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☞ (FORM UPDATED: 08/11/2010)

WISCONSIN STATE LEGISLATURE ... PUBLIC HEARING - COMMITTEE RECORDS

2005-06

(session year)

Senate

(Assembly, Senate or Joint)

**Committee on Judiciary, Corrections and
Privacy...**

COMMITTEE NOTICES ...

- Committee Reports ... **CR**
- Executive Sessions ... **ES**
- Public Hearings ... **PH**

INFORMATION COLLECTED BY COMMITTEE FOR AND AGAINST PROPOSAL

- Appointments ... **Appt** (w/Record of Comm. Proceedings)
- Clearinghouse Rules ... **CRule** (w/Record of Comm. Proceedings)
- Hearing Records ... bills and resolutions (w/Record of Comm. Proceedings)
(**ab** = Assembly Bill) (**ar** = Assembly Resolution) (**ajr** = Assembly Joint Resolution)
(**sb** = Senate Bill) (**sr** = Senate Resolution) (**sjr** = Senate Joint Resolution)
- Miscellaneous ... **Misc**

* Contents organized for archiving by: Stefanie Rose (LRB) (July 2012)

Testimony of Leah Laack in favor of SB586 the Equal Placement Bill
Given before the Senate Committee of Judiciary, Privacy and Corrections
at the public hearing held on 4/6/06

Hi, I'm Leah Laack. I am 12 years old. My mom and dad are best friends even though they are divorced. My dad and step-dad are friends too. My siblings and I live in Morrisonville and dad lives in Wisconsin Dells, almost 50 miles away. We spend a lot of time with our dad. We go to dad's house every other weekend and usually more. We call dad every night. Dad comes to have supper and visit at our house. Grandma and Grandpa invite dad to family dinners. I am happy because I am free to love all my parents.

My mom often says, "Your dad and I brought you into this world and it is our responsibility to take care of you and raise you to be good citizens, even though we are no longer married or live in the same house." Mom means what she says. Mom and dad talk nearly every day about my siblings and me. They work together as a team regardless of the miles between them.

I am here to testify in favor of the Equal Placement Bill. I have read SB586. I don't understand all the words, but I know how I feel. Every kid needs two parents. Every kid should be able to spend the same amount of time with both parents. Every kid needs to be free so they can love their mom and their dad.

My Uncle Jim is divorced. His daughter is my cousin Mikala. We don't get to see her much. Mikala's mom doesn't share Mikala with Uncle Jim. Mikala told me that her mom said she is not supposed to love her dad. That is ROTTEN. I told her she could love him no matter what, because her mom can't stop that love. This makes me very sad.

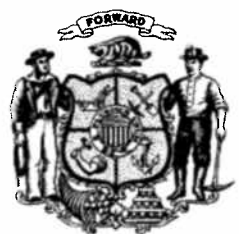
I have been talking with my friends about this bill and asking them where kids should live. Some of my friends don't even know their biological fathers. One friend hasn't seen her dad in 7 years. It makes me sad when my friends talk about their dads and cry.

Not every kid has parents that get along like my mom and dad. We need laws that make moms and dads act like grownups and share the kids. This bill will make them share, they won't have a choice. Every kid should know both parents and be able to spend the same amount of time with each parent.

Thanks for letting me help make a law.



WISCONSIN STATE LEGISLATURE



no date

David Lewis
2206 North 90th Street
Wauwatosa, WI 53226

Dear Judiciary Committee Members and Chair:

Thank you for taking the time to read over my testimony and attached documents (Trial court order, Appeals court decision, pictures of my family and copies of my multi-year foster care licenses). I will be as brief as possible since I know you have important decisions to consider. I am asking for you to please pass SB 586 in whole without amendment.

The Problem

Parenting in Wisconsin has no protection in the eyes of the law and a portion of the legal profession would like to keep things as they are. Please remember, the divorce industry is a multi-million dollar profit center for the legal profession at the expense of children and families and is clearly not in the best interest of children to force parents to litigate to simply be fully involved in their kid's lives. Some in the divorce industry want to confuse and obfuscate the real issues. The State Bar representatives in testimony have indicated the solution to be something to the effect of "bang the parents heads together a little harder to get them to agree." The courts threaten parents in to submission. Neither of these are the solution. The current system is adversarial and makes a winner and loser. Why can't we have two parents and child/children all as winners?

A start to a Solution

The solution is to establish a legal baseline of equal placement when both fit parents want to be fully involved in their kids lives, live relatively closely to each other and have adequate accommodations for their kids and deviate only when there is clear and convincing evidence to deviate from this legal standard. Please recognize why the legal profession opposes equality for our children and protection for the family unit. The public (parents in the system) are telling the legislature why the current system is not working and how to fix it. If SB 586 is watered down, our children will continue to have this problem of only having one parent.

Celebrate two parents who want to be involved. The Federal governments public policy supports Fatherhood, but Wisconsin public policy is to pressure parents to agree to a very limited time schedule with their kids on a temporary basis and then the parent wanting to increase the time has the problem of dealing with the Statutory requirement of continuing the same placement schedule being considered in the best interest of the children. Federal public policy values fathers (and mothers) where as Wisconsin public policy places no value on having both parents involved, but places much value on getting people through the system. If we fix the problem right the first time, there will most likely not be a second time. Parenting (Fathers and Mothers) should be encouraged by the system

(including the courts) to fully participate in their children's lives and supported by Wisconsin laws.

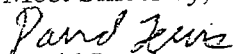
SB 586 establishes a clear baseline for placement. The De Facto standard baseline for child placement in Wisconsin with fathers is one night a week and two weekends a year. I ask you as a parent, would you like to spend only two weekends a month and maybe 3 hours on a Tuesday night with you child/children? We need a definite and clear baseline for placement in the statutes (clearly defined since the Appeals court can not figure out what the word Maximize means-see Arnold, Loftis, and Landwehr) to start from for child placement and the ability to deviate from this standard when there is clear an convincing evidence to do so. Why clear and convincing evidence ... because of all the false allegations in the family court and their disastrous effects on parenting. False allegations are a standard tactic and a bombshell in a courtroom to remove children from the other parent.

SB 586 establishes equality and supports both parents which will reduce the need to litigate, free up the court system and most importantly allow children to have a full relationship with both fit parents. SB 586 also in direct alignment with what the US Supreme court says about parenting (almost a fundamental right). I would have stopped litigation after the first hearing if placement time was equalized (but instead we have been forced to litigate for 3 years and continues to this very day). This bill should be passed without modification or amendment. Ask yourself, does a father who's a state licensed foster parent caring for other peoples children really deserve a final order of two weekends a month an 3 hours a week to care for and love his child? Fatherhood (and in some cases Motherhood) is simply not valued. More importantly, I ask why is my daughter's relationship with her father only worth two weekends a month and 3 hours on a Tuesday night? This says the courts simply do not care about a child's relationship with both parents.

Once again, please seriously consider passing SB 586 without amendment for our children. I know this initiative will be difficult with the money and pressures of selected people in the legal profession, but sometimes doing the right thing is the hardest thing to do. This bill will greatly impact our society and help the families and children in Wisconsin. Wisconsin Public Policy should be to embrace parents, both mothers and fathers who wish to care for and be fully involved in their kid's lives. Now is the time to do the right thing for our children.

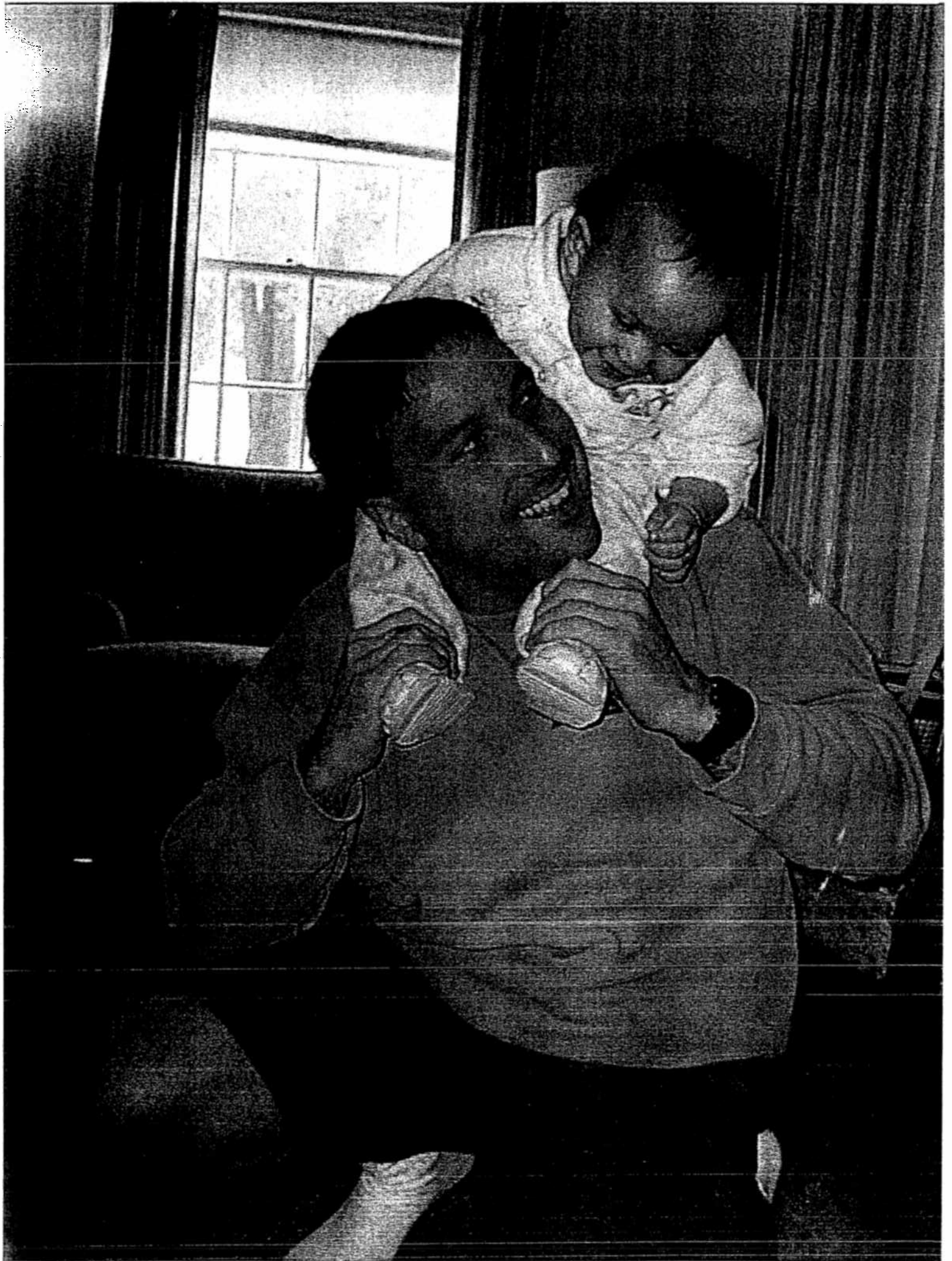
Thanks so much for your time and attention.

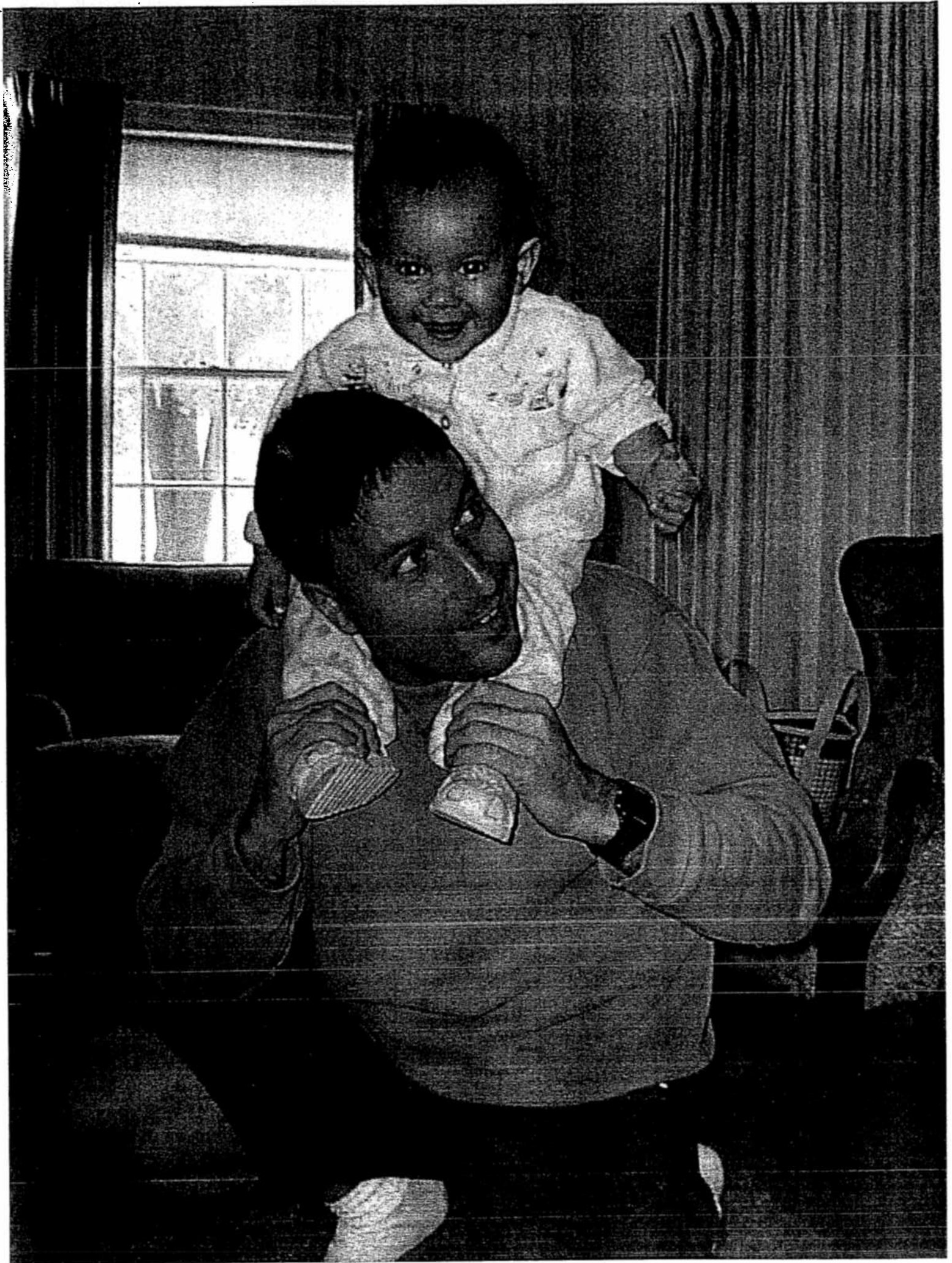
Most Sincerely,

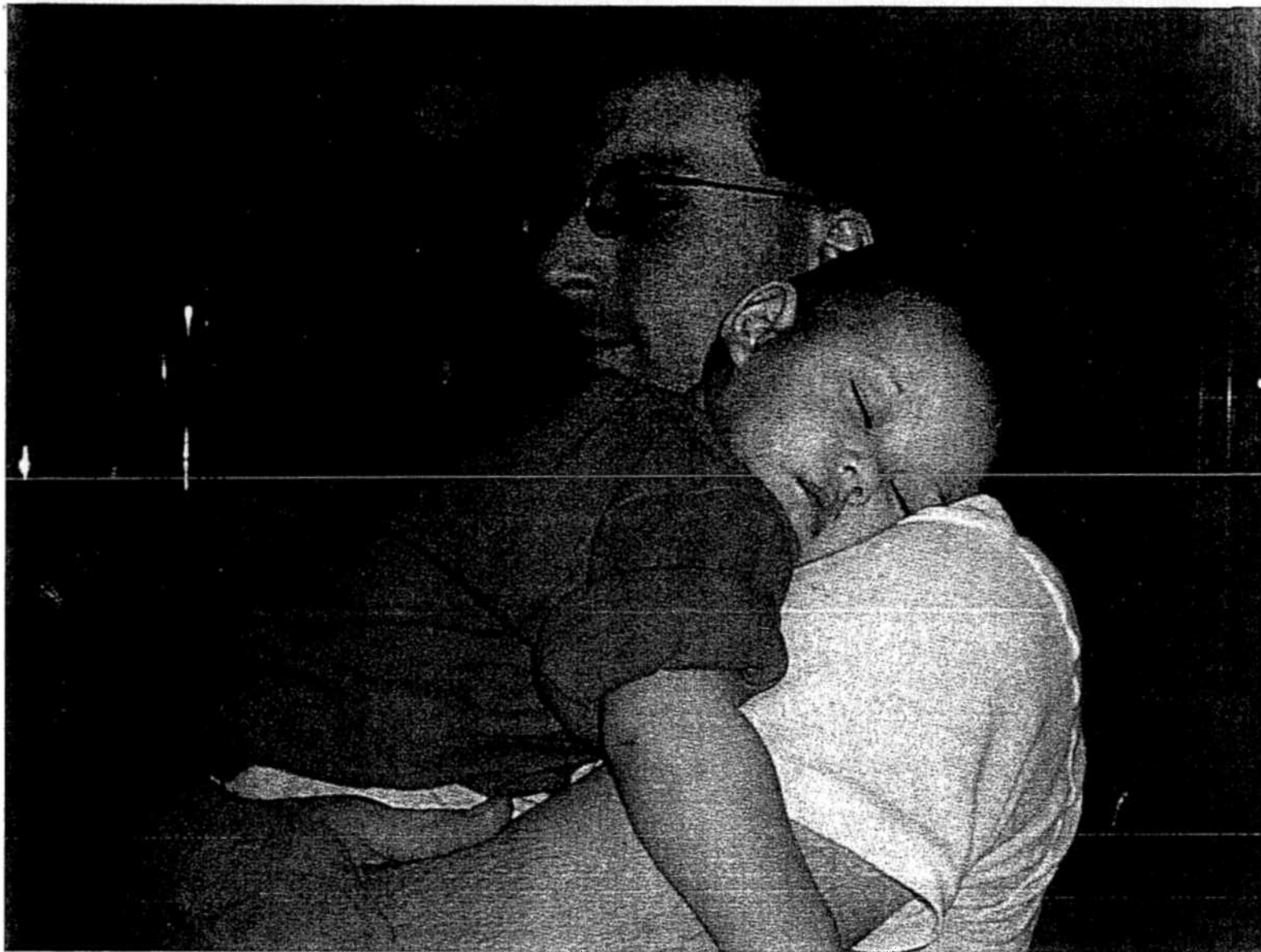

David Lewis

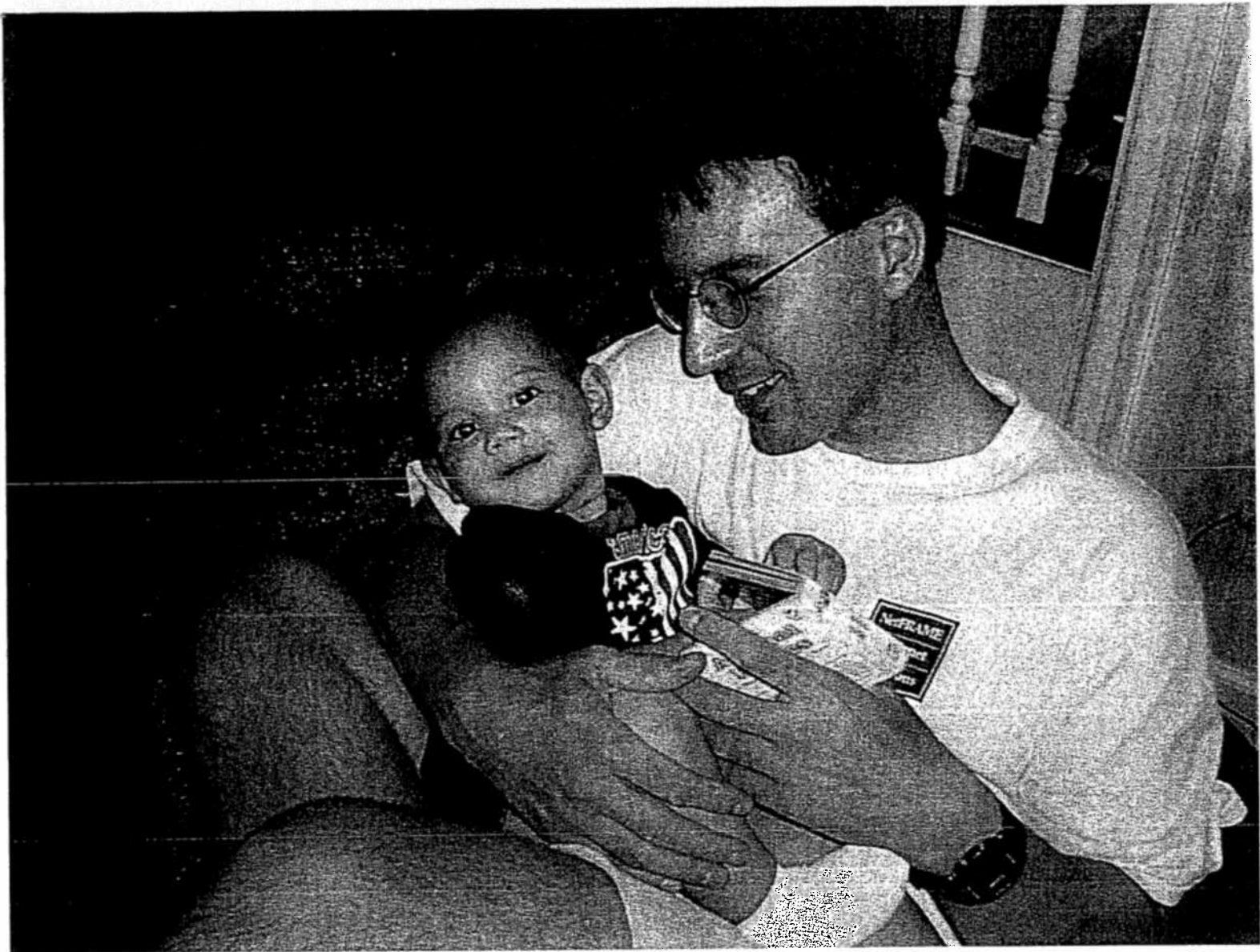
Father

Foster Parent













STATE OF WISCONSIN

CIRCUIT COURT
FAMILY COURT BRANCH

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

In re the paternity of: J.M.B.

MALAIKHAM BOUNPRASEUTH,

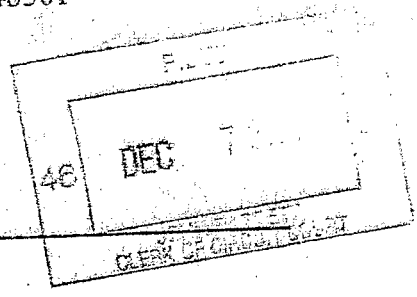
Petitioner,

Case No. 02 PA 007295
Case Code No. 40501
Paternity

-and-

DAVID A. LEWIS,

Respondent.



ORDER

The above matter having come on for trial on May 11, 2004 and July 27, 2004 before the Honorable Bonnie L. Gordon, Milwaukee Circuit Judge, and, the court having rendered an oral decision on October 28, 2004; and, the petitioner appearing in person and by her attorneys, Law Offices of Pitts & Pitts by Trinette D. Pitts; the respondent appearing pro se; and, Debra L. Rash, Esq. appearing as *Guardian ad Litem* on behalf of the minor, J.M.B., and, the Court having heard the testimony of the parties and witnesses, received evidence offered, and, upon all of the records, files and proceedings had herein, enters the following order:

CUSTODY.

1. The parties are awarded joint custody.

PLACEMENT.

2. (A). The petitioner-mother is awarded primary placement of the minor child, J.M.B., d.o.b. 06/03/2002.
- (B). The respondent-father shall have specific periods of placement on alternate weekends from Friday at 5:30 P.M. until Monday at 7:30 A.M. On the alternate weekend placement times, the respondent-father shall pick up the minor child from the petitioner-mother on Fridays and return the minor child to the maternal grandfather on Mondays.
- (C). The respondent-father shall have placement on Tuesdays from 5:30 P.M. until 8:30 P.M.
- (D). Upon sixty (60) days' prior written notice to the petitioner-mother, the respondent-father shall have placement for three (3) separate one-week periods of his choosing. The one-week periods shall be defined as from Sunday at noon until the following Sunday at noon.
- (E). Upon sixty (60) days' prior written notice to the respondent-father, the petitioner-mother shall have placement for one (1) week from Sunday at noon until the following Sunday at noon free from the claims of the respondent-father.
- (F). Holiday Schedule

The holidays will alternate from year to year except the **petitioner-mother** shall have placement of the minor child on **Mother's Day**, and the **respondent-father** shall have placement of the minor child on **Father's Day**.

The **child's birthday** shall alternate from year to year. **Petitioner-mother** shall have placement of the minor child on the child's birthday in the **even** years. **Respondent-father** shall have placement of the minor child on the child's birthday in the **odd** years.

As to the other holidays:

Alternating Holidays commencing at **10:00 A.M. on the morning of the Holiday until 9:00 P.M.** which Holidays shall take precedence over the regular placement and shall be defined as:

(Holiday Schedule cont'd.)

<u>HOLIDAY</u>	<u>ODD YEARS</u>	<u>EVEN YEARS</u>
Labor Day	Father	Mother
Thanksgiving	Mother	Father
Christmas Eve	Father	Mother
Christmas Day	Mother	Father
Easter	Father	Mother
Memorial Day	Mother	Father
Fourth of July	Father	Mother

CHILDSUPPORT.

3. The respondent-father shall pay to the petitioner-mother as and for child support the sum of \$607.00 per month effective November 1, 2004.

VARIABLE EXPENSES.

4. The parties shall equally share all variable expenses and costs related to the care and well-being of the minor child.

Dated: December 7, 2004

Bonnie L. Gordon

HONORABLE BONNIE L. GORDON
Circuit Court Judge

Drafted by:

Trinette D. Pitts
State Bar No. 1009598
Law Offices of Pitts & Pitts
633 West Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 1501
Milwaukee, WI 53203
(414) 273-2732

**COURT OF APPEALS
DECISION
DATED AND FILED**

March 14, 2006

Cornelia G. Clark
Clerk of Court of Appeals

NOTICE

This opinion is subject to further editing. If published, the official version will appear in the bound volume of the Official Reports.

A party may file with the Supreme Court a petition to review an adverse decision by the Court of Appeals. See WIS. STAT. § 808.10 and RULE 809.62.

Appeal No. 2005AP432
STATE OF WISCONSIN

Cir. Ct. No. 2002PA7295

**IN COURT OF APPEALS
DISTRICT I**

IN RE THE PATERNITY OF J.M.B.

MALAIKHAM BOUNPRASEUTH,

PETITIONER-RESPONDENT,

v.

DAVID LEWIS,

RESPONDENT-APPELLANT.

APPEAL from an order of the circuit court for Milwaukee County:
BONNIE L. GORDON, Judge. *Affirmed.*

Before Wedemeyer, P.J., Fine and Kessler, JJ.

¶1 WEDEMEYER, P.J. David Lewis appeals from a child custody placement order. Lewis claims that the trial court erroneously exercised its discretion when it awarded primary placement of Lewis's and Malaikham

Bounpraseuth's daughter to Bounpraseuth. He argues that the trial court's decision was not based on proper facts, that it indicated a bias against him as the father of the child, that the trial court did not engage in the proper procedures, and that the statute requires the trial court to grant equal time to both parents. Because we conclude that the trial court did not erroneously exercise its discretion, we affirm.

BACKGROUND

¶2 On June 2, 2002, Bounpraseuth gave birth to a baby girl and named her Juliana. Lewis, who was Bounpraseuth's boyfriend at the time, was present for the birth. Problems arose shortly thereafter, causing a break-up between Bounpraseuth and Lewis. The state filed a paternity action on November 19, 2002. On February 5, 2003, paternity was adjudicated based on written acknowledgement from both parties.

¶3 A court commissioner entered a temporary order awarding joint custody and primary placement with Bounpraseuth. Lewis was given a limited placement schedule. The parties were referred to mediation. When the parties returned to court on April 8, 2003, the court was advised that mediation failed as the parties were not able to agree as to placement issues. At this hearing, Lewis's placement was extended and the matter was referred to the circuit court for final determination of custody and placement, pursuant to WIS. STAT. § 767.46 (2003-04).¹

¹ All references to the Wisconsin Statutes are to the 2003-04 version unless otherwise noted.

¶4 On April 14, 2003, the circuit court appointed Attorney Debra Rash to act as *guardian ad litem* for Juliana. On April 21, 2003, Lewis filed a motion seeking a *de novo* review of the court commissioner's April 8, 2003 order. The court set the motion for hearing on July 7, 2003.

¶5 On May 27, 2003, the court held a status conference. The court ordered the parties into communication counseling with a therapist and adjourned the July 7th hearing date. Over the summer of 2003, the matter was adjourned by agreement of the parties by their attorneys. During this time, the court held status conferences, and the attorneys attempted to negotiate an acceptable resolution. At the status conference on July 15, 2003, the court ordered the parties to file a parenting plan, pursuant to WIS. STAT. § 767.24(1m) by August 31, 2003. The court also set the matter for trial to occur on October 28, 2003.

¶6 On October 28, 2003, the court allowed Lewis's attorney to withdraw, leaving Lewis to proceed *pro se*. The matter was tried to the court on May 11, 2004, and July 27, 2004. Lewis sought equal placement—50/50. After hearing from all the witnesses, the trial court awarded joint custody, with primary physical placement with Bounpraseuth. The trial court set placement with Lewis as every other weekend from 5:00 p.m. Friday until 7:00 a.m. Monday and every Tuesday from 5:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. The placement decision included giving Lewis three full weeks of his choosing and set a shared holiday schedule. An order to this effect was entered. Lewis appeals from that order.

DISCUSSION

¶7 Lewis's primary complaint is that the trial court erroneously exercised its discretion in setting the placement schedule. He contends that the trial court did not consider the proper factors, that it should have awarded a

placement closer to a 50/50 split and that it could have made the schedule slightly more fair by allowing him to have his daughter overnight on Tuesday nights. He also contends that the trial court erred procedurally by merging the statutory review with his appeal to the trial court for a *de novo* review.

¶8 In reviewing child custody and placements determinations, this court's review is limited. See *Wiederholt v. Fischer*, 169 Wis. 2d 524, 530, 485 N.W.2d 442 (Ct. App. 1992). The trial court properly exercised its discretion when it stated its reasons, based its decision on the pertinent law and the relevant facts in the record, and reached a reasonable determination. *Luciani v. Montemurro-Luciani*, 199 Wis. 2d 280, 294, 544 N.W.2d 561 (1996).

A. Maximizing Placement.

¶9 Lewis's first contention is that the trial court failed to apply the statutory directive of WIS. STAT. § 767.24(4)(a)2. to "maximize[] the amount of time the child may spend with each parent" Although this court can certainly understand Lewis's frustration with the trial court's decision to split time between father and mother 27%/73%, particularly in light of Lewis's request for 50/50 time, we cannot say that the trial court's decision ignored the statutory directive referenced above.

¶10 The trial court directly addressed this argument in its decision:

Before discussing the factors and how they apply to this case, the Court at the onset notes that contrary to Mr. Lewis' repeatedly stated position, neither the statute nor the constitution creates a presumption for equal placement. See *Arnold v. Arnold* 270 Wis. 2d 705 Mr. Lewis' reliance on cases involving contests between parents and third parties, such as grandparents or the State, is simply misplaced. So is his attempt to equate the imposition of a less than equal placement schedule with a termination of parental rights in which a parent must be found unfit before

rights may be terminated. The governing law [for Juliana's case] is found in Chapter 767, and its applicability has been upheld and clarified in the Arnold decision. Regarding the statute, [the] mandate to maximize placement and ensure regu[l]arly occurring periods of meaningful placement is certainly a guide to courts and shows a legislative intent to provide both parents with an important role in a child's life, but there is simply no presumption for equal placement that a court must overcome before setting a different schedule.

¶11 The trial court's discussion of this issue was correct. The case law, in interpreting that portion of the statute, holds "that while there is a statutory presumption of legal custody, there is no provision establishing a presumption of joint placement." *Arnold v. Arnold*, 2004 WI App 62, ¶2, 270 Wis. 2d 705, 679 N.W.2d 296 (citing *Keller v. Keller*, 2002 WI App 161, ¶¶12-13, 256 Wis. 2d 401, 647 N.W.2d 426). The court is obligated to provide "regularly recurring and meaningful" placement, but there is no requirement that such placement be split equally between the parties. *Id.* Thus, the trial court did consider this statutory directive in assessing all the statutory factors pertinent to this case.

B. Trial Court's Rationale.

¶12 Lewis next contends that the trial court's placement split of 27%/73% "irrationally limited Juliana's time with her father simply to minimize the number of placement exchanges." Lewis also argues that this was the primary factor upon which the trial court based its decision. We cannot agree.

¶13 In setting the placement schedule, the trial court addressed all of the pertinent statutory factors. Although the trial court did state its concerns that too many transitions could increase potential conflict, this was in relation to WIS. STAT. § 767.24(5)(am)10—cooperation and communication between the parties. The record does reflect some acrimony between the parties, which supports the trial court's concern. Bounpraseuth testified about problems between the parents

and incidents during placement exchanges or doctor's visits. Thus, the trial court did not err in considering this factor in the fashion which it did.

¶14 The transcript reflects that this was not the primary factor on which the trial court based its decision. Rather, the trial court explicitly addressed each of the statutory factors and how they should be applied to the facts of this case.

C. Father Bias.

¶15 Lewis also contends that the record reflects that the trial court was biased against him. He recites a variety of incidents where he and Bounpraseuth received disparate treatment, including the initial limited visitation order and response to failure to pay the *guardian ad litem* costs. Although this court can certainly understand Lewis's frustration with the system, we cannot conclude, based on the record presented, that the trial court's ultimate decision reflected bias against him.

¶16 In determining whether a trial court was fair and impartial, we apply a two-part test: "(1) a subjective test based upon the judge's own determination of his or her impartiality and (2) an objective test based upon whether impartiality can reasonably be questioned." *Scott Y. v. St. Croix County*, 175 Wis. 2d 222, 229, 499 N.W.2d 218 (Ct. App. 1993). Our application of this test is a question of law. *Id.*

¶17 Here, we can find no evidence of a pattern of bias against Lewis. The transcripts demonstrate the trial court's repeated attempts to assist Lewis as he proceeded *pro se* through the case. The fact that the trial court did not order the equal placement requested by Lewis does not make the trial court biased.

¶18 We do acknowledge that Lewis's position of making his Tuesday placement an overnight would have adjusted the placement percentage to 42%/58%. The adjustment, as Lewis points out, would not require an additional child exchange between the parents. However, Lewis does not acknowledge that the trial court awarded him three full weeks (of Lewis's choosing) of uninterrupted placement. Our role is not to make the placement decision, but to review whether the placement decision made by the trial court constituted an erroneous exercise of discretion. We cannot conclude, based on this record, that the trial court's placement decision was erroneous. The trial court's decision placed Juliana with Lewis every other weekend from 5:30 p.m. Friday until 7:30 a.m. Monday, which meant for three nights of that week, Lewis would be the parent putting Juliana to sleep and his would be the first face Juliana would see when she woke up in the morning. The trial court included a three-hour placement every Tuesday, and three extra full weeks above the regular placement schedule to spend with Juliana from noon Sunday to the following Sunday at noon. The trial court also ordered a 50/50 shared holiday schedule.

¶19 Although this schedule does not result in a complete 50/50 split of Juliana's time between parents, as the trial court stated: "[I]t is important to reiterate Juliana is not a piece of property to be sliced equally and that a parent's insistence on his or her rights can become an excuse to engage in a low level war that ends up destroying a childhood which can never be regained."

¶20 As this court stated in *Arnold*, it is also important to: "remember that Wisconsin has given its courts the *responsibility* to arbitrate disputes involving custody and arrive at a solution which, in the courts' exercise of discretion, is in the children's best interests." *Id.*, 270 Wis. 2d 705, ¶12. The record in this case reflects that the lower courts offered Lewis repeated

opportunities to resolve the placement dispute without forcing the court to make the decision. The parties were unable to agree, and thus, must now be bound by the decision made here. In sum, we conclude that the record does not establish any bias toward Lewis and the trial court did not erroneously exercise its discretion in rendering its placement decision.

D. De Novo Review.

¶21 Lewis's last claim is that the trial court erred by merging the statutory WIS. STAT. § 767.46 review with his request for a *de novo* review of the temporary placement order. Lewis's objection was that the temporary order placed Juliana in his care for only seven hours a week initially, and later only fifteen hours a week, thereby greatly limiting his parental role for the first year of her life.

¶22 Although this court can certainly understand Lewis's anger and pain from the temporary orders limiting his time with Juliana and from the repeated delays, we cannot conclude, based on the record before us, that the trial court committed any error requiring reversal by this court.

¶23 As in any legal proceeding, the process is not as swift as one would like. As pointed out in the briefs, the repeated delays in this case were attributed to agreed postponement by the parties, the court's congested calendar, or the desire to afford the parties an opportunity to resolve placement issues without forcing the court to make the decision.

¶24 After Lewis dismissed his attorney and decided to proceed *pro se*, he requested a *de novo* review hearing of the commissioner's temporary orders via a letter dated January 26, 2004. The trial court consolidated the *de novo* requested

with the statutory trial, which took place May 11, 2004, and July 27, 2004. Given the repeated delays in this matter, it can be inferred from the record that the trial court determined the quickest way to resolve the *de novo* request would be to combine the *de novo* review with the WIS. STAT. § 767.46 review. Given the procedural history of this case, we cannot conclude that the trial court's decision to combine these two reviews into one proceeding constituted error. In many ways, the decision was logical because the subject matter, the parties, and all the evidence related to the sole dispute as to a placement decision. We do note, nonetheless, that a *de novo* review of a court commissioner's temporary order should be treated with expedited consideration. As was the case here, the initial order provided Lewis with only seven hours of visitation a week. These circumstances suggest that prompt review by the circuit court should be a priority. Moreover, treating the *de novo* request as a separate procedural matter from the statutory trial would offer this court a better opportunity to review such matters.

¶25 Having said that, we cannot conclude that the trial court's merging of the *de novo* review and the statutory trial constituted error in the instant case. The delays and adjournments in this case were agreed to, a product of the specific facts and circumstances, or for a good reason. Based on the foregoing, we affirm the trial court's order.

By the Court.—Order affirmed.

Not recommended for publication in the official reports.



State of Wisconsin
Department of Health and Family Services
Foster Home License

Be it known that
DAVID A. LEWIS
2206 N. 90TH STREET Wauwatosa, WI 53226

having been found to be in substantial compliance with Ch. HFS 56 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code, is licensed to conduct and maintain a foster home at the above address subject to that following provisions:

- Number of children who may receive care at one time: 1
- Sex of children who may receive care: female
- Age of children who may receive care: 2-4
- Other Provisions (specify): General License

This license is issued in compliance with Section s.48.62 (1) (a) of the Wisconsin Statutes, and shall be in effect during the period from 07/18/2003 to 07/17/2005 unless earlier revoked by the issuing agency or by the Department of Health and Family Services for reasonable and just cause.



LSS-First Choice for Children
Name of Issuing Agency
Judith A. Mall
Authorized Signature

License Printing Instructions: Print license and send to licensee. Save on-line copy.

License issued to: **DAVID A. LEWIS**

Address of licensee: **2206 N. 90TH STREET Wauwatosa, WI 53226**

Number of rooms in home: **7** Number of bedrooms: **3**

Number of adults in the home: **3**

Number of children in home: **N/A**

Number of other persons (excluding foster children): **N/A**

License Limitation

Number of children home is licensed for: **1**

Age of children allowed to be placed: **2-4**

Limitations on gender of children: **female**

Other Limitations (specify below)

General License

Agency responsible for supervision: **LSS License issued by: LSS**

License in effect during the period from **07/18/2003** to **07/17/2005**.

State of Wisconsin
Department of Health and Family Services

Foster Home License

Be it known that

David A Lewis

2206 N. 90TH STREET

WAUWATOSA, WI 53226

having been found to be in substantial compliance with Ch. HFS 56 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code, is licensed to conduct and maintain a foster home at the above address subject to that following provisions:

- Number of children who may receive care at one time: 1
- Sex of children who may receive care: Either
- Age of children who may receive care: 2-4
- Other Provisions (specify): General License

This license is issued in compliance with Section s48.62 (1) (a) of the Wisconsin Statutes, and shall be in effect during the period from 07/18/2005 to 07/17/2007 unless earlier revoked by the issuing agency or by the Department of Health and Family Services for reasonable and just cause.



LSS-First Choice for Children
Name of Issuing Agency
Julia A. Noelle
Authorized Signature

License Printing Instructions: Print license and send to licensee. Save on-line copy.

License issued to: **David A Lewis**

Address of licensee: **2206 N. 90TH STREET
Wauwatosa, WI 53226**

Number of rooms in home: **8** Number of bedrooms: **3**

Number of adults in the home: **1**

Number of children in home: **1**

Number of other persons (excluding foster children): **N/A**

License Limitation

Number of children home is licensed for: **1**

Age of children allowed to be placed: **2 to 4**

Limitations on gender of children: **female: 1 male: 1**

Other Limitations (specify below)

General License

Agency responsible for supervision: **LSS License issued by: LSS**

License in effect during the period from **07/18/2005** to **07/17/2007**.