (d) are met.

(1m) The department or county department having supervision over a juvenile described in sub. (1) shall determine the local agencies that it will notify under sub. (1) (a) based on the residence of the juvenile's parents or on the juvenile's intended residence specified in the juvenile's aftercare supervision plan or, if those methods do not indicate the community in which the juvenile will reside following release from a secured correctional facility, a secured child caring institution or a secured group home or from the supervision of the department or county department, the community in which the juvenile states that he or she intends to reside.

(1r) The notification under sub. (1), (1d) or (1g) shall include only the juvenile's name, the date of the juvenile's release and the type of placement to which the juvenile is released.

(2) The department shall design and prepare cards for any person specified in sub. (1) (b), (c), (cm) or (d) to send to the department or county department having supervision over a juvenile described in sub. (1), (1d) or (1g). The cards shall have space for any such person to provide his or her name, telephone number and mailing address, the name of the applicable juvenile and any other information that the department determines is necessary. The cards shall also advise a victim who is under 18 years of age that he or she may complete a card requesting notification under sub. (1) (b), (1d) or (1g) if the notification occurs after the victim attains 18 years of age and advising the parent or guardian of a victim who is under 18 years of age that the parent or guardian may authorize on the card direct notification of the victim under sub. (1) (b), (1d) or (1g) if the notification occurs after the victim attains 18 years of age. The department shall provide the cards, without charge, to district attorneys. District attorneys shall provide the cards, without charge, to persons specified in sub. (1) (b) to (d). These persons may send completed cards to the department or county department having supervision over the juvenile. All department and county department records or portions of records that relate to telephone numbers and mailing addresses of these persons are not subject to inspection or copying under s. 19.35 (1).

(3) Timely release of a juvenile specified in sub. (1), (1d) or (1g) shall not be prejudiced by the fact that the department or county department having supervision over the juvenile did not provide notification as required under sub. (1), (1d) or (1g), whichever is applicable.

(4) If a juvenile described in sub. (1), (1d) or (1g) escapes from a secured correctional facility, child caring institution, secured group home, inpatient facility, secure detention facility or juvenile portion of a county jail, or from the custody of a peace officer or a guard of such a facility, institution, home or jail, or has been allowed to leave a secured correctional facility, child caring institution, secured group home, inpatient facility, secure detention facility or juvenile portion of a county jail for a specified period of time and is absent from the facility, institution, home or jail for more than 12 hours after the expiration of the specified period, as

soon as possible after the department or county department having supervision over the juvenile discovers that escape or absence, that department or county department shall make a reasonable attempt to notify by telephone all of the following persons:

(a) Any known victim of the act for which the juvenile was found delinquent or to be in need of protection or services, if the criteria under sub. (1) (b) are met; an adult relative of the victim, if the criteria under sub. (1) (c) are met; or the victim's parent or guardian, if the criteria under sub. (1) (cm) are met.

(b) Any witness who testified against the juvenile in any court proceeding involving the act for which the juvenile was found delinquent or to be in need of protection or services, if the criteria under sub. (1) (d) are met.

History: 1995 a. 77, 352; 1997 a. 181, 207; 1999 a. 9, 32, 186.

938.52 Facilities for care of juveniles in care of department. (1) FACILITIES MAINTAINED OR USED FOR JUVENILES. The department may maintain or use the following facilities for juveniles in its care:

(a) Receiving homes to be used for the temporary care of juveniles.

(b) Foster homes or treatment foster homes.

(c) Group homes.

(d) Institutions, facilities and services, including without limitation forestry or conservation camps for the training and treatment of juveniles 10 years of age or older who have been adjudged delinquent.

(f) Other facilities deemed by the department to be appropriate for the juvenile, except that no state funds may be used for the maintenance of a juvenile in the home of a parent or relative eligible for aid under s. 49.19 if such funds would reduce federal funds to this state.

(2) USE OF OTHER FACILITIES. (a) In addition to the facilities and services described in sub. (1), the department may use other facilities and services under its jurisdiction. The department may also contract for and pay for the use of other public facilities or private facilities for the care and treatment of juveniles in its care; but placement of juveniles in private or public facilities not under its jurisdiction does not terminate the supervision under s. 938.183, 938.34 (4h), (4m) or (4n) or 938.357 (4) of the department. Placements in institutions for the mentally ill or developmentally disabled shall be made in accordance with ss. 48.14 (5), 48.63 and 938.34 (6) (am) and ch. 51.

(b) Public facilities are required to accept and care for persons placed with them by the department in the same manner as they would be required to do had the legal custody of these persons been transferred by a court of competent jurisdiction. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require any public facility to serve the department inconsistently with its functions or with the laws and regulations governing their activities; or to give the department authority to use any private facility without its consent.

(c) The department shall have the right to inspect all facilities it is using and to examine and consult with persons under its supervision under s. 938.183, 938.34 (4h), (4m) or (4n) or 938.357 (4) who have been placed in that facility.

(4) COEDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS AND INSTITUTIONS. The department may institute and maintain coeducational programs and institutions under this chapter.

History: 1995 a. 77.

938.53 Duration of control of department over delinquents. Except as provided under ss. 48.366 and 938.183, all juveniles adjudged delinquent who have been placed under the supervision of the department under s. 938.183, 938.34 (4h), (4m) or (4n) or 938.357 (4) shall be discharged as soon as the department determines that there is a reasonable probability that it is no longer necessary either for the rehabilitation and treatment of the

juvenile or for the protection of the public that the department retain supervision.

History: 1995 a. 77; 1997 a. 27.

938.532 Juvenile boot camp program. (1) PROGRAM. From the appropriations under s. 20.410 (3) (bb) and (hm), the department shall provide a juvenile boot camp program for juveniles who have been placed under the supervision of the department under s. 938.183, 938.34 (4h) or (4m) or 938.357 (4).

(2) PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY. The department may place in the juvenile boot camp program any juvenile who has been placed under the supervision of the department under s. 938.183, 938.34 (4h) or (4m) or 938.357 (4).

(3) AFTERCARE SUPERVISION. Notwithstanding s. 938.34 (4n), a juvenile who has completed the juvenile boot camp program and who is released from a secured correctional facility shall be placed under aftercare supervision administered by the department.

History: 1995 a. 77; 1999 a. 9.

938.533 Corrective sanctions. (2) CORRECTIVE SANCTIONS PROGRAM. From the appropriation under s. 20.410 (3) (hr), the department shall provide a corrective sanctions program to serve an average daily population of 136 juveniles, or an average daily population of more than 136 juveniles if the appropriation under s. 20.410 (3) (hr) is supplemented under s. 13.101 or 16.515 and the positions for the program are increased under s. 13.101 or 16.505 (2) or if funding and positions to serve more than that average daily population are otherwise available, in not less than 3 counties, including Milwaukee County. The office of juvenile offender review in the department shall evaluate and select for participation in the program juveniles who have been placed under the supervision of the department under s. 938.183, 938.34 (4h) or (4m) or 938.357 (4). The department shall place a program participant in the community, provide intensive surveillance of that participant and provide an average of \$3,000 per year per slot to purchase community-based treatment services for each participant. The department shall make the intensive surveillance required under this subsection available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and may purchase or provide electronic monitoring for the intensive surveillance of program participants. The department shall provide a report center in Milwaukee County to provide on-site programming after school and in the evening for juveniles from Milwaukee County who are placed in the corrective sanctions program. A contact worker providing services under the program shall have a case load of approximately 10 juveniles and, during the initial phase of placement in the community under the program of a juvenile who is assigned to that contact worker, shall have not less than one face-to-face contact per day with that juvenile. Case management services under the program shall be provided by a corrective sanctions agent who shall have a case load of approximately 15 juveniles. The department shall promulgate rules to implement the program.

(3) INSTITUTIONAL STATUS. (a) A participant in the corrective sanctions program remains under the supervision of the department, remains subject to the rules and discipline of that department and is considered to be in custody, as defined in s. 946.42 (1) (a). Notwithstanding ss. 938.19 to 938.21, if a juvenile violates a condition of that juvenile's participation in the corrective sanctions program the department may, without a hearing, take the juvenile into custody and place the juvenile in a secured detention facility or return the juvenile to placement in a Type 1 secured correctional facility or a secured child caring institution.

(b) The department shall operate the corrective sanctions program as a Type 2 secured correctional facility. The secretary may allocate and reallocate existing and future facilities as part of the Type 2 secured correctional facility. The Type 2 secured correctional facility is subject to s. 301.02. Construction or establishment of a Type 2 secured correctional facility shall be in compliance with all state laws except s. 32.035 and ch. 91. In addition to the exemptions under s. 13.48 (13), construction or establish-

ment of a Type 2 secured correctional facility is not subject to the ordinances or regulations relating to zoning, including zoning under ch. 91, of the county and city, village or town in which the construction or establishment takes place and is exempt from the investigations permitted under s. 46.22 (1) (c) 1. b.

(3m) ESCAPE. If a juvenile runs away from the juvenile's placement in the community while participating in the corrective sanctions program, that juvenile is considered to have escaped in violation of s. 946.42 (3) (c).

History: 1995 a. 77; 1997 a. 27, 35, 252; 1999 a. 9.

938.534 Intensive supervision program. (1) (a) A county department may provide an intensive supervision program for juveniles who have been adjudicated delinquent and ordered to participate in an intensive supervision program under s. 938.34 (2r). A county department that provides an intensive supervision program shall purchase or provide intensive surveillance and community-based treatment services for participants in that program and may purchase or provide electronic monitoring for the intensive surveillance of program participants. A caseworker providing services under an intensive supervision program may have a case load of no more than 10 juveniles and shall have not less than one face-to-face contact per day with each juvenile who is assigned to that caseworker.

(b) 1. Notwithstanding ss. 938.19 to 938.21, but subject to any general written policies adopted by the court under s. 938.06 (1) or (2) and to any policies adopted by the county board relating to the taking into custody and placement of a juvenile under this subdivision, if a juvenile violates a condition of the juvenile's participation in the program, the juvenile's caseworker or any other person authorized to provide or providing intake or dispositional services for the court under s. 938.067 or 938.069 may, without a hearing, take the juvenile into custody and place the juvenile in a secure detention facility or juvenile portion of a county jail that meets the standards promulgated by the department by rule or in a place of nonsecure custody designated by that person for not more than 72 hours while the alleged violation and the appropriateness of a sanction under s. 938.355 (6) or a change in the conditions of the juvenile's participation in the program are being investigated, if at the dispositional hearing the court explained those conditions to the juvenile and informed the juvenile of the possibility of that placement or if before the violation the juvenile has acknowledged in writing that he or she has read, or has had read to him or her, those conditions and that possible placement and that he or she understands those conditions and that possible placement.

2. Notwithstanding ss. 938.19 to 938.21, but subject to any general written policies adopted by the court under s. 938.06 (1) or (2) and to any policies adopted by the county board relating to the taking into custody and placement of a juvenile under this subdivision, if a juvenile violates a condition of the juvenile's participation in the program, the juvenile's caseworker or any other person authorized to provide or providing intake or dispositional services for the court under s. 938.067 or 938.069 may, without a hearing, take the juvenile into custody and place the juvenile in a secure detention facility or juvenile portion of a county jail that meets the standards promulgated by the department by rule or in a place of nonsecure custody designated by that person for not more than 72 hours as a consequence of that violation, if at the dispositional hearing the court explained those conditions to the juvenile and informed the juvenile of the possibility of that placement or if before the violation the juvenile has acknowledged in writing that he or she has read, or has had read to him or her, those conditions and that possible placement and that he or she understands those conditions and that possible placement. A person who takes a juvenile into custody under this subdivision shall permit the juvenile to make a written or oral statement concerning the possible placement of the juvenile and the course of conduct for which the juvenile was taken into custody. A person designated by the court or the county department who is employed in a super-

visory position by a person authorized to provide or providing intake or dispositional services under s. 938.067 or 938.069 shall review that statement and shall either approve the placement or order the juvenile to be released from custody.

3. A juvenile may be taken into and held in custody under both subds. 1. and 2. in connection with the same course of conduct, except that no juvenile may be held in custody for more than a total of 72 hours under subds. 1. and 2. in connection with the same course of conduct unless the juvenile receives a hearing under par. (d).

4. The use of placement in a secure detention facility or in a juvenile portion of a county jail as a place of short-term detention under subd. 1. or 2. is subject to the adoption of a resolution by the county board of supervisors under s. 938.06 (5) authorizing the use of those placements as places of short-term detention under subd. 1. or 2.

(c) Notwithstanding ss. 938.19 to 938.21, but subject to any general written policies adopted by the court under s. 938.06 (1) or (2) and to any policies adopted by the county board relating to the taking into custody and placement of a juvenile under this paragraph, the juvenile's caseworker may also, without a hearing, take the juvenile into custody and place the juvenile in a place of nonsecure custody for not more than 30 days as crisis intervention, if the juvenile is in need of crisis intervention and, if at the dispositional hearing the court informed the juvenile of the possibility of that placement or if before the violation the juvenile has acknowledged in writing that he or she has read, or has had read to him or her, those conditions and that possible placement and that he or she understands those conditions and that possible placement.

(d) If the juvenile is held under par. (b) 1. or 2. in a secure detention facility, juvenile portion of a county jail or place of nonsecure custody for longer than 72 hours, the juvenile is entitled to a hearing under s. 938.21. The hearing shall be conducted in the manner provided in s. 938.21, except that the hearing shall be conducted within 72 hours, rather than 24 hours, after the end of the day that the decision to hold the juvenile was made and a written statement of the reasons for continuing to hold the juvenile in custody may be filed rather than a petition under s. 938.25.

(2) The department shall promulgate rules specifying the requirements for an intensive supervision program under this section. The rules shall include rules that govern the use of placement in a secure detention facility, juvenile portion of a county jail or place of nonsecure custody for not more than 72 hours under sub. (1) (b) and the use of placement in a place of nonsecure custody for not more than 30 days under sub. (1) (c).

History: 1995 a. 77; 1997 a. 205.

938.535 Early release and intensive supervision program; limits. The department may establish a program for the early release and intensive supervision of juveniles who have been placed in a secured correctional facility or a secured child caring institution under s. 938.183 or 938.34 (4m). The program may not include any juveniles who have been placed in a secured correctional facility or a secured child caring institution as a result of a delinquent act involving the commission of a violent crime as defined in s. 969.035, but not including the crime specified in s. 948.02 (1).

History: 1995 a. 77.

938.538 Serious juvenile offender program. (2) PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION AND DESIGN. The department shall administer a serious juvenile offender program for juveniles who have been adjudicated delinquent and ordered to participate in the program under s. 938.34 (4h). The department shall design the program to provide all of the following:

(a) Supervision, care and rehabilitation that is more restrictive than ordinary supervision in the community.

(b) Component phases that are intensive and highly structured.

(c) A series of component phases for each participant that is based on public safety considerations and the participant's need for supervision, care and rehabilitation.

(3) COMPONENT PHASES. (a) The department shall provide each participant with one or more of the following sanctions:

1. Subject to subd. 1m., placement in a Type 1 secured correctional facility, a secured child caring institution or, if the participant is 17 years of age or over or 15 years of age or over and transferred under s. 938.357 (4) (d), a Type 1 prison, as defined in s. 301.01 (5), for a period of not more than 3 years.

NOTE: The provisions of subd. 1. that subject a juvenile to placement in an adult (Type 1) prison were held to violate Article I, s. 7 of the Wisconsin Constitution and the 6th and 14th amendments of the U. S. Constitution and to be severed from the remainder of ch. 938 by the Supreme Court in *State of Wisconsin v. Hezzie R.* 219 Wis. 2d 849, 580 N.W.2d 660 (1998).

1m. If the participant has been adjudicated delinquent for committing an act that would be a Class A felony if committed by an adult, placement in a Type 1 secured correctional facility, a secured child caring institution or, if the participant is 17 years of age or over or 15 years of age or over and transferred under s. 938.357 (4) (d), a Type 1 prison, as defined in s. 301.01 (5), until the participant reaches 25 years of age, unless the participant is released sooner, subject to a mandatory minimum period of confinement of not less than one year.

NOTE: The provisions of subd. 1m. that subject a juvenile to placement in an adult (Type 1) prison were held to violate Article I, s. 7 of the Wisconsin Constitution and the 6th and 14th amendments of the U. S. Constitution and to be severed from the remainder of ch. 938 by the Supreme Court in *State of Wisconsin v. Hezzie R.* 219 Wis. 2d 849, 580 N.W.2d 660 (1998).

1p. Alternate care, including placement in a foster home, treatment foster home, group home, child caring institution or secured child caring institution.

2. Intensive or other field supervision, including corrective sanctions supervision under s. 938.533, aftercare supervision or, if the participant is 17 years of age or over, intensive sanctions supervision under s. 301.048.

3. Electronic monitoring.

4. Alcohol or other drug abuse outpatient treatment and services.

5. Mental health treatment and services.

6. Community service.

7. Restitution.

8. Transitional services for education and employment.

9. Other programs as prescribed by the department.

(b) The department may provide the sanctions under par. (a) in any order, may provide more than one sanction at a time and may return to a sanction that was used previously for a participant. Notwithstanding ss. 938.357, 938.363 and 938.533 (3), a participant is not entitled to a hearing regarding the department's exercise of authority under this subsection unless the department provides for a hearing by rule.

(4) INSTITUTIONAL STATUS. (a) A participant in the serious juvenile offender program is under the supervision and control of the department, is subject to the rules and discipline of the department and is considered to be in custody, as defined in s. 946.42 (1) (a). Notwithstanding ss. 938.19 to 938.21, if a participant violates a condition of his or her participation in the program under sub. (3) (a) 2. to 9. while placed in a Type 2 secured correctional facility the department may, without a hearing, take the participant into custody and return him or her to placement in a Type 1 secured correctional facility, a secured child caring institution or, if the participant is 17 years of age or over, a Type 1 prison, as defined in s. 301.01 (5). Any intentional failure of a participant to remain within the extended limits of his or her placement while participating in the serious juvenile offender program or to return within the time prescribed by the administrator of the division of intensive sanctions in the department is considered an escape under s. 946.42 (3) (c).

(b) The department shall operate the component phases of the program specified in sub. (3) (a) 2. to 9. as a Type 2 secured

correctional facility. The secretary of corrections may allocate and reallocate existing and future facilities as part of the Type 2 secured correctional facility. The Type 2 secured correctional facility is subject to s. 301.02. Construction or establishment of a Type 2 secured correctional facility shall be in compliance with all state laws except s. 32.035 and ch. 91. In addition to the exemptions under s. 13.48 (13), construction or establishment of a Type 2 secured correctional facility is not subject to the ordinances or regulations relating to zoning, including zoning under ch. 91, of the county and city, village or town in which the construction or establishment takes place and is exempt from inspections required under s. 301.36.

(5) TRANSFERS AND DISCHARGE. (a) The office of juvenile offender review in the division of juvenile corrections in the department may release a participant to aftercare supervision under s. 301.03 (10) (d) at any time after the participant has completed 2 years of participation in the serious juvenile offender program. Aftercare supervision of the participant shall be provided by the department.

(b) The department may discharge a participant from participation in the serious juvenile offender program and from departmental supervision and control at any time after the participant has completed 3 years of participation in the serious juvenile offender program.

(c) Sections 938.357 and 938.363 do not apply to changes of placement and revisions of orders for a juvenile who is a participant in the serious juvenile offender program, except that s. 938.357 (4) (d) applies to the transfer of a participant to the Racine youthful offender correctional facility named in s. 302.01.

(6) PURCHASE OF SERVICES. The department of corrections may contract with the department of health and family services, a county department or any public or private agency for the purchase of goods, care and services for participants in the serious juvenile offender program. The department of corrections shall reimburse a person from whom it purchases goods, care or services under this subsection from the appropriation under s. 20.410 (3) (cg) or, if the person for whom the goods, care or services are purchased is placed in a Type 1 prison, as defined s. 301.01 (5), or is under intensive sanctions supervision under s. 301.048, from the appropriate appropriation under s. 20.410 (1).

(6m) MINORITY HIRING. (a) In this subsection:

1. "American Indian" means a person who is enrolled as a member of a federally recognized American Indian tribe or band or who possesses documentation of at least one-fourth American Indian ancestry or documentation of tribal recognition as an American Indian.

2. "Black" means a person whose ancestors originated in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

3. "Hispanic" means a person of any race whose ancestors originated in Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Central America or South America or whose culture or origin is Spanish.

4. "Minority group member" means a Black, a Hispanic or an American Indian.

(b) In the selection of classified service employees for a secured correctional facility authorized under 1993 Wisconsin Act 377, section 9108 (1) (a), the appointing authority shall make every effort to use the expanded certification program under s. 230.25 (1n) or rules of the administrator of the division of merit recruitment and selection in the department of employment relations to ensure that the percentage of employees who are minority group members approximates the percentage of the juveniles placed at that secured correctional facility who are minority group members. The administrator of the division of merit recruitment and selection in the department of employment relations shall provide guidelines for the administration of this selection procedure.

(7) RULES. The department shall promulgate rules to implement this section.

History: 1995 a. 77, 352; 1997 a. 27, 35.

938.539 Type 2 status. (1) A juvenile who is placed in a Type 2 child caring institution under s. 938.34 (4d) or who, having been so placed, is replaced in a less restrictive placement under s. 938.357 (4) (c) is under the supervision and control of the county department, is subject to the rules and discipline of the county department and is considered to be in custody, as defined in s. 946.42 (1) (a).

(2) A juvenile who is placed in a Type 2 secured correctional facility under s. 938.357 (4) (a) or who, having been so placed, is replaced in a less restrictive placement under s. 938.357 (4) (c) is under the supervision and control of the department, is subject to the rules and discipline of the department and is considered to be in custody, as defined in s. 946.42 (1) (a).

(3) Notwithstanding ss. 938.19 to 938.21, if a juvenile placed in a Type 2 child caring institution under s. 938.34 (4d) or 938.357 (4) (c) or in a Type 2 secured correctional facility under s. 938.357 (4) (a) or (c) violates a condition of his or her placement in the Type 2 child caring institution or Type 2 secured correctional facility, the juvenile may be placed in a Type 1 secured correctional facility as provided in s. 938.357 (4) (b).

(4) Any intentional failure of a juvenile placed in a Type 2 child caring institution under s. 938.34 (4d) or 938.357 (4) (c) or in a Type 2 secured correctional facility under s. 938.357 (4) (a) or (c) to remain within the extended limits of his or her placement or to return within the time prescribed by the administrator of the Type 2 child caring institution or Type 2 secured correctional facility is considered an escape under s. 946.42 (3) (c).

(5) With respect to a juvenile who is placed in a child caring institution or a secured child caring institution under s. 938.34 (4d) or 938.357 (4) (a) or in a less restrictive placement under s. 938.357 (4) (c), the child welfare agency operating the child caring institution or secured child caring institution in which the juvenile is placed, and the person operating any less restrictive placement in which the juvenile is placed, shall operate that child caring institution, secured child caring institution or less restrictive placement as a Type 2 child caring institution or a Type 2 secured correctional facility. This subsection does not preclude a child welfare agency or other person from placing in a child caring institution, secured child caring institution or less restrictive placement in which a juvenile is placed under s. 938.34 (4d) or 938.357 (4) (a) or (c) a juvenile who is not placed under s. 938.34 (4d) or 938.357 (4) (a) or (c).

(6) The department shall promulgate rules to implement this section.

History: 1995 a. 352.

938.54 Records. The department shall keep a complete record on each juvenile under its supervision under s. 938.183, 938.34 (4h), (4m) or (4n) or 938.357 (4). This record shall include the information received from the court, the date of reception, all available data on the personal and family history of the juvenile, the results of all tests and examinations given the juvenile, and a complete history of all placements of the juvenile while under the supervision of the department.

History: 1995 a. 77.

938.547 Juvenile alcohol and other drug abuse pilot program. (1) **LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.** The legislature finds that the use and abuse of alcohol and other drugs by juveniles is a state responsibility of statewide dimension. The legislature recognizes that there is a lack of adequate procedures to screen, assess and treat juveniles for alcohol and other drug abuse. To reduce the incidence of alcohol and other drug abuse by juveniles, the legislature deems it necessary to experiment with solutions to the problems of the use and abuse of alcohol and other drugs by juveniles by establishing a juvenile alcohol and other drug abuse pilot program in a limited number of counties. The purpose of the program is to develop intake and court procedures that screen, assess and give new dispositional alternatives for juveniles with needs and problems related to the use of alcohol beverages, controlled substances or controlled substance analogs

who come within the jurisdiction of a court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 in the pilot counties selected by the department.

(2) **DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES.** Within the availability of funding under s. 20.435 (7) (mb) that is available for the pilot program, the department of health and family services shall select counties to participate in the pilot program. Unless a county department of human services has been established under s. 46.23 in the county that is seeking to implement a pilot program, the application submitted to the department of health and family services shall be a joint application by the county department that provides social services and the county department established under s. 51.42 or 51.437. The department of health and family services shall select counties in accordance with the request-for-proposal procedures established by that department. The department of health and family services shall give a preference to county applications that include a plan for case management.

(3) **MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCREEN.** The multidisciplinary screen developed for the pilot program shall be used by an intake worker to determine whether or not a juvenile is in need of an alcohol or other drug abuse assessment. The screen shall also include indicators that screen juveniles for:

- (a) Family dysfunction.
- (b) School or truancy problems.
- (c) Mental health problems.
- (d) Delinquent behavior patterns.

(4) **ASSESSMENT CRITERIA.** The uniform alcohol and other drug abuse assessment criteria that the department developed shall be used in the pilot program under ss. 938.245 (2) (a) 3., 938.295 (1), 938.32 (1g), 938.343 (10) and 938.344 (2g). An approved treatment facility that assesses a person under ss. 938.245 (2) (a) 3., 938.295 (1), 938.32 (1g), 938.343 (10) and 938.344 (2g) may not also provide the person with treatment unless the department permits the approved treatment facility to do both in accordance with the criteria established by rule by the department.

History: 1995 a. 27 s. 9126 (19); 1995 a. 77, 448.

938.548 Multidisciplinary screen and assessment criteria. The department of health and family services shall make the multidisciplinary screen developed under s. 938.547 (3) and the assessment criteria developed under s. 938.547 (4) available to all counties.

History: 1995 a. 27 s. 9126 (19); 1995 a. 77.

938.549 Juvenile classification system. (1) The department shall make available to all counties a juvenile classification system that includes at least all of the following:

(a) A risk assessment instrument for determining the probability that a juvenile who has committed an offense will commit another offense.

(b) A needs assessment instrument for determining the service needs of a juvenile who has committed an offense.

(c) A services and placement guide for integrating the risk and needs of a juvenile who has committed an offense with other factors to determine an appropriate placement and level of services for the juvenile.

(2) A county may use the juvenile classification system to do any of the following:

(a) At the time of an intake inquiry, determine whether to close a case, enter into a deferred prosecution agreement or refer the case to the district attorney.

(b) At the time of disposition, recommend a placement and a plan of rehabilitation, treatment and care for the juvenile.

(c) After disposition, determine the level or intensity of supervisory contacts required for a juvenile under county supervision.

(3) Subject to the availability of resources, the department may provide training and technical assistance in the use of the

juvenile classification system to any county that requests that training and technical assistance.

History: 1995 a. 77.

SUBCHAPTER XII

COUNTY JUVENILE WELFARE SERVICES

938.57 Powers and duties of county departments providing juvenile welfare services. (1) Each county department shall administer and expend such amounts as may be necessary out of any moneys which may be appropriated for juvenile welfare purposes by the county board of supervisors or donated by individuals or private organizations. A county department may do any of the following:

(a) Investigate the conditions surrounding delinquent juveniles and juveniles in need of protection or services within the county and take every reasonable action within its power to secure for them the full benefit of all laws enacted for their benefit. Unless provided by another agency, the county department shall offer social services to the caretaker of any juvenile who is referred to it under the conditions specified in this paragraph. This duty shall be discharged in cooperation with the court and with the public officers or boards legally responsible for the administration and enforcement of these laws.

(b) Accept legal custody or supervision of juveniles transferred to it by the court under s. 938.355 and provide special treatment and care if ordered by the court. Except as provided in s. 938.505 (2), a court may not order a county department to administer psychotropic medications to juveniles who receive special treatment or care under this paragraph.

(c) Provide appropriate protection and services for juveniles in its care, including providing services for juveniles and their families in their own homes, placing the juveniles in licensed foster homes, licensed treatment foster homes or licensed group homes in this state or another state within a reasonable proximity to the agency with legal custody or contracting for services for them by licensed child welfare agencies or replacing them in secured correctional facilities, secured child caring institutions or secured group homes in accordance with rules promulgated under ch. 227, except that the county department may not purchase the educational component of private day treatment programs unless the county department, the school board as defined in s. 115.001 (7) and the state superintendent of public instruction all determine that an appropriate public education program is not available. Disputes between the county department and the school district shall be resolved by the state superintendent of public instruction.

(cm) Provide appropriate services for juveniles who are referred to the county department by a municipal court, except that if the funding, staffing or other resources of the county department for juvenile welfare services are insufficient to meet the needs of all juveniles who are eligible to receive services from the county department, the county department shall give first priority to juveniles who are referred to the county department by the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48.

(d) Provide for the moral and religious training of juveniles in its care according to the religious belief of the juvenile or of his or her parents.

(f) Provide services to the court under s. 938.06.

(g) Upon request of the department, provide service for any juvenile in the care of the department.

(h) Contract with any parent or guardian or other person for the care and maintenance of any juvenile.

(2) In performing the functions specified in sub. (1) the county department may avail itself of the cooperation of any individual or private agency or organization interested in the social welfare of juveniles in the county.

(3) (a) From the reimbursement received under s. 46.495 (1) (d), counties may provide funding for the maintenance of any juvenile who meets all of the following qualifications:

1. Is 17 years of age or older.

2. Is enrolled in and regularly attending a secondary education classroom program leading to a high school diploma.

3. Received funding under s. 46.495 (1) (d) immediately prior to his or her 17th birthday.

4. Is living in a foster home, treatment foster home, group home or child caring institution.

(b) The funding provided for the maintenance of a juvenile under par. (a) shall be in an amount equal to that to which the juvenile would receive under s. 46.495 (1) (d) if the juvenile were 16 years of age.

(4) A county department may provide aftercare supervision under s. 938.34 (4n) for juveniles who are released from secured correctional facilities, secured child caring institutions or secured group homes. If a county department intends to change its policy regarding whether the county department or the department shall provide aftercare supervision for juveniles released from secured correctional facilities, secured child caring institutions or secured group homes, the county executive or county administrator, or, if the county has no county executive or county administrator, the chairperson of the county board of supervisors, or, for multi-county departments, the chairpersons of the county boards of supervisors jointly, shall submit a letter to the department stating that intent before July 1 of the year preceding the year in which the policy change will take effect.

History: 1995 a. 77; 1997 a. 27, 35; 1999 a. 9.

938.59 Examination and records. (1) The county department shall investigate the personal and family history and environment of any juvenile transferred to its legal custody or placed under its supervision under s. 938.34 (4d) or (4n) and make any physical or mental examinations of the juvenile considered necessary to determine the type of care necessary for the juvenile. The county department shall screen a juvenile who is examined under this subsection to determine whether the juvenile is in need of special treatment or care because of alcohol or other drug abuse, mental illness or severe emotional disturbance. The county department shall keep a complete record of the information received from the court, the date of reception, all available data on the personal and family history of the juvenile, the results of all tests and examinations given the juvenile and a complete history of all placements of the juvenile while in the legal custody or under the supervision of the county department.

(2) At the department's request, the county department shall report to the department regarding juveniles in the legal custody or under the supervision of the county department.

History: 1995 a. 77, 352.

938.595 Duration of control of county departments over delinquents. Except as provided in s. 48.366, a juvenile who has been adjudged delinquent and placed under the supervision of a county department under s. 938.34 (4d) or (4n) shall be discharged as soon as the county department determines that there is a reasonable probability that it is no longer necessary either for the rehabilitation and treatment of the juvenile or for the protection of the public that the county department retain supervision.

History: 1995 a. 77, 352.

SUBCHAPTER XVII

GENERAL PROVISIONS ON RECORDS

938.78 Confidentiality of records. (1) In this section, unless otherwise qualified, "agency" means the department, a county department or a licensed child welfare agency.

(2) (a) No agency may make available for inspection or disclose the contents of any record kept or information received about an individual in its care or legal custody, except as provided under sub. (3) or s. 938.371, 938.38 (5) (b) or (d) or 938.51 or by order of the court.

(ag) Paragraph (a) does not prohibit an agency from making available for inspection or disclosing the contents of a record, upon the request of the parent, guardian or legal custodian of the juvenile who is the subject of the record or upon the request of the juvenile, if 14 years of age or over, to the parent, guardian, legal custodian or juvenile, unless the agency finds that inspection of those records by the juvenile, parent, guardian or legal custodian would result in imminent danger to anyone.

(am) Paragraph (a) does not prohibit an agency from making available for inspection or disclosing the contents of a record, upon the written permission of the parent, guardian or legal custodian of the juvenile who is the subject of the record or upon the written permission of the juvenile, if 14 years of age or over, to the person named in the permission if the parent, guardian, legal custodian or juvenile specifically identifies the record in the written permission, unless the agency determines that inspection of those records by the person named in the permission would result in imminent danger to anyone.

(b) 1. Paragraph (a) does not apply to the confidential exchange of information between an agency and another social welfare agency, a law enforcement agency, the victim–witness coordinator, a fire investigator under s. 165.55 (15), a public school district or a private school regarding an individual in the care or legal custody of the agency. A social welfare agency that obtains information under this paragraph shall keep the information confidential as required under this section and s. 48.78. A law enforcement agency that obtains information under this paragraph shall keep the information confidential as required under ss. 48.396 (1) and 938.396 (1). A public school that obtains information under this paragraph shall keep the information confidential as required under s. 118.125 and a private school that obtains information under this paragraph shall keep the information confidential in the same manner as is required of a public school under s. 118.125.

2. On petition of an agency to review pupil records, as defined in s. 118.125 (1) (d), other than pupil records that may be disclosed without court order under s. 118.125 (2) or (2m), for the purpose of providing treatment or care for an individual in the care or legal custody of the agency, the court may order the school board of the school district, or the governing body of the private school, in which an individual is enrolled to disclose to the agency the pupil records of the individual as necessary for the agency to provide that treatment or care. The agency may use the pupil records only for the purpose of providing treatment or care and may make the pupil records available only to employees of the agency who are providing treatment or care for the individual.

(d) Paragraph (a) does not prohibit the department of health and family services or a county department from disclosing information about an individual formerly in the legal custody or under the supervision of that department under s. 48.34 (4m), 1993 stats., or formerly under the supervision of that department or county department under s. 48.34 (4n), 1993 stats., or s. 938.34 (4d) or (4n) to the department of corrections, if the individual is at the time of disclosure any of the following:

1. The subject of a presentence investigation under s. 972.15.
2. Under sentence to the Wisconsin state prisons under s. 973.15.
3. Subject to an order under s. 48.366 or 938.183 and placed in a state prison under s. 48.366 (8) or 938.183.
4. On probation to the department of corrections under s. 973.09.
5. On parole under s. 302.11 or ch. 304 or on extended supervision under s. 302.113 or 302.114.

(e) Paragraph (a) does not prohibit the department from disclosing information about an individual adjudged delinquent under s. 938.183 or 938.34 for a sexually violent offense, as defined in s. 980.01 (6), to the department of justice, or a district attorney or a judge acting under ch. 980 or to an attorney who represents a person subject to a petition under ch. 980. The court in which the petition under s. 980.02 is filed may issue any protective orders that it determines are appropriate concerning information disclosed under this paragraph.

(g) Paragraph (a) does not prohibit an agency from disclosing information about an individual in its care or legal custody on the written request of the department of regulation and licensing or of any interested examining board or affiliated credentialing board in that department for use in any investigation or proceeding relating to any alleged misconduct by any person who is credentialed or who is seeking credentialing under ch. 448, 455 or 457. Unless authorized by an order of the court, the department of regulation and licensing and any examining board or affiliated credentialing board in that department shall keep confidential any information obtained under this paragraph and may not disclose the name of or any other identifying information about the individual who is the subject of the information disclosed, except to the extent that redisclosure of that information is necessary for the conduct of the investigation or proceeding for which that information was obtained.

(3) If a juvenile adjudged delinquent under s. 48.12, 1993 stats., or s. 938.12 or found to be in need of protection or services under s. 48.13 (12), 1993 stats., or s. 48.13 (14), 1993 stats., or s. 938.13 (12) or (14) on the basis of a violation of s. 941.10, 941.11, 941.20, 941.21, 941.23, 941.235, 941.237, 941.24, 941.26, 941.28, 941.295, 941.298, 941.30, 941.31, 941.32, 941.325, 943.02, 943.03, 943.04, 943.10 (2) (a), 943.23 (1g), (1m) or (1r), 943.32 (2), 948.02, 948.025, 948.03, 948.05, 948.055, 948.60, 948.605 or 948.61 or any crime specified in ch. 940 has escaped from a secured correctional facility, child caring institution, secured group home, inpatient facility, as defined in s. 51.01 (10), secure detention facility or juvenile portion of a county jail, or from the custody of a peace officer or a guard of such a facility, institution or jail, or has been allowed to leave a secured correctional facility, child caring institution, secured group home, inpatient facility, secure detention facility or juvenile portion of a county jail for a specified time period and is absent from the facility, institution, home or jail for more than 12 hours after the expiration of the specified period, the department or county department having supervision over the juvenile may release the juvenile's name and any information about the juvenile that is necessary for the protection of the public or to secure the juvenile's return to the facility, institution, home or jail. The department of corrections shall promulgate rules establishing guidelines for the release of the juvenile's name or information about the juvenile to the public.

History: 1995 a. 27 s. 9126 (19); 1995 a. 77, 230, 352; 1997 a. 205, 207, 283; 1999 a. 9.

Since a juvenile has a constitutional right to both inspect and reply to a hearing examiner's report on the revocation of aftercare supervision, s. 48.78 does not prevent a juvenile from having access to the report. *State ex rel. R.R. v. Schmidt*, 63 Wis. 2d 82, 216 N.W.2d 18.

NOTE: The above annotation cites to s. 48.78, the predecessor statute to s. 938.78.

SUBCHAPTER XVIII

COMMUNITY SERVICES

938.795 Powers of the department. The department may do all of the following:

(1) Collect and collaborate with other agencies in collecting statistics and information useful in determining the cause and amount of delinquency and crime in this state or in carrying out the powers and duties of the department.

(2) Assist communities in their efforts to combat delinquency and social breakdown likely to cause delinquency and crime and assist them in setting up programs for coordinating the total community program, including the improvement of law enforcement.

(3) Assist schools in extending their particular contribution in locating and helping juveniles vulnerable to delinquency and crime and in improving their services to all youth.

(4) Develop and maintain an enlightened public opinion in support of a program to control delinquency and crime.

History: 1995 a. 77.

SUBCHAPTER XX

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

938.988 Interstate placement of juveniles. Sections 48.988 and 48.989 apply to the interstate placement of juveniles.

History: 1995 a. 77.

938.991 Interstate compact on juveniles. The following compact, by and between the state of Wisconsin and any other state which has or shall hereafter ratify or legally join in the same, is ratified and approved:

INTERSTATE COMPACT ON JUVENILES.

The contracting states solemnly agree:

(1) **ARTICLE I – FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.** That juveniles who are not under proper supervision and control, or who have absconded, escaped or run away, are likely to endanger their own health, morals and welfare, and the health, morals and welfare of others. The cooperation of the states party to this compact is therefore necessary to provide for the welfare and protection of juveniles and of the public with respect to (1) cooperative supervision of delinquent juveniles on probation, extended supervision or parole; (2) the return, from one state to another, of delinquent juveniles who have escaped or absconded; (3) the return, from one state to another, of nondelinquent juveniles who have run away from home; and (4) additional measures for the protection of juveniles and of the public, which any 2 or more of the party states may find desirable to undertake cooperatively. In carrying out the provisions of this compact the party states shall be guided by the non-criminal, reformatory and protective policies which guide their laws concerning delinquent, neglected or dependent juveniles generally. It shall be the policy of the states party to this compact to cooperate and observe their respective responsibilities for the prompt return and acceptance of juveniles and delinquent juveniles who become subject to the provisions of this compact. The provisions of this compact shall be reasonably and liberally construed to accomplish the foregoing purposes.

(2) **ARTICLE II – EXISTING RIGHTS AND REMEDIES.** That all remedies and procedures provided by this compact shall be in addition to and not in substitution for other rights, remedies and procedures, and shall not be in derogation of parental rights and responsibilities.

(3) **ARTICLE III – DEFINITIONS.** That, for the purposes of this compact:

(a) “Court” means any court having jurisdiction over delinquent, neglected or dependent children.

(b) “Delinquent juvenile” means any juvenile who has been adjudged delinquent and who, at the time the provisions of this compact are invoked, is still subject to the jurisdiction of the court that has made such adjudication or to the jurisdiction or supervision of an agency or institution pursuant to an order of such court.

(c) “Probation, extended supervision or parole” means any kind of conditional release of juveniles authorized under the laws of the states party hereto.

(d) “Residence” or any variant thereof means a place at which a home or regular place of abode is maintained.

(e) “State” means any state, territory or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(4) **ARTICLE IV – RETURN OF RUNAWAYS.** (a) That the parent, guardian, person or agency entitled to legal custody of a juvenile who has not been adjudged delinquent but who has run away without the consent of that parent, guardian, person or agency may petition the appropriate court in the demanding state for the issuance of a requisition for the return of the juvenile. The petition shall state the name and age of the juvenile, the name of the petitioner and the basis of entitlement to the juvenile’s custody, the circumstances of the juvenile’s running away, the juvenile’s location if known at the time application is made, and such other facts as may tend to show that the juvenile who has run away is endangering his or her welfare or the welfare of others and is not an emancipated minor. The petition shall be verified by affidavit, shall be executed in duplicate, and shall be accompanied by 2 certified copies of the document or documents on which the petitioner’s entitlement to the juvenile’s custody is based, such as birth certificates, letters of guardianship, or custody decrees. Further affidavits and other documents as may be deemed proper may be submitted with the petition. The judge of the court to which this application is made may hold a hearing thereon to determine whether for the purposes of this compact the petitioner is entitled to the legal custody of the juvenile, whether or not it appears that the juvenile has in fact run away without consent, whether or not the juvenile is an emancipated minor, and whether or not it is in the best interest of the juvenile to compel the return of the juvenile to the state. If the judge determines, either with or without a hearing, that the juvenile should be returned, the judge shall present to the appropriate court or to the executive authority of the state where the juvenile is alleged to be located a written requisition for the return of the juvenile. The requisition shall set forth the name and age of the juvenile, the determination of the court that the juvenile has run away without the consent of a parent, guardian, person or agency entitled to legal custody of the juvenile, and that the return of the juvenile is in the best interest and for the protection of the juvenile. In the event that a proceeding for the adjudication of the juvenile as a delinquent, neglected or dependent juvenile is pending in the court at the time when the juvenile runs away, the court may issue a requisition for the return of the juvenile upon its own motion, regardless of the consent of the parent, guardian, person or agency entitled to legal custody, reciting therein the nature and circumstances of the pending proceeding. The requisition shall in every case be executed in duplicate and shall be signed by the judge. One copy of the requisition shall be filed with the compact administrator of the demanding state, there to remain on file subject to the provisions of law governing records of the court. Upon the receipt of a requisition demanding the return of a juvenile who has run away, the court or the executive authority to whom the requisition is addressed shall issue an order to any peace officer or other appropriate person directing that person to take into custody and detain the juvenile. The detention order must substantially recite the facts necessary to the validity of its issuance hereunder. No juvenile detained upon a detention order shall be delivered over to the officer whom the court demanding the juvenile shall have appointed to receive the juvenile, unless the juvenile shall first be taken forthwith before a judge of a court in the state, who shall inform the juvenile of the demand made for his or her return, and who may appoint counsel or guardian ad litem for the juvenile. If the judge shall find that the requisition is in order, the judge shall deliver the juvenile over to the officer whom the court demanding the juvenile shall have appointed to receive the juvenile. The judge, however, may fix a reasonable time to be allowed for the purpose of testing the legality of the proceeding.

(am) Upon reasonable information that a person is a juvenile who has run away from another state party to this compact without the consent of a parent, guardian, person or agency entitled to that juvenile’s legal custody, that juvenile may be taken into custody

without a requisition and brought forthwith before a judge of the appropriate court who may appoint counsel or guardian ad litem for the juvenile and who shall determine after a hearing whether sufficient cause exists to hold the juvenile, subject to the order of the court, for the juvenile's own protection and welfare, for such a time not exceeding 90 days as will enable the return of the juvenile to another state party to this compact pursuant to a requisition for the return of the juvenile from a court of that state. If, at the time when a state seeks the return of a juvenile who has run away, there is pending in the state wherein the juvenile is found any criminal charge, or any proceeding to have the juvenile adjudicated a delinquent juvenile for an act committed in that state, or if the juvenile is suspected of having committed within that state a criminal offense or an act of juvenile delinquency, the juvenile shall not be returned without the consent of that state until discharged from prosecution or other form of proceeding, imprisonment, detention or supervision for the offense or juvenile delinquency. The duly accredited officers of any state party to this compact, upon the establishment of the officers' authority and the identity of the juvenile being returned, shall be permitted to transport the juvenile through any and all states party to this compact, without interference. Upon the return of the juvenile to the state from which the juvenile ran away, the juvenile shall be subject to further proceedings as may be appropriate under the laws of that state.

(b) That the state to which a juvenile is returned under this subsection shall be responsible for payment of the transportation costs of such return.

(c) That "juvenile" as used in this subsection means any person who is a minor under the law of the state of residence of the parent, guardian, person or agency entitled to legal custody of such minor.

(5) ARTICLE V – RETURN OF ESCAPEES AND ABSCONDERS. (a) That the appropriate person or authority from whose probation, extended supervision or parole supervision a delinquent juvenile has absconded or from whose institutional custody the delinquent juvenile has escaped shall present to the appropriate court or to the executive authority of the state where the delinquent juvenile is alleged to be located a written requisition for the return of the delinquent juvenile. The requisition shall state the name and age of the delinquent juvenile, the particulars of that person's adjudication as a delinquent juvenile, the circumstances of the breach of the terms of the delinquent juvenile's probation, extended supervision or parole or of the delinquent juvenile's escape from an institution or agency vested with legal custody or supervision of the delinquent juvenile, and the location of the delinquent juvenile, if known, at the time the requisition is made. The requisition shall be verified by affidavit, shall be executed in duplicate, and shall be accompanied by 2 certified copies of the judgment, formal adjudication, or order of commitment which subjects the delinquent juvenile to probation, extended supervision or parole or to the legal custody of the institution or agency concerned. Further affidavits and other documents as may be deemed proper may be submitted with the requisition. One copy of the requisition shall be filed with the compact administrator of the demanding state, there to remain on file subject to the provisions of law governing records of the appropriate court. Upon the receipt of a requisition demanding the return of a delinquent juvenile who has absconded or escaped, the court or the executive authority to whom the requisition is addressed shall issue an order to any peace officer or other appropriate person directing that person to take into custody and detain the delinquent juvenile. The detention order must substantially recite the facts necessary to the validity of its issuance hereunder. No delinquent juvenile detained upon a detention order shall be delivered over to the officer whom the appropriate person or authority demanding the delinquent juvenile shall have appointed to receive the delinquent juvenile, unless the delinquent juvenile shall first be taken forthwith before a judge of an appropriate court in the state, who shall inform the delinquent juvenile of the demand made for the return of the delinquent juvenile and who may appoint counsel or guardian ad litem for the delinquent

juvenile. If the judge shall find that the requisition is in order, the judge shall deliver the delinquent juvenile over to the officer whom the appropriate person or authority demanding shall have appointed to receive the delinquent juvenile. The judge, however, may fix a reasonable time to be allowed for the purpose of testing the legality of the proceeding.

(am) Upon reasonable information that a person is a delinquent juvenile who has absconded while on probation, extended supervision or parole, or escaped from an institution or agency vested with legal custody or supervision of the person in any state party to this compact, the person may be taken into custody in any other state party to this compact without a requisition. In that event, the person must be taken forthwith before a judge of the appropriate court, who may appoint counsel or guardian ad litem for the person and who shall determine, after a hearing, whether sufficient cause exists to hold the person subject to the order of the court for a time, not exceeding 90 days, as will enable the person's detention under a detention order issued on a requisition pursuant to this subsection. If, at the time when a state seeks the return of a delinquent juvenile who has either absconded while on probation, extended supervision or parole or escaped from an institution or agency vested with legal custody or supervision of the delinquent juvenile, there is pending in the state wherein the delinquent juvenile is detained any criminal charge or any proceeding to have the delinquent juvenile adjudicated a delinquent juvenile for an act committed in that state, or if the delinquent juvenile is suspected of having committed within such state a criminal offense or an act of juvenile delinquency, the delinquent juvenile shall not be returned without the consent of that state until discharged from prosecution or other form of proceeding, imprisonment, detention or supervision for such offense or juvenile delinquency. The duly accredited officers of any state party to this compact, upon the establishment of the officers' authority and the identity of the delinquent juvenile being returned, shall be permitted to transport the delinquent juvenile through any and all states party to this compact, without interference. Upon the return of the delinquent juvenile to the state from which the delinquent juvenile escaped or absconded, the delinquent juvenile shall be subject to such further proceedings as may be appropriate under the laws of that state.

(b) That the state to which a delinquent juvenile is returned under this subsection shall be responsible for payment of the transportation costs of such return.

(6) ARTICLE VI – VOLUNTARY RETURN PROCEDURE. That any delinquent juvenile who has absconded while on probation, extended supervision or parole, or escaped from an institution or agency vested with legal custody or supervision of the delinquent juvenile in any state party to this compact, and any juvenile who has run away from any state party to this compact, who is taken into custody without a requisition in another state party to this compact under sub. (4) (a) or (5) (a), may consent to his or her immediate return to the state from which the juvenile or delinquent juvenile absconded, escaped or ran away. Consent shall be given by the juvenile or delinquent juvenile and his or her counsel or guardian ad litem, if any, by executing or subscribing a writing, in the presence of a judge of the appropriate court, which states that the juvenile or delinquent juvenile and his or her counsel or guardian ad litem, if any, consent to the return of the juvenile or delinquent juvenile to the demanding state. Before the consent shall be executed or subscribed, however, the judge, in the presence of counsel or guardian ad litem, if any, shall inform the juvenile or delinquent juvenile of his or her rights under this compact. When the consent has been duly executed, it shall be forwarded to and filed with the compact administrator of the state in which the court is located and the judge shall direct the officer having the juvenile or delinquent juvenile in custody to deliver the juvenile or delinquent juvenile to the duly accredited officer or officers of the state demanding the return of the juvenile or delinquent juvenile, and shall cause to be delivered to the officer or officers a copy of the consent. The court may, however, upon the request of the

state to which the juvenile or delinquent juvenile is being returned, order the juvenile or delinquent juvenile to return unaccompanied to that state and shall provide the juvenile or delinquent juvenile with a copy of the court order; in that event a copy of the consent shall be forwarded to the compact administrator of the state to which the juvenile or delinquent juvenile is ordered to return.

(7) ARTICLE VII – COOPERATIVE SUPERVISION OF PROBATIONERS, PERSONS ON EXTENDED SUPERVISION AND PAROLEES. (a) That the duly constituted judicial and administrative authorities of a state party to this compact (herein called “sending state”) may permit any delinquent juvenile within such state, placed on probation, extended supervision or parole, to reside in any other state party to this compact (herein called “receiving state”) while on probation, extended supervision or parole, and the receiving state shall accept such delinquent juvenile, if the parent, guardian or person entitled to the legal custody of such delinquent juvenile is residing or undertakes to reside within the receiving state. Before granting such permission, opportunity shall be given to the receiving state to make such investigations as it deems necessary. The authorities of the sending state shall send to the authorities of the receiving state copies of pertinent court orders, social case studies and all other available information which may be of value to and assist the receiving state in supervising a probationer, parolee or person under extended supervision under this compact. A receiving state, in its discretion, may agree to accept supervision of a probationer, parolee or person under extended supervision in cases where the parent, guardian or person entitled to legal custody of the delinquent juvenile is not a resident of the receiving state, and if so accepted the sending state may transfer supervision accordingly.

(b) That each receiving state will assume the duties of visitation and of supervision over any such delinquent juvenile and in the exercise of those duties will be governed by the same standards of visitation and supervision that prevail for its own delinquent juveniles released on probation, extended supervision or parole.

(c) That, after consultation between the appropriate authorities of the sending state and of the receiving state as to the desirability and necessity of returning such a delinquent juvenile, the duly accredited officers of a sending state may enter a receiving state and there apprehend and retake any such delinquent juvenile on probation, extended supervision or parole. For that purpose, no formalities will be required, other than establishing the authority of the officer and the identity of the delinquent juvenile to be retaken and returned. The decision of the sending state to retake a delinquent juvenile on probation, extended supervision or parole shall be conclusive upon and not reviewable within the receiving state, but if, at the time the sending state seeks to retake a delinquent juvenile on probation, extended supervision or parole, there is pending against the delinquent juvenile within the receiving state any criminal charge or any proceeding to have the delinquent juvenile adjudicated a delinquent juvenile for any act committed in that state, or if the delinquent juvenile is suspected of having committed within that state a criminal offense or an act of juvenile delinquency, the delinquent juvenile shall not be returned without the consent of the receiving state until discharged from prosecution or other form of proceeding, imprisonment, detention or supervision for such offense or juvenile delinquency. The duly accredited officers of the sending state shall be permitted to transport delinquent juveniles being so returned through any and all states party to this compact, without interference.

(d) That the sending state shall be responsible under this subsection for paying the costs of transporting any delinquent juvenile to the receiving state or of returning any delinquent juvenile to the sending state.

(8) ARTICLE VIII – RESPONSIBILITY FOR COSTS. (a) That subs. (4) (b), (5) (b) and (7) (d) shall not be construed to alter or affect any internal relationship among the departments, agencies and officers of and in the government of a party state, or between a party state and its subdivisions, as to the payment of costs, or responsibilities therefor.

(b) That nothing in this compact shall be construed to prevent any party state or subdivision thereof from asserting any right against any person, agency or other entity in regard to costs for which such party state or subdivision thereof may be responsible pursuant to sub. (4) (b), (5) (b) or (7) (d).

(9) ARTICLE IX – DETENTION PRACTICES. That, to every extent possible, it shall be the policy of states party to this compact that no juvenile or delinquent juvenile shall be placed or detained in any prison, jail or lockup nor be detained or transported in association with criminal, vicious or dissolute persons.

(10) ARTICLE X – SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENTS. That the duly constituted administrative authorities of a state party to this compact may enter into supplementary agreements with any other state or states party hereto for the cooperative care, treatment and rehabilitation of delinquent juveniles whenever they shall find that such agreements will improve the facilities or programs available for such care, treatment and rehabilitation. Such care, treatment and rehabilitation may be provided in an institution located within any state entering into such supplementary agreement. Such supplementary agreements shall:

(a) Provide the rates to be paid for the care, treatment and custody of such delinquent juveniles, taking into consideration the character of facilities, services and subsistence furnished;

(b) Provide that the delinquent juvenile shall be given a court hearing prior to being sent to another state for care, treatment and custody;

(c) Provide that the state receiving such a delinquent juvenile in one of its institutions shall act solely as agent for the state sending such delinquent juvenile;

(d) Provide that the sending state shall at all times retain jurisdiction over delinquent juveniles sent to an institution in another state;

(e) Provide for reasonable inspection of such institutions by the sending state;

(f) Provide that the consent of the parent, guardian, person or agency entitled to the legal custody of said delinquent juvenile shall be secured prior to the delinquent juvenile’s being sent to another state; and

(g) Make provision for such other matters and details as shall be necessary to protect the rights and equities of such delinquent juveniles and of the cooperating states.

(11) ARTICLE XI – ACCEPTANCE OF FEDERAL AND OTHER AID. That any state party to this compact may accept any and all donations, gifts and grants of money, equipment and services from the federal or any local government, or any agency thereof and from any person, firm or corporation, for any of the purposes and functions of this compact, and may receive and utilize the same subject to the terms, conditions and regulations governing such donations, gifts and grants.

(12) ARTICLE XII – COMPACT ADMINISTRATORS. That the governor of each state party to this compact shall designate an officer who, acting jointly with like officers of other party states, shall promulgate rules and regulations to carry out more effectively the terms and provisions of this compact.

(13) ARTICLE XIII – EXECUTION OF COMPACT. That this compact shall become operative immediately upon its execution by any state as between it and any other state or states so executing. When executed it shall have the full force and effect of law within such state, the form of execution to be in accordance with the laws of the executing state.

(14) ARTICLE XIV – RENUNCIATION. That this compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon each executing state until renounced by it. Renunciation of this compact shall be by the same authority which executed it, by sending 6 months notice in writing of its intention to withdraw from the compact to the other states party hereto. The duties and obligations of a renouncing state under sub. (7) shall continue as to parolees, probationers and persons on extended supervision residing therein at the time of

withdrawal until retaken or finally discharged. Supplementary agreements entered into under sub. (10) shall be subject to renunciation as provided by such supplementary agreements, and shall not be subject to the 6 months' renunciation notice of the present Article.

(15) ARTICLE XV – SEVERABILITY. That the provisions of this compact shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence or provision of this compact is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any participating state or of the United States or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this compact and the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If this compact shall be held contrary to the constitution of any state participating therein, the compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining states and in full force and effect as to the state affected as to all severable matters.

History: 1981 c. 390; 1983 a. 189; 1991 a. 316; 1995 a. 77 s. 388; Stats. 1995 s. 938.991; 1997 a. 283; 1999 a. 85.

Cross Reference: See appendix for a list of states which have ratified this compact.

938.992 Definitions. As used in the interstate compact on juveniles, the following words and phrases have the following meanings as to this state:

(1) (a) The “appropriate court” of this state to issue a requisition under s. 938.991 (4) is the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 for the county of the petitioner’s residence, or, if the petitioner is a child welfare agency, the court so assigned for the county where the agency has its principal office, or, if the petitioner is the department, any court so assigned in the state.

(b) The “appropriate court” of this state to receive a requisition under s. 938.991 (4) or (5) or 938.998 is the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 for the county where the juvenile is located.

(2) “Executive authority” means the compact administrator.

(3) Notwithstanding s. 938.991 (3) (b), “delinquent juvenile” does not include a person subject to an order under s. 48.366 who is confined to a state prison under s. 302.01 or a person subject to an order under s. 938.34 (4h) who is 17 years of age or over.

History: 1977 c. 449; 1981 c. 390; 1983 a. 189; 1985 a. 294; 1987 a. 27; 1989 a. 31, 107; 1995 a. 27; 1995 a. 77 s. 389 to 392; Stats. 1995 s. 938.992.

938.993 Juvenile compact administrator. **(1)** Under the interstate compact on juveniles, the governor may designate an officer or employee of the department to be the compact administrator, who, acting jointly with like officers of other party states, shall promulgate rules to carry out more effectively the terms of the compact. The compact administrator shall serve subject to the pleasure of the governor. If there is a vacancy in the office of compact administrator or in the case of absence or disability, the functions shall be performed by the secretary of corrections, or other employee designated by the secretary. The compact administrator may cooperate with all departments, agencies and officers of and in the government of this state and its political subdivisions in facilitating the proper administration of the compact or of any supplementary agreement entered into by this state.

(2) The compact administrator shall determine for this state whether to receive juvenile probationers, parolees and persons on extended supervision of other states under s. 938.991 (7) and shall arrange for the supervision of each such probationer, parolee or person on extended supervision received, either by the department or by a person appointed to perform supervision service for the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 for the county where the juvenile is to reside, whichever is more convenient. Those persons shall in all such cases make periodic reports to the compact administrator regarding the conduct and progress of the juveniles.

History: 1977 c. 449; 1981 c. 390; 1989 a. 31, 107; 1995 a. 27; 1995 a. 77 s. 393; Stats. 1995 s. 938.993; 1997 a. 35, 283.

938.994 Supplementary agreements. The department may enter into supplementary agreements with appropriate officials of other states under s. 938.991 (10). If the supplementary agreement requires or contemplates the use of any institution or facility of this state or the provision of any service by this state, the supplementary agreement has no effect until approved by the department or agency under whose jurisdiction the institution or facility is operated or which shall be charged with the rendering of the service.

History: 1981 c. 390; 1989 a. 31, 107; 1995 a. 27; 1995 a. 77 s. 394; Stats. 1995 s. 938.994.

938.995 Financial arrangements. The expense of returning juveniles to this state pursuant to s. 938.991 shall be paid as follows:

(1) In the case of a runaway under s. 938.991 (4), the court making the requisition shall inquire summarily regarding the financial ability of the petitioner to bear the expense and if it finds the petitioner is able to do so, shall order the petitioner to pay all the expenses of returning the juvenile; otherwise the court shall arrange for the transportation at the expense of the county and order that the county reimburse the person, if any, who returns the juvenile, for that person’s actual and necessary expenses; and the court may order that the petitioner reimburse the county for so much of the expense as the court finds the petitioner is able to pay. If the petitioner fails, without good cause, or refuses to pay that sum, the petitioner may be proceeded against for contempt.

(2) In the case of an escapee or absconder under s. 938.991 (5) or (6), if the juvenile is in the legal custody or under the supervision of the department, it shall bear the expense of his or her return; otherwise the appropriate court shall, on petition of the person entitled to the juvenile’s custody or charged with his or her supervision, arrange for the transportation at the expense of the county and order that the county reimburse the person, if any, who returns the juvenile, for the person’s actual and necessary expenses. In this subsection “appropriate court” means the court which adjudged the juvenile to be delinquent or, if the juvenile is under supervision for another state under s. 938.991 (7), then the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 for the county of the juvenile’s residence during the supervision.

(3) In the case of a voluntary return of a runaway without requisition under s. 938.991 (6), the person entitled to the juvenile’s legal custody shall pay the expense of transportation and the actual and necessary expenses of the person, if any, who returns the juvenile; but if the person is financially unable to pay all the expenses he or she may petition the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 for the county of the petitioner’s residence for an order arranging for the transportation as provided in sub. (1). The court shall inquire summarily into the financial ability of the petitioner and, if it finds the petitioner is unable to bear any or all of the expense, the court shall arrange for the transportation at the expense of the county and shall order the county to reimburse the person, if any, who returns the juvenile, for the person’s actual and necessary expenses. The court may order that the petitioner reimburse the county for so much of the expense as the court finds the petitioner is able to pay. If the petitioner fails, without good cause, or refuses to pay that sum, he or she may be proceeded against for contempt.

(4) In the case of a juvenile subject to a petition under s. 938.998, the appropriate court shall arrange for the transportation at the expense of the county in which the violation of criminal law is alleged to have been committed and order that the county reimburse the person, if any, who returns the juvenile, for the person’s actual and necessary expenses. In this subsection “appropriate court” means the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter and ch. 48 for the county in which the violation of criminal law is alleged to have been committed.

History: 1977 c. 354, 447, 449; 1981 c. 390; 1985 a. 294; 1989 a. 31, 107; 1991 a. 316; 1995 a. 27; 1995 a. 77 s. 395 to 397; Stats. 1995 s. 938.995.

938.996 Compensation. Any judge of this state who appoints counsel or a guardian ad litem pursuant to the provisions of the interstate compact on juveniles may, in the judge's discretion, allow reasonable compensation in an amount not to exceed the compensation paid to private attorneys under s. 977.08 (4m) (b), to be paid by the county on order of the court.

History: 1991 a. 316; 1993 a. 16; 1995 a. 27; 1995 a. 77 s. 398; Stats. 1995 s. 938.996.

The courts' power to appropriate compensation for court-appointed counsel is necessary for the effective operation of the judicial system. In ordering compensation for court ordered attorneys, a court should abide by the s. 977.08 (4m) rate when it can retain effective counsel at that rate, but should order compensation at the rate under SCR 81.01 or 81.02 or a higher rate when necessary to secure effective counsel. *Friedrich v. Dane County Circuit Ct.* 192 Wis. 2d 1, 531 N.W.2d 32 (1995).

938.997 Responsibilities of state departments, agencies and officers. The courts, departments, agencies and officers of this state and its political subdivisions shall enforce the interstate compact on juveniles and shall do all things appropriate to the effectuation of its purposes which may be within their respective jurisdictions.

History: 1995 a. 77 s. 399; Stats. 1995 s. 938.997.

938.998 Rendition of juveniles alleged to be delinquent. (1) This amendment shall provide additional remedies, and shall be binding only as among and between those party states which specifically execute the same.

(2) All provisions and procedures of s. 938.991 (5) and (6) shall be construed to apply to any juvenile charged with being a delinquent by reason of a violation of any criminal law. Any juvenile, charged with being a delinquent by reason of violating any criminal law shall be returned to the requesting state upon a requisition to the state where the juvenile may be found. A petition in such case shall be filed in a court of competent jurisdiction in the requesting state where the violation of criminal law is alleged to have been committed. The petition may be filed regardless of whether the juvenile has left the state before or after the filing of the petition. The requisition described in s. 938.991 (5) shall be forwarded by the judge of the court in which the petition has been filed.

History: 1985 a. 294; 1995 a. 77 s. 400; Stats. 1995 s. 938.998.