# 1999 DRAFTING REQUEST

# Bill

Receive	leceived: 03/26/99				Received By: kahlepj			
Wanted	: As time pern	nits			Identical to LRB:			
For: <b>Ser</b>	For: Senate Chief Clerk				By/Representing: Donna Doyle			
This file may be shown to any legislator: NO				Drafter: kahlepj				
May Contact:					Alt. Drafters:	malaigm		
Subject: Dom. Rel cust. and plac. Children - miscellaneous				Extra Copies:				
Pre To	pic:		<del></del>					
No spec	rific pre topic g	given						
Topic:						·		
Engross	sed 1999 Asser	nbly Bill 108						
Instruc	tions:			<u></u>				
AB 108	plus AA 1							
Draftin	ng History:							
Vers.	Drafted	Reviewed	Typed	Proofed	Submitted	Jacketed	Required	
<i>!</i> ?	kahlepj 03/26/99 malaigm 03/29/99	jgeller 03/30/99				,		
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### 1999 DRAFTING REQUEST

Bill

Received By: kahlepj Received: 03/26/99

Identical to LRB: Wanted: As time permits

By/Representing: Donna Doyle For: Senate Chief Clerk

Drafter: kahlepi This file may be shown to any legislator: NO

Alt. Drafters: malaigm May Contact:

Extra Copies: Subject: Dom. Rel. - cust. and plac.

Children - miscellaneous

Pre Topic:

No specific pre topic given

Topic:

Engrossed 1999 Assembly Bill 108

**Instructions:** 

AB 108 plus AA 1

**Drafting History:** 

1330jlg Ur Required **Submitted Jacketed** Vers. **Drafted** 

kahlepj /?

FE Sent For: <END>

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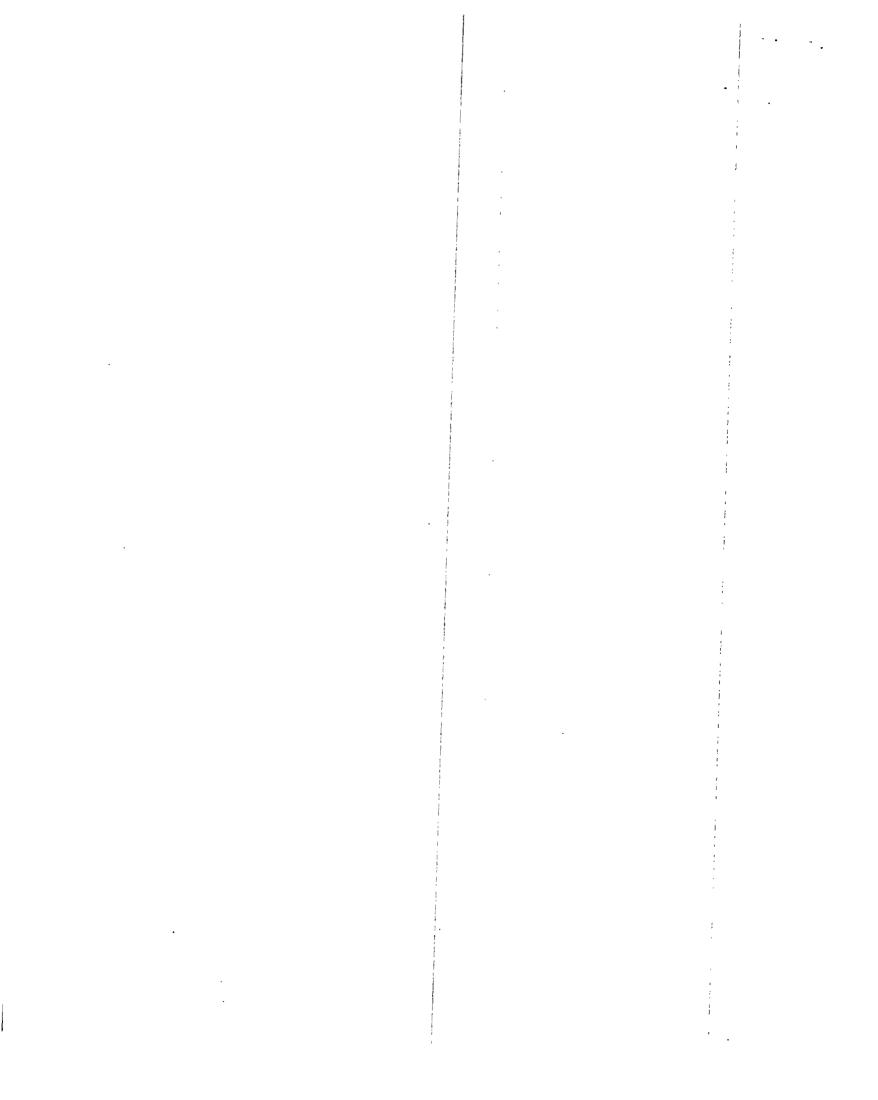
			108 (LRB-1844)
An	Act to r	reni	umber and amend 48.355 (3), 48.428 (6) and 938.355 (3);
to	amend 48	3.20	07 (1) (a), 48.207 (1) (b), 48.345 (3) (a), 48.345 (3)
			n) (b), 48.42 (1m) (c), 48.925 (1) (intro.), 767.245 (1)
			938.207 (1) (a), 938.207 (1) (b), 938.34 (3) (a) and
			(1); and to create 48.355 (3) (b), 48.357 (4d), 48.42 (1m)
			5) (b), 48.925 (1m), 767.245 (1m), 767.247, 767.325 (4m)
			880.157, 938.355 (3) (b) and 938.357 (4d) of the
			ating to: prohibiting the granting of visitation or
			ement with a child to a parent or other person who
int	centiona]	lly	kills a parent of the child.
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	02-09.	Α.	Introduced by Representatives Montgomery, Ladwig,
			Ainsworth, Albers, Goetsch, Gunderson, Handrick,
			Lassa, Musser, Owens, Seratti, Skindrud, Sykora,
			Wasserman and Gundrum; cosponsored by Senators
		_	Darling, Drzewiecki and Huelsman.
	02-09.	Α.	Read first time and referred to committee on Family
			Law
62			
	03-04.	Α.	Public hearing held .
	03-16.		Executive action taken .
			Assembly amendment 1 offered by committee on
			Family Law (LRB a0147)
112	)		Tamily Daw (Did aori)
		7\	Report Assembly amendment 1 adoption recommended by
	03-10.	A.	
1	•		committee on Family Law, Ayes 9, Noes 0
114		74	Parant manager on amounted an amounted to
	03-16.	Α.	Report passage as amended recommended by committee
			on Family Law, Ayes 9, Noes 0
114			
		Α.	Referred to committee on Rules
114	l		
	03-16.	Α.	Placed on calendar 3-18-99 by committee on Rules .
	03-18.	Α.	Read a second time
123			
		Α.	Assembly amendment 1 adopted
123			instance i adopted i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i
		7\	Ordered to a third reading
123		м.	ordered to a chird reading
143		7.	Dulan anna andad
1 7 7		Α.	Rules suspended
123		_	D 1 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
		Α.	Read a third time and passed, Ayes 95, Noes 0
123			
	03-18.	Α.	Ordered immediately messaged
123			•
	03-23.	s.	Received from Assembly
107	7		
	03-23.	s.	Read first time and referred to committee on
			Judiciary and Consumer Affairs

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#### BILL HISTORY FOR ASSEMBLY BILL 108 (LRB -1844)

An Act to renumber and amend 48.355 (3), 48.428 (6) and 938.355 (3); to amend 48.207 (1) (a), 48.207 (1) (b), 48.345 (3) (a), 48.345 (3) (b), 48.42 (1m) (b), 48.42 (1m) (c), 48.925 (1) (intro.), 767.245 (1), 880.155 (2), 938.207 (1) (a), 938.207 (1) (b), 938.34 (3) (a) and 938.34 (3) (b); and to create 48.355 (3) (b), 48.357 (4d), 48.42 (1m) (e), 48.428 (6) (b), 48.925 (1m), 767.245 (1m), 767.247, 767.325 (4m), 880.155 (3m), 880.157, 938.355 (3) (b) and 938.357 (4d) of the statutes; relating to: prohibiting the granting of visitation or physical placement with a child to a parent or other person who intentionally kills a parent of the child.

02–09.	A.	Introduced by Representatives Montgomery, Ladwig, Ainsworth, Albers, Goetsch, Gunderson, Handrick, Lassa, Musser, Owens, Seratti, Skindrud, Sykora, Wasserman and Gundrum; cosponsored by Senators Darling, Drzewiecki and Huelsman.
02-09.	A.	Read first time and referred to committee on Family Law
03-04.	A.	Public hearing held.
03–16.	A.	Executive action taken.
03-16.	A.	Assembly amendment 1 offered by committee on Family Law (LRB a0147)
03–16.		Report Assembly amendment 1 adoption recommended by committee on Family Law, Ayes 9, Noes 0
03-16.	A.	Report passage as amended recommended by committee on Family Law, Ayes 9, Noes 0
03–16.		Referred to committee on Rules
03-16.	A.	Placed on calendar 3–18–99 by committee on Rules.
03-18.	A.	Read a second time
03-18.	A.	Assembly amendment 1 adopted
03–18.	A.	Ordered to a third reading
		Rules suspended
03-18.	A.	Read a third time and passed, Ayes 95, Noes 0
03–18.	A.	Ordered immediately messaged
03–23.		Received from Assembly
03-23.	S.	Read first time and referred to committee on Judiciary and Consumer Affairs



LRB - 1630 / 1 **ENGROSS BILL** (To Be Printed for Legislature) [or 2nd House Sub] ENGROSSED 1999 Assembly (Date) March 26, 1999 - Printed by direction of Sero CHIEF CLERK JOINT RULE 63. Reproduction of engrossed measures. Upon the finding by the chief clerk of either house that a bill, joint resolution, resolution or major amendment thereto has been amended in the house of origin to a considerable degree, the chief clerk may instruct the legislative reference bureau to prepare and have reproduced an engrossed copy of the measure. In preparing engrossed copy for a bill, joint resolution or resolution the legislative reference bureau shall, if time permits, provide it with a revised analysis. Upon receipt from the legislative reference bureau of the engrossed copy, the chief clerk shall enter that fact in the history file for the measure. Any subsequent amendments to a measure ordered reproduced with all adopted amendments engrossed therein shall be drafted to the reproduced engrossed text. ADOPTED DOCUMENTS: . Orig □ SubAmdt Amendments to above (if none, write "NONE"): Corrections - show date (if none, write "NONE"): **ELECTRONIC PROCEDURE:** Follow automatic or manual engrossing procedures in TEXT2000 Reference Guide, Document Specific Procedures, Ch. 20, Engrossing and Enrolling. **WORD PROCESSING OPERATOR:** Give paper copy of engrossed bill to drafter for final check before forwarding. Make 15 copies of ENGROSSED BILL: Enter introductory information on engrossed bill cover sheet corresponding to the house of the chief clerk who directed the engrossed bill printed. Distribute copies and send copy of engrossed bill electronically to DOA for printing. **DISTRIBUTION:** 

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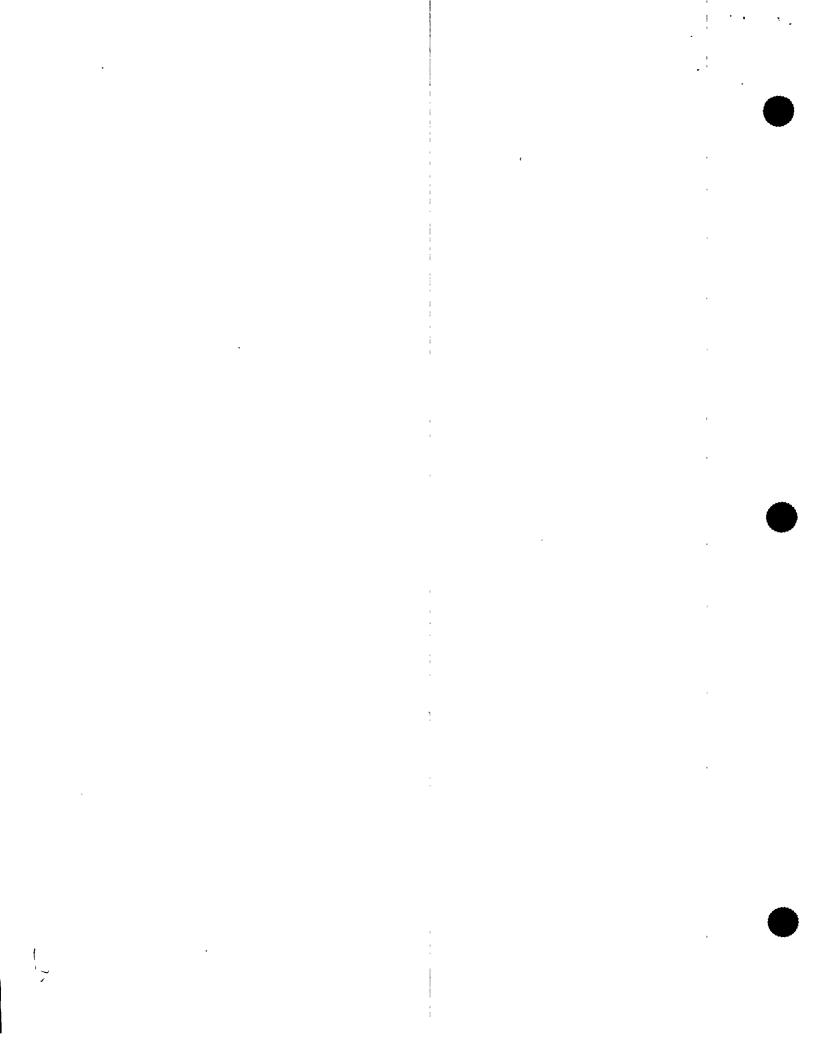
Drafting file ..... original

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Drafting attorney ..... 1 copy

Bill index librarian ...... 1 copy

Legal section editors ...... 1 copy each



Dill before making 2000 LEGISLATURE

LRB-1844-J PJK&GMM: ilg:hmh

# 1999 ASSEMBLY BILL 108

March 26,1999 - Printed by direction of Senate Cf.

February 9, 1999 – Introduced by Representatives Montgomery, Ladwig, Ainsworth, Albers, Goetsch, Gunderson, Handrick, Lassa, Musser, Owens, Seratti, Skindrud, Sykora, Wasserman and Gundrum, cosponsored by Senators Darling, Drzewiecki and Huelsman. Referred to Committee on Family Law.

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fold of the child.

AN ACT to renumber and amend 48.355 (3), 48.428 (6) and 938.355 (3); to amend 48.207 (1) (a), 48.207 (1) (b), 48.345 (3) (a), 48.345 (3) (b), 48.42 (1m) (b), 48.42 (1m) (c), 48.925 (1) (intro.), 767.245 (1), 880.155 (2), 938.207 (1) (a), 938.207 (1) (b), 938.34 (3) (a) and 938.34 (3) (b); and to create 48.355 (3) (b), 48.357 (4d), 48.42 (1m) (e), 48.428 (6) (b), 48.925 (1m), 767.245 (1m), 767.247, 767.325 (4m), 880.155 (3m), 880.157, 938.355 (3) (b) and 938.357 (4d) of the statutes; relating to: prohibiting the granting of viriation or physical placement with a child to appear to the person who intentionally kills as

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## Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Under current law, in a divorce or legal separation that involves a minor child, the court must award legal custody of the child and allocate to the parents physical placement with the child. The court may not deny a parent physical placement unless the court finds that the physical placement would endanger the child's physical, mental or emotional health. In an action affecting the family, the court may grant visitation with a minor child to a grandparent, stepparent or person who has had a relationship similar to a parent—child relationship with the child if the court

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determines that the visitation is in the child's best interest. In a guardianship matter that involves a minor child, the court may grant visitation rights to a grandparent or stepparent of the child if one or both of the child's parents are deceased and the court determines that the visitation is in the child's best interest.

This bill prohibits a court from granting visitation or physical placement rights with a child to a parent of the child or to another person if that parent or other person has been convicted of first-degree or second-degree intentional homicide of a parent of the child. The prohibition applies in any action affecting the family that involves the child and in any guardianship matter that involves the child. Additionally, and the prohibition of the child placement order by denying the physical placement with a child if the parent is convicted of first-degree or second-degree intentional homicide of the child's other parent. In all of these situations, however, the court may grant visitation or physical placement if the child wishes to have visitation or physical placement with the parent or other person and is mature enough to make such a decision and if the visitation or physical placement would be in the best interests of the child.

Under current law, the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under the children's code and the juvenile justice code (juvenile court) may place a child or a juvenile who is in need of temporary physical custody or who has been adjudged to be delinquent or in need of protection or services in, among other placements, the home of a parent or other relative of the child or, if the placement is for less than 30 days, the home of a guardian of the child. Also, under current law, if the juvenile court places such a child or juvenile outside of his or her home, the juvenile court may set reasonable rules of parental visitation if the juvenile court finds that parental visitation would be in the best interests of the child. In addition, under current law, the juvenile court may issue a temporary restraining order and injunction prohibiting a parent against whom a petition for involuntary termination of parental rights (TPR) has been filed from visitation or contact with the child and may order or prohibit visitation by a birth parent of a child who has been placed in sustaining care following a TPR. Finally, under current law, the juvenile court may grant reasonable visitation rights to a relative, for example, a grandparent, who has maintained a relationship similar to a parent-child relationship with a child who has been adopted by a stepparent or relative.

of temporary physical custody or who has been adjudged to be delinquent or in need of protection or services in the home of a parent, other relative of the child if the parent, other relative or guardian has been convicted of first-degree or second-degree intentional homicide of a parent of the child. The bill also prohibits the juvenile court from granting visitation to a parent of such a child or juvenile if the parent has been convicted of first-degree or second-degree intentional homicide of the child's other parent. In addition, the bill requires the juvenile court, on petition, to issue a temporary restraining order and injunction prohibiting a parent against whom a petition for involuntary TPR has been filed from visitation or contact with the child if the parent has been convicted of first-degree or second-degree

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intentional homicide of the child's other parent. Similarly, the bill prohibits the juvenile court from granting visitation to a birth parent of a child who has been placed in sustaining care following a TPR if the birth parent has been convicted of first-degree or second-degree intentional homicide of the child's other birth parent. Finally, the bill prohibits the juvenile court from granting visitation rights to a relative who has maintained a relationship similar to a parent-child relationship with a child if the relative has been convicted of first-degree or second-degree intentional homicide of a parent of the child. In all of these situations, however, the juvenile court may grant the visitation or placement if the child or juvenile wishes to have the visitation or placement and is mature enough to make such a decision and if the visitation or placement would be in the best interests of the child or juvenile.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

**SECTION 1.** 48.207 (1) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.207 (1) (a) The home of a parent or guardian, except that a child 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 child, and the conviction has not been reversed, set aside or vacated, unless the person making the custody decision determines that the child desires to be held in the home of the parent or guardian and is sufficiently mature to make such a decision and that the placement would be in the best interests of the child.

**SECTION 2.** 48.207 (1) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.207 (1) (b) The home of a relative, except that a child 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 child, and the conviction has not been reversed, set aside or vacated, unless the person making the custody decision determines that the child

desires to be held in the home of the relative and is sufficiently mature to make such a decision and that the placement would be in the best interests of the child.

**SECTION 3.** 48.345 (3) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.345 (3) (a) The home of a parent or other relative of the child, except that the judge may not designate the home of a parent or other relative of the child as the child'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 child, and the conviction has not been reversed, set aside or vacated, unless the judge determines that the child desires to be placed in the home of the parent or other relative and is sufficiently mature to make such a decision and that the placement would be in the best interests of the child.

**SECTION 4.** 48.345 (3) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.345 (3) (b) A home which need not be The home of a person who is not required to be licensed if placement is for less than 30 days, except that the judge may not designate the home of a person who is not required to be licensed as the child'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 child, and the conviction has not been reversed, set aside or vacated, unless the judge determines that the child desires to be placed in that home and is sufficiently mature to make such a decision and that the placement would be in the best interests of the child.

**SECTION 5.** 48.355 (3) of the statutes is renumbered 48.355 (3) (a) and amended to read:

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1	48.355 (3) (a) If Except as provided in par. (b), if, after a hearing on the issue
·2	with due notice to the parent or guardian, the judge court finds that it would be in
3	the best interest of the child, the judge court may set reasonable rules of parental
4	visitation.
5	SECTION 6. 48.355 (3) (b) of the statutes is created to read:
6	48.355 (3) (b) 1. Except as provided in subd. 2., the court may not grant
7	visitation under par. (a) to a parent of a child if the parent has been convicted under
8	s. 940.01 of the first-degree intentional homicide, or under s. 940.05 of the
9	2nd-degree intentional homicide, of the child's other parent, and the conviction has
10	not been reversed, set aside or vacated.
(11) AAN	not been reversed, set aside or vacated.  2. Subdivision 1. Annual not apply if the court determines that the child desires
12	to have visitation with the parent and is sufficiently mature to make such a decision
13	and that the visitation would be in the best interests of the child.
14	SECTION 7. 48.357 (4d) of the statutes is created to read:
15	48.357 (4d) (a) Except as provided in par. (b), the court may not change a child's
16	placement to a placement in the home of a person who has been convicted under s.
17	940.01 of the first-degree intentional homicide, or under s. 940.05 of the 2nd-degree
18	intentional homicide, of a parent of the child, if the conviction has not been reversed,
19	set aside or vacated.  (b) Paragraph (a) does not apply if the court determines that the child desires
20 AA1	(b) Paragraph (a) description not apply if the court determines that the child desires
21	to be placed in the home of the person and is sufficiently mature to make such a
22	decision and that the placement would be in the best interests of the child.

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SECTION 8. 48.42 (1m) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

24 48.42 (1m) (b) The Subject to par. (e), the court may issue the temporary order 25 ex parte or may refuse to issue the temporary order and hold a hearing on whether **-6-**

#### **ASSEMBLY BILL 108**

to issue an injunction. The temporary order is in effect until a hearing is held on the issuance of an injunction. The court shall hold a hearing on the issuance of an injunction on or before the date of the hearing on the petition to terminate parental rights under s. 48.422 (1).

**SECTION 9.** 48.42 (1m) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.42 (1m) (c) Notwithstanding any other order under s. 48.355 (3), the court, subject to par. (e), may grant an injunction prohibiting the respondent from visiting or contacting the child if the court determines that the prohibition would be in the best interests of the child. An injunction under this subsection is effective according to its terms but may not remain in effect beyond the date the court dismisses the petition for termination of parental rights under s. 48.427 (2) or issues an order terminating parental rights under s. 48.427 (3).

**SECTION 10.** 48.42 (1m) (e) of the statutes is created to read:

48.42 (1m) (e) 1. Except as provided in subd. 2., the court shall issue a temporary order and injunction prohibiting a parent of a child from visitation or contact with the child 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 child's other parent, and the conviction has not been reversed, set aside or vacated.

2. Subdivision 1. does not apply if the court determines that the child desires to have visitation or contact with the parent and is sufficiently mature to make such a decision and that the visitation or contact would be in the best interests of the child.

SECTION 11. 48.428 (6) of the statutes is renumbered 48.428 (6) (a) and amended to read:

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48.428 (6) (a) The Except as provided in par. (b), the court may order or prohibit visitation by a birth parent of a child placed in sustaining care.

**12.** 48.428 (6) (b) of the statutes is created to read:

6) (b) 1. Except as provided in subd. 2., the court may not grant er par. (a) to a birth parent of a child who has been placed in sustaining rth parent has been convicted under s. 940.01 of the first-degree omicide, or under s. 940.05 of the 2nd-degree intentional homicide, of er birth parent, and the conviction has not been reversed, set aside or vacated.

2. Subdivision 1. does not apply if the court determines that the child desires to have visitation with the birth parent and is sufficiently mature to make such a decision and that the visitation would be in the best interests of the child.

**SECTION 13.** 48.925 (1) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.925 (1) (intro.) Upon petition by a relative who has maintained a relationship similar to a parent-child relationship with a child who has been adopted by a stepparent or relative, the court, subject to subs. (1m) and (2), may grant reasonable visitation rights to that person if the petitioner has maintained such a relationship within 2 years prior to the filing of the petition, if the adoptive parent or parents, or, if a birth parent is the spouse of an adoptive parent, the adoptive parent and birth parent, have notice of the hearing and if the court determines all of the following:

**Section 14.** 48.925 (1m) of the statutes is created to read:

48.925 (1m) (a) Except as provided in par. (b), the court may not grant visitation rights under sub. (1) to a relative who has maintained a relationship similar to a parent-child relationship with a child if the relative has been convicted 2

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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 child, and the conviction has not been reversed, set aside or vacated.

MAN (b) Paragraph (a) not apply if the court determines that the child desires to have visitation with the relative and is sufficiently mature to make such a decision and that the visitation would be in the best interests of the child.

**SECTION 15.** 767.245 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

767.245 (1) Except as provided in sub. subs. (1m) and (2m), upon petition by a grandparent, greatgrandparent, stepparent or person who has maintained a relationship similar to a parent-child relationship with the child, the court may grant reasonable visitation rights to that person if the parents have notice of the hearing and if the court determines that visitation is in the best interest of the child.

**SECTION 16.** 767.245 (1m) of the statutes is created to read:

767.245 (1m) (a) Except as provided in par. (b), the court may not grant visitation rights under sub. (1) to 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 child, and the conviction has not been reversed, set aside or vacated.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply if the court determines that the child desires to have visitation with the person and is sufficiently mature to make such a decision and that the visitation would be in the best interests of the child.

**SECTION 17.** 767.247 of the statutes is created to read:

767.247 Prohibiting visitation or physical placement if a parent kills other parent. (1) Notwithstanding ss. 767.23 (1) (am), 767.24 (1), (4) and (5), 767.51(3) and 767.62(4)(a) and except as provided in sub. (2), in an action under this

chapter that affects a minor child, a court or family court commissioner may not grant to the child's parent visitation or physical placement rights with the child 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 child's other parent, and the conviction has not been reversed, set aside or vacated.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the court or family court commissioner determines that the child desires to have visitation or periods of physical placement with the parent and is sufficiently mature to make such a decision and that the visitation or periods of physical placement would be in the best interests of the child.

**SECTION 18.** 767.325 (4m) of the statutes is created to read:

767.325 (4m) Denial of Physical Placement for killing other parent. (a) Notwithstanding subs. (1) to (4), upon petition, motion or order to show cause by a party or on its own motion, a court shall modify a physical placement order by denying a parent physical placement with a child 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 child's other parent, and the conviction has not been reversed, set aside or vacated.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply if the court determines that the child desires to have physical placement with the parent and is sufficiently mature to make such a decision and that physical placement with the parent would be in the best interests of the child.

**SECTION 19.** 880.155 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

880.155 (2) If one or both parents of a minor child are deceased and the child is in the custody of the surviving parent or any other person, a grandparent or stepparent of the child may petition for visitation privileges with respect to the child,

whether or not the person with custody is married. The grandparent or stepparent may file the petition in a guardianship or temporary guardianship proceeding under this chapter that affects the minor child or may file the petition to commence an independent action under this chapter. The Except as provided in sub. (3m), the court may grant reasonable visitation privileges to the grandparent or stepparent if the surviving parent or other person who has custody of the child has notice of the hearing and if the court determines that visitation is in the best interest of the child.

**SECTION 20.** 880.155 (3m) of the statutes is created to read:

880.155 (3m) (a) Except as provided in par. (b), the court may not grant visitation privileges to a grandparent or stepparent under this section if the grandparent or stepparent 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 child, and the conviction has not been reversed, set aside or vacated.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply if the court determines that the child desires to have visitation with the grandparent or stepparent and is sufficiently mature to make such a decision and that the visitation would be in the best interests of the child.

**Section 21.** 880.157 of the statutes is created to read:

Ansort 10-17) AA 16 17 18 19

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880.157 Prohibiting visitation or physical placement if a parent kills other parent. (1) Except as provided in sub. (2), in an action under this chapter that affects a minor child, a court may not grant to a parent of the child visitation or physical placement rights with the child 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 child's other parent, and the conviction has not been reversed, set aside or vacated.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the court determines that the child desires to have visitation or periods of physical placement with the parent and is sufficiently mature to make such a decision and that visitation or periods of physical placement would be in the best interests of the child.

**SECTION 22.** 938.207 (1) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.207 (1) (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 that the juvenile desires to be held in the home of the parent or guardian and is sufficiently mature to make such a decision and that the placement would be in the best interests of the juvenile.

**SECTION 23.** 938.207 (1) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.207 (1) (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 that the juvenile desires to be held in the home of the relative and is sufficiently mature to make such a decision and that the placement would be in the best interests of the juvenile.

**SECTION 24.** 938.34 (3) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.34 (3) (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

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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 that the juvenile desires to be placed in the home of the parent or other relative and is sufficiently mature to make such a decision and that the placement would be in the best interests of the juvenile.

**SECTION 25.** 938.34 (3) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

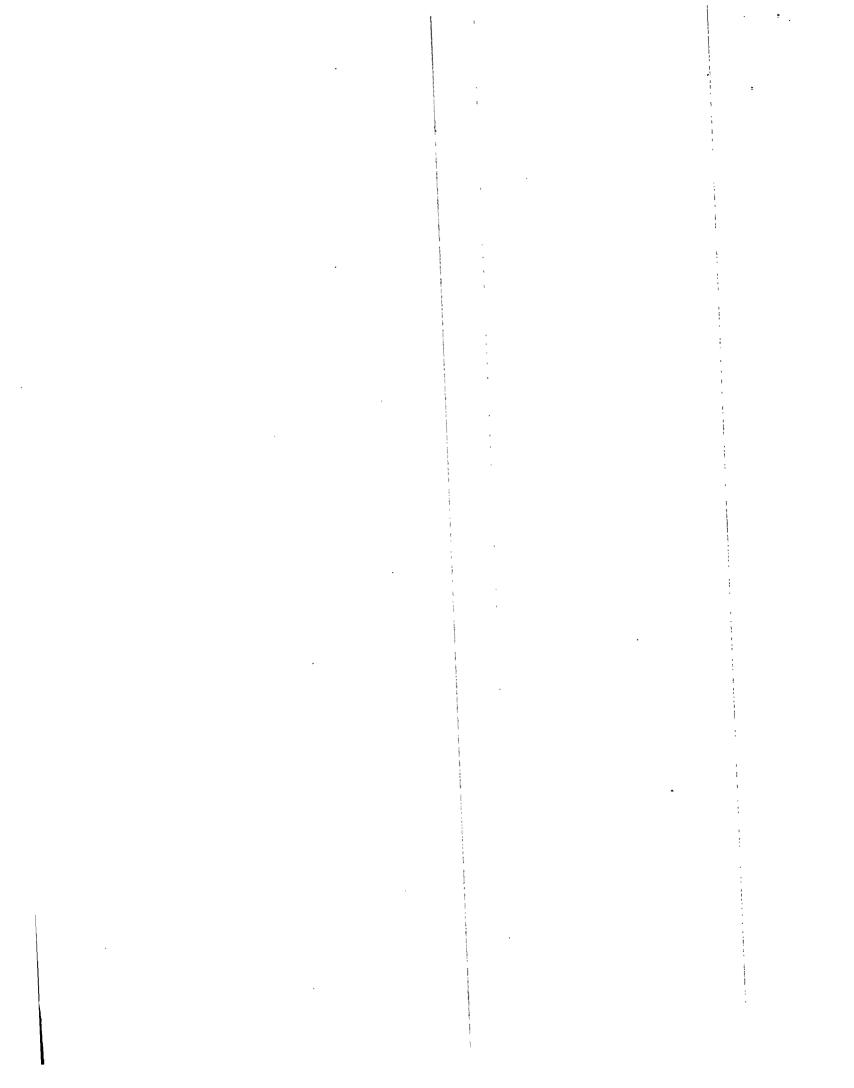
938.34 (3) (b) A home which need not be The home of a person who is not required to be licensed if placement is for less than 30 days, except that the judge may not designate the name of a person who is not required to be licensed as the juvenile's placement if the person has been convicted under s. 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 judge determines that the juvenile desires to be placed in that home and is sufficiently mature to make such a decision and that the placement would be in the best interests of the juvenile.

**SECTION 26.** 938.355 (3) of the statutes is renumbered 938.355 (3) (a) and amended to read:

938.355 (3) (a) If 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.

**Section 27.** 938.355 (3) (b) of the statutes is created to read:

938.355 (3) (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



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1 under s. 940.01 of the first-degree intentional homicide, or under s. 940.05 of the 2 2nd-degree intentional homicide, of the juvenile's other parent, and the conviction 3

has not been reversed, set aside or vacated.

129 2. Subdivision 1. does not apply if the court determines that the juvenile desires to have visitation with the parent and is sufficiently mature to make such a decision and that the visitation would be in the best interests of the juvenile.

**SECTION 28.** 938.357 (4d) of the statutes is created to read:

938.357 (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.

**AAN** (b) Paragraph (a) does not apply if the court determines that the juvenile desires to be placed in the home of the person and is sufficiently mature to make such a decision and that the placement would be in the best interests of the juvenile.

### Section 29. Initial applicability.

(1) This act first applies to petitions for visitation or physical placement, and to petitions motions or orders to show cause for revision of physical placement orders, that are filed on the effective date of this subsection; to petitions to restrain and enjoin visitation and contact with a child that are filed on the effective date of this subsection; and to orders of the juvenile court placing a child in the home of a parent, guardian or relative or setting parental visitation granted on the effective date of this subsection; regardless of when the conviction of first-degree or 2nd-degree intentional homicide occurred.

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# ASSEMBLY AMENDMENT 1, TO 1999 ASSEMBLY BILL 108

March 16, 1999 - Offered by COMMITTEE ON FAMILY LAW.

1 At the locations indicated, amend the bill as follows:

Page 1, line 7: delete "the granting of visitation" and substitute "a parent

or other person who intentionally kills a parent of a child from having visitation

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# ENGROSSED 1999 ASSEMBLY BILL 105

Susert A-1

March 23, 1999 - Printed by direction of SENATE CHIEF CLERK.

AN ACT to amend 7.15(2)(d), 8.05(3)(d) and (e), 8.06, 9.20(4), 24.66(3)(b), 24.66
(4), 32.72(1), 59.08(7)(b), 60.62(2), 60.74(5)(b), 61.187(1), 61.46(1), 62.09(1)
(a), 64.03(1), 64.39(3), 66.01(8), 66.059(2m)(b), 66.061(1)(c), 66.075(5), 66.504(2), 66.521(10)(d), 66.77(3)(a) 1., 66.94(4), 67.05(4) and (5), 67.05(6a)
(a) 2. a., 67.05(6m)(b), 67.10(5)(b), 67.12(12)(e) 5., 81.01(3)(b), 86.21(2)(a), 117.20, 119.48(4)(b) and (c), 119.49(1)(b) and (2), 121.91(3)(a), 197.04(1)(b) and (2), 197.10(2) and 198.19(1); and to create 8.065 and 15.615 of the statutes; relating to: scheduling of referenda by local governments.

# Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Engrossment information:

The text of Engrossed 1999 Assembly Bill 105 consists of the bill, as passed by the assembly on March 1999, as affected by the following documents adopted in the assembly on March 1999: Assembly Amendment 1995 (Consists of the bill, as passed by the assembly on March 1999: Assembly Amendment 1995 (Consists of the bill, as passed by the assembly on March 1999: Assembly Amendment 1995 (Consists of the bill, as passed by the assembly on March 1999; Assembly Amendment 1995 (Consists of the bill, as passed by the assembly on March 1999; Assembly Amendment 1995 (Consists of the bill, as passed by the assembly on March 1999; Assembly Amendment 1995 (Consists of the bill, as passed by the assembly on March 1999; Assembly Amendment 1995 (Consists of the bill, as passed by the assembly on March 1999; Assembly Amendment 1995 (Consists of the bill, as passed by the assembly on March 1999; Assembly Amendment 1995 (Consists of the bill, as passed by the assembly on March 1999; Assembly Amendment 1995 (Consists of the bill, as passed by the assembly on March 1999; Assembly Amendment 1995 (Consists of the bill, as passed by the assembly on March 1995).

Content of Engrossed 1999 Assembly Bill 196:

Under current law, referende are authorized or required to be held by local governments under various laws for various purposes. In some cases, these

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#### 1999–2000 DRAFTING INSERT FROM THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

#### INSERT A-2

The prohibition on the granting of physical placement or visitation applies regardless of whether the conviction occurred before or occurs after the passage of the bill, and the requirement to modify any physical placement or visitation order applies regardless of when the conviction occurred or occurs and regardless of whether the order exists when the bill is passed or is granted after the passage of the bill.

(END OF INSERT A-2)

#### INSERT A-3

, or refuse to modify an order that grants visitation or physical placement,  $\mathcal{P}$ (END OF INSERT A-3)

#### INSERT A-4

This bill prohibits a juvenile court from placing a child or juvenile who is in need of temporary physical custody or who has been adjudged to be delinquent or in need of protection or services in the home of a parent, other relative or guardian of the child or juvenile if the parent, other relative or guardian has been convicted of first-degree or second-degree intentional homicide of a parent of the child. The bill also requires a juvenile court, when a child or juvenile is placed in the home of a parent by juvenile court order, to change the placement of the child or juvenile to a placement outside of that home if the parent is convicted of first-degree or second-degree intentional homicide of a parent of the child or juvenile.

In addition, the bill prohibits a juvenile court from granting visitation to a parent of a child or juvenile who has been adjudged to be delinquent or in need of protection or services, to a birth parent of a child who has been placed in sustaining care following a TPR or to a relative who has maintained a relationship similar to a parent—child relationship with a child if the parent, birth parent or relative has been convicted of first—degree or second—degree intentional homicide of a parent of the child or juvenile. The bill also requires a juvenile court, when such a parent, birth parent or relative has previously been granted visitation, to issue an order prohibiting any further visitation if the parent is convicted of first—degree or second—degree intentional homicide of a parent of the child or juvenile.

Additionally, the bill requires a juvenile court, on petition, to prohibit a parent against whom a petition for involuntary TPR has been filed from visitation or contact with the child if the parent has been convicted of first-degree or second-degree intentional homicide of the child's other parent.

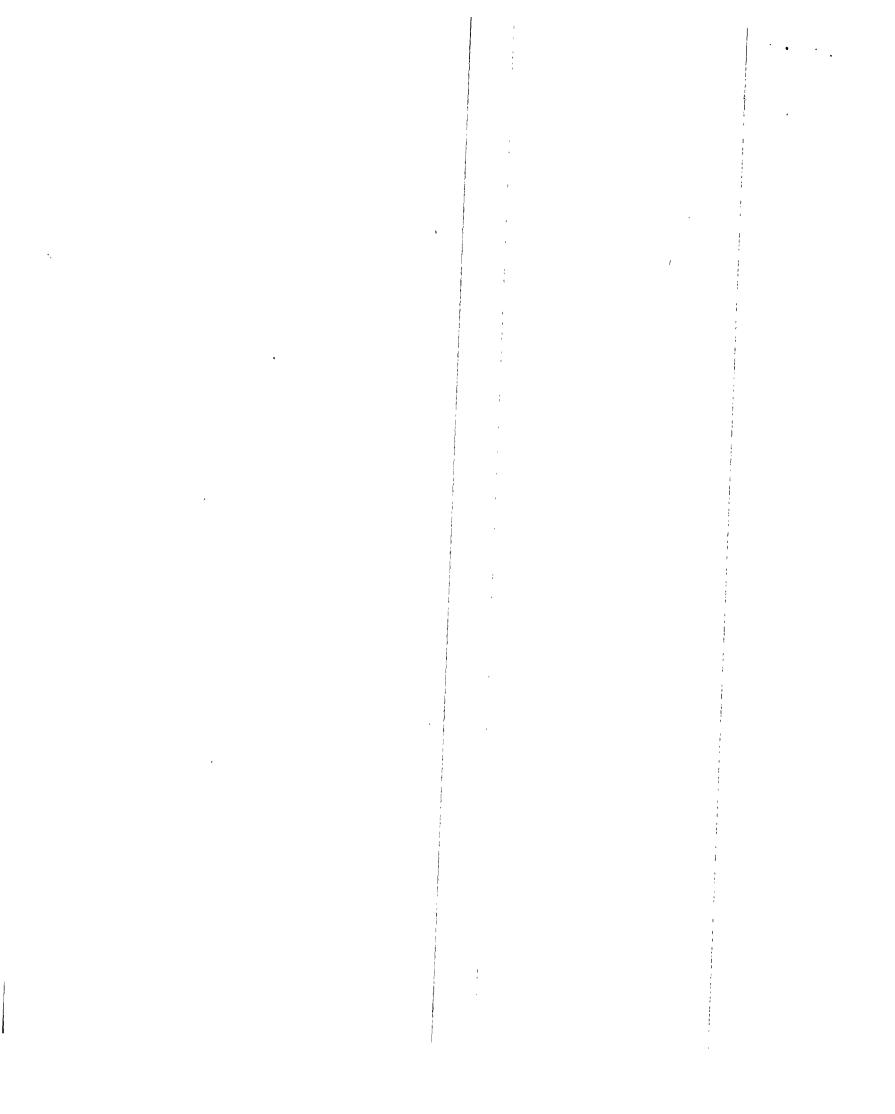
The prohibition on the juvenile court placing a child or juvenile in the home of a parent, other relative or guardian or granting visitation with a child or juvenile and the requirement that a juvenile court prohibit any visitation or contact with a child

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or juvenile apply regardless of when the conviction occurs. In all of these situations, however, the juvenile court may grant visitation or placement, or refuse to issue an order changing placement or prohibiting visitation, if the child or juvenile wishes to have the visitation or placement and is mature enough to make such a decision and if the visitation or placement would be in the best interests of the child or juvenile.

(END OF INSERT)



# ASSEMBLY AMENDMENT 1, TO 1999 ASSEMBLY BILL 108

March 16, 1999 – Offered by Committee on Family Law.

At the locations indicated, amend the bill as follows:

Y. Page 1 line 7: delete "the granting of visitation" and substitute "a parent

or other person who intentionally kills a parent of a child from having visitation

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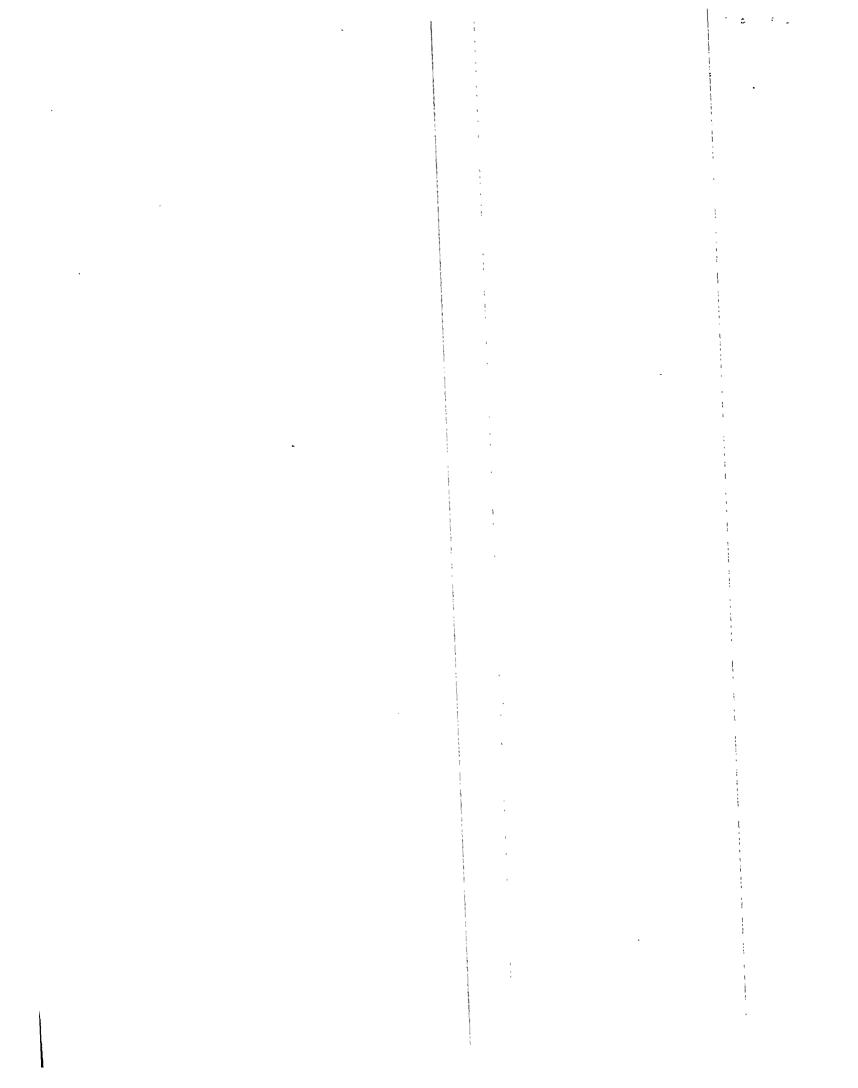
Page 1, line 8: delete that line and substitute "placement".

2. Page 1, line 9: delete "parent".

4. Page 5, line 10: after that line insert:

"Im. Except as provided in subd. 2., if a parent who is granted visitation rights with a child 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 child'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 child on petition of the child, the guardian or legal custodian of the child, a person or agency





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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."

Page 5, line 11: delete "Subdivision 1. does" and substitute "Subdivisions 1. and 1m. do".

**√6.** Page 5, line 19: after that line insert:

(am) Except as provided in par (b), if a parent in whose home a child 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 child's other parent, and the conviction has not been reversed, set aside or vacated, the court shall change the child's placement to a placement out of the home of the parent on petition of the child, the guardian or legal custodian of the child, 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.

Page 5, line 20: delete "Paragraph (a) does" and substitute "Paragraphs (a) and (am) do".

8. Page 7, line 9: after that line insert:

Im. Except as provided in subd. 2., if a birth parent who is granted visitation rights with a child 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 child's other birth parent, and the conviction has not been reversed, set aside or vacated, the court shall issue an order prohibiting the birth parent from having visitation with the child on petition of the child, the guardian or legal custodian of

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the child, 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 birth parent."

Page 7, line 10: delete "Subdivision 1. does" and substitute "Subdivisions 1. and 1m. do".

10. Page 8, line 3: after that line insert:

(am) Except as provided in par. (b), if a relative who is granted visitation rights with a child under sub. (1) is 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 child, and the conviction has not been reversed, set aside or vacated, the court shall issue an order prohibiting the relative from having visitation with the child on petition of the child or the parent, guardian or legal custodian of the child, or on the court's own motion, and on notice to the relative."

Page 8, line 4: delete "Paragraph (a) does" and substitute "Paragraphs (a) and (am) do".

12. Page 8, line 21: after that line insert:

SECTION 16m. 767.245 (6) of the statutes is created to read:

767.245 (6) (a) If a person granted visitation rights with a child under this section is 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 child, and the conviction has not been reversed, set aside or vacated, the court shall modify the visitation order by denying visitation with the child upon petition, motion or order to show cause by a parent or guardian of the child, or upon the court's own motion, and upon notice to the person granted visitation rights.

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(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply if the court determines that the child desires to have visitation with the person and is sufficiently mature to make such a decision and that the visitation would be in the best interests of the child.".

18. Page 10, line 17: after that line insert:

SECTION 20m. 880.155 (4m) of the statutes is created to read:

880.155 (4m) (a) If a grandparent or stepparent granted visitation privileges with respect to a child under this section is 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 child, and the conviction has not been reversed, set aside or vacated, the court shall modify the visitation order by denying visitation with the child upon petition, motion or order to show cause by a person having custody of the child, or upon the court's own motion, and upon notice to the grandparent or stepparent granted visitation privileges.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply if the court determines that the child desires to have visitation with the grandparent or stepparent and is sufficiently mature to make such a decision and that the visitation would be in the best interests of the child.".

"Im. 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

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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(".

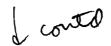
- 15. Page 13, line 4: delete "Subdivision 1. does" and substitute "Subdivisions 1. and 1m. do".
  - **46.** Page 13, line 12: after that line insert:

 $\mathcal{A}$ 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.

7. Page 13, line 13: delete "Paragraph (a) does" and substitute "Paragraphs" (a) and (am) do".

18. Page 13, line 17: delete lines 17 to 24 and substitute:

 $\mathcal{I}(1)$  This act first applies to orders for visitation or physical placement, and to orders modifying or revising visitation or physical placement orders, that are granted on the effective date of this subsection; to petitions to restrain and enjoin visitation and contact with a child that are filed on the effective date of this subsection; and to orders of the juvenile court placing a child in or removing a child from the home of a parent, guardian or relative or granting or prohibiting parental



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visitation granted on the effective date of this subsection; regardless of when the conviction of first-degree or 2nd-degree intentional homicide occurred.

(END)

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