1999 DRAFTING REQUEST

Bill

Received: 08/18/1999				Received By: malaigm				
Wanted: As time permits For: John Steinbrink (608) 266-0455					Identical to LRB: By/Representing: Geoff			
May Contact:				Alt. Drafters:				
Subject: Children - abuse and neglect					Extra Copies:			
Pre Top	pic:							
No speci	ific pre topic gi	ven						
Topic:								
Court-ap	ppointed specia	l advocates						
Instruct	tions:							
See Atta	achedredraft S	B 106 for the a	ssembly					
Draftin	g History:							
Vers.	<u>Drafted</u>	Reviewed	<u>Typed</u>	Proofed	Submitted	<u>Jacketed</u>	Resuired	
/?	malaigm 08/18/1999	jgeller 08/19/1999					S&L	
/1			mclark 08/23/199	99	lrb-docadmin 08/23/1999	lrb-docadm 10/05/1999		
FE Sent	For:			<end></end>				

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Received: 08/18/1999	Received By: malaigm			
Wanted: As time permits	Identical to LRB: By/Representing: Geoff			
For: John Steinbrink (608) 266-0455				
This file may be shown to any legislator: NO	Drafter: malaigm			
May Contact:	Alt. Drafters:			
Subject: Children - abuse and neglect	Extra Copies:			
Pre Topic:				
No specific pre topic given				
Topic:				
Court-appointed special advocates				
Instructions:				
See Attachedredraft SB 106 for the assembly				
Drafting History:				
Vers. Drafted Reviewed Typed Proofed I? malaigm Reviewed Typed Proofed MRC MRC JA 8/20 8/23	Submitted Jacketed Required			

<**END**>

Malaise. Gordon

From: Williams, Landon

Sent: Wednesday, August **18, 1999 10:12** AM

To: Grant, Peter; Malaise, Gordon

Subject: FW: redrafts

----Original Message-----**From:** Gaston, Geoff

Sent: Wednesday, August 18, 1999 9: 19 AM

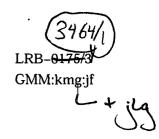
To: LRB.Legal Subject:

Representative Steinbrink would like to have SB 106 (LRB 0175/3) drafted as an Assembly bill

In addition, he would like to have AA3=ASA1-AB133 regrafted as a bill with language in lines 22-23 on page 2 modified to eliminate "for any purpose or be transferred to any other fund" so (4) would read, in part: "...may not be used without the approval of a majority..."

Thanks, and please call with any questions.

Geoff Rep. Stein brin k's office 6-045 5



1999 SENATE BILL 106

March 31, 1999 – Introduced by Senators Wirch, Plache, Huelsman, Burke, Darling, Clausing, Rosenzweig, Erpenbach and Roessler, cosponsored by Representatives Steinbrink, Kreuser, Porter, Ladwig, Kelso, Turner, Coggs, Brandemuehl, Sykora, Reynolds, Meyer, La Fave, Johnsrud and Ryba, Referred to Committee on Judiciary and Consumer Affairs.

Rosenorate

AN ACT to amend46.48 (28), 48.23 (3m), 48.23 (6), 48.235 (2), 48.27 (3) (a) 1., 48.27 (3) (c), 48.293 (1), 48.293 (2), 48.295 (2), 48.299 (1) (ag), 48.32 (l), 48.32 (2) (c), 48.355 (2) (d), 48.355 (2e) (c), 48.357 (l), 48.357 (2m), 48.363 (l), 48.365 (2), 48.38 (5) (b), 48.38 (5) (d), 48.38 (5) (e), 48.981 (2), 48.981 (7) (a) llr., 118.125 (2) (L), 938.23 (6), 938.235 (2), 938.27 (3) (a) 1., 938.293 (l), 938.293 (2), 938.295 (2) (b), 938.299 (1) (a), 938.32 (1) (a), 938.32 (2) (c), 938.355 (2) (d), 938.355 (2e) (c), 938.355 (6) (b), 938.355 (6m) (b), 938.357 (l), 938.357 (2m), 938.363 (1), 938.365 (2), 938.38 (5) (b), 938.38 (5) (d) and 938.38 (5) (e); and to create48.07 (5), 48.236, 48.27 (3) (e), 48.32 (lb), 48.345 (2r), 938.07 (5), 938.236, 938.27 (3) (c), 938.32 (lb) and 938.345 (3) of the statutes; relating to: court-appointed special advocates for children and juveniles in need of protection or services,

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Under current law, child abuse and neglect reports and records are confidential and may be disclosed only under certain exceptions. One of those exceptions permits those reports and records to be disclosed to a volunteer appointed or person employed by a court-appointed special advocate (CASA) program recognized by the county

board of supervisors (county board) or the county department of human services or social services (county department) or, in a county having a population of 500,000 or more, the department of health and family services (DHFS) or a licensed child welfare agency under contract with DHFS, to the extent necessary to perform the advocacy services in child in need of protection or services proceedings for which the CASA program is recognized.

This bill eliminates the authority of DHFS, a county board, a county department or a licensed child welfare agency to recognize a CASA program and instead permits the chief judge of a judicial administrative district to recognize a CASA program. A chief judge may recognize a CASA program by entering into a memorandum of understanding with the CASA program that specifies the responsibilities of the CASA program and of a CASA volunteer. To be a CASA volunteer, a person must be 21 years of age or older, must demonstrate an interest in the welfare of children, must undergo a satisfactory background investigation, must complete the training program required under the bill and must meet any other qualifications required by the CASA program. Before a person may be designated as a CASA in a proceeding of the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under the children's code and the juvenile justice code (juvenile court), the person must complete a training program that includes instruction on recognizing child abuse and neglect, cultural competency, child development, juvenile court procedures, permanency planning for children, the responsibilities of a CASA and information gathering and documentation. A CASA volunteer must also complete continuing training annually.

The bill permits the juvenile court to request a CASA program to designate a CASA volunteer to perform certain activities in any proceeding in which it is alleged that a child or juvenile is in need of protection or services and in which the juvenile court finds that providing the services of a CASA would be in the best interests of the child or juvenile. Those proceedings include proceedings in which it is alleged that a child has been the victim of abuse or neglect or that a juvenile is uncontrollable, habitually truant from home or school or a dropout. The bill permits a juvenile court to request a CASA program to designate a CASA volunteer to perform the following activities:

- 1. Gather information and make observations about the child or juvenile, his or her family and any other person residing in the same home as the child or juvenile and provide that information and those observations to the juvenile court in the form of written reports or, if requested by the juvenile court, oral testimony.
- 2. Maintain regular contact with the child or juvenile; monitor the appropriateness and safety of the environment of the child or juvenile, the extent to which the child or juvenile and his or her family are complying with any consent decree or dispositional order of the juvenile court or any permanency plan for the child or juvenile and the extent to which any agency that is required to provide services for the child or juvenile and his or her family is providing those services; and, based on that regular contact and monitoring, provide information to the juvenile court in the form of written reports or, if requested by the juvenile court, oral testimony.

- 3. Advocate for the best interests of the child or juvenile.
- 4. Undertake any other activities that are consistent with the memorandum of understanding between the chief judge and the CASA program.

A juvenile court that requests a CASA program to designate a CASA volunteer to undertake the activities described in paragraph 1. or 2., above, must include in the order requesting that designation an order authorizing the CASA to do any of the following:

- 1. Inspect any reports and records relating to the child or juvenile, his or her family and any other person residing in the same home as the child or juvenile that are relevant to the subject matter of the proceeding. Those reports and records include physical, psychological and alcohol or other drug dependency examination reports, law enforcement agency reports and records, juvenile court records, social welfare agency records, abuse and neglect reports and records and pupil records. A CASA that obtains access to such a report or record must keep the information contained in the report or record confidential and may disclose that information only to the juvenile court and, if disclosed to the juvenile court, to all parties to the proceeding.
- 2. Observe the child or juvenile and his or her living environment and, if the child or juvenile is old enough to communicate, interview the child or juvenile; interview the parent, guardian, legal custodian or other caregiver of the child or juvenile and observe that person's living environment; and interview any other person who might possess any information relating to the child or juvenile and his or her family that is relevant to the proceeding. A CASA may observe or interview the child or juvenile at any location without the permission of the parent, guardian, legal custodian or other caregiver of the child or juvenile if necessary to obtain any information that is relevant to the subject of the proceeding, except that a CASA may enter the home of a child or juvenile only with the permission of the parent, guardian, legal custodian or other caregiver of the child or juvenile or after obtaining a court order permitting the court—appointed special advocate to do so. A CASA that obtains any information from those observations or interviews must keep the information confidential and may disclose that information only to the juvenile court and, if disclosed to the juvenile court, to all parties to the proceeding.

Finally, the bill does all of the following:

- 1. Makes a CASA a mandatory reporter of suspected or threatened child abuse or neglect.
- 2. Makes a CASA volunteer and an employe of a CASA program immune from civil liability for any act or omission of the volunteer or employe occurring while acting within the scope of his or her activities and authority as a CASA volunteer or employe.

For further information see the state and local fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

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

SECTION 1. 46.48 (28) of the statutes is amended to read:

46.48 (28) Grantsforcourt-appointed special advocate \$\text{sound}\$ (28) are as grants to court-appointed special advocate programs that are recognized by a county board, by a county department under \$\text{s.}\$ 46.22 or 46.23 or, in a county having a population of 500,000 or more, by the department or a licensed child welfare agency under contract with the department chief iudne of a iudicial administrative district under \$\text{s.}\$ 48.07 (5) to perform advocacy services in proceedings under \$\text{s.}\$ 48.13 or by a chief iudge of a iudicial administrative district under \$\text{s.}\$ 938.07 (5) to nerform advocacy services in proceedings under \$\text{s.}\$ 938.13 (4). (6), (6m) or (7).

SECTION 2. 48.07 (5) of the statutes is created to read:

48.07 (5) Court-appointed special advocate program. (a) **Memorandum of understanding.** The court may obtain the services of a court-appointed special advocate program that has been recognized by the chief judge of the judicial administrative district. A chief judge of a judicial administrative district may recognize a court-appointed special advocate program by entering into a memorandum of understanding with the court-appointed special advocate program that specifies the responsibilities of the court-appointed special advocate program and of a court-appointed special advocate designated under s. 48.236 (1). The memorandum of understanding shall specify that the court-appointed special advocate program is responsible for selecting, training, supervising and evaluating the volunteers participating in the program as provided in pars. (b) to (d).

(b) *Selection.* 1. A court-appointed special advocate program may select a person to participate in the program if the person is 21 years of age or older, demonstrates an interest in the welfare of children, undergoes a satisfactory

background investigation as provided under subd. 2., completes the training required under par. (c) and meets any other qualifications required by the court-appointed special advocate program. A court-appointed special advocate program may refuse to permit to participate in the program any person whose participation in the program might pose a risk, as determined by the court-appointed special advocate program, to the safety of any child.

- 2. On receipt of an application from a prospective court-appointed special advocate, the court-appointed special advocate program, with the assistance of the department of justice, shall conduct a background investigation of the applicant. If the court-appointed special advocate program determines that any information obtained as a result of the background investigation provides a reasonable basis for further investigation, the court-appointed special advocate program may require the applicant to be fingerprinted on 2 fingerprint cards, each bearing a complete set of the applicant's fingerprints. The department of justice may provide for the submission of the fingerprint cards to the federal bureau of investigation for the purposes of verifying the identification of the applicant and obtaining the applicant's criminal arrest and conviction record. The court-appointed special advocate program shall keep confidential all information received from the department of justice and the federal bureau of investigation under this subdivision.
- (c) Training. A court-appointed special advocate program shall require a volunteer selected under par. (b) to complete a training program before the volunteer may be designated as a court-appointed special advocate under s. 48.236 (1). The training program shall include instruction on recognizing child abuse and neglect, cultural competency, as defined in s. 48.982 (1) (bm), child development, the procedures of the court, permanency planning, the activities of a court-appointed

special advocate under s. 48.236 (3) and information gathering and documentation, and shall include observation of a proceeding under s. 48.13. A court-appointed special advocate program shall also require each volunteer to complete continuing training annually.

(d) **Supervision and evaluation.** The supervisory support staff of a court-appointed special advocate program shall be easily accessible to the volunteers of the program, shall hold regular case conferences with those volunteers to review case progress and shall conduct annual performance evaluations of those volunteers. A court-appointed special advocate program shall provide its staff and volunteers with written guidelines describing the policies, practices and procedures of the program and the responsibilities of a volunteer with the program.

SECTION 3. 48.23 (3m) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.23 **(3m)** Guardiansadlitemorcounselforabusedorneglectedchildren. The court shall appoint counsel for any child alleged to be in need of protection or services under s. 48.13 (3), (3m), (10), (10m) and (11), except that if the child is less than 12 years of age the court may appoint a guardian ad litem instead of counsel. The guardian ad litem or counsel for the child shall may not be the same act as counsel for any other party or any governmental or social agency involved in the proceeding: and may not act as court-annointed special advocate for the child in the proceeding.

SECTION 4. 48.23 (6) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.23 (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 or court-aunointed special advocate for any party in the same proceeding.

SECTION 5. 48.235 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.235 (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 or court-appointed special advocate in a proceeding on behalf of any party or who is a relative or representative of an interested party in a proceeding may be appointed guardian ad litem in that proceeding.

SECTION 6. 48.236 of the statutes is created to read:

48.236 Court-appointed special advocate. (1) DESIGNATION. In any proceeding under s. 48.13 in which the court finds that providing the services of a court-appointed special advocate would be in the best interests of the child, the court may request a court-appointed special advocate program to designate a person who meets the qualifications specified in sub. (2) as a court-appointed special advocate to undertake the activities specified in sub. (3). A court-appointed special advocate does not become a party to the proceeding and, as a nonparty, may not make motions or call or cross-examine witnesses. A designation under this subsection terminates when the jurisdiction of the court over the child under s. 48.13 terminates, unless the court discharges the court-appointed special advocate sooner.

(2) QUALIFICATIONS. A court-appointed special advocate shall be a volunteer who has been selected and trained as provided in s. 48.07 (5) (b) and (c). No person who is a party in a proceeding, who appears as counsel or guardian ad litem in a proceeding on behalf of any party or who is a relative or representative of a party in a proceeding may be designated as a court-appointed special advocate in that proceeding.

- (3) **ACTIVITIES.** A court-appointed special advocate may be designated under sub. (1) to perform any of the following activities:
- (a) Gather information and make observations about the child for whom the designation is made, the child's family and any other person residing in the same home as the child and provide that information and those observations to the court in the form of written reports or, if requested by the court, oral testimony.
- (b) Maintain regular contact with the child for whom the designation is made; monitor the appropriateness and safety of the environment of the child, the extent to which the child and the child's family are complying with any consent decree or dispositional order of the court and with any permanency plan under s. 48.38, and the extent to which any agency that is required to provide services for the child and the child's family under a consent decree, dispositional order or permanency plan is providing those services; and, based on that regular contact and monitoring, provide information to the court in the form of written reports or, if requested by the court, oral testimony
 - (c) Advocate for the best interests of the child.
- (d) Undertake any other activities that are consistent with the memorandum of understanding entered into under s. 48.07 (5) (a).
- **(4) AUTHORITY.** A court that requests a court-appointed special advocate program to designate a court-appointed special advocate to undertake the activities specified in sub. (3) shall include in the order requesting that designation an order authorizing the court-appointed special advocate to do any of the following:
- (a) Inspect any reports and records relating to the child who is the subject of the proceeding, the child's family and any other person residing in the same home as the child that are relevant to the subject matter of the proceeding, including

records discoverable under s. 48.293, examination reports under s. 48.295 (2), law enforcement reports and records under ss. 48.396 (1) and 938.396 (l), court records under ss. 48.396 (2) (a) and 938.396 (2) (a), social welfare agency records under ss. 48.78 (2) (a) and 938.78 (2) (a), abuse and neglect reports and records under s. 48.981 (7) (a) 1 lr. and pupil records under s. 118.125 (2) (L). The order shall also require the custodian of any report or record specified in this paragraph to permit the court-appointed special advocate to inspect the report or record on presentation by the court-appointed special advocate of a copy of the order. A court-appointed special advocate that obtains access to a report or record described in this paragraph shall keep the information contained in the report or record confidential and may disclose that information only to the court. If a court-appointed special advocate discloses any information to the court under this paragraph, the court-appointed special advocate shall also disclose that information to all parties to the proceeding.

(b) Observe the child who is the subject of the proceeding and the child's living environment and, if the child is old enough to communicate, interview the child; interview the parent, guardian, legal custodian or other caregiver of the child who is the subject of the proceeding and observe that person's living environment; and interview any other person who might possess any information relating to the child and the child's family that is relevant to the subject of the proceeding. A court-appointed special advocate may observe or interview the child at any location without the permission of the child's parent, guardian, legal custodian or other caregiver if necessary to obtain any information that is relevant to the subject of the proceeding, except that a court-appointed special advocate may enter a child's home only with the permission of the child's parent, guardian, legal custodian or other caregiver or after obtaining a court order permitting the court-appointed special

advocate to do so. A court-appointed special advocate who obtains any information under this paragraph shall keep the information confidential and may disclose that information only to the court. If a court-appointed special advocate discloses any information to the court under this paragraph, the court-appointed special advocate shall also disclose that information to all parties to the proceeding.

- (5) IMMUNITY FROM LIABILITY. A volunteer court-appointed special advocate designated under sub. (1) or an employe of a court-appointed special advocate program recognized under s. 48.07 (5) is immune from civil liability for any act or omission of the volunteer or employe occurring while acting within the scope of his or her activities and authority as a volunteer court-appointed special advocate or employe of a court-appointed special advocate program.
- (6) **Communication to a jury.** If a court-appointed special advocate submits a written report or testifies orally in a jury trial under this chapter, the court may tell the jury that the court-appointed special advocate represents the interests of the child for whom the court-appointed special advocate was designated.

SECTION 7. 48.27 (3) (a) 1. of the statutes is amended to read:

48.27 (3) (a) 1. If the petition that was filed relates to facts concerning a situation under s. 48.13 or a situation under s. 48.133 involving an expectant mother who is a child, the court shall also notify, under. s. 48.273, the child, any parent, guardian and legal custodian of the child, any foster parent, treatment foster parent or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) of the child, the unborn child by the unborn child's guardian ad litem, if applicable, and any person specified in par. (b) ΘF_{λ} (d) or (e), if applicable, of all hearings involving the child except hearings on motions for which notice need only be provided to the child and his or her counsel. When parents who are 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.

Section 8. 48.27 (3) (c) of the statutes is amended to read.

48.27 (3) (c) If the petition that was filed relates to facts concerning a situation under s. 48.133 involving an expectant mother who is an adult, the court shall notify, under s. 48.273, the unborn child by the unborn child's guardian ad litem, the expectant mother, the physical custodian of the expectant mother, if any, and any person specified in par. (d) os (e), if applicable, of all hearings involving the unborn child and expectant mother except hearings on motions for which notice need only be provided to the expectant mother and her counsel and the unborn child through the unborn child's guardian ad litem. The first notice to any interested party 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 speke

SECTION 9. 48.27 (3) (e) of the statutes is created to read:

48.27 (3) (e) If the petition that was filed relates to facts concerning a situation under s. 48.13, the court shall also notify, under s. 48.273, the court-appointed special advocate for the child of all hearings involving the child. The first notice to a court-appointed special advocate shall be written and shall 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 that notice was given and the person to whom he or she spoke.

SECTION 10. 48.293 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.293 (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 for any narty and to the court-aooointed special advocate for the child prior to a plea hearing. The reports shall be available through the representative of the public designated under s. 48.09. The identity of a confidential informant may be withheld pursuant to s. 905.10.

SECTION 11. 48.293 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.293 (2) All records relating to a child, or to an unborn child and the unborn child's expectant mother, 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 and to inspection by the court—appointed special advocate for the child, upon demand and upon presentation of releases when necessary, at least 48 hours before the proceeding. Persons and unborn children, by their guardians ad litem, entitled to inspect the records may obtain copies of the records with the permission of the custodian of the records or with permission of the court. The court may instruct counsel, a guardian ad litem or a court—appointed special advocate not to disclose specified items in the materials to the child or the parent, or to the expectant mother, if the court reasonably believes that the disclosure would be harmful to the interests of the child or the unborn child.

SECTION 12. 48.295 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.295 (2) 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, to counsel or guardian ad litem for the child and& to the court-aooointed special advocate for the child. If applicable, the court shall also cause copies to be transmitted to counsel or guardian ad litem for the unborn child and the unborn child's expectant mother. The report shall describe the nature of the examination and identify the persons interviewed, the particular records reviewed and any tests administered to the child or expectant mother. The report shall also state in reasonable detail the facts and reasoning upon which the examiner's opinions are based.

SECTION 13. 48.299 (1) (ag) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.299 (1) (ag) In a proceeding other than a proceeding under s. 48.375 (7), if a public hearing is not held, only the parties and their counsel or guardian ad litem, if any the court—appointed special advocate for the child, the child's foster parent, treatment foster parent or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2), witnesses and other persons requested by a party and approved by the court 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 child or the child'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 child. Except in a proceeding under s. 48.375 (7), 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.

SECTION 14. 48.32 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.32 (1) At any time after the filing of a petition for a proceeding relating to s. 48.13 or 48.133 and before the entry of judgment, the judge or juvenile court commissioner may suspend the proceedings and place the child or expectant mother under supervision in the home or present placement of the child or expectant mother. The court may establish terms and conditions applicable to the child and the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian, to the child expectant mother and her parent, guardian or legal custodian or to the adult expectant mother, including: the condition specified in sub. (1 b). The order under this section shall be known as a consent decree and must be agreed to by the child if 12 years of age or older, the parent, guardian or legal custodian, and the person filing the petition under s. 48.25; by the child expectant mother, her parent, guardian or legal custodian, the unborn child by the unborn child's guardian ad litem and the person filing the petition under s. 48.25; or by the adult expectant mother, the unborn child by the unborn child's guardian ad litem and the person filing the petition under s. 48.25. The consent decree shall be reduced to writing and given to the parties.

SECTION 15. 48.32 (1 b) of the statutes is created to read:

48.32 (**1b**) The judge or juvenile court commissioner may, as a condition under sub. (l), request a court-appointed special advocate program to designate a court-appointed special advocate for the child to perform the activities specified in s. 48.236 (3). A court-appointed special advocate designated under this subsection shall have the authority specified in s. 48.236 (4).

SECTION 16. 48.32 (2) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.32 (2) (c) Upon the motion of the court or the application of the child, parent, guardian, legal custodian, expectant mother, unborn child by the unborn child's guardian ad litem, intake worker or any agency supervising the child or expectant

mother under the consent decree, the court may, after giving notice to the parties to the consent decree and, their counsel or guardian ad litem and the court-annointed special advocate for the child, 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 child, parent, guardian, legal custodian, expectant mother or unborn child by the unborn child's guardian ad litem objects to the extension, the judge shall schedule a hearing and make a determination on the issue of extension. An extension under this paragraph of a consent decree relating to an unborn child who is alleged to be in need of protection or services may be granted after the child is born.

SECTION 17. 48.345 (2r) of the statutes is created to read:

48.345 **(2r)** Place the child as provided in sub. (2) or **(2m)** and, in addition, request a court-appointed special advocate program to designate a court-appointed special advocate for the child to perform the activities specified in s. 48.236 (3). A court-appointed special advocate designated under this subsection shall have the authority specified in s. 48.236 (4).

SECTION 18. 48.355 (2) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.355 (2) (d) The court shall provide a copy of a dispositional order relating to a child in need of protection or services to the child's parent, guardian or trustee, to the child through the child's counsel or guardian ad litem and to the child's court—appointed special advocate. The court shall provide a copy of a dispositional order relating to an unborn child in need of protection or services to the expectant mother, to the unborn child through the unborn child's guardian ad litem and, if the expectant mother is a child, to her parent, guardian or trustee.

SECTION 19. 48.355 (2e) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

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48.355 **(2e)** (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 child's parent or guardian, to the child or the child's counsel or guardian ad litem, to the child's court-anoointed special advocate and to the person representing the interests of the public.

SECTION 20. 48.357 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.357 (1) The person or agency primarily responsible for implementing the dispositional order, the district attorney or the corporation counsel may request a change in the placement of the child or expectant mother, whether or not the change requested is authorized in the dispositional order and shall cause written notice to be sent to the child, the parent, guardian and legal custodian of the child, any foster parent, treatment foster parent or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) of the child, the child's court-appointed special advocate and, if the child is the expectant mother of an unborn child under s. 48.133, the unborn child by the unborn child's guardian ad litem. If the expectant mother is an adult, written notice shall be sent to the adult expectant mother and the unborn child by the unborn child's guardian ad litem. 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 a specific placement under s. 48.355 (2) (b) 2., other than a court-appointed special advocate, may obtain a hearing on the matter by filing an objection with the court within 10 days after receipt of the notice. Placements may not be changed until 10 days after that notice is sent to the court unless the parent, guardian or legal custodian and the child, if

12 years of age or over, or the child expectant mother, if 12 years of age or over, her parent, guardian or legal custodian and the unborn child by the unborn child's guardian ad litem, or the adult expectant mother and the unborn child by the unborn child's guardian ad litem, 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 when 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.

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SECTION 21. 48.357 (2m) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.357 **(2m)** The child, the parent, guardian or legal custodian of the child, the expectant mother, the unborn child by the unborn child's guardian at litem 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 persons entitled to receive notice under sub. (1), other than a court—appointed special advocate, and the court approves. If a hearing is scheduled, the court shall notify the child, the parent, guardian and legal custodian of the child,

any foster parent, treatment foster parent or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) of the child, the child's court—appointed special advocate, all parties who are bound by the dispositional order and, if the child is the expectant mother of an unborn child under s. 48.133, the unborn child by the unborn child's guardian ad litem, or shall notify the adult expectant mother, the unborn child by the unborn child's guardian ad litem 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.

SECTION 22. 48.363 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.363 (1) A child, the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian, an expectant mother, an unborn child by the unborn child's guardian ad litem, 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 if the request or court proposal indicates that new information is available which affects the advisability of the court's dispositional order and prior to any revision of the dispositional order, unless written waivers of objections to the revision are signed by all parties entitled to receive notice and the court approves. If a hearing is held, the court shall notify the child, the child's parent, guardian and legal custodian, all

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parties bound by the dispositional order, the child's foster parent, treatment foster parent or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2), the child's court-annointed special advocate, the district attorney or corporation counsel in the county in which the dispositional order was entered, and, if the child is the expectant mother of an unborn child under s. 48.133, the unborn child by the unborn child's guardian ad litem or shall notify the adult expectant mother, the unborn child through the unborn child's guardian ad litem, all parties bound by the dispositional order 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 the proposed revision is for a change in the amount of child support to be paid by a parent, the court shall order the child'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 the manner of its application established by the department of health and family services under s. 46.247 and listing the factors that a court may consider under s. 46.10 (14) (c). If all parties consent, the court may proceed immediately with the hearing. No revision may extend the effective period of the original order.

SECTION 23. 48.365 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.365 (2) No order may be extended without a hearing. The court shall notify the child, the child's parent, guardian and legal custodian, all the parties present at the original hearing, the child's foster parent, treatment foster parent or other

physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2), the child's court-annointed snecial advocate, the district attorney or corporation counsel in the county in which the dispositional order was entered and, if the child is an expectant mother of an unborn child under s. 48.133, the unborn child by the unborn child's guardian ad litem, or shall notify the adult expectant mother, the unborn child through the unborn child's guardian ad litem, all the parties present at the original hearing 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.

SECTION 24. 48.38 (5) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.38 (5) (b) The court or the agency shall notify the parents of the child, the child if he or she is 12 years of age or older and the child's foster parent, the child's treatment foster parent or the operator of the facility in which the child 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 child's counsel and, the child's guardian ad litem and the child's court-anoointed snecial advocate 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 child's case record.

SECTION 25. 48.38 (5) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.38 (5) (d) Notwithstanding s. 48.78 (2) (a), the agency that prepared the permanency plan shall, at least 5 days before a review by a review panel, provide to

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each person appointed to the review panel, the person representing the interests of the public, the child's counsel and, the child's guardian ad litem and the child's court-aooointed snecial advocate a copy of the permanency plan and any written comments submitted under par. (b). Notwithstanding s. 48.78 (2) (a), a person appointed to a review panel, the person representing the interests of the public, the child's counsel and, the child's guardian ad litem and the child's court-annointed snecial advocate may have access to any other records concerning the child for the purpose of participating in the review. A person permitted access to a child's records under this paragraph may not disclose any information from the records to any other person.

SECTION 26. 48.38 (5) (e) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.38 (5) (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 child or the child's counsel or guardian ad litem, the person representing the interests of the public, the child's parent or guardian, the child's court-anoointed special advocate and the child's foster parent, the child's treatment foster parent or the operator of the facility where the child is living.

SECTION 27. 48,981 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.981 (2) Persons required to report. A physician, coroner, medical examiner, nurse, dentist, chiropractor, optometrist, acupuncturist, other medical or mental health professional, social worker, marriage and family therapist, professional counselor, public assistance worker, including a financial and employment planner, as defined in s. 49.14 1 (1) (d), school teacher, administrator or counselor, mediator under s. 767.11, child care worker in a day care center or child caring institution, day care provider, alcohol or other drug abuse counselor, member

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of the treatment staff employed by or working under contract with a county department under s. 46.23, 51.42 or 51.437, physical therapist, occupational therapist, dietitian, speech-language pathologist, audiologist, emergency medical technician or police or law enforcement officer having reasonable cause to suspect that a child seen in the course of professional duties has been abused or neglected or having reason to believe that a child seen in the course of professional duties has been threatened with abuse or neglect and that abuse or neglect of the child will occur shall, except as provided under sub. (2m), report as provided in sub. (3). A court-annointed snecial advocate having reasonable cause to suspect that a child seen in the course of the court-annointed snecial advocate's volunteer activities under s. 48.236 (3) or 938.236 (3) has been abused or neglected or having: reason to believe that a child seen in the course of those activities has been threatened with abuse and neglect and that abuse or neglect of the child will occur shall, except as provided in sub. (2m), renort as nrovided in sub. (3). Any other person, including an attorney, having reason to suspect that a child has been abused or neglected or reason to believe that a child has been threatened with abuse or neglect and that abuse or neglect of the child will occur may make such a report. Any person, including an attorney having reason to suspect that an unborn child has been abused or reason to believe that an unborn child is at substantial risk of abuse may report as provided in sub. (3). No person making a report under this subsection may be discharged from employment for so doing.

SECTION 28. 48.981 (7) (a) llr. of the statutes is amended to read:

48.981 (7) (a) Ilr. A volunteer appointed court-annointed snecial advocate designated under s. 48.236 (1) or 938.236 (1) or person employed by a court-appointed special advocate program recognized by the county board or the

county department or, in a county having a population of 500,000 or more, the department or a licensed child welfare agency under contract with the department chief judge of a judicial administrative district under s. 48.07 (5) or 938.07 (5), to the extent necessary for the court-annointed special advocate to perform the advocacy services specified in s. 48.236 (3) or 938.236 (3) that the court-annointed special advocate was designated to perform in proceedings related to a petition under s. 48.13 or 48.133 for which the court-appointed special advocate program is recognized by the courty board, pointly department or a partment or 938.13 (4).(6), (6m) or (7).

SECTION 29. 118.125 (2) (L) of the statutes is amended to read:

118.125 (2) (L) A school board shall disclose the pupil records of a pupil in compliance with a court order under s. 48.236 (4) (a), 48.345 (12) (b), 938.236 (4) (a), 938.34 (7d) (b), 938,396 (lm) (c) or (d) or 938.78 (2) (b) 2. after making a reasonable effort to notify the pupil's parent or legal guardian.

SECTION 30. 938.07 (5) of the statutes is created to read:

938.07 (5) Court-appointed special advocate program that has been recognized by the chief judge of the judicial administrative district. A chief judge of a judicial administrative district may recognize a court-appointed special advocate program by entering into a memorandum of understanding with the court-appointed special advocate program that specifies the responsibilities of the court-appointed special advocate program and of a court-appointed special advocate designated under s. 938.236 (1). The memorandum of understanding shall specify that the court-appointed special

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advocate program is responsible for selecting, training, supervising and evaluating the volunteers participating in the program as provided in pars. (b) to (d).

- (b) Selection. 1. A court-appointed special advocate program may select a person to participate in the program if the person is 21 years of age or older, demonstrates an interest in the welfare of juveniles, undergoes a satisfactory background investigation as provided under subd. 2., completes the training required under par. (c) and meets any other qualifications required by the court-appointed special advocate program. A court-appointed special advocate program may refuse to permit to participate in the program any person whose participation in the program might pose a risk, as determined by the court-appointed special advocate program, to the safety of any juvenile.
- 2. On receipt of an application from a prospective court-appointed special advocate, the court-appointed special advocate program, with the assistance of the department of justice, shall conduct a background investigation of the applicant. If the court-appointed special advocate program determines that any information obtained as a result of the background investigation provides a reasonable basis for further investigation, the court-appointed special advocate program may require the applicant to be fingerprinted on 2 fingerprint cards, each bearing a complete set of the applicant's fingerprints. The department of justice may provide for the submission of the fingerprint cards to the federal bureau of investigation for the purposes of verifying the identification of the applicant and obtaining the applicant's criminal arrest and conviction record. The court-appointed special advocate program shall keep confidential all information received from the department of justice and the federal bureau of investigation under this subdivision.

(c) Training. A court-appointed special advocate program shall require a
volunteer selected under par. (b) to complete a training program before the volunteer
may be designated as a court-appointed special advocate under s. 938.236 (1). The
training program shall include instruction on recognizing child abuse and neglect,
cultural competency, as defined in s. 48.982 (1) (bm), child development, the
procedures of the court, permanency planning, the responsibilities of a
court-appointed special advocate under s. 938.236 (3) and information gathering
and documentation, and shall include observation of a proceeding under s. 938.13 (4),
(6), (6m) or (7). A court-appointed special advocate program shall also require each
volunteer to complete continuing training annually.

(d) **Supervision and evaluation.** The supervisory support staff of a court-appointed special advocate program shall be easily accessible to the volunteers of the program, shall hold regular case conferences with those volunteers to review case progress and shall conduct annual performance evaluations of those volunteers. A court-appointed special advocate program shall provide its staff and volunteers with written guidelines describing the policies, practices and procedures of the program and the responsibilities of a volunteer with the program.

SECTION 31. 938.23 (6) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.23 (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 <u>or court-aonointed special advocate</u> for any party in the same proceeding.

SECTION 32. 938.235 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.235 (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

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proceeding, who appears as counsel <u>or court-appointed special advocate</u> in a proceeding on behalf of any party or who is a relative or representative of an interested party <u>in a proceeding</u> may be appointed guardian ad <u>litem</u> in that proceeding.

SECTION 33. 938.236 of the statutes is created to read:

938.236 Court-appointed special advocate. (1) DESIGNATIONS. In any proceeding under s. 938.13 (4), (6), (6m) or (7) in which the court finds that providing the services of a court-appointed special advocate would be in the best interests of the juvenile, the court may request a court-appointed special advocate program to designate a person who meets the qualifications specified in sub. (2) as a court-appointed special advocate to undertake the activities specified in sub. (3). A court-appointed special advocate does not become a party to the proceeding and, as a nonparty, may not make motions or call or cross-examine witnesses. A designation under this subsection terminates when the jurisdiction of the court over the juvenile under s. 938.13 (4), (6), (6m) or (7) terminates, unless the court discharges the court-appointed special advocate sooner.

- (2) QUALIFICATIONS. A court-appointed special advocate shall be a volunteer who has been selected and trained as provided in s. 938.07 (5) (b) and (c). No person who is a party in a proceeding, who appears as counsel or guardian ad litem in a proceeding on behalf of any party or who is a relative or representative of a party in a proceeding may be designated as a court-appointed special advocate in that proceeding.
- (3) **ACTIVITIES.** A court-appointed special advocate may be designated under sub. (1) to perform any of the following activities:

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- (a) Gather information and make observations about the juvenile for whom the designation is made, the juvenile's family and any other person residing in the same home as the juvenile and provide that information and those observations to the court in the form of written reports or, if requested by the court, oral testimony
- (b) Maintain regular contact with the juvenile for whom the designation is made; monitor the appropriateness and safety of the environment of the juvenile, the extent to which the juvenile and the juvenile's family are complying with any consent decree or dispositional order of the court and with any permanency plan under s. 938.38, and the extent to which any agency that is required to provide services for the juvenile and the juvenile's family under a consent decree, dispositional order or permanency plan is providing those services; and, based on that regular contact and monitoring, provide information to the court in the form of written reports or, if requested by the court, oral testimony.
 - (c) Advocate for the best interests of the juvenile.
- (d) Undertake any other activities that are consistent with the memorandum of understanding entered into under s. 938.07 (5) (a).
- (4) **Authority.** A court that requests a court-appointed special advocate program to designate a court-appointed special advocate to undertake the activities specified in sub. (3) shall include in the order requesting that designation an order authorizing the court-appointed special advocate to do any of the following:
- (a) Inspect any reports and records relating to the juvenile who is the subject of the proceeding, the juvenile's family and any other person residing in the same home as the juvenile that are relevant to the subject matter of the proceeding, including records discoverable under s. 938.293, examination reports under s. 938.295 (2) (b), law enforcement reports and records under ss. 48.396 (1) and 938.396

(1), court records under ss. 48.396 (2) (a) and 938.396 (2) (a), social welfare agency records under s. 48.78 (2) (a) and 938.78 (2) (a), abuse and neglect reports and records under s. 48.98 1 (7) (a) 11 r. and pupil records under s. 118.125 (2) (L). The order shall also require the custodian of any report or record specified in this paragraph to permit the court-appointed special advocate to inspect the report or record on presentation by the court-appointed special advocate of a copy of the order. A court-appointed special advocate that obtains access to a report or record described in this paragraph shall keep the information contained in the report or record confidential and may disclose that information only to the court. If a court-appointed special advocate discloses any information to the court under this paragraph, the court-appointed special advocate shall also disclose the information to all parties to the proceeding.

(b) Observe the juvenile who is the subject of the proceeding and the juvenile's living environment and, if the juvenile is old enough to communicate, interview the juvenile; interview the parent, guardian, legal custodian or other caregiver of the juvenile and observe that person's living environment; and interview any other person who might possess any information relating to the juvenile and the juvenile's family that is relevant to the subject of the proceeding. A court-appointed special advocate may observe or interview the juvenile at any location without the permission of the juvenile's parent, guardian, legal custodian or other caregiver if necessary to obtain any information that is relevant to the subject of the proceeding, except that a court-appointed special advocate may enter a juvenile's home only with the permission of the juvenile's parent, guardian, legal custodian or other caregiver or after obtaining a court order permitting the court-appointed special advocate to do so. A court-appointed special advocate who obtains any information under this

paragraph shall keep the information confidential and may disclose that information only to the court. If a court-appointed special advocate discloses any information to the court under this paragraph, the court-appointed special advocate shall also disclose that information to all parties to the proceeding.

(5) Immunity From liability. A volunteer court-appointed special advocate designated under sub. (1) or an employe of a court-appointed special advocate program recognized under s. 938.07 (5) is immune from civil liability for any act or omission of the volunteer or employe occurring while acting within the scope of his or her activities and authority as a volunteer court-appointed special advocate or employe of a court-appointed special advocate program.

SECTION 34. 938.27 (3) (a) 1. of the statutes is amended to read:

938.27 (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) or (c), 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.

SECTION 35. 938.27 (3) (c) of the statutes is created to read:

938.27 (3) (c) If the petition that was filed relates to facts concerning a situation under s. 938.13 (4), (6), (6m) or (7), the court shall also notify, under s. 938.273, the court-appointed special advocate for the juvenile of all hearings involving the juvenile. The first notice to a court-appointed special advocate shall be written and shall 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 that notice was given and the person to whom he or she spoke.

SECTION 36. 938.293 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.293 **(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 for any narty and to the court—appointed special advocate for the iuvenile 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.

SECTION 37. 938.293 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.293 (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 and to inspection by the court—appointed special advocate for the iuvenile, 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, a

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guardian ad litem or a court—appointed special advocate 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 97 1.23 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 (l), (2m) and (8) and 972.11 (5).

SECTION 38. 938.295 (2) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.295 (2) (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 and, if applicable, to the juvenile's court-appointed special advocate. 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

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in reasonable detail the facts and reasoning upon which the examiner's opinions are based.

SECTION 39. 938.299 (1) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.299 (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, the juvenile's court appointed special advocate, 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.

SECTION 40. 938.32 (1) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.32 (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 or in a youth village program as described in s. 118.42. 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. (1b), (ld), (lg), (lm), (1t), (1v) and (lx). 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. (lg), 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.

SECTION 41. 938.32 (1 b) of the statutes is created to read:

938.32 **(lb)** If the petition alleges that the juvenile is in need of protection or services under s. 938.13 **(4)**, **(6)**, **(6m)** or **(7)**, the judge or juvenile court commissioner may, as a condition under sub. (l), request a court-appointed special advocate program to designate a court-appointed special advocate for the juvenile to perform the activities specified in s. 938.236 **(3)**. A court-appointed special advocate designated under this subsection shall have the authority specified in s. 938.236 **(4)**.

SECTION 42. 938.32 (2) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.32 (2) (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 or guardian ad litem and the court-annointed special advocate for the iuvenile, if any, extend the decree for up to an additional 6 months or, if the consent decree places the juvenile in a youth village program as described in s. 118.42, for up to an additional one year 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. A consent decree placing a juvenile in a youth village program as described in s. 118.42 may be extended no more than twice.

SECTION 43. 938.345 (3) of the statutes is created to read:

938.345 (3) If the court finds that a juvenile is in need of protection or services under s. 938.13 (4), (6), (6m) or (7), the court, instead of or in addition to any other disposition that may be imposed under sub. (l), may place the juvenile as provided ins. 938.34 (2) (a) or (b) and request a court-appointed special advocate program to designate a court-appointed special advocate for the juvenile to perform the activities specified in s. 938.236 (3). A court-appointed special advocate designated under this subsection shall have the authority specified in s. 938.236 (4).

SECTION 44. 938.355 (2) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.355 (2) (d) The court shall provide a copy of the dispositional order to the juvenile's parent, guardian or trustee and to the iuvenile through the iuvenile's counsel or guardian ad litem. In addition, the court shall provide a CODV of a dispositional order relating to a iuvenile in need of protection or services under s. 938.13 (4), (6), (6m) or (7) to the iuvenile's court-anopinted special advocate.

SECTION 45. 938.355 (2e) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.355 **(2e)** (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, to the iuvenile's court-anoointed special advocate and to the person representing the interests of the public.

SECTION 46. 938.355 (6) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.355 (6) (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, court-annointed snecial advocate, 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.

SECTION 47. 938.355 (6m) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.355 (6m) (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, <u>court-aonointed snecial advocate</u>, parent, guardian, legal custodian and all parties present at the original dispositional hearing.

SECTION 48. 938.357 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.357 (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, the parent, guardian and legal custodian of the iuvenile. anv foster parent, treatment foster parent or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2), guardian and legal custodian of the juvenile and the juvenile's court-aonointed special advocate. 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., other than a court—appointed special advocate, may obtain a hearing on the matter by filing an objection with the court within 10 days after receipt of the notice. Placements shall may not be hanged 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.

SECTION 49. 938.357 (2m) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.357 **(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 persons entitled to receive notice under sub. (l), other than a court-accounted soecial advocate, 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, the 'iuvenile's court-annointed soecial advocate 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.

SECTION 50. 938.363 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.363 (1) 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 if the request or court proposal indicates that new information is available which affects the advisability of the court's dispositional order and prior to any revision of the dispositional order, unless written waivers of objections to the revision are signed by all parties entitled to receive notice and the court approves. 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,

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treatment foster parent or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2), the <u>juvenile's court-anoointed snecial advocate</u> 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 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). 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.

SECTION 51. 938.365 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.365 (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, <u>and</u> 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), <u>the iuvenile's court-annointed snecial advocate</u> 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.

SECTION 52. 938.38 (5) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

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938.38 (5) (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 and the juvenile's court-annointed special advocate 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.

SECTION 53. 938.38 (5) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.38 (5) (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 and the juvenile's court—appointed snecial advocate 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 and the iuvenile's court—appointed snecial advocate may have access to any other records concerning the juvenile for the purpose of participating in the review. A person permitted access

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to a juvenile's records under this paragraph may not disclose any information from the records to any other person.

SECTION 54. 938.38 (5) (e) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.38 (5) (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, the juvenile's court-annointed special advocate and the juvenile's foster parent, the juvenile's treatment foster parent or the operator of the facility where the juvenile is living.

11 (E N D)

SUBMITTAL FORM

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU Legal Section Telephone: 266-3561 5th Floor, 100 N. Hamilton Street

The attached draft is submitted for your inspection. Please check each part carefully, proofread each word, and sign on the appropriate line(s) below.

Date: 08/23/1999 To: Representative Steinbrink Relating to LRB drafting number: LRB-3464 Court-appointed special advocates Subject(s) Children - abuse and neglect 1. **JACKET** the draft for introduction in the **Senate** ____ or the **Assembly** ___ (check only one). Only the requester under whose name the drafting request is entered in the LRB's drafting records may authorize the draft to be submitted. Please allow one day for the preparation of the required copies. **2. REDRAFT.** See the changes indicated or attached ______ A revised draft will be submitted for your approval with changes incorporated. 3. Obtain **FISCAL ESTIMATE NOW**, prior to introduction If the analysis indicates that a fiscal estimate is required because the proposal makes an appropriation or increases or decreases existing appropriations or state or general local government fiscal liability or revenues, you have the option to request the fiscal estimate prior to introduction. If you choose to introduce the proposal without the fiscal estimate, the fiscal estimate will be requested automatically upon introduction. It takes about 10 days to obtain a fiscal estimate. Requesting the fiscal estimate prior to introduction retains your flexibility for possible redrafting of the proposal. If you have any questions regarding the above procedures, please call 266-3561. If you have any questions relating to the attached draft, please feel free to call me.

Gordon M. Malaise, Senior Legislative Attorney Telephone: (608) 266-9738