

# Confidentiality in Juvenile Cases

**Hon. Jason Rossell**Kenosha County Circuit Court
Kenosha

## **Objectives**

- Identify the various sources of confidential records in juvenile court
- How to perform the "gatekeeper" role of the juvenile court
- How to handle juvenile court information in other cases.



## **Background**

Statutes "...which mandate confidentiality of the records as the general principle and disclosure as the exception, express the legislature's determination that the best interests of the child and the administration of the juvenile justice system require protecting the confidentiality of police, court and social agency records relating to juveniles."

State ex rel Herget, 84 Wis.2d 435, 450-51 (1978)

## **Background**

- Confidentiality is essential to the goal of rehabilitation
- Juvenile court operates on a family rather than due process model
- Confidentiality is promised to encourage the furnishing of information which might not be disclosed in an adversarial or open proceeding
- Confidentiality reduces the stigma for youth (shame)

#### **State Statutes**

- **48.293**
- **48.371**
- **48.38**
- **48.396**
- **48.432**
- **48.433**
- . . . . .
- **48.48**
- **48.57**
- **48.78**

- **48.93**
- **48.98**
- **48.981**
- **51.30**
- **118.125**
- **1**46.82
- 938.396
- **938.78**



# **Starting Point**

- Assume that confidential information cannot be shared in any manner without:
  - ► Statutory Exception (JD-1738A & JD-1738B)
  - ► Written Authorization (JD-1739A & JD-1739B)
  - ► Court Order

#### **Process**

- WHAT type of records are being sought?
  - ✓ Court, Agency, School, Law Enforcement, Mental Health
- WHO is seeking the record?
  - ✔ Parent, GAL, Attorney, Child, or Public
- WHEN/WHY are they seeking record?
  - ✓ Discovery, Research, related case?
- HOW do they get the record?
  - ✓ Notice, Procedure, Standards

# Which Records are we talking about?

#### What Records?

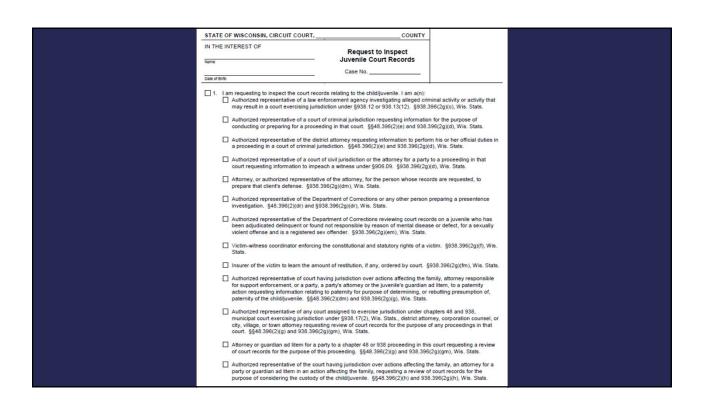
- Juvenile Court Records
- Agency Records
- Law Enforcement Records

#### **Court Records**

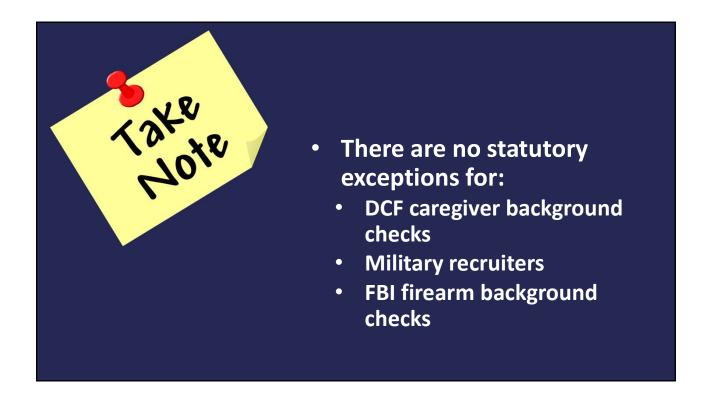
- Records of the court assigned to exercise juvenile court jurisdiction including <u>all filings</u> [§§ 48.396(2)(a) & 938.396(2)(a)] CHIPS, UCHIPS, TPR, Ch. 48 guardianships, JIPS, delinquency, minor Ch. 51, juvenile injunctions, some ordinances
  - ► Custodian: the Juvenile Court
  - ► Statutory Exceptions: §§ 48.396 & 938.396 would apply unless another chapter or section provides a more specific procedure
  - ▶ Records retention governed by Supreme Court Rule 72
    - ✓ CHIPS, UCHIPS, JIPS, delinquency: 4 years after 18th birthday
    - ✓ Minor guardianships: 7 years after 18th birthday
    - ✓ TPR & adoption: 150 year
    - ✓ If felony or firearm restriction: 75 years

# Court Records Statutory Exceptions: (JD-1738A)

- Statutes provide list of individuals who may <u>inspect</u> the juvenile court records under specific circumstances
  - ► See §§ 48.396(2) and 938.396(2g)
- Court order is not required unless requesting copies
  - ► Exception for monitoring federal requirements & CCIP research
  - ► Some counties have local practice of obtaining court order regardless
- Court reports, permanency plans, AODA or mental health evaluations and other records that contain "sensitive personal information" of the juvenile/family cannot be open for inspection for requests based on Serious Juvenile Offender or Repeat Offender status



representative, special adm defined in §851.21, attorner interested, requesting revie	of the court assigned probate jurisdiction, attorn inisistator, attorney performing services for the y, attorney-in-fact, guardian ad litem or guardie w of court records for the purpose of determin he basis of unlawfully and intentionally killing is	estate, a person interested as in of the estate of a person ing whether any juvenile was
Representative of a fire inventor the purpose of pursuing	estigator under §165.55(15) Wis. Stats., reque an investigation. §938.396(2g)(j), Wis. Stats.	sting the review of court records
	of the Department of Corrections, the Departm district attorney for use in the prosecution of a §938.396(10), Wis. Stats.	
Authorized representative of a contractive of a contra	obtain copies of the court records relating to the foppartment of Children and Families, Deparducting periodic evaluations of activities under 196(2g)(b)1., Wis. Stats.	tment of Corrections, or a federal
conducted under the Childre	of an entity engaged in bona fide research, mo en's Court Improvement Program [42 USC 62 2)(b)2. and 938.396(2g)(b)2., Wis. Stats.	
3. For any requester not listed a The juvenile is alleged to be Crime. §938.396(2g)(k), W	e delinquent for committing a violation specifie	d as a Serious Juvenile Offender
☐ The juvenile is alleged to he adjudicated delinquent. §9:	ave committed a violation that would be a felor 38.396(2g)(L), Wis. Stats.	ry, and has previously been
IF A REQUEST IS MADE UND UNLESS ORDERED BY THE (	ER #1 OR #3, RECORDS MAY BE INSPECT COURT.	ED BUT SHALL NOT BE COPIED
<b>EXAMINATIONS UNDER §938</b>	ER #3, THE COURT REPORTS UNDER §93 3.295, WIS. STATS., AND OTHER RECORDS OF THE JUVENILE AND THE JUVENILE'S FA NSPECTION.	THAT DEAL WITH SENSITIVE
☐ 4. Other:		
	_	
	Pe	rson Making Request
	N.	me Printed or Typed
		Address
DISTRIBUTION:	Email Address	Telephone Number
1. Court	Tiava	State Bar No. (if any)



#### Court Records Written Authorization: (JD-1739A)

- Child (14 or older), parent, guardian or legal custodian requests or authorizes another person to have access to his/her juvenile court records
  - ▶ Does not include an "alleged" father
  - ► See §§ 48.396(1b) & (1d) and 938.396(2g)(ag) & (2g)(am)
- Court order is required under all circumstances
  - ► If court finds disclosure would not result in imminent danger to anyone = grant inspection
  - ► If court finds disclosure may result in imminent danger to someone = hold hearing
- Court would need to specifically permit copies in order
  - ► Use "Other" section in request and order

STATE	OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT,	с	OUNTY
IN THE	INTEREST OF	Request and Author to Open Juvenile	
Name		Records for Insp	
Date of Bir	th	Case No	
1. □2A.	custodian of child/juvenile court records:  I am the   child/juvenile and am 14 years of parent of the child/juvenile.   guardian of the child/juvenile.   legal custodian of the child/juvenile.   expectant mother, 14 years of ag proceeding.   guardian ad litem for the unbom  I request to inspect the court records rel. I authorize [Name] records pertaining to the child/juvenile: Specify record(s):	ile.  e or older, whose unborn child is th child.  child.  ating to the child/juvenile.	to inspect the following cour
□ 3.	Other:		
			inted or Typed
DISTRIB		Address	
Court     Child	/Juvenile/Attorney/Guardian ad Litem	Email Address	Telephone Number
<ol><li>Parer</li></ol>	nt/Guardian/Legal Custodian/Attorney ct Attorney/Corporation Counsel		

# Court Order: When No Statutory Exception or Authorization Exists

- What procedure applies when other requests are made?
  - ► The procedures established by case law: State ex rel. Herget v. Waukesha County Circuit Court, 84 Wis. 2d 435 (1978), Courtney F. v. Ramiro M.C., 2004 WI App 36, and State v. Bellows, 218 Wis. 2d 614, 582 N.W.2d 53 (Ct. App. 1998)
  - ▶ Juvenile court's decision to release the records does not equate with admissibility in other cases *In Re KCC/Courtney F/Herget*
- Examples:
  - ▶ Party wants to use juvenile records in a civil, criminal or family court case
  - ► Request from a relative caregiver/foster parent
  - ► Media request for court records (if not SJO or Repeat Offender exception)

#### **Herget Procedures**

- 1. Individual seeking records must provide the juvenile court with:
  - → Description of the information sought,
  - → Basis for the belief that the information is in the child's/juvenile's records,
  - → Relevance of the information to the court action.
  - Probable admissibility of the information as evidence at trial,
  - ✓ Efforts made to obtain the information elsewhere, and
  - Any hardship to the individual if the records are not released
- 2. Court sends notice of request to the parties and provides child/juvenile with an opportunity to respond (see sample letter)
  - Child/juvenile whose confidentiality interests are at stake must be represented

### **Herget Procedures**

- 3. Court must conduct an in-camera inspection of the records
  - ✓ If court determines certain information is essential to the petitioner's cause and cannot be obtained with reasonable effort from other sources, the court must then determine whether the need for that information outweighs society's/child's/juvenile's interest in protecting its confidentiality
- 4. If, after balancing these interests, the juvenile court judge determines that certain information should be disclosed, the court must carefully tailor the order to permit disclosure of only as much information as is necessary

# Court Records Unique Situations

#### **Court Records**

- Note about Parental Consent for Abortion records:
  - ✓ All confidential except for action for Abortion without Parental Consent cases and Child Abuse/Neglect Investigation

#### **Adoption Court Records**

- § 48.93(1d) governs adoption court records
- Records are closed unless:
  - ► Enumerated exception pursuant to §§ 48.93 (1g), (1r), (1v), or (1w), 48.432, s. 48.433, 48.434, 48.48 (17) (a) 9., or 48.57 (1) (j); OR
  - ▶ By order of the court for good cause shown
- Forms: Request to Disclose Adoption Court Records (JD-1740) and Order on Request to Disclose Adoption Court Records (JD-1741)
  - ▶ Copies would be allowed at the discretion of the judge
  - ▶ These provisions also apply to requests made by DCF
  - ▶ No requirement to the DCF Adoption records search program first

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, _	COUNTY	
IN THE ADOPTION OF	Request to Disclose	
Name	Adoption Court Records	
Date of Birth	Case No	
adoptiee  adoptive parent  □ bepartment of Children and Familie  □ Other:  2. The child's birth name prior to the adopt The child's adoptive name is:  3. I □ have □ have not contacted the Search Program.  (If the DCF Adoption Records Search PDCF.)  4. I am requesting □ to inspect the following adoption cou □ a certified copy of the following adoption cou □ a certified copy of the following adoption cou □ service the following adoption coul □ service	tion was:	r) Adoption Records ation between you and
6. Other:		
Use JD-1738A or JD-1739A to reques	st to inspect other juvenile court records.	
	Person Making Name Printed	
	Addres	<u></u>
DISTRIBUTION: 1. Court	Email Address	Telephone Number
Person making request	Date	State Bar No. (if any)

# Discovery (§§ 48.293 & 938.293)

- Attorneys for the parties/GAL/CASA entitled to:
  - ▶ Prior to Plea/Fact Finding Hearing
    - ✓ Copies of all law enforcement reports and statements
    - $\checkmark$  Confidential Informant may be withheld pursuant to § 905.10
    - ✓ Notice of AV statement of the Child and ability to review it
  - ► Other hearings
    - ✓ Inspect all records relevant to the subject matter of the hearing

#### **Court Records E-Filing**

§§ 48.396(3) & 938.396(2m) provides electronic access to judges, parties, and CASA of the juvenile records, however, disclosure of sensitive personal information, or information about the physical or mental condition, or a health care record is not authorized without informed consent or an order from the court



#### **Discussion**

*In Interest of KKC,* 143 Wis. 2d 508 (1988)

 It is the juvenile court, not the criminal court, that determines whether confidential agency records shall be disclosed

What about a subpoena from a judge in another state?

# Agency and Law Enforcement Records

#### **Agency Records**

- ➤ Confidential records kept or any information received by the DCF, county department, licensed child welfare agency, or DOC about an individual in its care or legal custody [§§ 48.78(1) & 938.78]
- ► Custodian: the department or agency having the records
- ► Statutory Exceptions §§ 48.78 & 938.78
- ► Records Retention
  - ✓ State agencies & counties establish pursuant to §§ 16.61 & 19.21
  - ✓ DCF: https://publicrecordsboard.wi.gov/Pages/GRS/Statewide.aspx
  - ✓ Local: <a href="https://publicrecordsboard.wi.gov/Pages/GRS/LocalUnit.aspx">https://publicrecordsboard.wi.gov/Pages/GRS/LocalUnit.aspx</a>

### **Agency Records**

- Court involvement when a request is made by an attorney in another case or subpoena served upon the agency
- See example motion and letters in online materials
- Apply Herget procedure above

### **Agency Records**

- ► Note about CPS reports:
  - ✓ There are many exceptions regarding disclosure, however many of the exceptions exclude the information regarding the identifying reporter
  - ✓ There is a penalty provision for violating the disclosure law (\$1,000 or 6 months)
  - ✓ See § 48.981(7)

#### Law Enforcement Records

- Law Enforcement Records are the confidential records of juveniles maintained by the agency separate from the adult files
  - ► Custodian: The law enforcement agency
  - ► Statutory Exceptions [§§ 48.396 (1b),(1d), (5) or (6) & 938.396(1)(b), (1)(c), (1j), or (10)]
  - ► Records Retention [§ 19.21]
    - ✓ Sheriff departments: <a href="https://publicrecordsboard.wi.gov/Documents/County%20GRS.pdf">https://publicrecordsboard.wi.gov/Documents/County%20GRS.pdf</a>
    - ✓ Local police agencies:
      - Generally, 7 years unless Public Records Board sets shorter period or specific statutory provision

#### Law Enforcement Records

- If a request is denied by the Law Enforcement
   Agency, the person can petition the juvenile court
- §§ 48.396(5) and 938.396(1j)
- Hegert standards are in the statute

# So, Now I have the Records, What Can I do with them?

#### Confidentiality vs. Privilege

- Although confidentiality and privilege are related, they are nonetheless distinct concepts... confidential information is "that which is 'meant to be kept secret.' " ...[p]rivilege, meanwhile, "is a broader concept," which includes "the legal right not to provide certain data when faced with a valid subpoena." "Privileges are the exception, not the rule."... privileges are the exception to the "fundamental tenet of our modern legal system ... that the public has a right to every person's evidence.")
- State v. Johnson, 2023 WI 39, ¶ 6,(citations omitted)

### Confidentiality vs. Privilege

- Juvenile Court, Agency and Law Enforcement records are confidential - remember the privileges under Ch. 905
  - ▶ Note § 905.04(4)(i) and its reference back to §§ 48.78 and 939.78. See *In re the TPR of CELSO G-J* (unpublished case in materials)

#### **Redisclosure**

- Just because you KNOW something, does not mean you can SAY something
  - ► Ethical Conflict vs Confidentiality
- <u>Each</u> person who inspects must have a consent, a statutory exception, or a court order
  - ► There is no statute permitting redisclosure!
- In KCC and Courtney F cases, the juvenile court goes first on disclosure
  of confidential information under Herget and then the other court
  (TPR/CRIMINAL/CIVIL/TPR) determines the admissibility under that law



- Note § 905.04(4)(i) and its reference back to §§ 48.78 and 939.78
- See In re the TPR of CELSO G-J (unpublished case in materials)

#### **Resources**

- Guide to Confidentiality Laws Applicable to CHIPS
   Proceedings:
   www.wicourts.gov/courts/programs/docs/ccipwcpconfguide.
   pdf
- CCIP E-Learning Project: https://wicciptraining.com/

