LRB-4375/2 GMM:kg:jf

2001 ASSEMBLY BILL 809

February 12, 2002 - Introduced by Representative Kestell, cosponsored by Senator Robson. Referred to Committee on Children and Families.

AN ACT to renumber 48.32 (1); to renumber and amend 48.355 (2d) (c), 48.357 1 2 (1), 48.357 (2m), 48.357 (2v), 48.365 (2m) (a), 48.38 (4) (a), 48.38 (5) (c) 6. am., 3 938.355 (2d) (c), 938.357 (1), 938.357 (2m), 938.357 (2v), 938.365 (2m) (a), 938.38 (4) (a) and 938.38 (5) (c) 6. am.; to amend 48.21 (1) (a), 48.21 (3) (am), 4 5 48.21 (3) (e), 48.255 (2), 48.27 (3) (a) 1m., 48.33 (4) (intro.), 48.355 (2) (b) 6., 6 48.355 (2b), 48.355 (2c) (b), 48.355 (2d) (b) (intro.), 48.355 (2d) (b) 1., 48.355 (2d) 7 (b) 2., 48.355 (2d) (b) 3., 48.355 (2d) (b) 4., 48.355 (2d) (b) 5., 48.355 (4), 48.357 8 (2), 48.357 (2r), 48.357 (6), 48.365 (1), 48.365 (2g) (b) 2., 48.365 (2g) (b) 3., 48.365 9 (2m) (ag), 48.365 (5), 48.38 (2) (intro.), 48.38 (2) (c), 48.38 (2) (f), 48.38 (3), 48.38 10 (4) (intro.), 48.38 (4) (bm), 48.38 (4) (e), 48.38 (4) (f) (intro.), 48.38 (4) (fm), 48.38 11 (5) (a), 48.38 (5) (b), 48.38 (5) (c) 6. (intro.), 48.38 (5) (c) 6. d., 48.38 (5) (c) 7., 48.417 (1) (a), 48.417 (1) (b), 48.417 (1) (c), 48.417 (1) (d), 48.417 (2) (a), 48.417 12 13 (2) (b), 48.42 (2g) (am), 48.427 (1m), 48.63 (1), 48.63 (4), 48.685 (5) (bm) 4., 48.78 14 (2) (a), 48.977 (2) (f), 938.21 (1) (a), 938.21 (2) (am), 938.21 (2) (d), 938.21 (3)

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permanency planning for a child placed outside the home, required juvenile court findings when a child is placed outside the home, the expiration date of a juvenile court order placing or continuing the placement of a child outside the home, the requirement that a termination of parental rights petition be filed under certain circumstances, statements by foster parents at juvenile court hearings, and prohibiting a person who has committed an alcohol–related felony within the last 5 years from being licensed to operate a foster home or treatment foster home.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Introduction

Under Title IV-E of the federal Social Security Act (Title IV-E), states that meet certain conditions specified in Title IV-E and the regulations promulgated under Title IV-E are reimbursed for the cost of providing care for children placed in foster homes, treatment foster homes, group homes, child caring institutions, secure detention facilities, or shelter care facilities (out-of-home placements). Recently, the federal department of health and human services promulgated regulations implementing the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 (ASFA), which amended Title IV-E. This bill conforms certain provisions of the Children's Code and the Juvenile Justice Code relating to children placed in out-of-home placements to conform those provisions to ASFA and its implementing regulations.

Permanency planning

Under current law, for each child living in an out-of-home placement, the county department of human services or social services, the licensed child welfare agency, the department of health and family services, in a county having a population of 500,000 or more, or the department of corrections, in the case of a child who has been adjudged delinquent, (collectively "agency") that placed the child or arranged the placement of the child or the agency assigned primary responsibility for providing services to the child must prepare a permanency plan for the child, which is a plan designed to ensure that the child is reunified with his or her family whenever appropriate or that the child quickly attains a placement or home providing long-term stability. A permanency plan must be prepared within 60 days after the date on which the child was first held in physical custody or placed outside the home under an order of the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under the Children's Code and the Juvenile Justice Code (juvenile court) and must be prepared if the child is being held under a physical custody order of the juvenile court, is under the guardianship, legal custody, or supervision of an agency, is placed under a

voluntary agreement between the child's parents and an agency, or meets the requirements for aid under the former aid to families with dependent children program. This bill requires a permanency plan to be prepared for a child living in the home of a relative, other than a parent, who meets any of those requirements. The bill also requires a permanency plan to be prepared within 60 days after a child was first removed from his or her home.

A permanency plan must describe, among other things, the services that were provided to prevent the placement of the child outside the home, the services that have been and will be provided to make it possible for the child to return safely to the home, and the conditions, if any, upon which the child will be returned to the home. This bill requires the permanency plan to include certain additional information including the goal or goals of the permanency plan, with those goals being return of the child to the home or placement of the child for adoption, with a guardian, in the home of a relative, or in some other alternative permanent placement, in that order of preference. If a goal of the permanency plan is any goal other than return of the child to the home, the permanency plan must include the rationale for deciding on that goal and, if the goal of the permanency plan is some other alternative permanent placement, the permanency plan must document a compelling reason for not pursuing return of the child to the home or placement of the child for adoption, with a guardian, or with a relative.

The bill also requires a permanency plan to include a description of the programs and services that are or will be provided to assist a child 15 years of age or over in preparing for the transition from out-of-home care to independent living. In addition, under the bill, if as a result of the child's placement the child has been or will be transferred from his or her school, the permanency plan must include documentation that the placement would be in the child's best interests or that a placement that would maintain the child in his or her school is unavailable or inappropriate. Finally, the bill requires the permanency plan to include the name, address, and telephone number of the child's parent, guardian, and legal custodian, the date on which the child was removed from his or her home and the date on which the child was placed in out-of-home care, and certain educational and medical information relating to the child.

Under current law, the juvenile court or a panel appointed by the juvenile court must review a child's permanency plan every six months to determine, among other things, the continuing necessity for and appropriateness of the placement, the progress being made toward eliminating the causes of the child's placement and returning the child to the home or obtaining a permanent placement for the child, and whether reasonable efforts are being made to make it possible for the child to return to his or her home. This bill requires the juvenile court or panel, in reviewing a child's permanency plan, to determine whether reasonable efforts are being made to achieve the goal of the child's permanency plan, whether the goal is return of the child to the home or placement of the child for adoption, with a guardian, in the home of a relative, or in some other alternative placement.

The bill also requires the juvenile court to hold a hearing to review a child's permanency plan not later than 12 months after the child is removed from the home

and every 12 months after that hearing, which hearing may be held instead of or in addition to review required under current law.

Contrary-to-welfare and reasonable-efforts findings

Under current law, a dispositional order of the juvenile court placing a child outside the home must include a finding that continued placement of the child in the home would be contrary to the welfare of the child and a finding as to whether the agency primarily responsible for providing services under a juvenile court order has made reasonable efforts to prevent the removal of the child from the home or, if applicable, a finding as to whether the agency has made reasonable efforts to make it possible for the child to return safely to his or her home. The juvenile court, however, is not required to find that those reasonable efforts have been made with respect to a parent if the juvenile court finds that the parent has committed certain crimes of homicide against a child of the parent; has committed battery, sexual assault, or physical or sexual abuse resulting in great bodily harm or substantial bodily harm to the child or to another child of the parent; has had his or her parental rights terminated with respect to another child; or has subjected the child to aggravated circumstances, which are defined as including criminal abandonment, torture, chronic abuse, and sexual abuse. If the juvenile court finds that any of those circumstances applies to a parent, the juvenile court must hold a hearing within 30 days after the date of that finding to determine the permanency plan for the child.

This bill requires a dispositional order that places a child outside the home to include a finding that the agency has made reasonable efforts to achieve the goal of the child's permanency plan, unless return of the child to the home is the goal of the permanency plan and a circumstance applies to a parent under which reasonable efforts to return the child to the home are not required. If the juvenile court finds that such a circumstance applies to a parent, the dispositional order must include a determination that the agency is not required to make those reasonable efforts with respect to the parent.

In addition, the bill requires the juvenile court to make the same contrary-to-welfare and reasonable-efforts findings that the juvenile court is required to make in a dispositional order placing a child outside the home in a temporary physical custody order holding a child outside the home, a change in placement order changing the placement of a child from an in-home placement to an out-of-home placement, and a consent decree maintaining a child placed outside the home under a voluntary agreement or other living arrangement in that placement or other living arrangement. If the juvenile court finds in the custody order, change in placement order, or consent decree that a circumstance applies to a parent under which reasonable efforts to return the child to the home are not required, the custody order, change in placement order, or consent decree must include a determination that the agency is not required to make those reasonable efforts with respect to the parent and the juvenile court must hold a hearing within 30 days after the date of the finding to determine the permanency plan for the child.

Finally, the bill requires the juvenile court to make the contrary-to-welfare and reasonable-efforts findings on a case-by-case basis based on circumstances specific to the child and to document or reference the specific information on which

those findings are based in the custody order, dispositional order, change in placement order, or consent decree and also in an order extending the dispositional order of a child placed outside the home, an order appointing a relative as the guardian of a child in need of protection or services, and a sanction order placing a child in a place of nonsecure custody. The bill further provides that such an order or consent decree that merely references the statutes without documenting or referencing that specific information in the order or consent decree or an amended order or consent decree that retroactively corrects an earlier order or consent decree that does not comply with those requirements is not sufficient to comply with those requirements.

Termination of orders

Under current law, dispositional orders and extension orders of the juvenile court terminate at the end of one year, unless the judge specifies a shorter period of time, except that the judge may make a dispositional order placing a juvenile who has been adjudged delinquent in a Type 2 child caring institution or a secured correctional facility apply for up to two years or until the juvenile's 18th birthday, whichever is earlier, and the judge must make a dispositional order placing a juvenile who has committed a Class B felony in the serious juvenile offender program (SJOP) apply for five years and must make a dispositional order placing a juvenile who has committed a Class A felony in the SJOP apply until the juvenile reaches 25 years of age. Under current law, a change in placement order may not extend the expiration date of the original dispositional order.

Under this bill, a dispositional order, extension order, or change in placement order that places or continues the placement of a child in an out-of-home placement terminates when the child reaches 18 years of age, at the end of one year after its entry, or, if the child is a full-time student at a secondary school or its vocational or technical equivalent and is reasonably expected to complete the program before reaching 19 years of age, when the child reaches 19 years of age, whichever is later, unless the judge specifies a shorter period of time or the judge terminates the order sooner. The bill does not affect the length of a dispositional order or extension order that places or continues the placement of a child in an in-home placement or a dispositional order placing a juvenile in a Type 2 child caring institution, a secured correctional facility, or the SJOP. The bill also requires, in the case of a change in placement from an out-of-home placement to an in-home placement of a child who is subject to an original order the expiration date of which is more than one year after the date of the change in placement order, the juvenile court to shorten the expiration date of the original order to the date that is one year after the date of the change in placement order or to an earlier date as specified by the court.

Time limits

Under current law, certain actions in a proceeding under the Children's Code or the Juvenile Justice Code must take place within certain time limits. If a time limit under the Children's Code is not met, the juvenile court loses competency to exercise its jurisdiction and, therefore, must dismiss the proceeding. Under the Juvenile Justice Code, however, failure to meet a time limit does not deprive the juvenile court of competency to exercise its jurisdiction. Instead, the juvenile court

may grant a continuance for good cause shown, dismiss the petition with or without prejudice, release the child from custody, or grant any other relief that the juvenile court considers appropriate. Certain time periods, such as a period of delay resulting from a continuance or an extension granted by the juvenile court, however, are excluded in computing the time requirements under those codes.

This bill prohibits the juvenile court from granting a continuance or an extension of a time limit specified in the Children's Code or the Juvenile Justice Code and from excluding a period of delay in computing a time requirement under those codes if the continuance, extension, or exclusion would result in the juvenile court making an initial finding that reasonable efforts have been made to prevent the removal of a child from his or her home, or an initial finding that those efforts were not required to be made because a circumstance under which those efforts are not required applies, more than 60 days after the date on which the child was removed from the home. The bill also prohibits such a continuance, extension, or exclusion if the continuance, extension, or exclusion would result in the juvenile court making an initial finding that the agency primarily responsible for providing services to the child has made reasonable efforts to achieve the goals of the child's permanency plan more than 12 months after the date on which the child was removed from the home or making any subsequent findings as to those reasonable efforts more than 12 months after the date of a previous finding as to those reasonable efforts. In addition, the bill provides that a failure to meet one of those time limits under the Children's Code does not deprive the juvenile court of competency to exercise its jurisdiction. Instead, the juvenile court may dismiss the petition with or without prejudice, release the child from custody, or grant any other relief that the juvenile court considers appropriate.

Termination of parental rights filing requirements

Under current law, subject to certain exceptions, if a child has been placed in an out-of-home placement for 15 of the most recent 22 months, if a child was abandoned as an infant, or if a child's parent has committed certain crimes of homicide against another child of the parent or has committed battery, sexual assault, or physical or sexual abuse resulting in great bodily harm or substantial bodily harm to the child or to another child of the parent, an agency or the district attorney, corporation counsel, or other appropriate official designated by the county board to prosecute termination of parental rights (TPR) proceedings must file a TPR petition with respect to the child or, if a TPR petition with respect to the child has already been filed, must join in the petition. A person responsible for filing TPR petitions, however, is not required to file or join in a TPR petition with respect to such a child if the child is being cared for by a relative, if a TPR is not in the best interests of the child, or if the agency primarily responsible for providing services to the child and the family is required to make reasonable efforts to make it possible for the child to return safely home and has not provided the services necessary for that safe return.

This bill, for purposes of determining whether a child has been placed outside the home for 15 of the most recent 22 months, excludes any period during which the child was a runaway from the out-of-home placement or the child was returned to

his or her home for a trial home visit of six months or less. If the child has been placed outside the home for 15 of the most recent 22 months, as calculated under the bill, the TPR petition must be filed or joined in by the last day of that 15th month. Similarly, if the child was abandoned as an infant, the TPR petition must be filed or joined in within 60 days after a court of competent jurisdiction finds that the child was so abandoned and, if the parent has committed certain crimes of homicide against another child of the parent or has committed battery, sexual assault, or physical or sexual abuse resulting in great bodily harm or substantial bodily harm to the child or to another child of the parent, the TPR petition must be filed or joined in within 60 days after the juvenile court determines, based on a finding that the parent has committed such a serious felony, that reasonable efforts to make it possible for the child to return safely home are not required. The bill provides, however, that the filing or joining of a TPR petition is not required if grounds for an involuntary TPR do not exist.

Foster parent debarment

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Under current law, a person who has committed a crime against children that is a felony, felony spousal abuse, or certain felonies involving violence or who has committed, within the past five years, a felony battery or a drug-related felony may not be licensed to operate a foster home or treatment foster home, including a foster home or treatment foster home that is a placement for adoption of a child for whom adoption assistance will be provided after the adoption is finalized. This bill prohibits a person who has committed, within the past five years, certain alcohol-related felonies from being licensed to operate such a foster home or treatment foster home. Those felonies include homicide by intoxicated use of a firearm or vehicle, causing injury by intoxicated use of a vehicle, felony operation of a motor vehicle while intoxicated (fifth offense or with a minor under 16 years of age in the vehicle), causing injury or death by providing alcohol beverages to a minor, providing false proof of age to an underage person for money or other consideration, impersonating an employee of the department of revenue or the department of justice with intent to commit a crime, manufacturing intoxicating liquor without a permit, and using, selling, or otherwise disposing of alcohol redistilled from denatured alcohol.

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.** 48.21 (1) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:
- 2 48.21 (1) (a) If a child who has been taken into custody is not released under
 - s. 48.20, a hearing to determine whether the child shall continue to be held in custody

under the criteria of ss. 48.205 to 48.209 shall be conducted by the judge or juvenile court commissioner within 48 hours of the time the decision to hold the child was made, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays. By the time of the hearing a petition under s. 48.25 shall be filed, except that no petition need be filed where a child is taken into custody under s. 48.19 (1) (b) or (d) 2. or 7. or where the child is a runaway from another state, in which case a written statement of the reasons for holding a child in custody shall be substituted if the petition is not filed. If no hearing has been held within 48 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, or if no petition or statement has been filed at the time of the hearing, the child shall be released except as provided in par. (b). A parent not present at the hearing shall be granted a rehearing upon request unless the parent has waived his or her right to participate in the hearing, in which case the parent shall be granted a rehearing upon request for good cause shown.

Section 2. 48.21 (3) (am) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.21 (3) (am) The parent, guardian, or legal custodian may waive <u>his or her</u> right to participate in the hearing under this section. Agreement in writing of the child is required if he or she is over 12. After any waiver, a hearing rehearing shall be granted at the request of any the parent, guardian, legal custodian, or any other interested party for good cause shown.

Section 3. 48.21 (3) (e) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.21 (3) (e) If the parent, guardian, or legal custodian or the child is not represented by counsel at the hearing and the child is continued in custody as a result of the hearing, the parent, guardian, legal custodian, or child may request through counsel subsequently appointed or retained or through a guardian ad litem that the order to hold the child in custody be reheard. If the request is made, a rehearing shall

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take place as soon as possible <u>unless</u> the request is made by a parent, guardian, or legal custodian who has waived his or her right to participate in the hearing, in which case a rehearing shall take place only upon a showing of good cause. Any order to hold the child in custody shall be subject to rehearing for good cause, whether or not counsel was present.

SECTION 4. 48.21 (5) (b) 1. of the statutes, as affected by 2001 Wisconsin Act 16, is repealed and recreated to read:

48.21 (5) (b) 1. A finding that continued placement of the child in his or her home would be contrary to the welfare of the child and, unless the judge or juvenile court commissioner finds that any of the circumstances specified in s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies, a finding as to whether the person who took the child into custody and the intake worker have made reasonable efforts to prevent the removal of the child from the home, while assuring that the child's health and safety are the paramount concerns, and to make it possible for the child to return safely home or, if for good cause shown sufficient information is not available for the judge or juvenile court commissioner to make those findings, an order for the county department, department, in a county having a population of 500,000 or more, or agency primarily responsible for providing services to the child under the custody order to file with the court sufficient information for the judge or juvenile court commissioner to make those findings by no later than 5 days after the date of the order.

Section 5. 48.21 (5) (b) 3. of the statutes is created to read:

48.21 (5) (b) 3. If the judge or juvenile court commissioner finds that any of the circumstances specified in s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies with respect to a parent, a determination that the county department, department, in a county having a population of 500,000 or more, or agency primarily responsible for providing services

under the custody order is not required to make reasonable efforts with respect to the parent to make it possible for the child to return safely to his or her home.

Section 6. 48.21 (5) (c) of the statutes is created to read:

48.21 (5) (c) The judge or juvenile court commissioner shall make the findings specified in par. (b) 1. and 3. on a case-by-case basis based on circumstances specific to the child and shall document or reference the specific information on which those findings are based in the custody order. A custody order that merely references par. (b) 1. or 3. without documenting or referencing that specific information in the custody order or an amended custody order that retroactively corrects an earlier custody order that does not comply with this paragraph is not sufficient to comply with this paragraph.

Section 7. 48.21 (5) (d) of the statutes is created to read:

48.21 (5) (d) 1. If the judge or juvenile court commissioner finds that any of the circumstances specified in s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies with respect to a parent, the judge or juvenile court commissioner shall hold a hearing within 30 days after the date of that finding to determine the permanency plan for the child. If a hearing is held under this subdivision, the agency responsible for preparing the permanency plan shall file the permanency plan with the court not less than 5 days before the date of the hearing.

2. If a hearing is held under subd. 1., at least 10 days before the date of the hearing the court shall notify the child, any parent, guardian, and legal custodian of the child, and any foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) of the child of the time, place, and purpose of the hearing.

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3. The court shall give a foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) who is notified of a hearing under subd.

2. an opportunity to be heard at the hearing by permitting the foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian to make a written or oral statement during the hearing, or to submit a written statement prior to the hearing, relevant to the issues to be determined at the hearing. Any written or oral statement made under this subdivision shall be made upon oath or affirmation. A foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian who receives a notice of a hearing under subd. 2. and an opportunity to be heard under this subdivision does not become a party to the proceeding on which the hearing is held solely on the basis of receiving that notice and opportunity to be heard.

SECTION 8. 48.255 (1) (f) of the statutes is created to read:

48.255 (1) (f) If the child is being held in custody outside of his or her home, reliable and credible information showing that continued placement of the child in his or her home would be contrary to the welfare of the child and, unless any of the circumstances specified in s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies, reliable and credible information showing that the person who took the child into custody and the intake worker have made reasonable efforts to prevent the removal of the child from the home, while assuring that the child's health and safety are the paramount concerns, and to make it possible for the child to return safely home.

Section 9. 48.255 (1m) (f) of the statutes is created to read:

48.255 (1m) (f) If the expectant mother is a child and the child expectant mother is being held in custody outside of her home, reliable and credible information showing that continued placement of the child expectant mother in her home would be contrary to the welfare of the child expectant mother and, unless any of the

circumstances specified in s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies, reliable and credible information showing that the person who took the child expectant mother into custody and the intake worker have made reasonable efforts to prevent the removal of the child expectant mother from the home, while assuring that the child expectant mother's health and safety are the paramount concerns, and to make it possible for the child expectant mother to return safely home.

SECTION 10. 48.255 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.255 (2) If any of the facts required under sub. (1) (a) to (cm) and (f) or (1m) (a) to (d) and (f) are not known or cannot be ascertained by the petitioner, the petition shall so state.

Section 11. 48.27 (3) (a) 1m. of the statutes is amended to read:

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

Section 12. 48.315 (2m) of the statutes is created to read:

48.315 (2m) (a) No continuance or extension of a time limit specified in this chapter may be granted and no period of delay specified in sub. (1) may be excluded

- in computing a time requirement under this chapter if the continuance, extension, or exclusion would result in any of the following:
- 1. The court making an initial finding under s. 48.21 (5) (b) 1., 48.355 (2) (b) 6., or 48.357 (2v) (a) 1. that reasonable efforts have been made to prevent the removal of the child from the home, while assuring that the child's health and safety are the paramount concerns, or an initial finding under s. 48.21 (5) (b) 3., 48.355 (2) (b) 6r., or 48.357 (2v) (a) 3. that those efforts were not required to be made because a circumstance specified in s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies, more than 60 days after the date on which the child was removed from the home.
- 2. The court making an initial finding under s. 48.38 (5m) that the agency primarily responsible for providing services to the child has made reasonable efforts to achieve the goals of the child's permanency plan more than 12 months after the date on which the child was removed from the home or making any subsequent findings under s. 48.38 (5m) as to those reasonable efforts more than 12 months after the date of a previous finding as to those reasonable efforts.
- (b) Failure to comply with any time limit specified in par. (a) does not deprive the court of personal or subject matter jurisdiction or of competency to exercise that jurisdiction. If a party does not comply with a time limit specified in par. (a), the court may dismiss the proceeding with or without prejudice, release the child from custody, or grant any other relief that the court considers appropriate.
 - **Section 13.** 48.32 (1) of the statutes is renumbered 48.32 (1) (a).
- **Section 14.** 48.32 (1) (b) of the statutes is created to read:
 - 48.32 (1) (b) 1. If at the time the consent decree is entered into the child is placed outside the home under a voluntary agreement under s. 48.63 or is otherwise living outside the home without a court order and if the consent decree maintains the child

in that placement or other living arrangement, the consent decree shall include a finding that placement of the child in his or her home would be contrary to the welfare of the child, a finding as to whether the county department, the department, in a county having a population of 500,000 or more, or the agency primarily responsible for providing services to the child has made reasonable efforts to prevent the removal of the child from the home, while assuring that the child's health and safety are the paramount concerns, unless the judge or juvenile court commissioner finds that any of the circumstances specified in s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies, and a finding as to whether the county department, department, or agency has made reasonable efforts to achieve the goal of the child's permanency plan, unless return of the child to the home is the goal of the permanency plan and the judge or juvenile court commissioner finds that any of the circumstances specified in s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies.

- 2. If the judge or juvenile court commissioner finds that any of the circumstances specified in s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies with respect to a parent, the consent decree shall include a determination that the county department, department, in a county having a population of 500,000 or more, or agency primarily responsible for providing services under the consent decree is not required to make reasonable efforts with respect to the parent to make it possible for the child to return safely to his or her home.
- 3. The judge or juvenile court commissioner shall make the findings specified in subds. 1. and 2. on a case-by-case basis based on circumstances specific to the child and shall document or reference the specific information on which those findings are based in the consent decree. A consent decree that merely references subd. 1. or 2. without documenting or referencing that specific information in the

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consent decree or an amended consent decree that retroactively corrects an earlier consent decree that does not comply with this subdivision is not sufficient to comply with this subdivision.

Section 15. 48.32 (1) (c) of the statutes is created to read:

48.32 (1) (c) 1. If the judge or juvenile court commissioner finds that any of the circumstances specified in s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies with respect to a parent, the judge or juvenile court commissioner shall hold a hearing within 30 days after the date of that finding to determine the permanency plan for the child. If a hearing is held under this subdivision, the agency responsible for preparing the permanency plan shall file the permanency plan with the court not less than 5 days before the date of the hearing.

- 2. If a hearing is held under subd. 1., at least 10 days before the date of the hearing the court shall notify the child, any parent, guardian, and legal custodian of the child, and any foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) of the child of the time, place, and purpose of the hearing.
- 3. The court shall give a foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) who is notified of a hearing under subd.

 2. an opportunity to be heard at the hearing by permitting the foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian to make a written or oral statement during the hearing, or to submit a written statement prior to the hearing, relevant to the issues to be determined at the hearing. Any written or oral statement made under this subdivision shall be made upon oath or affirmation. A foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian who receives a notice of a hearing under subd. 2. and an opportunity to be heard under this subdivision does

not become a party to the proceeding on which the hearing is held solely on the basis of receiving that notice and opportunity to be heard.

SECTION 16. 48.33 (4) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.33 (4) Other out-of-home placements. (intro.) A report recommending placement of an adult expectant mother outside of her home shall be in writing. A report recommending placement of a child in a foster home, treatment foster home, group home, or child caring institution or in the home of a relative other than a parent shall be in writing and shall include all of the following:

Section 17. 48.33 (4) (c) of the statutes is created to read:

48.33 (4) (c) Specific information showing that continued placement of the child in his or her home would be contrary to the welfare of the child, specific information showing that the county department, the department, in a county having a population of 500,000 or more, or the agency primarily responsible for providing services to the child has made reasonable efforts to prevent the removal of the child from the home, while assuring that the child's health and safety are the paramount concerns, unless any of the circumstances specified in s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies, and specific information showing that the county department, department, or agency has made reasonable efforts to achieve the goal of the child's permanency plan, unless return of the child to the home is the goal of the permanency plan and any of the circumstances specified in s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies.

Section 18. 48.335 (3g) of the statutes is created to read:

48.335 (3g) At hearings under this section, if the agency, as defined in s. 48.38 (1) (a), is recommending placement of the child in a foster home, treatment foster home, group home, or child caring institution or in the home of a relative other than a parent, the agency shall present as evidence specific information showing that

continued placement of the child in his or her home would be contrary to the welfare of the child, specific information showing that the county department, the department, in a county having a population of 500,000 or more, or the agency primarily responsible for providing services to the child has made reasonable efforts to prevent the removal of the child from the home, while assuring that the child's health and safety are the paramount concerns, unless any of the circumstances specified in s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies, and specific information showing that the county department, department, or agency has made reasonable efforts to achieve the goal of the child's permanency plan, unless return of the child to the home is the goal of the permanency plan and any of the circumstances specified in s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies.

SECTION 19. 48.355 (2) (b) 6. of the statutes is amended to read:

48.355 (2) (b) 6. If the child is placed outside the home, a finding that continued placement of the child in his or her home would be contrary to the health, safety and welfare of the child and, if sub. (2d) does not apply, a finding as to whether the county department, the department, in a county having a population of 500,000 or more, or the agency primarily responsible for providing services under a court order has made reasonable efforts to prevent the removal of the child from the home, while assuring that the child's health and safety are the paramount concerns, or, if applicable, unless the court finds that any of the circumstances specified in sub. (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies, and a finding as to whether the county department, department, or agency primarily responsible for providing services under a court order has made reasonable efforts to make it possible for the child to return safely to his or her home achieve the goal of the child's permanency plan, unless return of the child to the home is the goal of the permanency plan and the court finds that any of the circumstances specified

in sub. (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies. The court shall make the findings specified in this subdivision on a case-by-case basis based on circumstances specific to the child and shall document or reference the specific information on which those findings are based in the court order. A court order that merely references this subdivision without documenting or referencing that specific information in the court order or an amended court order that retroactively corrects an earlier court order that does not comply with this subdivision is not sufficient to comply with this subdivision.

Section 20. 48.355 (2) (b) 6r. of the statutes is created to read:

48.355 (2) (b) 6r. If the court finds that any of the circumstances specified in sub. (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies with respect to a parent, a determination that the county department, department, in a county having a population of 500,000 or more, or agency primarily responsible for providing services under the court order is not required to make reasonable efforts with respect to the parent to make it possible for the child to return safely to his or her home.

Section 21. 48.355 (2b) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.355 (2b) Concurrent reasonable efforts permitted. A county department, the department, in a county having a population of 500,000 or more, or the agency primarily responsible for providing services to a child under a court order may, at the same time as the county department, department, or agency is making the reasonable efforts required under sub. (2) (b) 6. to prevent the removal of the child from the home or to make it possible for the child to return safely to his or her home, work with the department, a county department under s. 48.57 (1) (e) or (hm), or a child welfare agency licensed under s. 48.61 (5) in making reasonable efforts to place the child for adoption, with a guardian, with a fit and willing relative, or in some other alternative permanent placement.

Section 22. 48.355 (2c) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.355 (2c) (b) When a court makes a finding under sub. (2) (b) 6. as to whether the county department, department, in a county having a population of 500,000 or more, or agency primarily responsible for providing services to the child under a court order has made reasonable efforts to make it possible for the child to return safely to his or her home achieve the goal of the permanency plan, the court's consideration of reasonable efforts shall include, but not be limited to, the considerations listed under par. (a) 1. to 5. and whether visitation schedules between the child and his or her parents were implemented, unless visitation was denied or limited by the court.

Section 23. 48.355 (2d) (b) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.355 (2d) (b) (intro.) Notwithstanding sub. (2) (b) 6., the court need not is not required to include in a dispositional order a finding as to whether the county department, the department, in a county having a population of 500,000 or more, or the agency primarily responsible for providing services under a court order has made reasonable efforts with respect to a parent of a child to prevent the removal of the child from the home, while assuring that the child's health and safety are the paramount concerns, or, if applicable, a finding as to whether the county department, department, or agency primarily responsible for providing services under a court order has made reasonable efforts with respect to a parent of a child to make it possible for the child to return achieve the permanency plan goal of returning the child safely to his or her home, if the court finds, as evidenced by a final judgment of conviction, any of the following:

Section 24. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1. of the statutes is amended to read:

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48.355 (2d) (b) 1. That the parent has subjected the child to aggravated circumstances, as evidenced by a final judgment of conviction.

SECTION 25. 48.355 (2d) (b) 2. of the statutes is amended to read:

48.355 (2d) (b) 2. That the parent has committed, has aided or abetted the commission of, or has solicited, conspired, or attempted to commit, a violation of s. 940.01, 940.02, 940.03, or 940.05 or a violation of the law of any other state or federal law, if that violation would be a violation of s. 940.01, 940.02, 940.03, or 940.05 if committed in this state, as evidenced by a final judgment of conviction, and that the victim of that violation is a child of the parent.

SECTION 26. 48.355 (2d) (b) 3. of the statutes is amended to read:

48.355 (2d) (b) 3. That the parent has committed a violation of s. 940.19 (2), (3), (4), or (5), 940.225 (1) or (2), 948.02 (1) or (2), 948.025, or 948.03 (2) (a) or (3) (a) or a violation of the law of any other state or federal law, if that violation would be a violation of s. 940.19 (2), (3), (4), or (5), 940.225 (1) or (2), 948.02 (1) or (2), 948.025, or 948.03 (2) (a) or (3) (a) if committed in this state, as evidenced by a final judgment of conviction, and that the violation resulted in great bodily harm, as defined in s. 939.22 (14), or in substantial bodily harm, as defined in s. 939.22 (38), to the child or another child of the parent.

Section 27. 48.355 (2d) (b) 4. of the statutes is amended to read:

48.355 **(2d)** (b) 4. That the parental rights of the parent to another child have been involuntarily terminated, as evidenced by a final order of a court of competent jurisdiction terminating those parental rights.

SECTION 28. 48.355 (2d) (b) 5. of the statutes, as created by 2001 Wisconsin Act 2, is amended to read:

48.355 (2d) (b) 5. That the parent has been found under s. 48.13 (2m) to have
relinquished custody of the child under s. 48.195 (1) when the child was 72 hours old
or younger, as evidenced by a final order of a court of competent jurisdiction making
that finding.

Section 29. 48.355 (2d) (bm) of the statutes is created to read:

48.355 (2d) (bm) The court shall make a finding specified in par. (b) 1. to 5. on a case-by-case basis based on circumstances specific to the child and shall document or reference the specific information on which that finding is based in the dispositional order. A dispositional order that merely references par. (b) 1. to 5. without documenting or referencing that specific information in the dispositional order or an amended dispositional order that retroactively corrects an earlier dispositional order that does not comply with this paragraph is not sufficient to comply with this paragraph.

SECTION 30. 48.355 (2d) (c) of the statutes, as affected by 2001 Wisconsin Act 2, is renumbered 48.355 (2d) (c) 1. and amended to read:

48.355 (2d) (c) 1. If the court makes a finding finds that any of the circumstances specified in par. (b) 1., 2., 3., 4., or 5. to 5. applies with respect to a parent, the court shall hold a hearing within 30 days after the date of that finding to determine the permanency plan for the child. If a hearing is held under this paragraph subdivision, the agency responsible for preparing the permanency plan shall file the permanency plan with the court not less than 5 days before the date of the hearing.

Section 31. 48.355 (2d) (c) 2. and 3. of the statutes are created to read:

48.355 (2d) (c) 2. If a hearing is held under subd. 1., at least 10 days before the date of the hearing the court shall notify the child, any parent, guardian, and legal

custodian of the child, and any foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) of the child of the time, place, and purpose of the hearing.

3. The court shall give a foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) who is notified of a hearing under subd.

2. an opportunity to be heard at the hearing by permitting the foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian to make a written or oral statement during the hearing, or to submit a written statement prior to the hearing, relevant to the issues to be determined at the hearing. Any written or oral statement made under this subdivision shall be made upon oath or affirmation. A foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian who receives a notice of a hearing under subd. 2. and an opportunity to be heard under this subdivision does not become a party to the proceeding on which the hearing is held solely on the basis of receiving that notice and opportunity to be heard.

Section 32. 48.355 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.355 (4) Termination of orders. Except as provided under s. 48.368, all orders an order under this section shall terminate at the end of one year unless the judge specifies a shorter period of time. Except if s. 48.368 applies, extensions or revisions or s. 48.357 or 48.365 made before the child reaches 18 years of age that places or continues the placement of the child in his or her home shall terminate at the end of one year after its entry unless the judge specifies a shorter period of time. Any order made before the child reaches the age of majority or or the judge terminates the order sooner. Except as provided under s. 48.368, an order under this section or s. 48.357 or 48.365 made before the child reaches 18 years of age that places or continues the placement of the child in a foster home, treatment foster home,

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group home, or residential treatment center or in the home of a relative other than a parent shall terminate when the child reaches 18 years of age, at the end of one year after its entry, or, if the child is a full-time student at a secondary school or its vocational or technical equivalent and is reasonably expected to complete the program before reaching 19 years of age, when the child reaches 19 years of age, whichever is later, unless the judge specifies a shorter period of time or the judge terminates the order sooner. An order under this section or s. 48.357 or 48.365 relating to an unborn child in need of protection or services that is made before the unborn child is born shall be effective for a time up to terminate at the end of one year after its entry unless the judge specifies a shorter period of time or the judge terminates the order sooner.

SECTION 33. 48.357 (1) of the statutes is renumbered 48.357 (1) (a) and amended to read:

48.357 (1) (a) 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, as provided in par. (b) or (c), whichever is applicable.

(b) 1. If the proposed change in placement involves any change in placement other than a change in placement specified in par. (c), the person or agency primarily responsible for implementing the dispositional order, the district attorney, or the corporation counsel shall cause written notice of the proposed change in placement 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

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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.

2. Any person receiving the notice under this-subsection subd. 1. 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 changes in placement that were authorized in the dispositional order may be made immediately if notice is given as required in this subsection under subd. 1. 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 that affects the advisability of the court's dispositional order.

Section 34. 48.357 (1) (b) 3. of the statutes is created to read:

48.357 (1) (b) 3. If the court changes the child's placement from a placement outside the home to another placement outside the home, the change in placement order shall contain one of the statements specified in sub. (2v) (a) 2.

Section 35. 48.357 (1) (c) of the statutes is created to read:

48.357 (1) (c) 1. If the proposed change in placement would change the placement of a child placed in the home to a placement outside the home, the person or agency primarily responsible for implementing the dispositional order, the district attorney, or the corporation counsel shall submit a request for the change in placement to the court. The request 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. The request shall also contain specific information showing that continued placement of the child in his or her home would be contrary to the welfare of the child and, unless any of the circumstances specified in s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies, specific information showing that the agency primarily responsible for implementing the dispositional order has made reasonable efforts to prevent the removal of the child from the home, while assuring that the child's health and safety are the paramount concerns.

2. The court shall hold a hearing prior to ordering any change in placement requested under subd. 1. Not less than 3 days prior to the hearing, the court shall provide notice of the hearing, together with a copy of the request for the change in placement, to the child, the parent, guardian, and legal custodian of the child, the child's court-appointed special advocate, and all parties that are bound by the

dispositional order. If all parties consent, the court may proceed immediately with the hearing.

3. If the court changes the child's placement from a placement in the child's home to a placement outside the child's home, the change in placement order shall contain the findings specified in sub. (2v) (a) 1., one of the statements specified in sub. (2v) (a) 2., and, if in addition the court finds that any of the circumstances specified in s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies with respect to a parent, the determination specified in sub. (2v) (a) 3.

Section 36. 48.357 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.357 (2) If emergency conditions necessitate an immediate change in the placement of a child or expectant mother placed outside the home, the person or agency primarily responsible for implementing the dispositional order may remove the child or expectant mother to a new placement, whether or not authorized by the existing dispositional order, without the prior notice provided in sub. (1) (b) 1. The notice shall, however, be sent within 48 hours after the emergency change in placement. Any party receiving notice may demand a hearing under sub. (1) (b) 2. In emergency situations, a child may be placed in a licensed public or private shelter care facility as a transitional placement for not more than 20 days, as well as in any placement authorized under s. 48.345 (3).

SECTION 37. 48.357 (2m) of the statutes is renumbered 48.357 (2m) (a) and amended to read:

48.357 (2m) (a) 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

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placement under this subsection paragraph. 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 that affects the advisability of the current placement. If the proposed change in placement would change the placement of a child placed in the home to a placement outside the home, the request shall also contain specific information showing that continued placement of the child in the home would be contrary to the welfare of the child and, unless any of the circumstances specified in s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies, specific information showing that the agency primarily responsible for implementing the dispositional order has made reasonable efforts to prevent the removal of the child from the home, while assuring that the child's health and safety are the paramount concerns. This request shall be submitted to the court. In addition, the court may propose a change in placement on its own motion.

(b) The court shall hold a hearing on the matter prior to ordering any change in placement under this subsection requested or proposed under par. (a) if the request states that new information is available which that affects the advisability of the current placement, unless the requested or proposed change in placement involves any change in placement other than a change in placement of a child placed in the home to a placement outside the home and written waivers of objection to the proposed change in placement are signed by all persons entitled to receive notice under sub. (1) (b) 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 38. 48.357 (2m) (c) of the statutes is created to read:

48.357 (2m) (c) If the court changes the child's placement from a placement in the child's home to a placement outside the child's home, the change in placement order shall contain the findings specified in sub. (2v) (a) 1., one of the statements specified in sub. (2v) (a) 2., and, if in addition the court finds that any of the circumstances specified in s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies with respect to a parent, the determination specified in sub. (2v) (a) 3.

Section 39. 48.357 (2r) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.357 (2r) If a hearing is held under sub. (1) (b) 2, or (2m) (b) and the change in placement would remove a child from a foster home, treatment foster home, or other placement with a physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2), the court shall give the foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) an opportunity to be heard at the hearing by permitting the foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian to make a written or oral statement during the hearing or to submit a written statement prior to the hearing relating to the child and the requested change in placement. Any written or oral statement made under this subsection shall be made under oath or affirmation. A foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s.

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48.62 (2) who receives notice of a hearing under sub. (1) (b) 1. or (2m) (b) and an opportunity to be heard under this subsection does not become a party to the proceeding on which the hearing is held solely on the basis of receiving that notice and opportunity to be heard.

SECTION 40. 48.357 (2v) of the statutes, as created by 2001 Wisconsin Act 16, is renumbered 48.357 (2v) (a) 2. and amended to read:

48.357 (2v) (a) 2. If -a hearing is held under sub. (1) or (2m) and the change in placement would place the child outside the home in a placement order would change the placement of the child to a placement outside the home recommended by the person or agency primarily responsible for implementing the dispositional order, the change in placement order shall include whether from a placement in the home or from another placement outside the home, a statement that the court approves the placement recommended by that person or agency or, if the child is placed outside the home in a placement other than change in placement order would change the placement of the child to a placement outside the home that is not a placement recommended by that person or agency, whether from a placement in the home or from another placement outside the home, a statement that the court has given bona fide consideration to the recommendations made by that person or agency and all parties relating to the child's placement.

Section 41. 48.357 (2v) (a) (intro.) of the statutes is created to read:

48.357 (2v) (a) (intro.) A change in placement order under sub. (1) or (2m) shall contain all of the following:

SECTION 42. 48.357 (2v) (a) 1. of the statutes is created to read:

48.357 (2v) (a) 1. If the change in placement order changes the child's placement from a placement in the child's home to a placement outside the child's

home, a finding that continued placement of the child in his or her home would be contrary to the welfare of the child and, unless a circumstance specified in s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies, a finding that the agency primarily responsible for implementing the dispositional order has made reasonable efforts to prevent the removal of the child from the home, while assuring that the child's health and safety are the paramount concerns.

Section 43. 48.357 (2v) (a) 3. of the statutes is created to read:

48.357 (2v) (a) 3. If the court finds that any of the circumstances specified in s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies with respect to a parent, a determination that the agency primarily responsible for providing services under the change in placement order is not required to make reasonable efforts with respect to the parent to make it possible for the child to return safely to his or her home.

SECTION 44. 48.357 (2v) (b) of the statutes is created to read:

48.357 (2v) (b) The court shall make the findings specified in par. (a) 1. and 3. on a case-by-case basis based on circumstances specific to the child and shall document or reference the specific information on which those findings are based in the change in placement order. A change in placement order that merely references par. (a) 1. or 3. without documenting or referencing that specific information in the change in placement order or an amended change in placement order that retroactively corrects an earlier change in placement order that does not comply with this paragraph is not sufficient to comply with this paragraph.

Section 45. 48.357 (2v) (c) of the statutes is created to read:

48.357 (2v) (c) 1. If the court finds under par. (a) 3. that any of the circumstances specified in s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies with respect to a parent, the court shall hold a hearing within 30 days after the date of that finding to

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determine the permanency plan for the child. If a hearing is held under this subdivision, the agency responsible for preparing the permanency plan shall file the permanency plan with the court not less than 5 days before the date of the hearing.

- 2. If a hearing is held under subd. 1., at least 10 days before the date of the hearing the court shall notify the child, any parent, guardian, and legal custodian of the child, and any foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) of the child of the time, place, and purpose of the hearing.
- 3. The court shall give a foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) who is notified of a hearing under subd.

 2. an opportunity to be heard at the hearing by permitting the foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian to make a written or oral statement during the hearing, or to submit a written statement prior to the hearing, relevant to the issues to be determined at the hearing. Any written or oral statement made under this subdivision shall be made upon oath or affirmation. A foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian who receives a notice of a hearing under subd. 2. and an opportunity to be heard under this subdivision does not become a party to the proceeding on which the hearing is held solely on the basis of receiving that notice and opportunity to be heard.

Section 46. 48.357 (6) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.357 (6) No change in placement may extend the expiration date of the original order, except that if the change in placement is from a placement in the child's home to a placement outside the home the court may extend the expiration date of the original order to the date on which the child reaches 18 years of age, to the date that is one year after the date of the change in placement order, or, if the child

is a full-time student at a secondary school or its vocational or technical equivalent and is reasonably expected to complete the program before reaching 19 years of age, to the date on which the child reaches 19 years of age, whichever is later, or for a shorter period of time as specified by the court. If the change in placement is from a placement outside the home to a placement in the child's home and if the expiration date of the original order is more than one year after the date of the change in placement order, the court shall shorten the expiration date of the original order to the date that is one year after the date of the change in placement order or to an earlier date as specified by the court.

Section 47. 48.365 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.365 (1) In this section, a child is considered to have been placed outside of his or her home on the date on which the court first found that the child has been subjected to abuse or neglect or on the date that is 60 days after the date on which the child was <u>first</u> removed from his or her home, whichever is earlier.

SECTION 48. 48.365 (2g) (b) 2. of the statutes is amended to read:

48.365 (**2g**) (b) 2. An evaluation of the child's adjustment to the placement and of any progress the child has made, suggestions for amendment of the permanency plan, –a description of efforts to return the child safely to his or her home and specific information showing the efforts that have been made to achieve the goal of the permanency plan, including, if applicable, the efforts of the parents to remedy the factors which that contributed to the child's placement and, if continued placement outside of the child's home is recommended, an explanation of why returning the child to his or her home is not safe or feasible, unless return of the child to the home is the goal of the permanency plan and any of the circumstances specified in s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies.

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Section 49. 48.365 (2g) (b) 3. of the statutes is amended to read:

48.365 (2g) (b) 3. If the child has been placed outside of his or her home for 15 of the most recent 22 months, not including any period during which the child was a runaway from the out-of-home placement or the child was returned to his or her home for a trial home visit of 6 months or less, a statement of whether or not a recommendation has been made to terminate the parental rights of the parents of the child. If a recommendation for a termination of parental rights has been made, the statement shall indicate the date on which the recommendation was made, any previous progress made to accomplish the termination of parental rights, any barriers to the termination of parental rights, specific steps to overcome the barriers and when the steps will be completed, reasons why adoption would be in the best interest of the child, and whether or not the child should be registered with the adoption information exchange. If a recommendation for termination of parental rights has not been made, the statement shall include an explanation of the reasons why a recommendation for termination of parental rights has not been made. If the lack of appropriate adoptive resources is the primary reason for not recommending a termination of parental rights, the agency shall recommend that the child be registered with the adoption information exchange or report the reason why registering the child is contrary to the best interest of the child.

SECTION 50. 48.365 (2m) (a) of the statutes is renumbered 48.365 (2m) (a) 1. and amended to read:

48.365 **(2m)** (a) 1. Any party may present evidence relevant to the issue of extension. If the child is placed outside of his or her home, the person or agency primarily responsible for providing services to the child shall present as evidence specific information showing that the agency has made reasonable efforts to achieve

the goal of the child's permanency plan, unless return of the child to the home is the goal of the permanency plan and any of the circumstances specified in s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies. The judge shall make findings of fact and conclusions of law based on the evidence. Subject to s. 48.355 (2d), the The findings of fact shall include a finding as to whether reasonable efforts were made by the agency primarily responsible for providing services to the child or expectant mother to make it possible for the child to return safely to his or her home or for the expectant mother to return to her home to achieve the goal of the child's permanency plan, unless return of the child to the home is the goal of the permanency plan and the judge finds that any of the circumstances specified in s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies. An order shall be issued under s. 48.355.

SECTION 51. 48.365 (2m) (a) 2. of the statutes is created to read:

48.365 (2m) (a) 2. If the judge finds that any of the circumstances specified in s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies with respect to a parent, the order shall include a determination that the person or agency primarily responsible for providing services to the child is not required to make reasonable efforts with respect to the parent to make it possible for the child to return safely to his or her home.

Section 52. 48.365 (2m) (a) 3. of the statutes is created to read:

48.365 (2m) (a) 3. The judge shall make the findings specified in subd. 1. relating to reasonable efforts to achieve the goal of the child's permanency plan and the findings specified in subd. 2. on a case-by-case basis based on circumstances specific to the child and shall document or reference the specific information on which those findings are based in the order issued under s. 48.355. An order that merely references subd. 1. or 2. without documenting or referencing that specific information in the order or an amended order that retroactively corrects an earlier

order that does not comply with this subdivision is not sufficient to comply with this subdivision.

Section 53. 48.365 (2m) (ad) of the statutes is created to read:

48.365 (2m) (ad) 1. If the judge finds that any of the circumstances specified in s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies with respect to a parent, the judge shall hold a hearing within 30 days after the date of that finding to determine the permanency plan for the child. If a hearing is held under this subdivision, the agency responsible for preparing the permanency plan shall file the permanency plan with the court not less than 5 days before the date of the hearing.

2. If a hearing is held under subd. 1., at least 10 days before the date of the hearing the court shall notify the child, any parent, guardian, and legal custodian of the child, and any foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) of the child of the time, place, and purpose of the hearing.

Section 54. 48.365 (2m) (ag) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.365 (2m) (ag) In addition to any evidence presented under par. (a), the The court shall give a foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) of the child who is notified of a hearing under par. (ad) 2. or sub. (2) an opportunity to be heard at the hearing by permitting the foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian to make a written or oral statement during the hearing, or to submit a written statement prior to the hearing, relevant to the issue of extension. Any written or oral statement made under this paragraph shall be made under oath or affirmation. A foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) who receives notice of a hearing under par. (ad) 2. or sub. (2) and an opportunity to be heard under this

paragraph does not become a party to the proceeding on which the hearing is held solely on the basis of receiving that notice and opportunity to be heard.

Section 55. 48.365 (5) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.365 (5) Except as provided in s. 48.368, all orders an order under this section that continues the placement of a child in his or her home or that relates to an unborn child of an adult expectant mother shall be for a specified length of time not to exceed one year after its date of entry. Except as provided in s. 48.368, an order under this section that continues the placement of a child in an out-of-home placement shall be for a specified length of time not to exceed the date on which the child reaches 18 years of age, one year after the date of entry of the order, or, if the child is a full-time student at a secondary school or its vocational or technical equivalent and is reasonably expected to complete the program before reaching 19 years of age, the date on which the child reaches 19 years of age, whichever is later.

Section 56. 48.38 (2) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.38 (2) Permanency Plan Required. (intro.) Except as provided in sub. (3), for each child living in a foster home, treatment foster home, group home, child-caring institution, secure detention facility, or shelter care facility or in the home of a relative other than a parent, the agency that placed the child or arranged the placement or the agency assigned primary responsibility for providing services to the child under s. 48.355 shall prepare a written permanency plan, if one any of the following conditions exists:

Section 57. 48.38 (2) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.38 **(2)** (c) The child is under <u>the</u> supervision of an agency under s. 48.64 (2) or <u>pursuant to</u>, <u>under a consent decree under s. 48.32 (1) (b)</u>, or <u>under a court order under s. 48.355</u>.

SECTION 58.	48.38	(2)(f)	of the	statutes	is am	ended t	o read:

- 2 48.38 **(2)** (f) The child's care is paid would be paid for under s. 49.19 but for s. 49.19 (20).
 - **SECTION 59.** 48.38 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:
 - 48.38 (3) TIME. Subject to s. 48.355 (2d) (c) <u>1.</u>, the agency shall file the permanency plan with the court within 60 days after the date on which the child was first held in physical custody or placed outside of his or her home under a court order removed from his or her home, except that if the child is held for less than 60 days in a secure detention facility, juvenile portion of a county jail, or a shelter care facility, no permanency plan is required if the child is returned to his or her home within that period.
 - **SECTION 60.** 48.38 (4) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:
- 13 48.38 (4) CONTENTS OF PLAN. (intro.) The permanency plan shall include –a
 14 description of all of the following:
 - **SECTION 61.** 48.38 (4) (a) of the statutes, as affected by 2001 Wisconsin Act 2, is renumbered 48.38 (4) (ar) and amended to read:
 - 48.38 (4) (ar) The A description of the services offered and any service services provided in an effort to prevent holding or placing the child outside of the removal of the child from his or her home, while assuring that the health and safety of the child are the paramount concerns, and to make it possible for the child to return safely home achieve the goal of the permanency plan, except that the permanency plan need not is not required to include a description of those the services offered or provided with respect to a parent of the child to prevent the removal of the child from the home or to achieve the permanency plan goal of returning the child safely to his

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under s. 48.33 (1) (e).

1 or her home if any of the circumstances specified in s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1., 2., 3., 4., or 2 to 5. apply applies to that parent. 3 **Section 62.** 48.38 (4) (ag) of the statutes is created to read: 4 48.38 (4) (ag) The name, address, and telephone number of the child's parent, 5 guardian, and legal custodian. 6 **Section 63.** 48.38 (4) (am) of the statutes is created to read: 7 48.38 (4) (am) The date on which the child was removed from his or her home 8 and the date on which the child was placed in out-of-home care. 9 **Section 64.** 48.38 (4) (bm) of the statutes is amended to read: 10 48.38 (4) (bm) The A statement as to the availability of a safe and appropriate placement with a fit and willing relative of the child and, if a decision is made not 11 12 to place the child with an available relative, a statement as to why placement with 13 the relative is not safe or appropriate. 14 **Section 65.** 48.38 (4) (dg) of the statutes is created to read: 15 48.38 (4) (dg) Information about the child's education, including all of the following: 16 17 1. The name and address of the school in which the child is or was most recently enrolled. 18 19 2. Any special education programs in which the child is or was previously enrolled. 20 21 3. The grade level in which the child is or was most recently enrolled and all 22 information that is available concerning the child's grade level performance. 23 4. A summary of all available education records relating to the child that are 24 relevant to any education goals included in the education services plan prepared

SECTION 66.	48.38 (4)	(dm)	of (the	statutes	is	created	to	read:
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48.38 (4) (dm) If as a result of the placement the child has been or will be transferred from the school in which the child is or most recently was enrolled, documentation that a placement that would maintain the child in that school is either unavailable or inappropriate or that a placement that would result in the child's transfer to another school would be in the child's best interests.

SECTION 67. 48.38 (4) (dr) of the statutes is created to read:

- 48.38 **(4)** (dr) Medical information relating to the child, including all of the following:
- 1. The names and addresses of the child's physician, dentist, and any other health care provider that is or was previously providing health care services to the child.
- 2. The child's immunization record, including the name and date of each immunization administered to the child.
- 3. Any known medical condition for which the child is receiving medical care or treatment and any known serious medical condition for which the child has previously received medical care or treatment.
- 4. The name, purpose, and dosage of any medication that is being administered to the child and the name of any medication that causes the child to suffer an allergic or other negative reaction.

Section 68. 48.38 (4) (e) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.38 **(4)** (e) The <u>A plan for ensuring the</u> safety and appropriateness of the placement and <u>a description</u> of the services provided to meet the needs of the child and family, including a discussion of services that have been investigated and considered and are not available or likely to become available within a reasonable

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time to meet the needs of the child or, if available, why such services are not safe or appropriate.

SECTION 69. 48.38 (4) (f) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.38 (4) (f) (intro.) The <u>A description of the</u> services that will be provided to the child, the child's family, and the child's foster parent, the child's treatment foster parent or, the operator of the facility where the child is living, or the relative with whom the child is living to carry out the dispositional order, including services planned to accomplish all of the following:

Section 70. 48.38 (4) (fg) of the statutes is created to read:

48.38 (4) (fg) The goal of the permanency plan or, if the agency is making concurrent reasonable efforts under s. 48.355 (2b), the goals of the permanency plan, in the order of preference specified in subds. 1. to 5. If a goal of the permanency plan is any goal other than return of the child to his or her home, the permanency plan shall include the rationale for deciding on that goal. If a goal of the permanency plan is an alternative permanent placement under subd. 5., the permanency plan shall document a compelling reason why it would not be in the best interest of the child to pursue a goal specified in subds. 1. to 4. The agency shall determine the goal or goals of a child's permanency plan in the following order of preference:

- 1. Return of the child to the child's home.
- 2. Placement of the child for adoption.
- 3. Placement of the child with a guardian.
- 4. Permanent placement of the child with a fit and willing relative.
- 5. Some other alternative permanent placement, including sustaining care, independent living, or long-term foster care.
 - **SECTION 71.** 48.38 (4) (fm) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.38 (4) (fm) If the goal of the permanency plan calls for placing is to place the
child for adoption, with a guardian, with a fit and willing relative, or in some other
alternative permanent placement, the efforts made to place the child for adoption,
with a guardian or in some other alternative permanent placement achieve that goal.
Section 72. 48.38 (4) (h) of the statutes is created to read:
48.38 (4) (h) If the child is 15 years of age or over, a description of the programs
and services that are or will be provided to assist the child in preparing for the
transition from out-of-home care to independent living. The description shall
include all of the following:
1. The anticipated age at which the child will be discharged from out-of-home
care.
2. The anticipated amount of time available in which to prepare the child for
the transition from out-of-home care to independent living.
3. The anticipated location and living situation of the child on discharge from
out-of-home care.
4. A description of the assessment processes, tools, and methods that have been
or will be used to determine the programs and services that are or will be provided
to assist the child in preparing for the transition from out-of-home care to
independent living.
5. The rationale for each program or service that is or will be provided to assist
the child in preparing for the transition from out-of-home care to independent
living, the time frames for delivering those programs or services, and the intended

SECTION 73. 48.38 (5) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

outcome of those programs or services.

48.38 (5) (a) The court or a panel appointed under this paragraph par. (ag) shall review the permanency plan every in the manner provided in this subsection not later than 6 months from after the date on which the child was first held in physical custody or placed outside of removed from his or her home and every 6 months after a previous review under this subsection for as long as the child is placed outside the home, except that for the review that is required to be conducted not later than 12 months after the child was first removed from his or her home and the reviews that are required to be conducted every 12 months after that review the court shall hold a hearing under sub. (5m) to review the permanency plan, which hearing may be instead of or in addition to the review under this subsection.

(ag) If the court elects not to review the permanency plan, the court shall appoint a panel to review the permanency plan. The panel shall consist of 3 persons who are either designated by an independent agency that has been approved by the chief judge of the judicial administrative district or designated by the agency that prepared the permanency plan. A voting majority of persons on each panel shall be persons who are not employed by the agency that prepared the permanency plan and who are not responsible for providing services to the child or the parents of the child whose permanency plan is the subject of the review.

Section 74. 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, or the relative with whom the child is living of the date, time, and place of the review, of the issues to be determined as part of the review, and 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, the child's guardian ad litem, and the child's court-appointed 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. Any written or oral statement made to the court under this paragraph by a foster parent, treatment foster parent, operator of a facility in which a child is living, or relative with whom a child is living shall be made under oath or affirmation. 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 75. 48.38 (5) (c) 6. (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.38 (5) (c) 6. (intro.) If the child has been placed outside of his or her home, as described in s. 48.365 (1), for 15 of the most recent 22 months, not including any period during which the child was a runaway from the out-of-home placement or the child was returned to his or her home for a trial home visit of 6 months or less, the appropriateness of the permanency plan and the circumstances which prevent the child from any of the following:

SECTION 76. 48.38 (5) (c) 6. am. of the statutes is renumbered 48.38 (5) (c) 6. cm. and amended to read:

48.38 (5) (c) 6. cm. Being placed in the home of a <u>fit and willing</u> relative of the child.

- **SECTION 77.** 48.38 (5) (c) 6. cg. of the statutes is created to read:
- 48.38 **(5)** (c) 6. cg. Being placed with a guardian.
 - **SECTION 78.** 48.38 (5) (c) 6. d. of the statutes is amended to read:

48.38 (5) (c) 6. d. Being placed in <u>some other alternative permanent placement</u>, including sustaining care, independent living, or long-term foster care.

SECTION 79. 48.38 (5) (c) 7. of the statutes, as affected by 2001 Wisconsin Act 2, is amended to read:

48.38 (5) (c) 7. Whether reasonable efforts were made by the agency to make it possible for the child to return safely to his or her home, except that the court or panel need not determine whether those reasonable efforts were made with respect to a parent of the child if any of the circumstances specified in s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1., 2., 3., 4., or 5. apply to that parent achieve the goal of the permanency plan, unless return of the child to the home is the goal of the permanency plan and any of the circumstances specified in s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 5. applies.

Section 80. 48.38 (5m) of the statutes is created to read:

48.38 (5m) PERMANENCY PLAN HEARING. (a) The court shall hold a hearing to review the permanency plan and to make the determinations specified in sub. (5) (c) no later than 12 months after the date on which the child was first removed from the home and every 12 months after a previous hearing under this subsection for as long as the child is placed outside the home.

- (b) Not less than 30 days before the date of the hearing, the court shall notify the child; the child's parent, guardian, and legal custodian; the child's foster parent or treatment foster parent, the operator of the facility in which the child is living, or the relative with whom the child is living; the child's court-appointed special advocate; the agency that prepared the permanency plan; and the person representing the interests of the public of the date, time, and place of the hearing.
- (c) Any person who is provided notice of the hearing may have an opportunity to be heard at the hearing by submitting written comments relevant to the

determinations specified in sub. (5) (c) not less than 10 working days before the date of the hearing or by participating at the hearing. Any written or oral comment made to the court under this paragraph by a foster parent, treatment foster parent, operator of a facility in which a child is living, or relative with whom a child is living shall be made under oath or affirmation. A foster parent, treatment foster parent, operator of a facility in which a child is living, or relative with whom a child is living who receives notice of a hearing under par. (b) and an opportunity to be heard under this paragraph does not become a party to the proceeding on which the hearing is held solely on the basis of receiving that notice and opportunity to be heard.

- (d) At least 5 days before the date of the hearing the agency that prepared the permanency plan shall provide a copy of the permanency plan and any written comments submitted under par. (c) to the court, to the child's parent, guardian, and legal custodian, to the person representing the interests of the public, to the child's counsel or guardian ad litem, and to the child's court–appointed special advocate. Notwithstanding s. 48.78 (2) (a), the person representing the interests of the public, the child's counsel or guardian ad litem, and the child's court–appointed special 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.
- (e) After the hearing, the court shall make written findings of fact and conclusions of law relating to the determinations under sub. (5) (c) and shall provide a copy of those findings of fact and conclusions of law to the child; the child's parent, guardian, and legal custodian; the child's foster parent or treatment foster parent, the operator of the facility in which the child is living, or the relative with whom the

child is living; the child's court-appointed special advocate; the agency that prepared the permanency plan; and the person representing the interests of the public. The court shall make the findings specified in sub. (5) (c) 7. on a case-by-case basis based on circumstances specific to the child and shall document or reference the specific information on which those findings are based in the findings of fact and conclusions of law prepared under this paragraph. Findings of fact and conclusions of law that merely reference sub. (5) (c) 7. without documenting or referencing that specific information in the findings of fact and conclusions of law or amended findings of fact and conclusions of law that retroactively correct earlier findings of fact and conclusions of law that do not comply with this paragraph are not sufficient to comply with this paragraph.

(f) If the findings of fact and conclusions of law under par. (e) conflict with the child's dispositional order or provide for any additional services not specified in the dispositional order, the court shall revise the dispositional order under s. 48.363 or order a change in placement under s. 48.357, as appropriate.

Section 81. 48.417 (1) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.417 (1) (a) The child has been placed outside of his or her home, as described in s. 48.365 (1), for 15 of the most recent 22 months, not including any period during which the child was a runaway from the out-of-home placement or the child was returned to his or her home for a trial home visit of 6 months or less. If the circumstances specified in this paragraph apply, the petition shall be filed or joined in by the last day of the 15th month, as described in this paragraph, for which the child was placed outside of his or her home.

Section 82. 48.417 (1) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

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48.417 (1) (b) A court of competent jurisdiction has found under s. 48.13 (2) or under a law of any other state or a federal law that is comparable to s. 48.13 (2) that the child was abandoned when he or she was under one year of age or has found that the parent abandoned the child when the child was under one year of age in violation of s. 948.20 or in violation of the law of any other state or federal law, if that violation would be a violation of s. 948.20 if committed in this state. If the circumstances specified in this paragraph apply, the petition shall be filed or joined in within 60 days after the date on which the court of competent jurisdiction found that the child was abandoned as described in this paragraph.

SECTION 83. 48.417 (1) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.417 (1) (c) A court of competent jurisdiction has found that the parent has committed, has aided or abetted the commission of, or has solicited, conspired, or attempted to commit, a violation of s. 940.01, 940.02, 940.03, or 940.05 or a violation of the law of any other state or federal law, if that violation would be a violation of s. 940.01, 940.02, 940.03, or 940.05 if committed in this state, and that the victim of that violation is a child of the parent. If the circumstances specified in this paragraph apply, the petition shall be filed or joined in within 60 days after the date on which the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter determines, based on a finding that a circumstance specified in this paragraph applies, that reasonable efforts to make it possible for the child to return safely to his or her home are not required.

SECTION 84. 48.417 (1) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.417 (1) (d) A court of competent jurisdiction has found that the parent has committed a violation of s. 940.19 (2), (3), (4), or (5), 940.225 (1) or (2), 948.02 (1) or (2), 948.025, or 948.03 (2) (a) or (3) (a) or a violation of the law of any other state or

federal law, if that violation would be a violation of s. 940.19 (2), (3), (4), or (5), 940.225
$(1) \ or \ (2), 948.02 \ (1) \ or \ (2), 948.025, or \ 948.03 \ (2) \ (a) \ or \ (3) \ (a) \ if \ committed \ in \ this \ state, and the state of $
and that the violation resulted in great bodily harm, as defined in s. $939.22\ (14)$, or
in substantial bodily harm, as defined in s. $939.22\ (38)$, to the child or another child
of the parent. If the circumstances specified in this paragraph apply, the petition
shall be filed or joined in within 60 days after the date on which the court assigned
to exercise jurisdiction under this chapter determines, based on a finding that a
circumstance specified in this paragraph applies, that reasonable efforts to make it
possible for the child to return safely to his or her home are not required.

Section 85. 48.417 (2) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.417 (2) (a) The child is being cared for by a <u>fit and willing</u> relative of the child.

SECTION 86. 48.417 (2) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.417 **(2)** (b) The child's permanency plan indicates <u>and provides</u> documentation that termination of parental rights to the child is not in the best interests of the child.

SECTION 87. 48.417 (2) (d) of the statutes is created to read:

48.417 (2) (d) Grounds for an involuntary termination of parental rights under s. 48.415 do not exist.

SECTION 88. 48.42 (2g) (am) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.42 (2g) (am) The court shall give a foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) who is notified of a hearing under par. (a) an opportunity to be heard at the hearing by permitting the foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian to make a written or oral statement during the hearing, or to submit a written statement prior to the hearing,

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relevant to the issues to be determined at the hearing. Any written or oral statement made under this paragraph shall be made upon oath or affirmation. A foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) who receives a notice of a hearing under par. (a) and an opportunity to be heard under this paragraph does not become a party to the proceeding on which the hearing is held solely on the basis of receiving that notice and opportunity to be heard.

Section 89. 48.427 (1m) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.427 (1m) In addition to any evidence presented under sub. (1), the court shall give the foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) of the child an opportunity to be heard at the dispositional hearing by permitting the foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian to make a written or oral statement during the dispositional hearing, or to submit a written statement prior to disposition, relevant to the issue of disposition. Any written or oral statement made under this subsection shall be made upon oath or affirmation. A foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) who receives notice of a hearing under s. 48.42 (2g) (a) and an opportunity to be heard under this subsection does not become a party to the proceeding on which the hearing is held solely on the basis of receiving that notice and opportunity to be heard.

Section 90. 48.63 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.63 (1) Acting pursuant to <u>under</u> court order or voluntary agreement, the child's parent or guardian or the department of health and family services, the department of corrections, a county department, or a child welfare agency licensed to place children in foster homes or, treatment foster homes, or group homes may place a child or negotiate or act as intermediary for the placement of a child in a foster

home, treatment foster home, or group home. Voluntary agreements under this subsection may not be used for placements in facilities other than foster, treatment foster, or group homes and may not be extended. A foster home or treatment foster home placement under a voluntary agreement may not exceed 6-months 180 days from the date on which the child was removed from the home under the voluntary agreement. A group home placement under a voluntary agreement may not exceed 15 days from the date on which the child was removed from the home under the voluntary agreement. These time limitations do not apply to placements made under s. 48.345, 938.183, 938.34, or 938.345. Voluntary agreements may be made only under this subsection and shall be in writing and shall specifically state that the agreement may be terminated at any time by the parent or guardian or by the child if the child's consent to the agreement is required. The child's consent to the agreement is required whenever the child is 12 years of age or older.

Section 91. 48.63 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.63 (4) A permanency plan under s. 48.38 is required for each child placed in a foster home or treatment foster home under sub. (1). If the child is living in a foster home or treatment foster home under a voluntary agreement, the agency that negotiated or acted as intermediary for the placement shall prepare the permanency plan within 60 days after the placement date on which the child was removed from his or her home under the voluntary agreement. A copy of each plan shall be provided to the child if he or she is 12 years of age or over and to the child's parent or guardian. If the agency which that arranged the voluntary placement intends to seek a court order to place the child outside of his or her home at the expiration of the voluntary placement, the agency shall prepare a revised permanency plan and file that revised plan with the court prior to the date of the hearing on the proposed placement.

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Section 92. 48.685 (5) (bm) 4. of the statutes is amended to read:

48.685 (5) (bm) 4. A violation of s. <u>125.075 (1)</u>, <u>125.085 (3) (a) 2.</u>, <u>125.105 (2) (b)</u>, <u>125.66 (3)</u>, <u>125.68 (12)</u>, <u>940.09</u>, <u>940.19 (2)</u>, (3), (4), (5), or (6), <u>940.20</u>, <u>940.203</u>, <u>940.205</u> or, <u>940.207</u>, or <u>940.25</u>, a violation of s. <u>346.63 (1)</u>, (2), (5), or (6) that is a felony under <u>s. 346.65 (2) (e) or (f)</u>, (2j) (d), or (3m), or an offense under ch. <u>961</u> that is a felony, if committed not more than 5 years before the date of the investigation under sub. (2) (am).

Section 93. 48.78 (2) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

48.78 **(2)** (a) No agency may make available for inspection or disclose the contents of any record kept or information received about an individual in its care or legal custody, except as provided under s. 48.371, 48.38 (5) (b) or (d) or (5m) (d), 48.432, 48.433, 48.93, 48.981 (7), 938.51, or 938.78 or by order of the court.

SECTION 94. 48.977 (2) (f) of the statutes, as affected by 2001 Wisconsin Act 2, is amended to read:

48.977 (2) (f) That the agency primarily responsible for providing services to the child under a court order has made reasonable efforts to make it possible for the child to return to his or her home, while assuring that the child's health and safety are the paramount concerns, but that reunification of the child with the child's parent or parents is unlikely or contrary to the best interests of the child and that further reunification efforts are unlikely to be made or are contrary to the best interests of the child, except that the court need not is not required to find that the agency has made those reasonable efforts with respect to a parent of the child if any of the circumstances specified in s. 48.355 (2d) (b) 1., 2., 3., 4., or 5. apply to 5. applies to that parent. The court shall make the findings specified in this paragraph on a case-by-case basis based on circumstances specific to the child and shall document

or reference the specific information on which those findings are based in the guardianship order. A guardianship order that merely references this paragraph without documenting or referencing that specific information in the order or an amended guardianship order that retroactively corrects an earlier guardianship order that does not comply with this paragraph is not sufficient to comply with this paragraph.

Section 95. 938.21 (1) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

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

Section 96. 938.21 (2) (am) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.21 (2) (am) A juvenile held in a nonsecure place of custody may waive in writing his or her right to participate in the hearing under this section. After any

waiver, a hearing rehearing shall be granted upon the request of the juvenile or any other interested party <u>for good cause shown</u>. Any juvenile transferred to a secure detention facility shall thereafter have a <u>hearing rehearing</u> under this section.

Section 97. 938.21 (2) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.21 (2) (d) If the juvenile is not represented by counsel at the hearing and the juvenile is continued in custody as a result of the hearing, the juvenile may request through counsel subsequently appointed or retained or through a guardian ad litem that the order to hold in custody be reheard. If the request is made, a rehearing shall take place as soon as possible unless the request is made by a juvenile who has waived his or her right to participate in the hearing, in which case a rehearing shall take place only upon a showing of good cause. Whether or not counsel was present, any order to hold the juvenile in custody shall be subject to rehearing for good cause.

Section 98. 938.21 (3) (am) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.21 (3) (am) The parent, guardian, or legal custodian may waive <u>his or her</u> right to participate in the hearing under this section. Agreement in writing of the juvenile is required if he or she is over 12. After any waiver, a hearing rehearing shall be granted at the request of any the parent, guardian, legal custodian, or any other interested party for good cause shown.

Section 99. 938.21 (3) (e) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.21 (3) (e) If the parent, guardian, or legal custodian or the juvenile is not represented by counsel at the hearing and the juvenile is continued in custody as a result of the hearing, the parent, guardian, legal custodian, or juvenile may request through counsel subsequently appointed or retained or through a guardian ad litem that the order to hold the juvenile in custody be reheard. If the request is made, a

rehearing shall take place as soon as possible <u>unless the request is made by a parent</u>, guardian, or legal custodian who has waived his or her right to participate in the <u>hearing</u>, in which case a rehearing shall take place only upon a showing of good <u>cause</u>. Any order to hold the juvenile in custody shall be subject to rehearing for good cause, whether or not counsel was present.

SECTION 100. 938.21 (5) (b) 1. of the statutes, as affected by 2001 Wisconsin Act 16, is repealed and recreated to read:

938.21 (5) (b) 1. A finding that continued placement of the juvenile in his or her home would be contrary to the welfare of the juvenile and, unless the judge or juvenile court commissioner finds that any of the circumstances specified in s. 938.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 4. applies, a finding as to whether the person who took the juvenile into custody and the intake worker have made reasonable efforts to prevent the removal of the juvenile from the home, while assuring that the juvenile's health and safety are the paramount concerns, and to make it possible for the juvenile to return safely home or, if for good cause shown sufficient information is not available for the judge or juvenile court commissioner to make those findings, an order for the juvenile under the custody order to file with the court sufficient information for the judge or juvenile court commissioner to make those findings by no later than 5 days after the date of the order.

Section 101. 938.21 (5) (b) 3. of the statutes is created to read:

938.21 (5) (b) 3. If the judge or juvenile court commissioner finds that any of the circumstances specified in s. 938.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 4. applies with respect to a parent, a determination that the county department or agency primarily responsible for providing services under the custody order is not required to make reasonable

efforts with respect to the parent to make it possible for the juvenile to return safely to his or her home.

Section 102. 938.21 (5) (c) of the statutes is created to read:

938.21 (5) (c) The judge or juvenile court commissioner shall make the findings specified in par. (b) 1. and 3. on a case-by-case basis based on circumstances specific to the juvenile and shall document or reference the specific information on which those findings are based in the custody order. A custody order that merely references par. (b) 1. or 3. without documenting or referencing that specific information in the custody order or an amended custody order that retroactively corrects an earlier custody order that does not comply with this paragraph is not sufficient to comply with this paragraph.

Section 103. 938.21 (5) (d) of the statutes is created to read:

938.21 (5) (d) 1. If the judge or juvenile court commissioner finds that any of the circumstances specified in s. 938.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 4. applies with respect to a parent, the judge or juvenile court commissioner shall hold a hearing within 30 days after the date of that finding to determine the permanency plan for the juvenile. If a hearing is held under this subdivision, the agency responsible for preparing the permanency plan shall file the permanency plan with the court not less than 5 days before the date of the hearing.

2. If a hearing is held under subd. 1, at least 10 days before the date of the hearing the court shall notify the juvenile, any parent, guardian, and legal custodian of the juvenile, and any foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) of the juvenile of the time, place, and purpose of the hearing.

3. The court shall give a foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) who is notified of a hearing under subd.

2. an opportunity to be heard at the hearing by permitting the foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian to make a written or oral statement during the hearing, or to submit a written statement prior to the hearing, relevant to the issues to be determined at the hearing. Any written or oral statement made under this subdivision shall be made upon oath or affirmation. A foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian who receives a notice of a hearing under subd. 2. and an opportunity to be heard under this subdivision does not become a party to the proceeding on which the hearing is held solely on the basis of receiving that notice and opportunity to be heard.

Section 104. 938.255 (1) (f) of the statutes is created to read:

938.255 (1) (f) If the juvenile is being held in custody outside of his or her home, reliable and credible information showing that continued placement of the juvenile in his or her home would be contrary to the welfare of the juvenile and, unless any of the circumstances specified in s. 938.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 4. applies, reliable and credible information showing that the person who took the juvenile into custody and the intake worker have made reasonable efforts to prevent the removal of the juvenile from the home, while assuring that the juvenile's health and safety are the paramount concerns, and to make it possible for the juvenile to return safely home.

Section 105. 938.255 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

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

Section 106. 938.27 (3) (a) 1m. of the statutes is amended to read:

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

Section 107. 938.315 (2m) of the statutes is created to read:

938.315 (2m) No continuance or extension of a time limit specified in this chapter may be granted and no period of delay specified in sub. (1) may be excluded in computing a time requirement under this chapter if the continuance, extension, or exclusion would result in any of the following:

- (a) The court making an initial finding under s. 938.21 (5) (b) 1., 938.355 (2) (b) 6., or 938.357 (2v) (a) 1. that reasonable efforts have been made to prevent the removal of the juvenile from the home, while assuring that the juvenile's health and safety are the paramount concerns, or an initial finding under s. 938.21 (5) (b) 3., 938.355 (2) (b) 6r., or 938.357 (2v) (a) 3. that those efforts were not required to be made because a circumstance specified in s. 938.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 4. applies, more than 60 days after the date on which the juvenile was removed from the home.
- (b) The court making an initial finding under s. 938.38 (5m) that the agency primarily responsible for providing services to the juvenile has made reasonable

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efforts to achieve the goals of the juvenile's permanency plan more than 12 months after the date on which the juvenile was removed from the home or making any subsequent findings under s. 938.38 (5m) as to those reasonable efforts more than 12 months after the date of a previous finding as to those reasonable efforts.

Section 108. 938.32 (1) (c) of the statutes is created to read:

938.32 (1) (c) 1. If at the time the consent decree is entered into the juvenile is placed outside the home under a voluntary agreement under s. 48.63 or is otherwise living outside the home without a court order and if the consent decree maintains the juvenile in that placement or other living arrangement, the consent decree shall include a finding that placement of the juvenile in his or her home would be contrary to the welfare of the juvenile, a finding as to whether the county department or the agency primarily responsible for providing services to the juvenile has made reasonable efforts to prevent the removal of the juvenile from the home, while assuring that the juvenile's health and safety are the paramount concerns, unless the judge or juvenile court commissioner finds that any of the circumstances specified in s. 938.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 4. applies, and a finding as to whether the county department or agency has made reasonable efforts to achieve the goal of the juvenile's permanency plan, unless return of the juvenile to the home is the goal of the permanency plan and the judge or juvenile court commissioner finds that any of the circumstances specified in s. 938.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 4. applies.

2. If the judge or juvenile court commissioner finds that any of the circumstances specified in s. 938.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 4. applies with respect to a parent, the consent decree shall include a determination that the county department or agency primarily responsible for providing services under the consent decree is not

required to make reasonable efforts with respect to the parent to make it possible for the juvenile to return safely to his or her home.

3. The judge or juvenile court commissioner shall make the findings specified in subds. 1. and 2. on a case-by-case basis based on circumstances specific to the juvenile and shall document or reference the specific information on which those findings are based in the consent decree. A consent decree that merely references subd. 1. or 2. without documenting or referencing that specific information in the consent decree or an amended consent decree that retroactively corrects an earlier consent decree that does not comply with this subdivision is not sufficient to comply with this subdivision.

Section 109. 938.32 (1) (d) of the statutes is created to read:

938.32 (1) (d) 1. If the judge or juvenile court commissioner finds that any of the circumstances specified in s. 938.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 4. applies with respect to a parent, the judge or juvenile court commissioner shall hold a hearing within 30 days after the date of that finding to determine the permanency plan for the juvenile. If a hearing is held under this subdivision, the agency responsible for preparing the permanency plan shall file the permanency plan with the court not less than 5 days before the date of the hearing.

- 2. If a hearing is held under subd. 1., at least 10 days before the date of the hearing the court shall notify the juvenile, any parent, guardian, and legal custodian of the juvenile, and any foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) of the juvenile of the time, place, and purpose of the hearing.
- 3. The court shall give a foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) who is notified of a hearing under subd.

2. an opportunity to be heard at the hearing by permitting the foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian to make a written or oral statement during the hearing, or to submit a written statement prior to the hearing, relevant to the issues to be determined at the hearing. Any written or oral statement made under this subdivision shall be made upon oath or affirmation. A foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian who receives a notice of a hearing under subd. 2. and an opportunity to be heard under this subdivision does not become a party to the proceeding on which the hearing is held solely on the basis of receiving that notice and opportunity to be heard.

Section 110. 938.33 (4) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.33 (4) Other out-of-home placements. (intro.) A report recommending placement in a foster home, treatment foster home, group home, or nonsecured child caring institution or in the home of a relative other than a parent shall be in writing, except that the report may be presented orally at the dispositional hearing if all parties consent. A report that is presented orally shall be transcribed and made a part of the court record. The report shall include all of the following:

Section 111. 938.33 (4) (c) of the statutes is created to read:

938.33 (4) (c) Specific information showing that continued placement of the juvenile in his or her home would be contrary to the welfare of the juvenile, specific information showing that the county department or the agency primarily responsible for providing services to the juvenile has made reasonable efforts to prevent the removal of the juvenile from the home, while assuring that the juvenile's health and safety are the paramount concerns, unless any of the circumstances specified in s. 938.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 4. applies, and specific information showing that the county department or agency has made reasonable efforts to achieve the goal of

the juvenile's permanency plan, unless return of the juvenile to the home is the goal of the permanency plan and any of the circumstances specified in s. 938.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 4. applies.

Section 112. 938.335 (3g) of the statutes is created to read:

938.335 (3g) At hearings under this section, if the agency, as defined in s. 938.38 (1) (a), is recommending placement of the juvenile in a foster home, treatment foster home, group home, or child caring institution or in the home of a relative other than a parent, the agency shall present as evidence specific information showing that continued placement of the juvenile in his or her home would be contrary to the welfare of the juvenile, specific information showing that the county department or the agency primarily responsible for providing services to the juvenile has made reasonable efforts to prevent the removal of the juvenile from the home, while assuring that the juvenile's health and safety are the paramount concerns, unless any of the circumstances specified in s. 938.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 4. applies, and specific information showing that the county department or agency has made reasonable efforts to achieve the goal of the juvenile's permanency plan, unless return of the juvenile to the home is the goal of the permanency plan and any of the circumstances specified in s. 938.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 4. applies.

Section 113. 938.355 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.355 (1) Intent. In any order under s. 938.34 or 938.345, the court shall decide on a placement and treatment finding based on evidence submitted to the 1court. The disposition shall employ those means necessary to promote the objectives specified in s. 938.01. If the disposition places a juvenile who has been adjudicated delinquent outside the home under s. 938.34 (3) (c) or (d), the order shall include a finding that the juvenile's current residence will not safeguard the welfare

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of the juvenile or the community due to the serious nature of the act for which the juvenile was adjudicated delinquent. If the judge has determined that any of the conditions specified in s. 938.34 (4m) (b) 1., 2., or 3. applies, that determination shall be prima facie evidence that a less restrictive alternative than placement in a secured correctional facility, a secured child caring institution, or a secured group home is not appropriate. If information under s. 938.331 has been provided in a court report under s. 938.33 (1), the court shall consider that information when deciding on a placement and treatment finding.

Section 114. 938.355 (2) (b) 6. of the statutes is amended to read:

938.355 (2) (b) 6. If the juvenile is placed outside the home and if sub. (2d) does not apply, the court's, a finding that continued placement of the juvenile in his or her home would be contrary to the welfare of the juvenile or, if the juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent and is placed outside the home under s. 938.34 (3) (a), (c), or (d), a finding that the juvenile's current residence will not safeguard the welfare of the juvenile or the community due to the serious nature of the act for which the juvenile was adjudicated delinquent. The court order shall also contain a finding as to whether -a the county department which provides social services or the agency primarily responsible for providing services under a court order has made reasonable efforts to prevent the removal of the juvenile from the home, while assuring that the iuvenile's health and safety are the paramount concerns, or, if applicable, the court's unless the court finds that any of the circumstances specified in sub. (2d) (b) 1. to 4. applies, and a finding as to whether the county department or agency primarily responsible for providing services under a court order has made reasonable efforts to make it possible for the juvenile to return safely to his or her home achieve the goal of the juvenile's permanency plan, unless return of the juvenile to the home is the

goal of the permanency plan and the court finds that any of the circumstances specified in sub. (2d) (b) 1. to 4. applies. The court shall make the findings specified in this subdivision on a case-by-case basis based on circumstances specific to the juvenile and shall document or reference the specific information on which those findings are based in the court order. A court order that merely references this subdivision without documenting or referencing that specific information in the court order or an amended court order that retroactively corrects an earlier court order that does not comply with this subdivision is not sufficient to comply with this subdivision.

Section 115. 938.355 (2) (b) 6r. of the statutes is created to read:

938.355 (2) (b) 6r. If the court finds that any of the circumstances specified in sub. (2d) (b) 1. to 4. applies with respect to a parent, a determination that the county department or agency primarily responsible for providing services under the court order is not required to make reasonable efforts with respect to the parent to make it possible for the juvenile to return safely to his or her home.

SECTION 116. 938.355 (2b) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.355 (2b) Concurrent reasonable efforts permitted. A county department that provides social services or the agency primarily responsible for providing services to a juvenile under a court order may, at the same time as the county department or agency is making the reasonable efforts required under sub.

(2) (b) 6. to prevent the removal of the juvenile from the home or to make it possible for the juvenile to return safely to his or her home, work with the department of health and family services, a county department under s. 48.57 (1) (e) or (hm), or a child welfare agency licensed under s. 48.61 (5) in making reasonable efforts to place

the juvenile for adoption, with a guardian, with a fit and willing relative, or in some other alternative permanent placement.

SECTION 117. 938.355 (2c) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.355 (2c) (b) When a court makes a finding under sub. (2) (b) 6. as to whether the county department or the agency primarily responsible for providing services to the juvenile under a court order has made reasonable efforts to make it possible for the juvenile to return safely to his or her home achieve the goal of the permanency plan, the court's consideration of reasonable efforts shall include, but not be limited to, the considerations listed under par. (a) 1. to 5. and whether visitation schedules between the juvenile and his or her parents were implemented, unless visitation was denied or limited by the court.

SECTION 118. 938.355 (2d) (b) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.355 (2d) (b) (intro.) Notwithstanding sub. (2) (b) 6., the court need not is not required to include in a dispositional order a finding as to whether a the county department which provides social services or the agency primarily responsible for providing services under a court order has made reasonable efforts with respect to a parent of a juvenile to prevent the removal of the juvenile from the home, while assuring that the juvenile's health and safety are the paramount concerns, or, if applicable, a finding as to whether the county department or agency primarily responsible for providing services under a court order has made reasonable efforts with respect to a parent of a juvenile to make it possible for the juvenile to return achieve the permanency plan goal of returning the juvenile safely to his or her home, if the court finds, as evidenced by a final judgment of conviction, any of the following:

Section 119. 938.355 (2d) (b) 1. of the statutes is amended to read:

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938.355 (2d) (b) 1.	That the parent has subjected the juvenile to aggravated
circumstances <u>, as eviden</u>	ced by a final judgment of conviction.

SECTION 120. 938.355 (2d) (b) 2. of the statutes is amended to read:

938.355 (**2d**) (b) 2. That the parent has committed, has aided or abetted the commission of, or has solicited, conspired, or attempted to commit, a violation of s. 940.01, 940.02, 940.03, or 940.05 or a violation of the law of any other state or federal law, if that violation would be a violation of s. 940.01, 940.02, 940.03, or 940.05 if committed in this state, as evidenced by a final judgment of conviction, and that the victim of that violation is a child of the parent.

Section 121. 938.355 (2d) (b) 3. of the statutes is amended to read:

938.355 (2d) (b) 3. That the parent has committed a violation of s. 940.19 (2), (3), (4), or (5), 940.225 (1) or (2), 948.02 (1) or (2), 948.025, or 948.03 (2) (a) or (3) (a) or a violation of the law of any other state or federal law, if that violation would be a violation of s. 940.19 (2), (3), (4), or (5), 940.225 (1) or (2), 948.02 (1) or (2), 948.025, or 948.03 (2) (a) or (3) (a) if committed in this state, as evidenced by a final judgment of conviction, and that the violation resulted in great bodily harm, as defined in s. 939.22 (14), or in substantial bodily harm, as defined in s. 939.22 (38), to the juvenile or another child of the parent.

Section 122. 938.355 (2d) (b) 4. of the statutes is amended to read:

938.355 (**2d**) (b) 4. That the parental rights of the parent to another child have been involuntarily terminated, as evidenced by a final order of a court of competent jurisdiction terminating those parental rights.

Section 123. 938.355 (2d) (bm) of the statutes is created to read:

938.355 **(2d)** (bm) The court shall make a finding specified in par. (b) 1. to 4. on a case-by-case basis based on circumstances specific to the juvenile and shall

document or reference the specific information on which that finding is based in the dispositional order. A dispositional order that merely references par. (b) 1. to 4. without documenting or referencing that specific information in the dispositional order or an amended dispositional order that retroactively corrects an earlier dispositional order that does not comply with this paragraph is not sufficient to comply with this paragraph.

SECTION 124. 938.355 (2d) (c) of the statutes is renumbered 938.355 (2d) (c) 1. and amended to read:

938.355 (2d) (c) 1. If the court makes a finding finds that any of the circumstances specified in par. (b) 1., 2., 3., or 4. to 4. applies with respect to a parent, the court shall hold a hearing within 30 days after the date of that finding to determine the permanency plan for the juvenile. If a hearing is held under this paragraph subdivision, the agency responsible for preparing the permanency plan shall file the permanency plan with the court not less than 5 days before the date of the hearing.

Section 125. 938.355 (2d) (c) 2. and 3. of the statutes are created to read:

938.355 (2d) (c) 2. If a hearing is held under subd. 1, at least 10 days before the date of the hearing the court shall notify the juvenile, any parent, guardian, and legal custodian of the juvenile, and any foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) of the juvenile of the time, place, and purpose of the hearing.

3. The court shall give a foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) who is notified of a hearing under subd.

2. an opportunity to be heard at the hearing by permitting the foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian to make a written or oral

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statement during the hearing, or to submit a written statement prior to the hearing, relevant to the issues to be determined at the hearing. Any written or oral statement made under this subdivision shall be made upon oath or affirmation. A foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian who receives a notice of a hearing under subd. 2. and an opportunity to be heard under this subdivision does not become a party to the proceeding on which the hearing is held solely on the basis of receiving that notice and opportunity to be heard.

Section 126. 938.355 (4) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.355 (4) (a) Except as provided under par. (b) or s. 938.368, all orders an order under this section shall terminate at the end of one year unless the court specifies a shorter period of time. Except if s. 938.368 applies, extensions or revisions or s. 938.357 or 938.365 made before the juvenile reaches 18 years of age that places or continues the placement of the juvenile in his or her home shall terminate at the end of one year <u>after its entry</u> unless the court specifies a shorter period of time. No extension under s. 938.365 of an original dispositional order may be granted for a iuvenile who is subject to an order under s. 938.34 (4d), (4h), (4m) or (4n) if the juvenile is 17 years of age or older when the original dispositional order terminates. Any order made before the juvenile reaches the age of majority shall be effective for a time up to one year after its entry unless the court specifies a shorter period of time or the court terminates the order sooner. Except as provided in par. (b) or s. 938.368, an order under this section or s. 938.357 or 938.365 made before the juvenile reaches 18 years of age that places or continues the placement of the juvenile in a foster home, treatment foster home, group home, or child caring institution or in the home of a relative other than a parent shall terminate when the juvenile reaches 18 years of age, at the end of one year after its entry, or, if the juvenile is a full-time student at

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a secondary school or its vocational or technical equivalent and is reasonably expected to complete the program before reaching 19 years of age, when the juvenile reaches 19 years of age, whichever is later, unless the court specifies a shorter period of time or the court terminates the order sooner.

Section 127. 938.355 (4) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.355 (4) (b) An order under s. 938.34 (4d), (4h) or (4m) for which a juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent is subject to par. (a), except that the judge may make Except as provided in s. 938.368, an order under s. 938.34 (4d) or (4m) made before the juvenile reaches 18 years of age may apply for up to 2 years after its entry or until the juvenile's 18th birthdate, whichever is earlier and the judge shall make, unless the court specifies a shorter period of time or the court terminates the order sooner. Except as provided in s. 938.368, an order under s. 938.34 (4h) made before the juvenile reaches 18 years of age shall apply for 5 years after its entry, if the juvenile is adjudicated delinquent for committing an act that would be punishable as a Class B felony if committed by an adult, or until the juvenile reaches 25 years of age, if the juvenile is adjudicated delinquent for committing an act that would be punishable as a Class A felony if committed by an adult. Except as provided in s. 938.368, an extension of an order under s. 938.34 (4d), (4h), (4m), or (4n) made before the juvenile reaches 17 years of age shall terminate at the end of one year after its entry unless the court specifies a shorter period of time or the court terminates the order sooner. No extension under s. 938.365 of an original dispositional order under s. 938.34 (4d), (4h), (4m), or (4n) may be granted for a juvenile who is 17 years of age or older when the original dispositional order terminates.

Section 128. 938.355 (6) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

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938.355 (6) (a) If a juvenile who has been adjudged delinquent or to have violated a civil law or ordinance, other than an ordinance enacted under s. 118.163 (1m) or (2), violates a condition specified in sub. (2) (b) 7., the court may impose on the juvenile any of the sanctions specified in par. (d) if, at the dispositional hearing under s. 938.335, the court explained the conditions to the juvenile and informed the juvenile of those possible sanctions or if before the violation the juvenile has acknowledged in writing that he or she has read, or has had read to him or her, those conditions and possible sanctions and that he or she understands those conditions and possible sanctions. If a juvenile who has been found to be in need of protection or services under s. 938.13 (4), (6m), (7), (12), or (14) violates a condition specified in sub. (2) (b) 7., the court may impose on the juvenile any of the sanctions specified in par. (d), other than placement in a secure detention facility or juvenile portion of a county jail, if, at the dispositional hearing under s. 938.335, the court explained the conditions to the juvenile and informed the juvenile of those possible sanctions or if before the violation the juvenile has acknowledged in writing that he or she has read, or has had read to him or her, those conditions and possible sanctions and that he or she understands those conditions and possible sanctions.

(cm) The court may not order the sanction of placement in a place of nonsecure custody specified in par. (d) 1. unless the court finds that the agency primarily responsible for providing services for the juvenile has made reasonable efforts to prevent the removal of the juvenile from his or her home and that continued placement of the juvenile in his or her home is contrary to the welfare of the juvenile. The court shall make the findings specified in this paragraph on a case-by-case basis based on circumstances specific to the juvenile and shall document or reference the specific information on which that finding is based in the sanction order. A sanction

order that merely references this paragraph without documenting or referencing that specific information in the sanction order or an amended sanction order that retroactively corrects an earlier sanction order that does not comply with this paragraph is not sufficient to comply with this paragraph.

Section 129. 938.355 (6m) (cm) of the statutes is created to read:

938.355 (6m) (cm) The court may not order the sanction of placement in a place of nonsecure custody specified in par. (a) 1g. unless the court finds that the agency primarily responsible for providing services for the juvenile has made reasonable efforts to prevent the removal of the juvenile from his or her home and that continued placement of the juvenile in his or her home is contrary to the welfare of the juvenile. The court shall make the findings specified in this paragraph on a case-by-case basis based on circumstances specific to the juvenile and shall document or reference the specific information on which that finding is based in the sanction order. A sanction order that merely references this paragraph without documenting or referencing that specific information in the sanction order or an amended sanction order that retroactively corrects an earlier sanction order that does not comply with this paragraph is not sufficient to comply with this paragraph.

SECTION 130. 938.357 (1) of the statutes is renumbered 938.357 (1) (a) and amended to read:

938.357 (1) (a) 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, as provided in par. (b) or (c), whichever is applicable.

(b) 1. If the proposed change in placement involves any change in placement other than a change in placement specified in par. (c), the person or agency primarily

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responsible for implementing the dispositional order or the district attorney shall cause written notice of the proposed change in placement to be sent to the juvenile or the juvenile's counsel or guardian ad litem, the parent, guardian, and legal custodian of the juvenile, and any foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2), guardian and legal custodian of the juvenile. 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.

2. Any person receiving the notice under this subsection subd. 1. or notice of the specific foster or treatment foster placement under s. 938.355 (2) (b) 2. may obtain a hearing on the matter by filing an objection with the court within 10 days after receipt of the notice. Placements shall may not be changed until 10 days after such notice is sent to the court unless the parent, guardian, or legal custodian and the juvenile, if 12 or more years of age, sign written waivers of objection, except that placement changes which changes in placement that were authorized in the dispositional order may be made immediately if notice is given as required in this subsection under subd. 1. In addition, a hearing is not required for placement changes authorized in the dispositional order except where when an objection filed by a person who received notice alleges that new information is available which that affects the advisability of the court's dispositional order.

Section 131. 938.357 (1) (b) 3. of the statutes is created to read:

938.357 (1) (b) 3. If the court changes the juvenile's placement from a placement outside the home to another placement outside the home, the change in placement order shall contain one of the statements specified in sub. (2v) (a) 2.

Section 132. 938.357 (1) (c) of the statutes is created to read:

938.357 (1) (c) 1. If the proposed change in placement would change the placement of a juvenile placed in the home to a placement outside the home, the person or agency primarily responsible for implementing the dispositional order or the district attorney shall submit a request for the change in placement to the court. The request 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. The request shall also contain specific information showing that continued placement of the juvenile in his or her home would be contrary to the welfare of the juvenile and, unless any of the circumstances specified in s. 938.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 4. applies, specific information showing that the agency primarily responsible for implementing the dispositional order has made reasonable efforts to prevent the removal of the juvenile from the home, while assuring that the juvenile's health and safety are the paramount concerns.

- 2. The court shall hold a hearing prior to ordering any change in placement requested under subd. 1. Not less than 3 days prior to the hearing, the court shall provide notice of the hearing, together with a copy of the request for the change in placement, to the juvenile, the parent, guardian, and legal custodian of the juvenile, and all parties that are bound by the dispositional order. If all parties consent, the court may proceed immediately with the hearing.
- 3. If the court changes the juvenile's placement from a placement in the juvenile's home to a placement outside the juvenile's home, the change in placement order shall contain the findings specified in sub. (2v) (a) 1., one of the statements

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specified in sub. (2v) (a) 2., and, if in addition the court finds that any of the circumstances specified in s. 938.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 4. applies with respect to a parent, the determination specified in sub. (2v) (a) 3.

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Section 133. 938.357 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.357 (2) If emergency conditions necessitate an immediate change in the placement of a juvenile placed outside the home, the person or agency primarily responsible for implementing the dispositional order may remove the juvenile to a new placement, whether or not authorized by the existing dispositional order, without the prior notice provided in sub. (1) (b) 1. The notice shall, however, be sent within 48 hours after the emergency change in placement. Any party receiving notice may demand a hearing under sub. (1) (b) 2. In emergency situations, the juvenile may be placed in a licensed public or private shelter care facility as a transitional placement for not more than 20 days, as well as in any placement authorized under s. 938.34 (3).

SECTION 134. 938.357 (2m) of the statutes is renumbered 938.357 (2m) (a) and amended to read:

938.357 (2m) (a) 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 paragraph. 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 that affects the advisability of the current placement. If the proposed change in placement would change the placement of a juvenile placed in the home to a placement outside the home, the request shall also contain specific information showing that continued placement of the juvenile in the

home would be contrary to the welfare of the juvenile and, unless any of the circumstances specified in s. 938.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 4. applies, specific information showing that the agency primarily responsible for implementing the dispositional order has made reasonable efforts to prevent the removal of the juvenile from the home, while assuring that the juvenile's health and safety are the paramount concerns. This request shall be submitted to the court. In addition, the court may propose a change in placement on its own motion.

(b) The court shall hold a hearing on the matter prior to ordering any change in placement under this subsection requested or proposed under par. (a) if the request states that new information is available which that affects the advisability of the current placement, unless the requested or proposed change in placement involves any change in placement other than a change in placement of a juvenile placed in the home to a placement outside the home and written waivers of objection to the proposed change in placement are signed by all parties entitled to receive notice under sub. (1) (b) 1. and the court approves. If a hearing is scheduled, the court shall notify the juvenile, the parent, guardian, and legal custodian of the juvenile, any foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) of the juvenile, and all parties who are bound by the dispositional order at least 3 days prior to the hearing. A copy of the request or proposal for the change in placement shall be attached to the notice. If all the parties consent, the court may proceed immediately with the hearing.

Section 135. 938.357 (2m) (c) of the statutes is created to read:

938.357 (2m) (c) If the court changes the juvenile's placement from a placement in the juvenile's home to a placement outside the juvenile's home, the change in placement order shall contain the findings specified in sub. (2v) (a) 1., one of the

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statements specified in sub. (2v) (a) 2., and, if in addition the court finds that any of the circumstances specified in s. 938.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 4. applies with respect to a parent, the determination specified in sub. (2v) (a) 3.

Section 136. 938.357 (2r) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.357 (2r) If a hearing is held under sub. (1) (b) 2. or (2m) (b) and the change in placement would remove a juvenile from a foster home, treatment foster home, or other placement with a physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2), the court shall give the foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) an opportunity to be heard at the hearing by permitting the foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian to make a written or oral statement during the hearing or to submit a written statement prior to the hearing relating to the juvenile and the requested change in placement. Any written or oral statement made under this subsection shall be made under oath or affirmation. A foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) who receives notice of a hearing under sub. (1) (b) 1. or (2m) (b) and an opportunity to be heard under this subsection does not become a party to the proceeding on which the hearing is held solely on the basis of receiving that notice and opportunity to be heard.

Section 137. 938.357 (2v) of the statutes, as created by 2001 Wisconsin Act 16, is renumbered 938.357 (2v) (a) 2. and amended to read:

938.357 (2v) (a) 2. If a hearing is held under sub. (1) or (2m) and the change in placement would place the juvenile outside the home in a placement order would change the placement of the juvenile to a placement outside the home recommended by the person or agency primarily responsible for implementing the dispositional order, the change in placement order shall include whether from a placement in the

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home or from another placement outside the home, a statement that the court approves the placement recommended by the person or agency or, if the juvenile is placed outside the home in a placement other than change in placement order would change the placement of the juvenile to a placement outside the home that is not a placement recommended by that person or agency, whether from a placement in the home or from another placement outside the home, a statement that the court has given bona fide consideration to the recommendations made by that person or agency and all parties relating to the juvenile's placement.

Section 138. 938.357 (2v) (a) (intro.) of the statutes is created to read:

938.357 (2v) (a) (intro.) A change in placement order under sub. (1) or (2m) shall contain all of the following:

Section 139. 938.357 (2v) (a) 1. of the statutes is created to read:

938.357 (2v) (a) 1. If the court changes the juvenile's placement from a placement in the juvenile's home to a placement outside the juvenile's home, a finding that continued placement of the juvenile in his or her home would be contrary to the health, safety, and welfare of the juvenile and, unless a circumstance specified in s. 938.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 4. applies, a finding that the agency primarily responsible for implementing the dispositional order has made reasonable efforts to prevent the removal of the juvenile from the home, while assuring that the juvenile's health and safety are the paramount concerns.

Section 140. 938.357 (2v) (a) 3. of the statutes is created to read:

938.357 (2v) (a) 3. If the court finds that any of the circumstances specified in s. 938.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 4. applies with respect to a parent, a determination that the agency primarily responsible for providing services under the change in placement

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order is not required to make reasonable efforts with respect to the parent to make it possible for the juvenile to return safely to his or her home.

SECTION 141. 938.357 (2v) (b) of the statutes is created to read:

938.357 (2v) (b) The court shall make the findings specified in par. (a) 1. and 3. on a case-by-case basis based on circumstances specific to the juvenile and shall document or reference the specific information on which those findings are based in the change in placement order. A change in placement order that merely references par. (a) 1. or 3. without documenting or referencing that specific information in the change in placement order or an amended change in placement order that retroactively corrects an earlier change in placement order that does not comply with this paragraph is not sufficient to comply with this paragraph.

Section 142. 938.357 (2v) (c) of the statutes is created to read:

938.357 (2v) (c) 1. If the court finds under par. (a) 3. that any of the circumstances specified in s. 938.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 4. applies with respect to a parent, the court shall hold a hearing within 30 days after the date of that finding to determine the permanency plan for the juvenile. If a hearing is held under this paragraph, the agency responsible for preparing the permanency plan shall file the permanency plan with the court not less than 5 days before the date of the hearing.

- 2. If a hearing is held under subd. 1, at least 10 days before the date of the hearing the court shall notify the juvenile, any parent, guardian, and legal custodian of the juvenile, and any foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) of the juvenile of the time, place, and purpose of the hearing.
- 3. The court shall give a foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) who is notified of a hearing under subd.

2. an opportunity to be heard at the hearing by permitting the foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian to make a written or oral statement during the hearing, or to submit a written statement prior to the hearing, relevant to the issues to be determined at the hearing. Any written or oral statement made under this subdivision shall be made upon oath or affirmation. A foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian who receives a notice of a hearing under subd. 2. and an opportunity to be heard under this subdivision does not become a party to the proceeding on which the hearing is held solely on the basis of receiving that notice and opportunity to be heard.

Section 143. 938.357 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.357 (3) Subject to sub. (4) (b) and (c) and (5) (e), if the proposed change in placement would involve placing a juvenile in a secured correctional facility, a secured child caring institution, or a secured group home, notice shall be given as provided in sub. (1) (b) 1. A hearing shall be held, unless waived by the juvenile, parent, guardian, and legal custodian, before the judge makes a decision on the request. The juvenile shall be entitled to counsel at the hearing, and any party opposing or favoring the proposed new placement may present relevant evidence and cross-examine witnesses. The proposed new placement may be approved only if the judge finds, on the record, that the conditions set forth in s. 938.34 (4m) have been met.

SECTION 144. 938.357 (4) (b) 2. of the statutes, as affected by 2001 Wisconsin Act 16, is amended to read:

938.357 (4) (b) 2. If a juvenile whom the court has placed in a Type 2 child caring institution under s. 938.34 (4d) violates a condition of his or her placement in the Type 2 child caring institution, the child welfare agency operating the Type 2

child caring institution shall notify the county department that has supervision over the juvenile and, if the county department agrees to a change in placement under this subdivision, the child welfare agency shall notify the department, and the department, after consulting with the child welfare agency, may place the juvenile in a Type 1 secured correctional facility under the supervision of the department, without a hearing under sub. (1) (b) 2., for not more than 10 days. If a juvenile is placed in a Type 1 secured correctional facility under this subdivision, the county department that has supervision over the juvenile shall reimburse the child welfare agency operating the Type 2 child caring institution in which the juvenile was placed at the rate established under s. 46.037, and that child welfare agency shall reimburse the department at the rate specified in s. 301.26 (4) (d) 2. or 3., whichever is applicable, for the cost of the juvenile's care while placed in a Type 1 secured correctional facility.

Section 145. 938.357 (4) (c) 1. of the statutes is amended to read:

938.357 (4) (c) 1. If a juvenile is placed in a Type 2 secured correctional facility operated by a child welfare agency under par. (a) and it appears that a less restrictive placement would be appropriate for the juvenile, the department, after consulting with the child welfare agency that is operating the Type 2 secured correctional facility in which the juvenile is placed, may place the juvenile in a less restrictive placement, and may return the juvenile to the Type 2 secured correctional facility without a hearing under sub. (1) (b) 2. The child welfare agency shall establish a rate for each type of placement in the manner provided in s. 46.037.

Section 146. 938.357 (4) (c) 2. of the statutes is amended to read:

938.357 (4) (c) 2. If a juvenile is placed in a Type 2 child caring institution under s. 938.34 (4d) and it appears that a less restrictive placement would be appropriate

for the juvenile, the child welfare agency operating the Type 2 child caring institution shall notify the county department that has supervision over the juvenile and, if the county department agrees to a change in placement under this subdivision, the child welfare agency may place the juvenile in a less restrictive placement. A child welfare agency may also, with the agreement of the county department that has supervision over a juvenile who is placed in a less restrictive placement under this subdivision, return the juvenile to the Type 2 child caring institution without a hearing under sub. (1) (b) 2. The child welfare agency shall establish a rate for each type of placement in the manner provided in s. 46.037.

SECTION 147. 938.357 (4) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.357 (4) (d) The department may transfer a juvenile who is placed in a Type 1 secured correctional facility to the Racine youthful offender correctional facility named in s. 302.01 if the juvenile is 15 years of age or over and the office of juvenile offender review in the department has determined that the conduct of the juvenile in the Type 1 secured correctional facility presents a serious problem to the juvenile or others. The factors that the office of juvenile offender review may consider in making that determination shall include, but are not limited to, whether and to what extent the juvenile's conduct in the Type 1 secured correctional facility is violent and disruptive, the security needs of the Type 1 secured correctional facility, and whether and to what extent the juvenile is refusing to cooperate or participate in the treatment programs provided for the juvenile in the Type 1 secured correctional facility. Notwithstanding sub. (1) (b) 2., a juvenile is not entitled to a hearing regarding the department's exercise of authority under this paragraph unless the department provides for a hearing by rule. A juvenile may seek review of a decision of the department under this paragraph only by the common law writ of certiorari.

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If the department transfers a juvenile under this paragraph, the department shall send written notice of the transfer to the parent, guardian, legal custodian and committing court.

SECTION 148. 938.357 (5) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.357 **(5)** (a) The department or a county department, whichever has been designated as a juvenile's aftercare provider under s. 938.34 (4n), may revoke the aftercare status of that juvenile. Revocation of aftercare supervision shall not require prior notice under sub. (1) (b) 1.

Section 149. 938.357 (6) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.357 (6) No change in placement may extend the expiration date of the original order, except that if the change in placement is from a placement in the juvenile's home to a placement in a foster home, treatment foster home, group home, or child caring institution or in the home of a relative who is not a parent, the court may extend the expiration date of the original order to the date on which the juvenile reaches 18 years of age, to the date that is one year after the date of the change in placement order, or, if the juvenile is a full-time student at a secondary school or its vocational or technical equivalent and is reasonably expected to complete the program before reaching 19 years of age, to the date on which the juvenile reaches 19 years of age, whichever is later, or for a shorter period of time as specified by the court. If the change in placement is from a placement in a foster home, treatment foster home, group home, or child caring institution or in the home of a relative to a placement in the juvenile's home and if the expiration date of the original order is more than one year after the date of the change in placement order, the court shall shorten the expiration date of the original order to the date that is one year after the date of the change in placement order or to an earlier date as specified by the court.

Section 150. 938.365 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.365 (1) In this section, a juvenile is considered to have been placed outside of his or her home on the date on which the juvenile was first placed outside of his or her home pursuant to an order under this section or s. 938.345, 938.357 or 938.363 or on the date that is 60 days after the date on which the juvenile was <u>first</u> removed from his or her home, whichever is earlier.

SECTION 151. 938.365 (2g) (b) 2. of the statutes is amended to read:

938.365 (**2g**) (b) 2. An evaluation of the juvenile's adjustment to the placement and of any progress the juvenile has made, suggestions for amendment of the permanency plan, a description of efforts to return the juvenile safely to his or her home and specific information showing the efforts that have been made to achieve the goal of the permanency plan, including, if applicable, the efforts of the parents to remedy the factors which that contributed to the juvenile's placement and, if continued placement outside of the juvenile's home is recommended, an explanation of why returning the juvenile to his or her home is not safe or feasible, unless return of the juvenile to the home is the goal of the permanency plan and any of the circumstances specified in s. 938.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 4. applies.

Section 152. 938.365 (2g) (b) 3. of the statutes is amended to read:

938.365 (2g) (b) 3. If the juvenile has been placed outside of his or her home for 15 of the most recent 22 months, not including any period during which the juvenile was a runaway from the out-of-home placement or the juvenile was returned to his or her home for a trial home visit of 6 months or less, a statement of whether or not a recommendation has been made to terminate the parental rights of the parents of the juvenile. If a recommendation for a termination of parental rights has been made, the statement shall indicate the date on which the

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recommendation was made, any previous progress made to accomplish the termination of parental rights, any barriers to the termination of parental rights, specific steps to overcome the barriers and when the steps will be completed, reasons why adoption would be in the best interest of the juvenile and whether or not the juvenile should be registered with the adoption information exchange. If a recommendation for termination of parental rights has not been made, the statement shall include an explanation of the reasons why a recommendation for termination of parental rights has not been made. If the lack of appropriate adoptive resources is the primary reason for not recommending a termination of parental rights, the agency shall recommend that the juvenile be registered with the adoption information exchange or report the reason why registering the juvenile is contrary to the best interest of the juvenile.

SECTION 153. 938.365 (2m) (a) of the statutes is renumbered 938.365 (2m) (a) 1. and amended to read:

938.365 (2m) (a) 1. Any party may present evidence relevant to the issue of extension. If the juvenile is placed outside of his or her home, the person or agency primarily responsible for providing services to the juvenile shall present as evidence specific information showing that the agency has made reasonable efforts to achieve the goal of the juvenile's permanency plan, unless return of the juvenile to the home is the goal of the permanency plan and any of the circumstances specified in s. 938.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 4. applies. The court shall make findings of fact and conclusions of law based on the evidence. Subject to s. 938.355 (2d), the The findings of fact shall include a finding as to whether reasonable efforts were made by the agency primarily responsible for providing services to the juvenile to make it possible for the juvenile to return safely to his or her home achieve the goal of the juvenile's permanency plan,

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unless return of the juvenile to the home is the goal of the permanency plan and the court finds that any of the circumstances specified in s. 938.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 4. applies. An order shall be issued under s. 938.355.

Section 154. 938.365 (2m) (a) 2. of the statutes is created to read:

938.365 (2m) (a) 2. If the court finds that any of the circumstances specified in s. 938.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 4. applies with respect to a parent, the order shall include a determination that the person or agency primarily responsible for providing services to the juvenile is not required to make reasonable efforts with respect to the parent to make it possible for the juvenile to return safely to his or her home.

SECTION 155. 938.365 (2m) (a) 3. of the statutes is created to read:

938.365 (2m) (a) 3. The court shall make the findings specified in subd. 1. relating to reasonable efforts to achieve the goal of the juvenile's permanency plan and the findings specified in subd. 2. on a case-by-case basis based on circumstances specific to the juvenile and shall document or reference the specific information on which those findings are based in the order issued under s. 938.355. An order that merely references subd. 1. or 2. without documenting or referencing that specific information in the order or an amended order that retroactively corrects an earlier order that does not comply with this subdivision is not sufficient to comply with this subdivision.

Section 156. 938.365 (2m) (ad) of the statutes is created to read:

938.365 (2m) (ad) 1. If the court finds that any of the circumstances specified in s. 938.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 4. applies with respect to a parent, the court shall hold a hearing within 30 days after the date of that finding to determine the permanency plan for the juvenile. If a hearing is held under this subdivision, the agency

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responsible for preparing the permanency plan shall file the permanency plan with the court not less than 5 days before the date of the hearing.

2. If a hearing is held under subd. 1., at least 10 days before the date of the hearing the court shall notify the juvenile, any parent, guardian, and legal custodian of the juvenile, and any foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) of the juvenile of the time, place, and purpose of the hearing.

SECTION 157. 938.365 (2m) (ag) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.365 (2m) (ag) In addition to any evidence presented under par. (a), the The court shall give a foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) of the juvenile who is notified of a hearing under par. (ad) 2. or sub. (2) an opportunity to be heard at the hearing by permitting the foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian to make a written or oral statement during the hearing, or to submit a written statement prior to the hearing, relevant to the issue of extension. Any written or oral statement made under this paragraph shall be made under oath or affirmation. A foster parent, treatment foster parent, or other physical custodian described in s. 48.62 (2) who receives notice of a hearing under par. (ad) 2. or sub. (2) and an opportunity to be heard under this paragraph does not become a party to the proceeding on which the hearing is held solely on the basis of receiving that notice and opportunity to be heard.

Section 158. 938.365 (5) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.365 (5) Except as provided in s. 938.368, all orders an order under this section that continues the placement of a juvenile in his or her home or that extends an order under s. 938.34 (4d), (4h), (4m), or (4n) shall be for a specified length of time not to exceed one year after its date of entry. Except as provided in s. 938.368, an

for s. 49.19 (20).

order under this section that continues the placement of a juvenile in a foster home,
treatment foster home, group home, or child caring institution or in the home of a
relative other than a parent shall be for a specified length of time not to exceed the
date on which the juvenile reaches 18 years of age, one year after the date of entry
of the order, or, if the juvenile is a full-time student at a secondary school or its
vocational or technical equivalent and is reasonably expected to complete the
program before reaching 19 years of age, the date on which the juvenile reaches 19
years of age, whichever is later.
Section 159. 938.38 (2) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:
938.38 (2) PERMANENCY PLAN REQUIRED. (intro.) Except as provided in sub. (3),
for each juvenile living in a foster home, treatment foster home, group home, child
caring institution, secure detention facility, or shelter care facility or in the home of
a relative other than a parent, the agency that placed the juvenile or arranged the
placement or the agency assigned primary responsibility for providing services to the
juvenile under s. 938.355 shall prepare a written permanency plan, if any of the
following conditions exists:
Section 160. 938.38 (2) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:
938.38 (2) (c) The juvenile is under <u>the</u> supervision of an agency under s. 48.64
(2) or pursuant to, under a consent decree under s. 938.32 (1) (c), or under a court
order under s. 938.355.
Section 161. 938.38 (2) (f) of the statutes is amended to read:
938.38 (2) (f) The juvenile's care is paid would be paid for under s. 49.19 but

Section 162. 938.38 (3) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.38 (3) Time. (intro.) Subject to s. 938.355 (2d) (c) <u>1.</u> , the agency shall file
the permanency plan with the court within 60 days after the date on which the
juvenile was first held in physical custody or placed outside of removed from his or
her home under a court order, except under either of the following conditions:
Section 163. 938.38 (4) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:
938.38 (4) CONTENTS OF PLAN. (intro.) The permanency plan shall include -a
description of all of the following:
Section 164. 938.38 (4) (a) of the statutes is renumbered 938.38 (4) (ar) and
amended to read:
938.38 (4) (ar) The A description of the services offered and any service services
provided in an effort to prevent holding or placing the juvenile outside of the removal
of the juvenile from his or her home, while assuring that the health and safety of the
juvenile are the paramount concerns, and to make it possible for the juvenile to
return safely home, achieve the goal of the permanency plan, except that the
permanency plan need not is not required to include a description of those the
services offered or provided with respect to a parent of the juvenile to prevent the
removal of the juvenile from the home or to achieve the permanency plan goal of
returning the juvenile safely to his or her home if any of the circumstances specified
in s. 938.355 (2d) (b) 1., $\frac{2}{2}$, $\frac{3}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ 4. apply to that parent.
Section 165. 938.38 (4) (ag) of the statutes is created to read:
938.38 (4) (ag) The name, address, and telephone number of the juvenile's
parent, guardian, and legal custodian.
Section 166. 938.38 (4) (am) of the statutes is created to read:
938.38 (4) (am) The date on which the juvenile was removed from his or her

home and the date on which the juvenile was placed in out-of-home care.

SECTION 167. 938.38 (4) (bm) of the statutes is amended to read:
938.38 (4) (bm) The A statement as to the availability of a safe and appropriate
placement with a fit and willing relative of the juvenile and, if a decision is made no
to place the juvenile with an available relative, a statement as to why placement with
the relative is not safe or appropriate.
SECTION 168. 938.38 (4) (dg) of the statutes is created to read:
938.38 (4) (dg) Information about the juvenile's education, including all of the
following:
1. The name and address of the school in which the juvenile is or was most
recently enrolled.
2. Any special education programs in which the juvenile is or was previously
enrolled.
3. The grade level in which the juvenile is or was most recently enrolled and
all information that is available concerning the juvenile's grade level performance
4. A summary of all available education records relating to the juvenile that are
relevant to any education goals included in the education services plan prepared
under s. 938.33 (1) (e).
Section 169. 938.38 (4) (dm) of the statutes is created to read:
938.38 (4) (dm) If as a result of the placement the juvenile has been or will be
transferred from the school in which the juvenile is or most recently was enrolled
documentation that a placement that would maintain the juvenile in that school is
either unavailable or inappropriate or that a placement that would result in the
juvenile's transfer to another school would be in the juvenile's best interests.
SECTION 170. 938 38 (4) (dr) of the statutes is created to read:

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938.38 (4) (dr)	Medical information	relating to the juvenile	e, including all of the
following:			

- 1. The names and addresses of the juvenile's physician, dentist, and any other health care provider that is or was previously providing health care services to the juvenile.
- 2. The juvenile's immunization record, including the name and date of each immunization administered to the juvenile.
- 3. Any known medical condition for which the juvenile is receiving medical care or treatment and any known serious medical condition for which the juvenile has previously received medical care or treatment.
- 4. The name, purpose, and dosage of any medication that is being administered to the juvenile and the name of any medication that causes the juvenile to suffer an allergic or other negative reaction.

Section 171. 938.38 (4) (e) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.38 (4) (e) The A plan for ensuring the safety and appropriateness of the placement and a description of the services provided to meet the needs of the juvenile and family, including a discussion of services that have been investigated and considered and are not available or likely to become available within a reasonable time to meet the needs of the juvenile or, if available, why such services are not safe or appropriate.

Section 172. 938.38 (4) (f) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.38 (4) (f) (intro.) The <u>A description of the</u> services that will be provided to the juvenile, the juvenile's family, and the juvenile's foster parent, the juvenile's treatment foster parent or, the operator of the facility where the juvenile is living,

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or the relative with whom the juvenile is living to carry out the dispositional order, including services planned to accomplish all of the following:

SECTION 173. 938.38 (4) (fg) of the statutes is created to read:

938.38 (4) (fg) The goal of the permanency plan or, if the agency is making concurrent reasonable efforts under s. 938.355 (2b), the goals of the permanency plan, in the order of preference specified in subds. 1. to 5. If a goal of the permanency plan is any goal other than return of the juvenile to his or her home, the permanency plan shall include the rationale for deciding on that goal. If a goal of the permanency plan is an alternative permanent placement under subd. 5., the permanency plan shall document a compelling reason why it would not be in the best interest of the juvenile to pursue a goal specified in subds. 1. to 4. The agency shall determine the goal or goals of a juvenile's permanency plan in the following order of preference:

- 1. Return of the juvenile to the juvenile's home.
- 2. Placement of the juvenile for adoption.
- 3. Placement of the juvenile with a guardian.
- 4. Permanent placement of the juvenile with a fit and willing relative.
- 5. Some other alternative permanent placement, including sustaining care, independent living, or long-term foster care.

SECTION 174. 938.38 (4) (fm) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.38 (4) (fm) If the goal of the permanency plan calls for placing is to place the juvenile for adoption, with a guardian, with a fit and willing relative, or in some other alternative permanent placement, the efforts made to place the juvenile for adoption, with a guardian or in some other alternative permanent placement achieve that goal.

SECTION 175. 938.38 (4) (h) of the statutes is created to read:

938.38 (4) (h) If the juvenile is 15 years of age or over, a d	lescription of the
programs and services that are or will be provided to assist the juve	nile in preparing
for the transition from out-of-home care to independent living.	The description
shall include all of the following:	

- 1. The anticipated age at which the juvenile will be discharged from out-of-home care.
- 2. The anticipated amount of time available in which to prepare the juvenile for the transition from out-of-home care to independent living.
- 3. The anticipated location and living situation of the juvenile on discharge from out-of-home care.
- 4. A description of the assessment processes, tools, and methods that have been or will be used to determine the programs and services that are or will be provided to assist the juvenile in preparing for the transition from out-of-home care to independent living.
- 5. The rationale for each program or service that is or will be provided to assist the juvenile in preparing for the transition from out-of-home care to independent living, the time frames for delivering those programs or services, and the intended outcome of those programs or services.

Section 176. 938.38 (5) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.38 (5) (a) The court or a panel appointed under this paragraph par. (ag) shall review the permanency plan every in the manner provided in this subsection not later than 6 months from after the date on which the juvenile was first held in physical custody or placed outside of removed from his or her home and every 12 months after a previous review under this subsection for as long as the juvenile is placed outside the home, except that for the review that is required to be conducted

not later than 12 months after the juvenile was first removed from his or her home and the reviews that are required to be conducted every 12 months after that review the court shall hold a hearing under sub. (5m) to review the permanency plan, which hearing may be instead of or in addition to the review under this subsection.

(ag) If the court elects not to review the permanency plan, the court shall appoint a panel to review the permanency plan. The panel shall consist of 3 persons who are either designated by an independent agency that has been approved by the chief judge of the judicial administrative district or designated by the agency that prepared the permanency plan. A voting majority of persons on each panel shall be persons who are not employed by the agency that prepared the permanency plan and who are not responsible for providing services to the juvenile or the parents of the juvenile whose permanency plan is the subject of the review.

Section 177. 938.38 (5) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

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, or the relative with whom the juvenile is living of the date, time, and place of the review, of the issues to be determined as part of the review, and of the fact that they may have an opportunity to be heard at the review by submitting written comments not less than 10 working days before the review or by participating at the review. The court or agency shall notify the person representing the interests of the public, the juvenile's counsel, and the juvenile's guardian ad litem of the date of the review, of the issues to be determined as part of the review, and of the fact that they may submit written comments not less than 10 working days before the review. Any written or oral statement made to the court under this paragraph

by a foster parent, treatment foster parent, operator of a facility in which a juvenile
is living, or relative with whom a juvenile is living shall be made under oath or
affirmation. 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 178. 938.38 (5) (c) 6. (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:
938.38 (5) (c) 6. (intro.) If the juvenile has been placed outside of his or her
home, as described in s. 938.365 (1), for 15 of the most recent 22 months, <u>not including</u>
any period during which the juvenile was a runaway from the out-of-home
placement or the juvenile was returned to his or her home for a trial home visit of 6
months or less, the appropriateness of the permanency plan and the circumstances
which prevent the juvenile from any of the following:
Section 179. 938.38 (5) (c) 6. am. of the statutes is renumbered 938.38 (5) (c)
6. cm. and amended to read:
938.38 (5) (c) 6. cm. Being placed in the home of a fit and willing relative of the
juvenile.
SECTION 180. 938.38 (5) (c) 6. cg. of the statutes is created to read:
938.38 (5) (c) 6. cg. Being placed with a guardian.
Section 181. 938.38 (5) (c) 6. d. of the statutes is amended to read:
938.38 (5) (c) 6. d. Being placed in some other alternative permanent
placement, including sustaining care, independent living, or long-term foster care.
Section 182. 938.38 (5) (c) 7. of the statutes is amended to read:
938.38 (5) (c) 7. Whether reasonable efforts were made by the agency to make
it possible for the juvenile to return safely to his or her home, except that the court
or panel need not determine whether those reasonable efforts were made with

respect to a parent of the juvenile if any of the circumstances specified in s. 938.355 (2d) (b) 1., 2., 3. or 4. apply to that parent achieve the goal of the permanency plan, unless return of the juvenile to the home is the goal of the permanency plan and any of the circumstances specified in s. 938.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 4. applies.

Section 183. 938.38 (5m) of the statutes is created to read:

938.38 (5m) PERMANENCY PLAN HEARING. (a) The court shall hold a hearing to review the permanency plan and to make the determinations specified in sub. (5) (c) no later than 12 months after the date on which the juvenile was first removed from the home and every 12 months after a previous hearing under this subsection for as long as the juvenile is placed outside the home.

- (b) Not less than 30 days before the date of the hearing, the court shall notify the juvenile; the juvenile's parent, guardian, and legal custodian; the juvenile's foster parent or treatment foster parent, the operator of the facility in which the juvenile is living, or the relative with whom the juvenile is living; the agency that prepared the permanency plan; and the person representing the interests of the public of the date, time, and place of the hearing.
- (c) Any person who is provided notice of the hearing may have an opportunity to be heard at the hearing by submitting written comments relevant to the determinations specified in sub. (5) (c) not less than 10 working days before the date of the hearing or by participating at the hearing. Any written or oral comment made to the court under this paragraph by a foster parent, treatment foster parent, operator of a facility in which a juvenile is living, or relative with whom a juvenile is living shall be made under oath or affirmation. A foster parent, treatment foster parent, operator of a facility in which a juvenile is living, or relative with whom a juvenile is living who receives notice of a hearing under par. (b) and an opportunity

to be heard under this paragraph does not become a party to the proceeding on which the hearing is held solely on the basis of receiving that notice and opportunity to be heard.

- (d) At least 5 days before the date of the hearing the agency that prepared the permanency plan shall provide a copy of the permanency plan and any written comments submitted under par. (c) to the court, to the juvenile's parent, guardian, and legal custodian, to the person representing the interests of the public, and to the juvenile's counsel or guardian ad litem. Notwithstanding s. 938.78 (2) (a), the person representing the interests of the public and the juvenile's counsel or guardian ad litem may have access to any other records concerning the juvenile for the purpose of participating in the review. A person permitted access to a juvenile's records under this paragraph may not disclose any information from the records to any other person.
- (e) After the hearing, the court shall make written findings of fact and conclusions of law relating to the determinations under sub. (5) (c) and shall provide a copy of those findings of fact and conclusions of law to the juvenile; the juvenile's parent, guardian, and legal custodian; the juvenile's foster parent or treatment foster parent, the operator of the facility in which the juvenile is living, or the relative with whom the juvenile is living; the agency that prepared the permanency plan; and the person representing the interests of the public. The court shall make the findings specified in sub. (5) (c) 7. on a case-by-case basis based on circumstances specific to the juvenile and shall document or reference the specific information on which those findings are based in the findings of fact and conclusions of law prepared under this paragraph. Findings of fact and conclusions of law that merely reference sub. (5) (c) 7. without documenting or referencing that specific information in the findings of fact

and conclusions of law or amended findings of fact and conclusions of law that retroactively correct earlier findings of fact and conclusions of law that do not comply with this paragraph are not sufficient to comply with this paragraph.

(f) If the findings of fact and conclusions of law under par. (e) conflict with the juvenile's dispositional order or provide for any additional services not specified in the dispositional order, the court shall revise the dispositional order under s. 938.363 or order a change in placement under s. 938.357, as appropriate.

Section 184. 938.78 (2) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

938.78 (2) (a) No agency may make available for inspection or disclose the contents of any record kept or information received about an individual in its care or legal custody, except as provided under sub. (3) or s. 938.371, 938.38 (5) (b) or (d) or (5m) (d), or 938.51 or by order of the court.

SECTION 185. Nonstatutory provisions.

- (1) Relative placement permanency plans.
- (a) Notwithstanding sections 48.38 (3) and 938.38 (3) of the statutes, for children or juveniles who are living in the home of a relative, as defined in section 48.02 (15) or 938.02 (15) of the statutes, under the supervision of an agency under section 48.64 (2) of the statutes, under a consent decree under section 48.32 or 938.32 of the statutes, or under an order under section 48.355 or 938.355 of the statutes on the day before the effective date of this paragraph, the agency assigned primary responsibility for providing services to those children or juveniles shall file a permanency plan with that court with respect to not less than 33% of those children or juveniles by July 1, 2002, with respect to not less than 67% of those children or juveniles by September 1, 2002, and with respect to all of those children or juveniles

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- by November 1, 2002, giving priority to those children or juveniles who have been living in the home of a relative for the longest period of time.
- (b) The agency shall request the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under chapters 48 and 938 of the statutes, as affected by this act, to make a finding under section 48.363 or 938.363 of the statutes that reasonable efforts have been made to prevent the removal of the child or juvenile from the home or that those efforts are not required to be made because a circumstance specified in section 48.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 5. of the statutes, as affected by this act, or section 938.355 (2d) (b) 1. to 4. of the statutes, as affected by this act, applies, not more than 60 days after the date on which the permanency plan is filed.
- (c) Notwithstanding section 48.38 (5) (a) of the statutes, as affected by this act, section 48.38 (5m) of the statutes, as created by this act, section 938.38 (5) (a) of the statutes, as affected by this act, and section 938.38 (5m) of the statutes, as created by this act, a permanency plan filed under this subsection shall be reviewed within 6 months after the date on which the permanency plan is filed and a permanency plan hearing shall be had to review a permanency plan filed under this subsection within 12 months after the date on which the permanency plan is filed.

SECTION 186. Initial applicability.

(1) JUVENILE COURT ORDERS. The treatment of sections 48.21 (5) (b) 1. and 3., (c), and (d), 48.355 (2) (b) 6. and 6r., (2c) (b), (2d) (b) (intro.), 1., 2., 3., 4., and 5. and (bm), and (4), 48.357 (6), 48.365 (2m) (ag) and (5), 48.977 (2) (f), 938.21 (5) (b) 1. and 3., (c), and (d), 938.32 (1) (c) and (d), 938.355 (2) (b) 6. and 6r., (2c) (b), (2d) (b) (intro.), 1., 2., 3., 4., and 5. and (bm), (4) (a) and (b), (6) (a), and (6m) (cm), 938.357 (6), and 938.365 (2m) (ag) and (5) of the statutes, the renumbering and amendment of sections 48.32 (1), 48.355 (2d) (c), 48.365 (2m) (a), 938.355 (2d) (c), and 938.365 (2m)

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- (a) of the statutes, and the creation of sections 48.32 (1) (b) and (c), 48.355 (2d) (c) 2. and 3., 48.365 (2m) (a) 2. and 3. and (ad), 938.355 (2d) (c) 2. and 3., and 938.365 (2m) (a) 2. and 3. and (ad) of the statutes first apply to a physical custody order, consent decree, dispositional order, change in placement order, extension order, sanction order, or guardianship order entered on the effective date of this subsection.
- (2) JUVENILE COURT REPORTS. The treatment of sections 48.33 (4) (intro.) and (c), 48.365 (1) and (2g) (b) 2. and 3., 938.33 (4) (intro.) and (c), and 938.365 (1) and (2g) (b) 2. and 3. of the statutes first applies to reports filed with the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under chapters 48 and 938 of the statutes on the effective of this subsection.
- (3) JUVENILE COURT HEARINGS. The treatment of sections 48.21 (1) (a) and (3) (am) and (e), 48.27 (3) (a) 1m., 48.335 (3g), 48.42 (2g) (am), 48.427 (1m), 938.21 (1) (a), (2) (am) and (d), and (3) (am) and (e), 938.27 (3) (a) 1m., and 938.335 (3g) of the statutes first applies to hearings held by the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under chapters 48 and 938 of the statutes on the effective of this subsection.
- (4) PERMANENCY PLAN CONTENTS. The treatment of sections 48.38 (4) (intro.), (a), (ag), (am), (bm), (dg), (dm), (dr), (e), (f) (intro.), (fg), (fm), and (h) and 938.38 (4) (intro.), (a), (ag), (am), (bm), (dg), (dm), (dr), (e), (f) (intro.), (fg), (fm), and (h) of the statutes first applies to permanency plans filed on the effective date of this subsection.
- (5) PERMANENCY PLAN REVIEWS AND HEARINGS. The treatment of sections 48.38 (5) (a), (b), and (c) 6. (intro.), am., cg., and d. and 7. and (5m) and 938.38 (5) (a), (b), and (c) 6. (intro.), am., cg., and d. and 7. and (5m) of the statutes first applies to permanency plan reviews and hearings for which notice is provided on the effective date of this subsection.

(6) Changes in placement. The treatment of sections 48.357 (2) and (2r) and
938.357 (2), (2r), (3), (4) (b) 2., (c) 1. and 2., and (d), and (5) (a) of the statutes, the
renumbering and amendment of sections $48.357\ (1),\ (2m),\ and\ (2v)$ and $938.357\ (1),\ (2m),\ (2m)$
$(2m),$ and $(2v)$ of the statutes, and the creation of sections $48.357\ (1)\ (b)\ 3.,$ and $(c),$
$(2m)\ (c),\ and\ (2v)\ (a)\ (intro.),\ 1.,\ and\ 3.,\ (b),\ and\ (c)\ and\ 938.357\ (1)\ (b)\ 3.\ and\ (c),\ (2m)$
(c), and (2v) (a) (intro.), 1., and 3., (b), and (c) of the statutes first apply to changes
in placement requested or proposed on the effective date of this subsection.

- (7) Time limits. The treatment of sections 48.315 (2m) and 938.315 (2m) of the statutes first applies to continuances and extensions granted, and periods of delay that begin, on the effective date of this subsection.
- (8) JUVENILE COURT PETITIONS. The treatment of sections 48.255 (1) (f), (1m) (f), and (2) and 938.255 (1) (f) and (2) of the statutes first applies to petitions filed with the court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under chapters 48 and 938 of the statutes on the effective date of this subsection.

(END)