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1999 ASSEMBLY BILL 62

January 21, 1999 – Introduced by Representatives Foti, Ladwig, Bock, Duff, La Fave, Handrick, J. Lehman, M. Lehman, Sinicki, Hoven, Stone, Suder, Vrakas, Ward, Staskunas and Cullen, cosponsored by Senators Wirch, Roessler, Farrow, Fitzgerald and Huelsman. Referred to Committee on Children and Families.

- AN ACT to renumber and amend 786.36 and 786.37; and to create 786.36 (2)
- 2 (b), 786.36 (2) (c) and 786.37 (2) of the statutes; **relating to:** changing the name of a minor.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Under current law, a resident of this state, in order to change his or her name, must petition the circuit court for an order changing his or her name. Currently, if the person whose name is to be changed is a minor under 14 years of age, both parents of the minor, if living, must file the petition. Currently, before applying to the court for a name change, the petitioner must publish a legal notice of the application once each week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper that is likely to give notice to persons affected by the name change.

This bill permits one parent to petition for the name change of a minor under 14 years of age who has two living parents if the petitioning parent, in addition to filing proof of publication of the notice as required under current law, also files proof that the petitioning parent served a copy of the notice and petition on the nonpetitioning parent or, if with reasonable diligence the nonpetitioning parent cannot be served, mailed a copy of the notice and petition to the last–known address of the nonpetitioning parent, if that address can be obtained with reasonable diligence, and files an affidavit showing that the petitioning parent has made a reasonable attempt to provide notice to the nonpetitioning parent, but with reasonable diligence the nonpetitioning parent cannot be found or provided with notice. The court may order the name change if the nonpetitioning parent does not

appear at the hearing or otherwise answer the petition. If the nonpetitioning parent does appear at the hearing or answer the petition and shows that he or she has not abandoned the minor or failed to assume parental responsibility for the minor, the court may order the name change only on the consent of the nonpetitioning parent.

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

SECTION 1. 786.36 of the statutes is renumbered 786.36 (1) and amended to read:

786.36 (1) Any resident of this state, whether a minor or adult, may upon petition to the circuit court of the county where he or she resides and upon filing a copy of the notice, with proof of publication, as required by s. 786.37 (1), if no sufficient cause is shown to the contrary, have his or her name changed or established by order of the court. If

(2) (a) Subject to par. (b), if the person whose name is to be changed is a minor under the age of 14 years, the petition may be made by: both parents, if living, or the survivor of them; the guardian or person having legal custody of the minor, if both parents are dead or if the parental rights of both parents have been terminated by judicial proceedings; or the mother, if the minor is a nonmarital child who is not adopted or whose parents do not subsequently intermarry under s. 767.60, except that, if the paternity of the minor has been established, the father must also make the petition unless his parental rights have been legally terminated.

(3) The order shall be entered at length upon the records of the court and a certified copy of the record shall be recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county, who shall make an entry in a book to be kept by the register. The fee for recording a certified copy is the fee specified under s. 59.43 (2) (ag). If the person whose name is changed or established was born or married in this state, the clerk

of the court shall send to the state registrar of vital statistics, on a form designed by the state registrar of vital statistics, an abstract of the record, duly certified, accompanied by the fee prescribed in s. 69.22, which fee the clerk of court shall charge to and collect from the petitioner. The state registrar of vital statistics shall then correct the birth record, marriage record or both, and direct the register of deeds and local registrar to make similar corrections on their records.

- (4) No person engaged in the practice of any profession for which a license is required by the state may change his or her given name or his or her surname to any other given name or any other surname than that under which the person was originally licensed in the profession in this or any other state, in any instance in which the state board or commission for the particular profession, after a hearing, finds that practicing under the changed name operates to unfairly compete with another practitioner or misleads the public as to identity or otherwise results in detriment to the profession or the public. This prohibition against a change of name by a person engaged in the practice of any profession does not apply to any person legally qualified to teach in the public schools in this state, nor to a change of name resulting from marriage or divorce, nor to members of any profession for which there exists no state board or commission authorized to issue licenses or pass upon the qualifications of applicants or hear complaints respecting the conduct of members of the profession.
 - (5) Any change of name other than as authorized by law is void.
 - **SECTION 2.** 786.36 (2) (b) of the statutes is created to read:

786.36 (2) (b) Notwithstanding par. (a), the name of a minor under 14 years of age who has 2 living parents may be changed on the petition of one parent if, in addition to filing a copy of the notice, with proof of publication, as required by s.

786.37 (1), the petitioning parent files proof of personal service, substituted service or mailing, as required by s. 786.37 (2), and an affidavit showing that the petitioning parent has made a reasonable attempt to provide notice to the nonpetitioning parent, but with reasonable diligence the nonpetitioning parent cannot be found or provided with notice, and if the nonpetitioning parent does not appear at the hearing on the petition or otherwise answer the petition.

Section 3. 786.36 (2) (c) of the statutes is created to read:

786.36 (2) (c) If the nonpetitioning parent appears at the hearing on the petition or otherwise answers the petition and shows that he or she has not abandoned the minor, as described in s. 48.415 (1) (a) 3., (b) and (c) or failed to assume parental responsibility for the minor, as described in s. 48.415 (6), the court shall require the consent of the nonpetitioning parent before changing the name of the minor.

Section 4. 786.37 of the statutes is renumbered 786.37 (1) and amended to read:

786.37 (1) Before applying to petitioning the court for changing or establishing to change or establish a name, the applicant petitioner shall publish a class 3 notice under ch. 985 stating the nature of the application petition and when and where the application petition will be made heard.

(3) This section does not apply to the name change of a minor if <u>the</u> parental rights to the minor <u>of both parents</u> have been terminated <u>and</u>, guardianship and legal custody <u>of the minor have been</u> transferred under subch. VIII of ch. 48, and the minor has been placed in a permanent foster home or a permanent treatment foster home, where <u>and</u> the guardian and legal custodian <u>of the minor</u> have petitioned to

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change the minor's name to the name or names of the minor's foster parents or treatment foster parents.

SECTION 5. 786.37 (2) of the statutes is created to read:

786.37 (2) If the petition is for the change of name of a minor under 14 years of age who has 2 living parents and if the petition is being made by one parent of the minor, the petitioner shall, in addition to publishing the notice under sub. (1), serve a copy of the notice and petition on the nonpetitioning parent in the same manner as a summons is served under s. 801.11 (1) (a) or (b) or, if with reasonable diligence the nonpetitioning parent cannot be served in that manner, mail a copy of the notice and petition to the last–known address of the nonpetitioning parent at or immediately prior to the time of the first publication under sub. (1), if that address can be ascertained with reasonable diligence.

SECTION 6. Initial applicability.

(1) This act first applies to petitions for name changes that are filed on the effective date of this subsection.

16 (END)