CHILD CUSTODY ACCESSIBILITY WORKSHEET

CASE # OR NAME:

Instructions: Check all practices and give examples when possible.

Notes:

NA = Not applicable in this case

NP = Not possible in this case (explain)

1.	1. The child custody process is open and welcoming.				
	Courthouse is physically accessible to all				
	persons.				
	Courthouse is accessible by public				
	transportation.				
	Signage is adequate to direct people to the				
	places they need to go.				
	Court processes are explained in a way that				
	self-represented parties can understand.				
	Forms for requesting custody orders are easily				
	understandable and directions are available in				
	multiple languages.				
	Court personnel provide information on				
	advocacy and community resources to				
	enhance safety.				
	Interpreters are available to assist throughout the custody process.				
	Court personnel are knowledgeable about				
	child care options and communicate options				
	to parents.				
2.	The custody process is understandable and acc	essible.			
	Court personnel can explain the custody				
	process in a way that self-represented parties				
	can understand.				
	The court provides information on the custody				
	process to parties in an understandable way				
	through brochures, websites and/or videos in				
	multiple languages.				
	Requirements for seeking standard,				
	emergency, temporary and interim custody				
	orders are clear.				
	Court personnel are familiar with the				
	requirements for standard, emergency, temporary and interim custody orders and can				
	accurately communicate those requirements				
	to parties.				
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	Court personnel are familiar with the requirements for fee waivers and can				

	accurately communicate those requirements	
	to parties.	
	Ongoing training is available for court	
	personnel to maintain and update their	
	knowledge of the custody process and to keep	
	current on new and emerging practices and	
	strategies.	
3.	The child custody process is efficient and stream	nlined.
	The forms are uniform statewide with a	
	uniform front page.	
	Court personnel are knowledgeable about the	
	custody process from start to finish and are	
	willing and able to communicate that	
	knowledge to parties.	
	Court personnel are knowledgeable about	
	their specific roles and functions within the	
	custody process and are able to communicate	
	that knowledge to parties.	
	Court personnel are knowledgeable about the	
	purpose and legal effect of each stage of the	
	custody process and are able to communicate	
	that knowledge to parties.	
	Court dates are scheduled to facilitate the	
	parties' attendance, accomplish their stated	
	function, reduce waiting time, and avoid	
	unnecessary continuances.	
	Courts allow for different methods of filing	
	and participation to include fax, telephone,	
	video, proxy, and other electronic means	
	when appropriate.	
4.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	es and enhances compliance with custody orders.
	Procedures are in place to identify whether	
1	domestic violence is or may be an issue in a	
1	custody case, regardless of whether there is a	
	prior PFA, criminal charge or other domestic	
	violence indicator in the file.	
	Court personnel are knowledgeable about	
1	their obligation, as neutrals, to treat both	
	parties to a custody case with equal favor and	
	without minimizing, ignoring, or excusing	
	domestic violence.	
	Address confidentiality is available to domestic	
	violence victims if requested.	
	Noichee Methins in requested.	

	The courthouse provides separate waiting areas for parties with a history of domestic abuse.	
	Security personnel are present in the courthouse and courtroom.	
	Security personnel are available to accompany parties with a history of domestic abuse into, within, and out of the courthouse without interference from offenders.	
5.	The court utilizes alternative dispute resolution	processes with victim safety in mind.
	Court personnel assess the parties' capacity to engage in alternative dispute resolution processes on the basis of written standards and/or benchmarks for safe involvement, knowing and voluntary participation, good faith and fair dealing, and autonomous decision-making.	
	Participation in alternative dispute resolution processes is neither mandated nor prohibited by the court but is based on knowing, voluntary and informed consent by both parties.	
	Self-represented parties are aware that they can seek to bypass alternative dispute resolution processes even if the statutory conditions for bypass are not met.	
	Procedures are in place to allow advocates to accompany parties to, and to be present during, all stages of alternative dispute resolution processes.	
	Alternative dispute resolution processes are structured in a manner that minimizes physical contact, undue influence, coercion, threats, intimidation, and trauma – before, during and after sessions.	
	Appropriate ground rules are established, agreed upon by the parties, monitored and enforced by court personnel at the beginning and all throughout alternative dispute resolution processes.	
	Alternative dispute resolution processes are confidential.	
	Alternative dispute resolution processes are freely terminable by either party for any reason or for no reason at all without penalty, negative inference, or coercion by the court.	

Settlement agreements, consent decrees, and				
negotiated parenting plans are the product of				
autonomous and informed deliberation, free				
from coercion, threats, intimidation and				
undue influence.				
6. Court interactions with other disciplines minim	ize intrusiveness.			
List gaps in best practices:				