

Mandatory Reporting by Clergy

What the New Wisconsin Law Means for You and Your Congregation

**First Edition
May, 2004**

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**Questions?
Call
Wisconsin Council of Churches (608) 837-3108
or
Prevent Child Abuse-Wisconsin (800) CHILDREN**



Wisconsin Council of Churches

...working together for the unity of the Church and the healing of the world.

May, 2004

Dear Wisconsin Clergy,

On April 19, 2004, Governor Jim Doyle signed Senate Bill 207 which will impact the ministry of every clergyperson and congregation in the State of Wisconsin.

This legislation aims at protecting God's most precious creation: the children of Wisconsin. The bill requires clergy to report suspected cases of child sexual abuse, extends the statute of limitations for filing criminal and civil charges of alleged child sexual abuse, and clarifies the conditions under which religious organizations can be sued for actions of offending clergy.

The Wisconsin Council of Churches is committed to the task of educating the entire religious community about the meaning of this new law, and equipping the clergy of this state to fulfill their new responsibilities as mandatory reporters.

While the new law limits mandatory reporting to suspected cases of sexual abuse, the Wisconsin Council of Churches believes that clergy should voluntarily hold themselves to a higher standard by reporting all forms of abuse: physical abuse, emotional abuse, child neglect, as well as sexual abuse.

This advisory booklet is an introduction to the new law and the responsibilities of mandatory reporting. It will probably not answer all of your questions. As the new law is clarified over time, we will revise and redistribute this important resource with more specific and detailed information.

Thank you for taking seriously your new responsibilities as a mandatory reporter in Wisconsin.

Sincerely,

Scott D. Anderson
Executive Director

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(Disciples of Christ)
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GETTING STARTED: INITIAL STEPS TO BECOMING A MANDATORY REPORTER

1. Educate yourself

First, read this booklet carefully. Second, attend mandatory reporting training seminars that are being offered on a regional basis by the Wisconsin Council of Churches beginning in September, 2004. Check out the “Resources” section (pg. 23) for other agencies with information on mandatory reporting. The Wisconsin Council of Churches website www.wichurches.org will contain a new section on mandatory reporting where it will post the latest information and developments concerning the new law.

2. Reflect theologically about your new role

The Wisconsin Council of Churches believes that mandatory reporting is more than a legal responsibility; it is a moral imperative. Indeed, mandatory reporting is an act of faith which bears witness to God’s concern for the health and well being of children. As you consider your new responsibilities as a mandatory reporter in the State of Wisconsin, consider this role as an extension of your pastoral ministry.

3. Be smart about ‘confessional communication’

Under the provisions of the new law, pastoral communication that is confessional is exempt from the mandatory reporting provisions. While “confession” is a clearly understood practice in the Roman Catholic tradition, its practice varies widely among Protestant communions. Make sure you are aware of how your denomination understands “confessional communication” in the practice of ministry.

4. Educate your congregation

Your congregation needs to know about your new responsibilities as a mandatory reporter and to understand the theological underpinnings of this role. Preach a sermon on the topic. Write a pastoral letter in your church newsletter about it. Talk to your church council and personnel committee about your new responsibilities. For general background on child abuse prevention in Wisconsin, check out www.preventchildabusewi.org

5. Identify your Child Protective Services contacts

Clergy as mandatory reporters are required by law to report suspected cases of child sexual abuse to law enforcement authorities or local Child Protective Services immediately. A county-by-county list of contacts begins on page. 16.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
ABOUT THE NEW MANDATORY REPORTING AND
CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE LAW
FOR WISCONSIN CLERGY**
(courtesy of the Wisconsin Catholic Conference)

MANDATORY REPORTING

What is a mandatory reporter?

Wisconsin law, like that in most states, requires members of certain professions to report instances where they believe a child has been abused or neglected or when a child might be at risk of such injuries. Anyone in these professions is a “mandatory reporter.”

How does the new law define “clergy” for the purpose of mandatory reporting?

The law defines clergy as those included in 765.002 (1) of the statutes, the section that defines who may officiate at a marriage. The definition also includes anyone who is “a member of a religious order and includes brothers, ministers, monks, nuns, priest, rabbis and sisters. The term “member of a religious order is defined as a person who 1) has taken vows devoting himself or herself to religious or spiritual principles and 2) who is authorized to provide spiritual religious advise or service.”

What are clergy obligated to report?

Clergy are required to report in two ways.

First, persons who are defined as clergy must report actual or suspected sexual abuse of a child seen in the course of their professional duties [regardless of who is the suspected abuser].

Second, clergy are required to report in cases where they have reasonable cause to believe, based either on observation or information received, that a member of the clergy has abused a child or threatened to abuse a child.

What about clergy who function as teachers, nurses, counselors or in other professions?

If a member of the clergy also functions as a member of other professions whose members are mandatory reporters they must report any actual or suspected abuse or neglect of a child they see in the course of those professional duties. The new law applies only to information they learn in the course of their duties as clergy.

Does this new reporting requirement apply to information received in the confessional?

No. The bill explicitly exempts information obtained in the confessional. [Note: In Protestant traditions, “confessional communication” is defined by each denomination].

STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS

What is a statute of limitation?

A statute of limitation provides that a criminal prosecution or civil lawsuit must occur within a specified time after the crime is committed or the injury caused. Most crimes must be prosecuted within six years of the offense. Most civil lawsuits must be brought within 2 or 3 years from the time the injured party becomes aware of the injury.

Why do such statutes exist?

Statutes of limitations exist to insure that prosecution of criminals and civil litigation occur in a timely way to improve the chances that justice is done.

Does the bill affect the statute of limitations for civil lawsuits brought by victims of sexual abuse?

Under current law, a child may bring a suit against his or her abuser up to 2 years after becoming an adult or age 20. The bill extends the statute by permitting children who suffered abuse as a minor to bring lawsuit up to age 35, thus giving such children fifteen additional years to hold the person or persons who injured them accountable.

What about criminal prosecutions?

Under current law, abuse of a child may be prosecuted until the child turns 26 or 31 years of age, depending on the severity of the crime. The new law allows prosecutions until the child turns 45 years of age.

CREATING A CAUSE OF ACTION AGAINST CLERGY AND RELIGIOUS GROUPS

What does the law say about suing clergy for actions of clergy who abuse children?

The law creates a specific cause of action that allows a person injured as a result of sexual contact with a member of the clergy while under the age of 18 to sue that member of the clergy for all damages caused by that sexual contact.

What does the new law say about suing a church for sexual misconduct of its clergy?

A person victimized by a clergyperson while the victim is under age 18 may bring an action against the religious organization that employed the offending member of the clergy for damages caused by the member of the clergy if another employee whose duties included supervising that member of the clergy knew or should have known that the offender had previously had sexual contact with a child and: 1) failed to report the previous contact as per

the reporting requirement; and 2) failed to exercise ordinary care to prevent similar incidents from occurring.

Thus in order to be liable four elements must exist:

- a. Someone in the religious organization must know or should have known of the abuse.
- b. That person must be a supervisor of the offending clergy.
- c. That person must fail to report the previous abuse.
- d. That person must fail to prevent a repeat of that abuse.

Why was this provision necessary?

The Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled in 1995 that churches could not be sued on the basis of religious doctrines and internal decisions pertaining to the training and supervision of a priest [or minister]. While the Supreme Court has never said churches can't be sued for negligence if someone knowingly put someone who abused a child back in a position where abuse could occur again, some have argued the issue is so ambiguous that victims have not come forward.

What about suits against churches for actions of other employees?

The court decisions mentioned above applied only to supervision of clergy. There is no dispute that churches may be sued for failing to supervise non-clergy under standard tort law.

**CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES IN WISCONSIN
CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT**

Wisconsin statutes require that reports of alleged child abuse and neglect and threatened child abuse and neglect be made to county social/human services departments and the Bureau of Milwaukee Child Welfare (hereinafter referred to as “agencies”) or to law enforcement agencies. Any report received by a law enforcement office must subsequently be referred to the local agency. Reports of sexual abuse or threatened sexual abuse received by the local agency must subsequently be referred to law enforcement officials.

Child maltreatment is divided into four basic types: 1) physical neglect; 2) physical abuse; 3) sexual abuse; and 4) emotional abuse. Threats of child abuse and neglect must be reported to and investigated by the agencies. These cases are categorized as maltreatment that is likely to occur.

PHYSICAL NEGLECT is defined in the statute as “failure, refusal, or inability on the part of a parent, guardian, legal custodian or other person exercising temporary or permanent control over a child, for reasons other than poverty, to provide necessary care, food, clothing, medical or dental care or shelter so as to seriously endanger the physical health of the child.” [Ref.s.48.981 (1)(d), Stats.]

PHYSICAL ABUSE is defined as “physical injury inflicted on a child by other than accidental means.” [Ref.s.48.02 (1)(a), Stats.] This includes non-accidental injury inflicted by any other person. “Physical injury” includes but is not limited to lacerations, fractured bones, burns, internal injuries, severe or frequent bruising or great bodily harm, as defined in s.939 (14).” [Ref.s.48.02 (14g), Stats.]

SEXUAL ABUSE is defined by cross-referencing several crimes in other sections of the statutes. Briefly, sexual abuse includes the following:

- any person having sexual intercourse or sexual contact with a child 15 years of age or less;
- any person having sexual intercourse or sexual contact with a 16 or 17 year old child without his or her consent;
- any person inducing a child to engage in sexually explicit conduct in order to videotape, photograph, etc., that child or videotaping, photographing, etc., a child for such purposes, or producing, distributing selling or otherwise profiting from such a videotape, photograph, etc.;
- a person responsible for a child’s welfare encouraging or permitting the child to engage in sexually explicit conduct for the purpose of videotaping, photographing, etc.;

- any person causing a child to view or listen to sexual activity;
- any person exposing genitals to a child;and/or
- any person permitting or encouraging a child to engage in prostitution.

EMOTIONAL ABUSE is defined as “emotional damage for which the child’s parent, guardian or legal custodian has neglected, refused or been unable for reasons other than poverty to obtain the necessary treatment or to take steps to ameliorate the symptoms.”

The definitions of child neglect and emotional abuse involve failure on the part of parents or other persons responsible for a child to provide necessary care for a child. In most cases, the parties involved are family members and solutions involved interventions with the family. In some of these cases, court intervention is required to assure safety and order services for the family.

The definitions of physical abuse and sexual abuse include harm to a child by any other person. Therefore, physical or sexual abuse of a child by a parent is included, as are assaults by strangers, persons unrelated to a child’s family, and peers. In cases where the child is harmed by someone outside of the family, interventions with the family do not provide all of the solutions. In many of these cases, law enforcement involvement through the criminal system is necessary to intervene with the person who harmed the child.

Individuals whose employment brings them into contact with children are required by law to report any suspected abuse or neglect or threatened abuse or neglect to a child seen in the course of their professional duties. Anyone who suspects a child is being maltreated may make such a referral. Persons making reports in good faith are immune from criminal or civil liability. Reports are made to the county in which the child or the child’s family resides.

Upon receiving a report, the agency must first determine if the information constitutes an allegation of child maltreatment or threatened harm as defined by the statutes. If the report is screened in as an appropriate concern of child maltreatment, the Child Protective Services (CPS) worker in the agency must initiate an investigation assessment within 24 hours after the receipt of the report and complete it within 60 days. Reports that suggest a child is in current or imminent danger receive an immediate reponse.

The focus of the CPS assessment is not to establish legal culpability (cases are referred to law enforcement and then possibly to court for that purpose), but to assure the child’s safety and to determine whether the child and family are in need of any services. The investigation assessment must be conducted in accordance with standards established by the Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services. Established in September 1994, the Child Protective Services Investigation Standards recognize that the CPS role must differ in cases of familial and nonfamilial maltreatment.

From: Prevent Child Abuse-Wisconsin
214 North Hamilton Street
Madison, WI 53703
Phone: (608) 256.3374 Web site: www.preventchildabusewi.org

RECOGNIZING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Following are the major signs of physical, sexual, and emotional abuse and neglect. One of these, or even several in combination, may not indicate that abuse has occurred. They may indicate accidents or that other medical conditions, emotional illness, or problems exist. It is important to realize that you do not have to make that determination. If you have any reason to suspect child abuse or neglect, it is best to report it to the appropriate agency so that they can provide whatever assistance is needed by the child and family.

PHYSICAL ABUSE

SIGNS OF PHYSICAL ABUSE

- bruises, welts on face, neck, chest, back
- injuries in the shape of an object-belt, cord, iron
- unexplained burns on palms, soles, back
- fractures that do not fit story of injury
- delay in seeking medical help
- extremes in child's behavior-very aggressive or withdrawn and shy (unlike the child's typical behavior)
- afraid to go home
- frightened of parents/caregivers
- fearful of other adults

CONSIDER THE POSSIBILITY OF PHYSICAL ABUSE IF THE CHILD:

- has unexplained burns, bites, bruises, broken bones, or black eyes
- has fading bruises or other marks noticeable after being absent from school
- seems frightened of parents, afraid to go home
- shrinks at the approach of adults
- reports injury by a parent or other adult caregiver

CONSIDER THE POSSIBILITY OF PHYSICAL ABUSE IF THE PARENT:

- has conflicting, unconvincing, or no explanation for the child's injury
- describes the child in a negative way
- uses harsh physical discipline with the child
- has a history of abuse as a child

EMOTIONAL ABUSE

SIGNS OF EMOTIONAL ABUSE

- low self-esteem
- self-denigration
- severe depression
- aggression
- withdrawal
- severe anxiety
- failure to learn

CONSIDER THE POSSIBILITY OF EMOTIONAL ABUSE IF THE CHILD:

- Shows extremes in behavior, either overly compliant or demanding, extreme passivity or aggression
- acts either inappropriately like an adult or inappropriately like a baby/younger child
- is delayed in physical or emotional development
- has attempted suicide
- reports a lack of attachment to the parent

CONSIDER THE POSSIBILITY OF EMOTIONAL ABUSE IF THE PARENT OR CAREGIVER:

- constantly blames, belittles, or berates the child
- is unconcerned about the child and refuses to consider offers to help for the child's school problems
- overtly rejects the child

SEXUAL ABUSE

SIGNS OF SEXUAL ABUSE

- pain, swelling, or itching in genital area
- bruises, bleeding, discharge in genital area
- difficulty walking or sitting, frequent urination
- stained or bloody underclothing
- sexually transmitted infections
- refusal to take part in gym or other exercises
- poor peer relationships
- unusual interest in sex for age, unusual knowledge of sex terminology
- drastic change in school achievement
- runaway or delinquent
- regressive or childlike behavior

CONSIDER THE POSSIBILITY OF SEXUAL ABUSE IF THE CHILD:

- has difficulty walking or sitting
- suddenly refuses to change for gym or to participate in physical activities
- demonstrates bizarre, sophisticated, or unusual sexual knowledge or behavior
- becomes pregnant or contracts a sexually transmitted infection
- runs away
- reports sexual abuse

CONSIDER THE POSSIBILITY OF SEXUAL ABUSE IF THE PARENT:

- is overly protective of the child or severely limits the child's contact with other children, especially of the opposite sex
- is secretive and isolated
- describes marital difficulties involving family power struggles or sexual relations
- behaves in a sexual manner toward the child

NEGLECT

SIGNS OF NEGLECT:

- poor hygiene, body odor
- inappropriately dressed for weather
- needs medical or dental care
- left alone, unsupervised, for long periods of time (depending on child's age)
- failure to thrive, malnutrition
- constant hunger, begs or steals food
- extreme willingness to please
- frequent absence from school
- arrives early and stays late at school or play areas or other people's home

CONSIDER THE POSSIBILITY OF NEGLECT IF THE CHILD:

- is frequently absent from school
- begs or steals food or money from classmates
- lacks needed medical or dental care, immunizations or glasses
- is consistently dirty and has severe body odor
- lacks appropriate clothing for weather
- abuses alcohol or other drugs
- states there is no one at home to take care of them

CONSIDER THE POSSIBILITY OF NEGLECT IF THE PARENT:

- appears to be indifferent to the child
- seems apathetic or depressed
- behaves irrationally or in a bizarre manner
- abuses alcohol or drugs

From: Prevent Child Abuse-Wisconsin
www.preventchildabusewi.org

RESPONDING TO CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

IF YOU SUSPECT ABUSE:

- Be aware of both physical and behavioral signs
- Be approachable -- let the child know that you are available to talk; build a relationship with the child that will allow him/her to feel comfortable sharing such difficult information with you
- Evaluate the situation -- contact local law enforcement if you think there is immediate danger to the child or get medical help immediately if you think the child has been injured
- Make a report—remember, you only need to have “reasonable cause to believe” that a child is being abused or neglected for you to make a report – you don’t need proof. If you think a child is being hurt in any way, you have a legal (in some cases) and moral responsibility to report it. You can report suspected abuse even if the child doesn’t tell you about it.

IF A CHILD TELLS YOU ABOUT ABUSE OR NEGLECT

- Listen to and believe the child – show through your words and actions that you are listening to the child and that you believe what the child is telling you. Encourage the child to talk but don’t push him/her to do so. Use open-ended questions (such as, “What happened?”) rather than leading questions (such as, “When did she hit you?”)
- Don’t overreact – try to stay clam; this will help keep the child from becoming more frightened and may encourage him/her to tell you more. Do not talk negatively about the suspected abuser in front of the child; simply reassure the child that it is not the child’s fault.
- Write down what the child says and report it- write down as much of the child’s actual words as possible so that you can share those words with the appropriate agency. Describe in writing any signs of abuse/neglect you observe.
- Anyone can make a report – while some people are legally mandated to report, you can report suspected abuse regardless of your profession or relationship to the child.
- Don’t delay – never assume that somebody else will make a report, and don’t put off reporting because you’re not sure if you should. It is better to make a report and let trained professionals decide what action needs to be taken than to risk further harm to the child. The sooner you report, the sooner the child and family can get help.
- Identify the appropriate reporting agency – if you’re not sure what agency to call to make a report, look in the front of your phone book for listings under child abuse, Department of Social Services, Department of Human Services, or Child, Youth and Family Service. You can also call your local law enforcement agency to get the correct number or if you think the child is in immediate danger.

- While you should not delay in making a report, at some point you may be asked the following information:
 - • Child's name, or if you don't know the child's name, a description of the child
 - • The name or description of the suspected abuser, including the relationship to the child if known (get license plate number if possible if you are in a public place and don't know the suspected abuser)
 - • What you observed – a description of the suspected abuse/neglect, when it occurred, any concerns for the child's immediate safety
 - • Any knowledge you have of suspected or known past abuse/neglect
 - • Your relationship to the child (friend, teacher, neighbor, stranger)
 - • **AGAIN**, don't delay making a report just because you don't have all of this information – it is important to make the report as soon as possible

COMMON QUESTIONS ABOUT MANDATORY REPORTING

Do I need to have proof of abuse/neglect in order to make a report?

You need reasonable cause to believe abuse/neglect has occurred.

What happens after I make a report?

The child protection agency will investigate the case and determine whether abuse/neglect has occurred and determine what actions to take.

How do I know if anything is being done after I make the report?

In Wisconsin mandated reporters usually receive information within 60 days of filing a report as to what action, if any, was taken to protect the child who was the subject of the report. Other reporters who are relatives of the child, but are not the parent, may make a written request for information from the agency. These reporters may be able to receive notice of what actions, if any were taken to protect the child, unless there is a court order prohibiting disclosure.

Will I have to testify in Court?

Not in most cases, but it is a possibility.

Will my report be confidential?

In most cases, yes. However, your identity may be revealed if you're called to testify in court. If you're concerned about being identified you can make a report without giving your name.

Can I be sued if I report abuse/neglect and it turns out I was wrong?

Wisconsin has a law protecting people who report "in good faith," meaning that the reporter had reasonable cause to believe abuse/neglect had occurred.

Will the child be removed from his/her home if I make a report?

In most cases, child protective services tries to keep the child and family together and provide the needed intervention to prevent the maltreatment from occurring. If the child is in immediate danger, he/she may be removed and placed in protective custody.

HOW TO REPORT SUSPECTED CASE OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Mandated reporters are required to report known or suspected abuse or neglect of a child under the age of 18 immediately to either child protection services or law enforcement. Law enforcement is required to report abuse or neglect to child protective services within 12 hours. Adults who were abused under the age of 18 and wish to report their abuse may file a report with law enforcement.



Prevent Child Abuse Wisconsin

COUNTY & TRIBAL SOCIAL SERVICE CONTACTS

Adams County Department of Health and Social Services

Day Phone: 608-339-3356, Night Phone: 608-339-3356

108 East North Street, P.O. Box 500, Friendship , WI 53934-0500

Ashland County Department of Human Services

Day Phone: 715-682-7004, Night Phone: 715-682-7023

301 Ellis Avenue, Ashland , WI 54806

Bad River Tribe

Day Phone: 715-682-7111, Fax: 715-682-7118

P.O. Box 39, Odanah , WI 54861

Barron County Department of Human Services

Day Phone: 715-537-5691, Night Phone: 715-537-5691

330 East LaSalle Avenue, Rm 338, Barron , WI 54812

Bayfield County Department of Human Services

Day Phone: 715-373-6144, Night Phone: 715-373-6120

P.O. Box 100, Washburn , WI 54891-0100

Brown County Human Services Department

Day Phone: 902-448-6035, Night Phone: 902-448-6035

111 North Jefferson Street, P.O. Box 22188, Green Bay , WI 54305-2188

Buffalo County Department of Health and Human Services

Day Phone: 608-685-4412, Night Phone: 608-685-4412

407 South Second Street, P.O. Box 517, Alma , WI 54610-0517

Bureau of Milwaukee Child Welfare

Day Phone: 414-220-SAFE(7233), Night Phone: 414-220-SAFE(7233)

1555 Rivercenter Drive, Milwaukee , WI 53212

Burnett County Department of Health and Human Services

Day Phone: 715-349-7600 or 715-349-2131, Night Phone: 715-349-2121
County Government Center, 7410 County Road K #280, Siren , WI 54872

Calumet County Department of Human Services

Day Phone: 920-849-1400, Night Phone: 920-832-4646
206 Court Street, Chilton , WI 53014

Chippewa County Department of Human Services

Day Phone: 715-726-7799, Night Phone: 715-726-7799
711 North Bridge Street, Room 306, Chippewa Falls , WI 54729

Clark County Department of Social Services

Day Phone: 715-743-5233, Night Phone: 715-743-3157
517 Court Street, P.O. Box 190, Neillsville , WI 54456

Columbia County Department of Human Services

Day Phone: 608-742-9227, Night Phone: 608-742-7227
711 East Cook Street, P.O. Box 136, Portage , WI 53901

Crawford County Department of Human Services

Day Phone: 608-326-0248, Night Phone: 608-326-0241
111 West Dunn Street, Prairie du Chien , WI 53821

Dane County Department of Human Services-Children, Youth and Family Intake

Day Phone: 608-261-5437, Night Phone: 608-255-6067
2322 South Park Street, Madison , WI 53713

Dodge County Department of Human Services

Day Phone: 920-386-3750, Night Phone: 920-386-3750
County Office Building, 143 East Center Street, Juneau , WI 53039-1330

Door County Department of Social Services

Day Phone: 920-746-2300, Night Phone: 920-746-2400
421 Nebraska Street, P.O. Box 670, Sturgeon Bay , WI 54235

Douglas County Department of Human Services

Day Phone: 715-395-1304, Night Phone: 715-395-1304
119 North 25th Street East, Superior , WI 54880

Dunn County Department of Human Services

Day Phone: 715-232-1116, Night Phone: 715-232-1116
808 Main Street, P.O. Box 470, Menomonie , WI 54751

Eau Claire County Department of Human Services

Day Phone: 715-831-5700, Night Phone: 715-831-5700
721 Oxford Avenue, P.O. Box 840, Eau Claire , WI 54702-840

Florence County Department of Human Services

Day Phone: 715-528-3296, Night Phone: 715-528-3346
501 Lake Avenue, P.O. Box 170, Florence , WI 54121

Fond du Lac County Department of Social Services

Day Phone: 920-929-3400, Night Phone: 920-929-3391
87 Vincent Street, P.O. Box 1196, Fond du Lac , WI 54936-1196

Forest County Department of Social Services

Day Phone: 715-478-3351, Night Phone: 715-478-3331
Forest County Courthouse, 200 East Madison Street, Crandon , WI 54520

Forest County Potawatomi

Day Phone: 715-478-2903, Fax: 715-478-5280
Forest County Potawatomi Community, Inc., P.O. Box 340, Crandon , WI 54520

Grant County Department of Social Services

Day Phone: 608-723-2136, Night Phone: 608-723-2157
8820 Highway 35 and 61 South, P.O. Box 447, Lancaster , WI 53813

Green County Department of Human Services

Day Phone: 608-328-9399 or 608-328-9393, Night Phone: 608-328-9393
Pleasant View Complex, N3152 Highway 81, Monroe , WI 53566

Green Lake County Department of Health and Human Services

Day Phone: 920-294-4070, Night Phone: 920-294-4070
500 Lake Steel Street, Green Lake , WI 54941

Ho-Chunk Nation

Day Phone: 715-284-9343, Fax: 715-284-9805
P.O. Box 667, Black River Falls , WI 54615

Iowa County Department of Social Services

Day Phone: 608-935-9311, Night Phone: 608-935-9311
109 West Fountain Street, Dodgeville , WI 53533

Iron County Department of Human Services

Day Phone: 715-561-3636 or 715-561-3637, Night Phone: 715-561-3800
Courthouse, 300 Taconite Street, Hurley , WI 54534

Jackson County Department of Health and Human Services

Day Phone: 715-284-4301, Night Phone: 715-284-5357
420 Highway 54 West, P.O. Box 457, Black River Falls , WI 54615

Jefferson County Human Services Department

Day Phone: 920-674-3105, Night Phone: 920-674-3105
N3995 Annex Road, Jefferson , WI 53549

Juneau County Department of Human Services

Day Phone: 608-847-2400, Night Phone: 608-847-2400
Courthouse Annex, 220 East LaCrosse Street, Mauston , WI 53948

Kenosha County Human Services Department

Day Phone: 262-605-6582, Night Phone: 262-657-7188
714 52nd Street, Kenosha , WI 53140

Kewaunee County Department of Human Services

Day Phone: 920-388-3777, Night Phone: 920-388-3100
510 Kilbourn Street, Kewaunee , WI 54216

LaCrosse County Human Services Department

Day Phone: 608-785-6050 or 608-785-6054, Night Phone: 608-785-6050 or 608-785-6054
300 North 4th Street, P.O. Box 4002, LaCrosse , WI 54602

Lac Courte Oreilles Tribe

Day Phone: 715-634-8934, Fax: 715-634-4797

2700 LCO Tribal Government, 13394 W. Trepania Rd., Bldg. 1, Hayward , WI 54843-2186

Lac du Flambeau Tribe

Day Phone: 715-588-3303, Fax: 715-588-7930

P.O. Box 67, Lac du Flambeau , WI 54538

Lafayette County Department of Human Services

Day Phone: 608-776-4800, Night Phone: 608-776-4848

627 Main Street, Darlington , WI 53530

Langlade County Department of Social Services

Day Phone: 715-627-6500, Night Phone: 715-623-4111

Langlade County Health Service Center, 1225 Langlade Road, Antigo , WI 54409

Lincoln County Department of Social Services

Day Phone: 715-536-6200, Night Phone: 715-536-6200

607 North Sales Street, P.O. Box 547, Merrill , WI 54452

Manitowoc County Human Services Department

Day Phone: 920-683-4230, Night Phone: 920-323-2448

926 South 8th Street, P.O. Box 1177, Manitowoc , WI 54220

Marathon County Department of Social Services

Day Phone: 715-261-7500, Night Phone: 715-261-1200

400 East Thomas Street, Wausau , WI 54403

Marinette County Department of Health and Human Services

Day Phone: 715-732-7700, Night Phone: 715-732-7600

2500 Hall Avenue, Suite B, Marinette , WI 54143

Marquette County Department of Human Services

Day Phone: 608-297-9135, Night Phone: 608-297-2115

77 Park Street, P.O. Box 405, Courthouse, Montello , WI 53949

Menominee County Department of Human Services

Day Phone: 715-799-3861 or 715-799-5353, Night Phone: 715-799-3861 or 715-799-5353

Social Services Building, Highway 47, P.O. Box 280, Keshena , WI 54135

Menominee Tribal Legislator

Day Phone: 715-799-5100, Fax: 715-799-4525

P.O. Box 910, Keshena , WI 54135-0910

Monroe County Department of Human Services

Day Phone: 608-269-8630, Night Phone: 608-269-8630

Community Services Center, A-19, 14301 County Highway B, Sparta , WI 54656

Oconto County Department of Human Services

Day Phone: 920-834-7000, Night Phone: 920-834-6900

501 Park Avenue, Oconto , WI 54153-1612

Oneida

Day Phone: 920-869-1260, Fax: 920-869-2194

Oneida Business Committee, P.O. Box 365, Oneida , WI 54155

Oneida County Department of Social Services

Day Phone: 715-362-5695, Night Phone: 715-361-5100
Courthouse, P.O. Box 400, Rhinelander , WI 54501

Outagamie County Department of Health and Human Services

Day Phone: 920-832-5161, Night Phone: 920-832-4646
401 South Elm Street, Appleton , WI 54911

Ozaukee County Department of Social Services

Day Phone: 262-284-8200, Night Phone: 262-238-8436
121 West Main Street, P.O. Box 994, Port Washington , WI 53074-0994

Pepin County Department of Human Services

Day Phone: 715-672-8941, Night Phone: 715-672-5944
740 7th Avenue West, Durand , WI 54736

Pierce County Department of Human Services

Day Phone: 715-273-6766, Night Phone: 715-273-5051
412 West Kinne Street, P.O. Box 670, Ellsworth , WI 54011

Polk County Department of Human Services

Day Phone: 715-485-8400, Night Phone: 715-485-8300
300 Polk County Plaza Suite 110, Balsam Lake , WI 54810-0219

Portage County Department of Health and Human Services

Day Phone: 715-345-5350, Night Phone: 715-345-5350
817 Whiting Avenue, Stevens Point , WI 54481

Price County Department of Human Services

Day Phone: 715-339-2158, Night Phone: 715-339-2158
104 South Eyder Avenue, P.O. Box 88, Phillips , WI 54555

Racine County Human Services Department

Day Phone: 262-638-6321, Night Phone: 262-638-6321
1717 Taylor Avenue, Racine , WI 53403

Red Cliff Tribe

Day Phone: 715-779-3701, Fax: 715-779-3704
P.O. Box 529, Bayfield , WI 54814

Richland County Department of Social Services

Day Phone: 608-647-8821, Night Phone: 608-647-2106
221 West Seminary, Richland Center , WI 53581

Rock County Human Services Department

Day Phone: 608-757-5401, Night Phone: 608-757-2244
3530 N. County Trunk F, P.O. Box 1649, Janesville , WI 53547-1649

Rusk County Department of Health and Human Services

Day Phone: 715-532-2299, Night Phone: 715-532-2299
Courthouse, 311 East Minor, Suite C-240, Ladysmith , WI 54848

Sauk County Department of Human Services

Day Phone: 608-355-4200, Night Phone: 1-800-533-5692
505 Broadway, 4th Floor, P.O. Box 29, Baraboo , WI 53913

Sawyer County Department of Health and Human Services

Day Phone: 715-634-4806, Night Phone: 715-634-4806
105 East 4th Street, P.O. Box 730, Hayward , WI 54843

Shawano County Department of Social Services

Day Phone: 715-526-4700, Night Phone: 715-526-3100
Courthouse, P.O. Box 434, Shawano , WI 54166

Sheboygan County Health and Human Services Department

Day Phone: 920-453-6418, Night Phone: 414-459-3111
1011 North 8th Street, Sheboygan , WI 53081

Sokaogon Tribe

Day Phone: 715-478-2604, Fax: 715-478-5275
Route 1, Box 625, Crandon , WI 54520

St. Croix County Department of Health and Human Services

Day Phone: 715-246-6991, Night Phone: 715-246-6991
1445 North 4th Street, New Richmond , WI 54017

St. Croix Tribe

Day Phone: 715-349-2195, Fax: 715-349-5768
P.O. Box 287, Hertel , WI 54845

Stockbridge-Munsee Tribe

Day Phone: 715-793-4111, Fax: 715-793-4370
Route 1, Bowler , WI 54416

Taylor County Human Services Department

Day Phone: 715-748-3332, Night Phone: 715-748-2200
340 East College Street, Medford , WI 54451

Trempealeau County Department of Social Services

Day Phone: 715-538-2311 ext. 290, Night Phone: 715-538-4351
Courthouse, P.O. Box 67, Whitehall , WI 54773

Vernon County Department of Human Services

Day Phone: 608-637-5210, Night Phone: 608-637-2124
E 7419 County Home Road, P.O. Box 823, Viroqua , WI 54665-0823

Vilas County Department of Social Services

Day Phone: 715-479-3668, Night Phone: 715-479-4441
330 Court Street, Eagle River , WI 54521

Walworth County Department of Health and Human Services

Day Phone: 262-741-3200 or 1-800-365-1587, Night Phone: 262-741-3200 or 1-800-365-1587
W3955 Hwy NN, P.O. Box 1006, Elkhorn , WI 53121

Washburn County Human Services Department

Day Phone: 715-468-4747, Night Phone: 715-468-4747
100 4th Avenue West, P.O. Box 250, Shell Lake , WI 54871

Washington County Department of Social Services

Day Phone: 262-335-4610, Night Phone: 262-335-4670
333 East Washington Street, Suite 3100, West Bend , WI 53095

Waukesha County Department of Health and Human Services

Day Phone: 262-548-7212 or 262-548-7666, Night Phone: 262-547-7731
500 Riverview Avenue, Waukesha , WI 53188

Waupaca County Department of Health and Human Services

Day Phone: 715-258-6300, Night Phone: 715-258-4466
811 Harding Street, Waupaca , WI 54981-2087

Waushara County Department of Social Services

Day Phone: 920-787-3303, Night Phone: 920-787-3321
230 West Park Street, P.O. Box 898, Wautoma , WI 54982

Winnebago County Department of Social Services

Day Phone: 920-236-4600, Night Phone: 920-233-7707
220 Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 2646, Oshkosh , WI 54903-2646

Wood County Department of Social Services (North Wood County Office)

630 Central Avenue, Suite 404, Marshfield , WI 54449

Wood County Department of Social Services (South Wood County Office)

Day Phone: 715-421-8600, Night Phone: 715-421-8600
Courthouse, 400 Market Street, P.O. Box 8095, Wisconsin Rapids , WI 54495-8095

RESOURCES

Child Abuse Prevention Fund
www.capfund.org

Children's Health Alliance of Wisconsin
www.chawisconsin.org

Children's Service Society of Wisconsin
www.cssw.org

Collaborating Partners
www.collaboratingpartners.com

Family Village at the Waisman Center
www.familyvillage.wisc.edu

National Association of Social Workers-Wisconsin Chapter
www.naswwi.org

Parenting in the First Year
cf.uwex.edu/ics/infosource/parenting.cfm

Respite Care Association of Wisconsin
www.respitecarewi.org

Wisconsin Association for Perinatal Care
www.perinatalweb.org

Wisconsin Bureau of Child Support
www.dwd.state.wi.us/bcs

Wisconsin CASA
www.wisconsincasa.org

Wisconsin Child Care Improvement Project, Inc.
www.wccip.org

Wisconsin Children's Trust Fund
wctf.state.wi.us

Wisconsin Clearinghouse for Prevention Resources
www.uhs.wisc.edu/wch

Wisconsin Coalition Against Domestic Violence
www.wcadv.org

Wisconsin Coalition Against Sexual Assault
www.wcasa.org

Wisconsin Council on Children and Families
www.wccf.org

Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services
www.dhfs.state.wi.us/

Wisconsin Early Childhood Collaborating Partners
www.dpi.state.wi.us/dpi/dlcl/bbfcsp/echildhm.html

Wisconsin Prevention Network
danenet.danenet.org/wpn

Wisconsin School Counselor Association
www.wscaweb.com

Youth Development
cf.uwex.edu/ics/infosource/youthdevelop.cfm