

Domestic Violence and Child Abuse/Neglect Screening for Domestic Relations Mediation

Screening Resources for Courts & Mediators

This collection of documents includes:

- **Local ADR Plan Domestic Violence Screening Considerations for Matters Referred to Domestic Relations Mediation (3 pages)**

Distribution: All persons associated with completing the court's Local ADR Plan and administering the plan in the family division.

- **Model Court Protocol for Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Screening in Matters Referred to Domestic Relations Mediation (4 pages)**

Distribution: All persons associated with referring matters for domestic relations mediation, screening cases for mediation, and conducting mediation.

- **Mediator In-Person Screening Protocol (14 pages)**

Distribution: All persons conducting screening for referral of matters to mediation, and both court and private mediators.

- **Public Education Notice & SCAO Approved Forms**

Public education notice: "Is Mediation Right for You?"
MC 282: Domestic Violence Screening for Referral to Mediation
MC 276: Motion to Remove Case from Mediation
MC 20: Affidavit and Order, Suspension of Fees/Costs

Distribution: All litigants in domestic relations matters.

April, 2001

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT SCREENING FOR DOMESTIC RELATIONS MEDIATION

April, 2001

Development of this Model Protocol was a project of the

Michigan Domestic Violence Prevention and Treatment Board

in collaboration with

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RESOURCES

Fuller, J. and Lyons, R., "Mediation Guidelines," 33 *Williamette L. Rev.* 922 (1997)

Girdner, L., *Domestic Abuse and Custody Mediation Training for Mediators*
(American Bar Association, State Justice Institute, Academy of Family Mediators, 1999)

Joyce, H., "Mediation and Domestic Violence: Legislative Responses,"
14 *J. Am. Acad. Matrim. Law* 447 (1997)

Lovik, M., *Domestic Violence Benchbook* (Michigan Judicial Institute, 1998)

Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence, *Proposed Tool for Screening for Domestic
Violence and Child Abuse* (1998)

Zumeta, Z., *Initial Questionnaire: Individual Meetings with Mediation Clients*
(Ann Arbor Mediation Center, 1995)

Local ADR Plan Domestic Violence Screening Considerations for Matters Referred to Domestic Relations Mediation

Introduction

Michigan Court Rule 2.410 (Alternative Dispute Resolution) and amendments to MCR 3.216 (Domestic Relations Mediation) took effect August 1, 2000. Both rules require that trial courts submitting cases to alternative dispute resolution (ADR) processes under these rules adopt an ADR plan by local administrative order.

The State Court Administrative Office “Guidelines for Completing the Local Alternative Dispute Resolution Plan” (local ADR plan) require that the local ADR plan “identify how courts, mediators, and agencies (if applicable) will screen cases for domestic violence and child abuse and neglect” in domestic relations matters. [Item 5 of the Guidelines]

To help courts develop a response to this requirement, this set of guidelines was developed for both courts and mediators to use in screening for domestic violence. The guidelines were created by a consortium of representatives from various domestic violence organizations, court staff, and mediators working in the area of domestic relations.

Key Considerations in Addressing Domestic Violence Screening in the Local ADR Plan

The following are key questions and some suggested responses the State Court Administrative Office (SCAO) offers for courts to incorporate in the local ADR plan with regard to domestic relations cases.

1. How will the court ensure that parties filing a new domestic relations action, and who are subject to a Personal Protection Order (PPO) or who are involved in a child abuse/neglect matter, are not ordered to mediation; or are not referred to mediation without first holding a hearing as required under MCR 3.216(C)(3)?
 - The court will check its own records for PPO actions and pending child abuse/neglect cases involving a party.
 - The court will designate an employee responsible for checking internal court records and for reviewing the Domestic Violence Screening for Referral to Mediation form submitted by litigants to identify whether any existing PPO actions or pending child abuse/neglect exist in other courts.
 - The court will direct parties to return the Domestic Violence Screening for Referral to Mediation form within a specified time period (14 days) prior to ordering a case for mediation.

2. How will the court inform litigants about ADR options and when ADR may not be appropriate? MCR 3.216(D)(3)
 - The court will make available within the court, and send to each litigant prior to the court submitting a case to mediation, a copy of its mediation brochure, the public education notice “Is Mediation Right for You?” and the Domestic Violence Screening for Referral to Mediation form (MC 282).
 - The court will designate an employee responsible for performing this task.

3. How will litigants be advised of the process for objecting to an order to mediate under MCR 3.216(D)?
 - With all orders of mediation sent to litigants, the court will include instructions on how to object to mediation.
 - The court will designate an employee responsible for sending out the order of mediation and instructions on how to object to the order.

4. How quickly will motions objecting to an order of mediation under MCR 3.216(D)(3) be heard?
 - Motions objecting to the order of mediation will be scheduled for a hearing within 14 days and heard within (14-21 days).

5. How will the court create a mechanism for reassigning a mediator to receive another referral after the mediator rejects a case because it is inappropriate for mediation (due to domestic violence, substance abuse, mental illness, etc.)?
 - In order to insure that there is no dis-incentive for screening out inappropriate cases for mediation, mediators who determine that a case is inappropriate for mediation will be positioned on the roster as if the matter had not been assigned.

6. How will the court inform litigants about existing domestic violence and other support services available in the community?
 - The court will contact and work with the following organizations to develop informational materials for litigants regarding local community resources:
 - For Domestic Violence Issues: local domestic violence coordinating council; local domestic violence shelter programs; Prosecutor; Michigan Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence; legal assistance organizations; Domestic Violence Prevention and Treatment Board
 - For Mental Health Issues: Community Mental Health
 - For Substance Abuse Issues: Department of Community Health - Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (1-800-662-HELP)

Recommended Resources for Domestic Violence Screening in Domestic Relations Matters

1. Domestic Abuse & Custody Mediation Training for Mediators, ABA Center on Children and the Law, 1999) [Available from the MJI Resource Library.]
2. Mediation of Family Disputes Involving Domestic Violence: Report of the AFM Task Force on Spousal and Child Abuse, Academy of Family Mediators, 1998) [Available from the MJI Resource Library.]

For copies of the above publications, please contact:
Michigan Judicial Institute at (517) 334-7805

3. Other information may be available by contacting the Michigan Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence at (517) 347-7000

Model Court Protocol for Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Screening in Matters Referred to Domestic Relations Mediation

I. Purpose & Presumption Against Mediation

This screening protocol is designed to identify parties involved in divorce or child custody actions for whom mediation may be inappropriate because of domestic violence or child abuse, and to maximize safety and fairness in the mediation process. Mediation presumes that participants can maintain a balance of power with the help of a mediator in order to reach a mutually satisfactory resolution of a dispute. The mediation process and resulting agreement can be dangerous and unfair if the imbalance of power is great or if the imbalance is unrecognized.

When domestic violence is present among parties in a dispute, the abuser's desire to maintain power and control over the victim is inconsistent with the method and objective of mediation. Fear of the abuser may prevent the victim from asserting needs, and the occasion of mediation may give abusers access to victims, which exposes the victim, the children, and the mediator to a risk of violence.

Mediator neutrality may support the abuser's belief that the abuse is acceptable. The future-orientation of mediation may discourage discussion of past abuse, which in turn invalidates the victim's concerns and excuses the abuser. This may result in agreements that are inherently unsafe.

Mandatory referral to mediation by the court may communicate to the abuser and the abused that the violence is not serious enough to compromise the parties' ability to negotiate as relative equals. This message also may invalidate the seriousness of the abuse, dilute abuser accountability, and result in unsafe agreements.

When domestic violence is present, the case should be presumed inappropriate for mediation.

The decision whether to order, initiate or continue mediation should be made on a case-by-case basis.

Parties should be fully and regularly informed that continuation of mediation is a voluntary process and that they may withdraw for any reason.

II. Referral to Mediation Under MCR 3.216

Under MCR 3.216 cases may be referred to mediation on written stipulation of the parties, on written motion of a party, or on the court's initiative. The court may not submit contested cases to evaluative mediation unless all parties so request.

Parties who are subject to a personal protection order or who are involved in a child neglect or abuse proceeding may not be referred to mediation without a hearing to determine whether mediation is appropriate.

A party may object to mediation by filing a written motion to remove the case from mediation. A timely motion must be heard before the case is mediated. Cases may be exempt from mediation on the basis of the following:

- (a) child abuse or neglect;
- (b) domestic abuse, unless attorneys for both parties will be present at the mediation session;
- (c) inability of one or both parties to negotiate for themselves at the mediation, unless attorneys for both parties will be present at the mediation session;
- (d) reason to believe that one or both parties' health or safety would be endangered by mediation; or
- (e) for other good cause shown.

III. Court, Party, and Mediator Screening

Three tiers of screening for domestic violence and child abuse are implemented: by the court, by the parties, and by the mediators.

A. Court screening

The court recognizes that mediation is not an appropriate process for all cases and that an agreement is not necessarily the appropriate outcome of all cases referred to mediation.

Screening by the court for domestic violence and child abuse / neglect will help the court identify cases that are inappropriate for mediation. Screening will also help the court identify cases that, under MCR 3.216, *require a hearing* before they may be referred to mediation (i.e. current personal protection order or pending child abuse / neglect case).

Prior to referral to mediation, the court shall conduct screening for domestic violence and child abuse* The court will require parties to complete and file with the court a simple domestic violence screening form that addresses matters of public record, such as the existence of current or expired personal protection orders, pending or resolved domestic violence criminal cases, pending child abuse / neglect proceedings. Because the screening form is discoverable, it shall be limited to matters of public record to avoid placing victims of domestic violence at risk of further abuse. *See SCAO form MC 282, "Domestic Violence Screening for Referral to Mediation."*

If a party has revealed domestic violence in the form, the court will refer the abused party to a domestic violence service provider organization to discuss options, conduct safety planning, consider services, and consider whether mediation is a safe option. The public education notice *“Is Mediation Right For You?”* can be used to provide referral information if local domestic violence service provider information is included in the notice.

If the court determines that the case is not appropriate for mediation, the court will not order mediation.

*Ideally, specially trained court personnel would conduct separate and private individual conferences with each party to explore concerns about domestic violence, safety of parties and children, and issues concerning ability to negotiate. Court personnel would also provide referrals to appropriate services, including local domestic violence service providers. Due to safety concerns, information revealed by the parties during these conferences should be confidential and should not be disclosed, except where there is a duty to warn, allegations of child abuse / neglect, or if other statutes / rules require disclosure. Ensuring confidentiality of information revealed during the conferences, and establishing protocols regarding location or storage of this information is a prerequisite to instituting extensive screening by the court.

B. Parties’ Education and Self-screening

Prior to referral to mediation, parties will be provided by the court with clear, understandable educational materials about mediation, including:

- the advantages and disadvantages of mediation
- the circumstances under which mediation may be ordered with or without a hearing
- considerations for determining whether mediation is appropriate for their case
- information about domestic violence
- self-screening for domestic violence and child abuse
- procedures for objecting to mediation
- rights regarding confidentiality and termination of mediation
- referral to local domestic violence service providers.

See the model public education notice “Is Mediation Right For You?”

C. Mediator Screening

Mediators have the opportunity to conduct the most extensive screening for domestic violence and child abuse / neglect without providing the abuser with access to the information disclosed by the victim. Mediators must recognize that mediation is not an appropriate process for all cases and that an agreement is not necessarily the appropriate outcome in all mediated matters. The mediator's job includes continually assessing whether a case is better resolved in mediation, or by other means. A key factor in this assessment is whether the participants can safely stand up for what they believe is good for themselves and their children.

Mediation should not be initiated, and if initiated should not continue, unless all parties and the mediator believe that a safe, fair, non-coercive process will occur.

Once domestic violence among the parties has been determined, mediation should only be conducted when:

- the victim provides informed consent to mediation
- the victim has reviewed and demonstrated an understanding of the materials provided concerning mediation
- the victim has been advised to consult with an attorney and a domestic violence service provider
- the victim provides compelling reasons to mediate
- safety measures for mediation are taken

Mediators should not be evaluated on the basis of the number of agreements reached in mediated cases. To avoid a conflict of interest when mediators are paid per session, or to avoid other dis-incentives for screening out inappropriate cases for mediation, a mediator who determines that a matter is inappropriate for mediation should be positioned on the roster as if the matter had not been assigned.

It is possible that parties' self-screening and court screening will not reveal domestic violence and child abuse / neglect. This requires that mediators continually screen for domestic violence and child abuse / neglect. To achieve a fair and safe process, it is essential that both parties possess the requisite skills and capacity to mediate, and that any mediation is conducted with established safety precautions.

In-person screening by mediators should be conducted in each case, following the procedures outlined in the "*Mediator In-Person Screening Protocol.*"

April, 2001

Mediator In-Person Screening Protocol

Structure, Guidelines, Considerations in Decision Not to Mediate, Safe Termination, Referral and Assistance

In-Person Screening by Mediators

This screening tool is designed to screen out cases that are inappropriate for mediation, including cases that involve domestic violence, child abuse, substance abuse or mental health issues. Some victims of domestic violence and/or child abuse will readily talk about the violence that they are experiencing or have experienced if they feel safe and supported. However, many others may not identify themselves as victims of abuse the first time an inquiry is made about violence or abuse in their lives. Victims may be willing to self identify in circumstances where they think that the inquiring professional will believe their allegations, where it is safe to share, where the victim trusts the information will be handled responsibly by the system, and where the victim has identified the violence as abuse. If they do identify the abuse, it is common for many victims and perpetrators to minimize the abuse.

Structure for Screening Interview

1. The person conducting the screening must be trained in domestic violence pursuant to SCAO Training Standards and Procedures.
2. In-person screening must be undertaken before joint sessions are held.
3. Telephone screening should not be conducted as the screener cannot be certain that the abuser is not present/ listening during the screening, compromising victim safety, confidentiality, or ability to speak freely. Also, comfortable rapport with the parties resulting in disclosure of abuse is less likely to be established via telephone screening.
4. Screening of each party must be conducted separately, preferably scheduled at different times or locations. Interviewing one party directly after the other is to be avoided. In no event should parties be asked to wait in a room together before or after a screening.
5. When scheduling a screening, inquire whether a party has any safety concerns about coming to the screening location. Arrangements should be made to respond to the safety concerns of the parties. If there are safety concerns about coming to the screening location, the mediator should consider declaring the case inappropriate for mediation.
6. Conduct screenings in an environment that allows the greatest degree of privacy possible. Once a screening session begins, the session should not be interrupted.
7. At the election of a party, screening may be conducted with an attorney or advocate present. The other party's attorney or advocate must not be present during the screening.

Mediator In-Person Screening Protocol

*Structure, Guidelines, Considerations in Decision Not to Mediate,
Safe Termination, Referral and Assistance*

Guidelines for the Screening Interview

1. Observe behavior during the scheduling phone call, in the waiting room, and during screening to pick up cues that could indicate an abusive relationship.
2. Preface screening with reassurances to reduce awkwardness. (See Mediator Introduction to Screening Interview.)
3. A policy of confidentiality consistent with applicable statutes and court rules must be maintained during the screening process. Each party must be informed of the policy. (See Mediator Introduction to Screening Interview.)
4. Explain the goals and process of mediation. Inquiries should be made about the advocacy and negotiation skills of each party, the capacity of each to acknowledge the independent interests of the other party, the decision-making practices of the relationship, and the distribution of the personal and economic resources of the parties. The mediator should complete the following *Screening Questionnaire* to identify ability to negotiate, practices of abuse, coercion, and threats by a party, and any impact of the practices on the other. Give each party the opportunity to express concerns about the mediation process and to assess whether mediation is an appropriate way to reach an agreement about the issues in their case.
5. During the screening interview, ask questions slowly and wait for answers. Each item in the *Screening Questionnaire* should be asked and fully explored. Ask follow-up questions, if necessary, and note answers in the comment section. If counsel is present, explain that the process will move faster if the screener proceeds without interruption.
6. The words “the other party” are used throughout the screening questionnaire as a generic term. However, the mediator may want to adopt language that more closely reflects the actual relationship between the parties e.g. spouse, partner, etc.
7. It is important that participants clearly understand that it is appropriate to decide that mediation may not be the best process for them. Participants should be assured that participation in the screening process fulfills the requirement for court ordered mediation. Participants should understand that it is not a “failure” to terminate mediation and that there are no legal repercussions for doing so. It is the mediator’s responsibility to terminate mediation if she or he believes either of the participants is unable to mediate safely, competently, and without fear of coercion. Monitoring by the mediator is a continuous responsibility throughout the mediation process.
8. Do not make judgments about allegations of abuse. Mediators are not investigators. There is no need to establish the truth of the allegations. The mediator’s role is to determine whether the case is appropriate for mediation. The focus should be on the existence of fear/intimidation. Mediation is not advisable when fear is present and almost never advisable when there has been domestic violence.
9. Do not mediate divorce or custody issues during the screening.
10. Parties whose cases are deemed inappropriate for mediation will be considered to have fully complied with a court’s order for mediation by participating in the screening process.

Mediator In-Person Screening Protocol
*Structure, Guidelines, Considerations in Decision Not to Mediate,
Safe Termination, Referral and Assistance*

Party: _____ Date: _____
Case No: _____ Counsel for Party: _____

Mediator Introduction to Screening Interview

Preface to Screening Interview with Assurances to Reduce Awkwardness

“The reason I meet with parties individually is to give you and the other party the opportunity to tell me about concerns you might have about mediation and your situation. I will also be asking you specific questions about how you and the other party got along, so that I can assess whether mediation is appropriate for you and how I might help you. Further, this meeting is an opportunity for me to discuss the process of mediation, so that you can decide whether mediation is appropriate for you.”

Inform the Parties and their Attorneys of the Policy to Keep Screening Sessions Confidential and the Exceptions to that Policy.

Mediation is confidential. Confidentiality means that the mediator cannot disclose any information that you provide unless:

- You and the other party agree that the information can be disclosed.
- The mediator informs you and you agree in writing before mediation starts that the mediator may disclose other information such as child abuse or threats of harm.
- You or the other party disclose child abuse or neglect, or threat of harm to another person, and the mediator has a statutory responsibility to report child abuse or neglect, or threat of harm.
- Information is necessary to resolve a dispute regarding the mediator's fee.

The Mediator also is required to report to the court certain basic facts about mediation, i.e. the number of sessions, who attended, whether or not an agreement was reached, whether or not the fee was paid, whether the parties provided information requested by the mediator, and general information necessary for program evaluation.

Explain the Goals and Process of Mediation.

“The goal of mediation is for the two of you to reach an agreement on some or all of the issues in your case. All agreements are voluntary. My role during mediation would be to help you reach agreement, not to make a decision or recommendation on the issues. I am neutral in the sense that I am not advocating for either one of you, or for a particular outcome. I would not give an opinion as to who is right or wrong, or as to what the agreements ought to look like. If we decide to mediate and use the usual process, I will meet with you and the other party together. Another option would be to meet separately. I don’t give legal advice. If you have counsel, I recommend that you keep your attorney informed about the mediation process, seek legal advice from your attorney and have any of our materials reviewed by your attorney.”

[If the parties have requested *evaluative* mediation explain that process. If a settlement is not reached during evaluative mediation, the mediator, within a reasonable period after the conclusion of mediation shall prepare a written report to the parties setting forth the mediators’ proposed recommendation for settlement purpose only. The mediator’s recommendation shall be submitted to the parties of record only and may not be submitted or made available to the court. MCR 3.216 (I)(2)]

Questionnaire (Ask all of the following. Feel free to take notes.)

Section 1: (General)

- a) Is there anything you would like to ask me or tell me before we continue? Are there any special needs that you require to have this discussion (language interpretation or other special accommodations)?
- b) Why don't you tell me about your situation?
- c) Do you want to mediate? If so, why?
- d) Could you tell me about how the decision to divorce and/or separate was reached?

Section 2: (Control, Coercion, Intimidation, Fear)

- a) When you look back over time, how were decisions made in your marriage?
- b) What happens when you speak your mind and express your point of view to the other party?
- c) When you and the other party fight and/or are angry with each other, what happens?
- d) Do you have any concerns about how the two of you will make decisions in mediation?
- e) Has the other party ever prevented you from having contact with family or friends, or with your children?
- f) Has the other party ever denied you access to money for food, shelter, medical needs, clothing, etc.?
- g) Has the other party ever threatened to hurt or kill him/herself?
- h) During mediation sessions, you and the other party may meet in the same room to talk about all the issues and problems that need to be resolved. Do you have any concerns about sitting in the same room with the other party or mediating with the other party?

If yes, ask the following questions:

- i) What are your concerns?
- ii) If your attorney was present with you during the mediation sessions, would you still have these concerns?
- iii) If you and the other party were in separate rooms during the mediation sessions, would you still have these concerns?

Section 3: (Violence/Fear of Violence)

- a) Has there ever been any physical confrontation between you and the other party? What happened?
- b) Do you ever feel afraid of the other party? What are you afraid of?
- c) Do you ever become afraid for yourself or others based on the looks from the other party or actions of the other party?
- d) Has the other party ever pushed, shoved, hit, kicked, choked or restrained you, or pulled your hair? What happened?
- e) Has the other party ever used or threatened to use a weapon to harm you?
- f) Has the other party ever threatened to kill or injure you? Has the other party ever threatened to kill or injure a family member, friend, or co-worker?
- g) Has the other party ever damaged or destroyed your property, or harmed or threatened to harm your pets? Your children's property or pets?
- h) Have you or any family members ever sought medical treatment as a result of an injury caused by the other party?
- i) Has the other party ever caused you to feel threatened or harassed by following you, interfering with your work or education, making repeated phone calls to you, or sending you several unwanted letters, e-mails, faxes or gifts?
- j) Has any of these events involved the children?
- k) Have you ever sought to have a Personal Protection Order (PPO) issued against the other party?
- l) Has either of you ever had a PPO issued against you by anyone?
- m) Has either of you ever been found in contempt of court for violating a PPO?
- n) Are you afraid that the other party will physically harm you during the mediation or after you leave because of what you say in mediation?
- o) Are you in immediate danger?

If yes to 3o:

i) Discontinue use of screening questionnaire and proceed to *SAFETY PLANNING* (page 13); and

ii) Terminate mediation. See *SAFE TERMINATION* (page 11).

“Since you are in immediate danger, let’s arrange for you [and your children] to get to a safe place. I will not be mediating your case.”

If yes to any one of 3a-3n:

If there is a yes answer to any one of questions 3a-3n, this is an indication that you should advise the party that mediation is NOT appropriate. However, do not terminate until the entire questionnaire is completed. Information gathered in the following sections may be useful if the party wishes to mediate despite the mediator’s advice. This will assist the mediator to make the decision whether or not to mediate.

Section 4: (Violence/Dangerousness Assessment)

- a) Have you or any one else ever called the police because of problems in your home?
- b) Have you or the other party ever been arrested for or convicted of any crime?
- c) Are there any guns or other weapons in the home? What kind? How many?

Section 5: (Attorney Awareness of Violence)

- a) (If lawyer is not present) Have you told your lawyer about these things (Q's 3 & 4)? It is important for your lawyer to know about these matters.

Section 6: (Children)

- a) How are the children doing?
- b) Do you have any concerns about the safety of the children?
- c) Has the other party ever threatened to take the children or threatened to stop you from seeing them, or stopped you from seeing them?
- d) Is there a pending abuse or neglect case involving you children?

Section 7: (Other Considerations Regarding Ability to Negotiate)

- a) Does either of you have a problem with alcohol or drugs? (If yes: How recent? Status of treatment?) Is there a problem with alcohol or drugs in either of your families?
- b) Does either of you have a history of mental illness or emotional problems? Is there a history of mental illness or emotional problems in either of your families? (If yes: How recent? Status of treatment?)
- c) Has either of you ever attempted or thought about attempting to hurt or kill yourself? (If yes: How recent? Status of treatment?)

Section 8: (Catch-All)

- a) Is there anything else you think I should know about you, the other party, or your family?

Section 9: (Mediation Process Discussion)

If the mediator believes that mediation will not go forward, skip this section and go to the *DECISION NOT TO MEDIATE* (page 8). Return to this section if mediation ultimately will go forward.

"Now let's talk more about the mediation process."

a) **Discuss process of mediation.**

"In mediation, we will start by gathering information, then will look at what the issues are, options for resolving them, and how to resolve them in a way that is agreeable to both of you [and in the best interests of your children]. When you have agreements, I will send them to you and your attorneys to look over and make changes. The final draft will be given to the attorneys to file with the court documents. In light of the confidentiality of mediation as discussed earlier, I will report to the judge only that you attended mediation, and whether or not you reached an agreement."

b) **Discuss differences between mediation and the traditional legal process.**

"In mediation, the two of you will discuss the issues and reach your own resolutions that are agreeable to both of you. In the traditional legal process, your lawyers might do the negotiation for you, or you could take the issues to the Friend of the Court or a judge."

c) **Discuss need for lawyer, if party does not have a lawyer.**

"Mediation is a cooperative process, where the two of you are working together to reach a resolution. However, you will each need legal advice and knowledge of what the court would decide in your situation. I must remain neutral and cannot give you that advice. So I advise you to get a lawyer to give you legal advice, and advice about what might happen in court. You could either retain a lawyer or consult a lawyer. I would suggest that you get advice (1) prior to negotiating, and (2) after the agreement has been reached but before you sign your agreement, to see if there might be problems with it."

- Has the divorce been filed?
- What is the current status of legal process?
- What are the upcoming court dates?
- Discuss fees.

Section 10: (Preparation for Mediation)

- a) What would you like to see as an outcome of mediation?
- b) What are the issues you think will be the most difficult for you and the other party to resolve?

Decision Not to Mediate

1. A Party is in Immediate Danger

(There is a “Yes” to Question 3o in the Questionnaire)

If a party is in immediate danger, the mediator should advise the party that mediation is not appropriate. There are no circumstances under which mediation should proceed. Go to *Safety Planning* (page 13) and then to *Safe Termination of Mediation* (page 11).

To the Abused Party: “Since you are in immediate danger, let’s get you [and your children] to a safe place. I will not be mediating your case. Let’s get a Safety Plan in place.” See *Safety Planning* (page 13). See *Safe Termination of Mediation* (page 11).

To the Abusive Party: See *Safe Termination of Mediation* (page 11).

2. No Apparent Immediate Danger, but the Abused Party Discloses Violence by or Fear of the Other Party

(There is a “No” to Question 3o in the Questionnaire but a “Yes” to Any Other Question in Section 3 of the Questionnaire)

If a party answers yes to any question in Section 3, (other than question 3o) or if violence or fear of the other party is otherwise identified, the mediator should **advise the parties that mediation is not appropriate**. The abusive party’s willingness to proceed with mediation is irrelevant.

Advise Against Mediation: “I do not think it is advisable for you to participate in mediation.” See *Safe Termination of Mediation* (page 11).

- a) If the abused party concurs with the advice not to mediate, there are no circumstances under which mediation should proceed.
 - b) If the abused party disagrees with the advice against mediation and wants to mediate, then mediation should proceed only if ALL of the following apply:
 - 1. The situation is not dangerous for the abused party or the mediator. For *Dangerousness Assessment* consider answers to Questionnaire sections 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7.
 - 2. The mediation is conducted by a skilled mediator knowledgeable about domestic violence.
 - 3. The attorney for the abused party or an advocate for the abused party (such as an advocate from the local domestic violence program or a friend or family member of the abused party) will be present during the mediation.
 - 4. The mediation is conducted within a specialized process under specific conditions to address concerns for safety and ability to make decisions without coercion or fear. See *Specialized Process for Mediating When Domestic Violence/Control Exist* (page 12).
 - 5. Both parties agree to this process, and these specific conditions.
 - 6. The mediator assesses that the parties have the ability to negotiate voluntarily, fairly, safely, and in good faith. Consider answers to Questionnaire Section 2.
- See Determining Ability to Negotiate: Existence of Control, Coercion, or Intimidation

Determining Ability to Negotiate: Existence of Control, Coercion or Intimidation

The following indicate that a party may not have the ability to negotiate. The mediator must determine whether the presence of an attorney or advocate, and/or the adherence to specialized mediation conditions will provide the party with the ability to negotiate. If the mediator assesses that one or both parties does not have the ability to negotiate (even with an attorney or advocate present or under other specialized conditions) the mediation should not go forward despite the abused party's wishes. (See Mediator Standards of Conduct, Standard 2.)

- Party indicates that most decisions were made by the other party, or that s/he has serious concerns about how decisions will be made during mediation.
- Party has not been able in the past to speak her/his mind or express her/his point of view.
- Party indicates that she/he backs down if there has been a disagreement.
- Party has concerns about sitting in the same room during mediation.
- Party has been denied access to food or money, or has been prevented from contacting friends, family, or children.
- Either party indicates that there is a history of non-compliance with court orders by either party.
- Party seems unable to articulate her/his point of view to mediator.
- There is a history of substance abuse or mental illness.

3. Non-Violent, but Abusive/Controlling

(There is a "No" to All Questions in Section 3 of the Questionnaire but a "Yes" to Any Question in Section 2d-2i, or Answers to Section 2a-c Indicate the Existence of Control, Coercion, or Intimidation)

If in screening, abusive and controlling dynamics appear central to one party's relationship with the other, the mediator must determine whether either party lacks the ability to negotiate under any circumstances, or whether mediation could go forward under specific conditions with a skilled mediator. Mediation should proceed only if ALL of the following apply.

- 1. The situation is not dangerous for the abused party or the mediator. For *Dangerousness Assessment* consider answers to Questionnaire sections 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7.
- 2. The mediation is conducted by a skilled mediator knowledgeable about domestic violence.
- 3. The mediator assesses that the parties have the ability to negotiate voluntarily, fairly, safely, and in good faith, with or without an attorney or advocate present for the abused party, or with or without specific conditions to address concerns for safety and ability to make decisions without coercion or fear. Consider answers to Questionnaire Section 2.
See **Determining Ability to Negotiate: Existence of Control, Coercion, or Intimidation**
- 4. If, to ensure the ability to negotiate, the abused party requires the presence of an attorney or advocate during mediation, or a specialized process to which both parties agree, the mediation must be conducted with those accommodations. See *Specialize Process for Mediating When Domestic Violence/Control Exist (page 12)*.
- 5. The abused party wants to mediate.

If the mediator determines that mediation should not proceed, See *Safe Termination of Mediation (page 11)*.

4. Non-Violent and Non-Abusive and Controlling, but Either Party Otherwise Lacks Capacity to Mediate

(There is a “No” to All Questions in Sections 2 and 3 of the Questionnaire, but a “Yes” to Any Question in Section 7.)

Regardless of the existence of domestic violence or child abuse, if screening reveals any of the following the mediator must determine whether either party lacks the ability to negotiate under any circumstances, or whether mediation could go forward under specific conditions with a skilled mediator.

- There is a history of substance abuse or mental illness that is not presently controlled.
- A party is not able to negotiate for her/himself or articulate her/his needs.
- A party is unable to reach an agreement voluntarily.

Mediation should proceed only if ALL of the following apply:

- 1. The situation is not dangerous for the parties or the mediator. For *Dangerousness Assessment* consider answers to Questionnaire sections 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7.
- 2. The mediation is conducted by a skilled mediator knowledgeable about the substance abuse, mental illness or other circumstances affecting a party’s ability to negotiate.
- 3. The mediator assesses that the parties have the ability to negotiate voluntarily, fairly, safely, and in good faith, with or without an attorney or advocate present, or with or without specific conditions to address concerns about safety and circumstances affecting ability to negotiate. See **Determining Ability to Negotiate: Existence of Control, Coercion, or Intimidation**
- 4. If, to ensure the ability to negotiate, a party requires the presence of an attorney or advocate during mediation, or a specialized process to which both parties agree, the mediation must be conducted with those accommodations. See *Specialized Process for Mediating When Domestic Violence/Control Exist (page 12)*.
- 5. The parties want to mediate.

If the mediator determines that mediation should not proceed, See *Safe Termination of Mediation (page 11)*.

Safe Termination of Mediation

Anytime during the course of mediation, if either party decides to withdraw, or the mediator finds that mediation is not safe because of domestic violence or child abuse, the mediation should be terminated in the following manner.

1. If domestic violence or child abuse is revealed for the first time after mediation has commenced, the mediator shall interrupt the proceeding and conduct a screening of each party **separately** to determine whether mediation is appropriate and whether the party who has been subject to the abuse understands the potential impact of abuse on the party's ability to participate in mediation fully and fairly. If the party subject to the abuse and the mediator agree that neither domestic violence nor child abuse is an inhibiting factor, the mediation shall proceed. The mediator shall discuss and plan safety precautions with the abused party. If either the abused party or the mediator determines that the mediation is inappropriate, mediation should be terminated.
2. Consult privately with the abused party to determine whether safety arrangements are necessary. If possible, make arrangements for the parties to leave separately, with the abused party leaving first and allowing reasonable time for departure. Consider whether to alert law enforcement or other security of the potential for violence and arrange for escort of the abused party to transportation. Do not reveal the destination or means of transportation of the abused party to the other party.
3. Without endangering the abused party, provide the abused party with information and referrals for assistance, including safety planning. Elicit how the abuser is likely to respond to mediation being terminated.
4. If you learn of a threat of imminent danger of physical harm to any person, take appropriate safety measures.
5. On the *form that goes to the court* check the box that says not appropriate for mediation. Do not provide any explanation.
6. There are two positions to consider with regard to advising the parties about the reasons for termination of mediation.
 - Some domestic violence victim advocates and professionals who work with batterers in batterer intervention programs believe that, due to safety concerns, the mediator should NOT advise the parties that the reason for termination is domestic violence or child abuse, regardless of whether the victim or the abuser discloses the violence. Other valid reasons for termination that could be provided to the parties include: mediation policies and procedures, parties too far apart in positions or interests, inability to negotiate, unwillingness to compromise, substance abuse or mental illness (if known to both parties).
 - Some mediators believe that if the abuse is *disclosed by the abuser or by both parties*, it is appropriate to advise the parties that the reason for termination is domestic violence. If a mediator chooses this approach, the mediator must be careful to provide each party with the same information regarding the reasons for termination and place responsibility on the abuser, without violating confidentiality. If the violence is disclosed only by the victim, the mediator should NOT advise the parties that the reason for termination is domestic violence.

Suggested Language: Termination of Mediation After Screening

To the Abused and Abusive Party: "I have decided not to mediate this case. Many cases are not appropriate for mediation. It is my experience that with situations like yours, mediation does not work. This screening process fulfills the requirement for court ordered mediation. It is not a "failure" to terminate mediation and there are no legal repercussions for doing so. I would suggest that you review this case with your attorney or seek legal advice. Your options may include negotiation between your attorneys, referral to Friend of the Court for investigation and recommendation and/or motion to the court for a decision. If your dispute involves custody, parenting time, or support and you are not represented by an attorney you may contact the Friend of the Court and ask them to provide you with the forms and instructions necessary to proceed."

Suggested Language: Termination after Mediation has Commenced

"After observing the issues between you and your interactions with each other, I know from my experience that it would be very difficult for you to reach agreements. So rather than taking up your time and resources, I am terminating this mediation. It is not a "failure" to terminate mediation and there are no legal repercussions for doing so. I would suggest that you review this case with your attorney or seek legal advice. Your options may include negotiation between your attorneys, referral to Friend of the Court for investigation and recommendation and/or motion to the court for a decision. If your dispute involves custody, parenting time, or support and you are not represented by an attorney you may contact the Friend of the Court and ask them to provide you with the forms and instructions necessary to proceed."

Specialized Process for Mediating When Domestic Violence/Control Exists

The following are suggestions for specialized conditions that may accommodate safety concerns, and may provide a party with the ability to negotiate and make decisions without coercion or fear.

1. Take all discussions of fear and safety seriously.
2. Require the presence of an attorney or advocate for the abused or vulnerable party during mediation.
3. Talk with the abused party about what safety precautions she/he would like to see in place.
4. Mediate the case separately with each party. Do not schedule sessions with the parties back to back.
5. If not mediating separately, suggest that the abused party arrive 10 minutes after the abuser and leave 10 minutes before the abuser. Have separate waiting areas for the parties and do not leave the parties alone together.
6. Allow an advocate, friend or family member of the abused party to accompany the abused party to the mediation sessions and wait in the waiting room.
7. Check with the abused party between sessions to assess safety and ability to negotiate.
8. Continually reevaluate the safety of the situation for the abused party and the abused party's ability to negotiate. Terminate mediation if there are concerns for the abused party's safety or if the mediator believes that the abused party cannot negotiate fairly.
9. Co-mediate in order to better oversee and direct the process in difficult mediations.
10. Facilitate the crafting of specific and detailed agreements to reduce the opportunity for the abuser to take advantage of ambiguities. **Mediated agreements can:**
 - Avoid non-specific provisions such as "reasonable parenting time," "parenting time as agreed by the parties," or "parenting time to be arranged later." The terms of a parenting time agreement should be stated unambiguously, with pick up and drop-off locations, times, and days of the week clearly specified.
 - Provide for supervised parenting time, with supervising third parties clearly identified.
 - Provide safe, neutral locations for parenting time, whether supervised or unsupervised.
 - Specify how the parties may communicate with each other to make arrangements for parenting time (e.g., whether the abusive party or the abusive party's attorney may telephone the abused party, whether written or electronic communications is permitted).
 - Arrange parenting time so that the parties will not meet. Drop-off and pick-up times could be different for the abused party and the abuser, so that each party will have left the drop-off site before the other arrives.
 - If the parties must meet to transfer children, require that the transfer take place in the presence of a third party and in a protected setting. Use available resources for supervised visitation and exchange of children such as programs provided by local domestic violence service providers or other local agencies.
 - Provide for short, daytime visits in a public place, and increase length only if things are going well. Place limits on overnight visits.
 - Prohibit the noncustodial party from drinking or using drugs before or during parenting time.
 - Require a bond to assure compliance with the agreement.
 - Limit the abusive party's access to firearms.
 - Permit refusal of parenting time upon violation of any condition of the agreement.
 - Permit cancellation of parenting time if the noncustodial party is more than 20 or 30 minutes late.
 - Specify how disputes between the parties will be resolved.
 - Build in automatic return dates for the court, or the parties with a mediator, to review how the agreement is working.
 - Require surrender of passport prior to exercising parenting time, or take other steps to deter abduction, if there is a risk of a party abducting or fleeing with the children.

Safety Planning

A safety plan is a tool to help victims identify ways to stay safe. Most victims of domestic violence have a variety of methods that have helped keep them safe in the past. **The mediator should take all discussions of fear and safety seriously.** If the mediator has any questions at all during the course of the discussion with the party, call the National Domestic Violence Hotline for consultation at 1-800-799-SAFE(7233). Following are several options to consider depending upon the situation:

1. Ensure that there is a safe and private area in the office where the mediator can speak to the abused party alone.
2. Offer the use of a phone so that the abused party can contact the local domestic violence program and/or the National Domestic Violence Hotline 1-800-799-SAFE(7233). Both of these organizations have trained professionals who are able to offer confidential services and should be able to help the abused party create a safety plan.

Suggested Language for Safety Planning Assistance

"I am concerned for your safety. None of this is your fault. I would like you to consider contacting some professionals to help you come up with a plan to stay safe today. Most communities have organizations that provide services to survivors of domestic violence. These services often include confidential shelter, counseling, advocacy, support groups and [counseling for your children]. The phone number to our local domestic violence program is _____. You can also call the National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-SAFE(7233). The National Hotline can provide you with confidential advocacy and support and also refer you to the nearest domestic violence program. Please use my phone."

3. If the abused party does not want to contact the Hotline, the mediator may want to ask the party's permission to call the Hotline for consultation. The Hotline should be able to walk the mediator through some basic safety planning strategies. The mediator should assure the abused party that the Hotline is confidential and that the mediator will not disclose any personal information.

Suggested Language for Safety Planning Assistance

"I am concerned for your safety and want to make sure that I am giving you correct information. Would it be o.k. with you if I called the National Domestic Violence Hotline to help me give you referrals and assistance in coming up with a plan to stay safe? I will not give them any identifying information about you."

4. The party may be able to identify friends or family that have been helpful in the past or who are able to offer a place to stay. The mediator should offer the use of her/his phone so that the party can contact friends or family, if the party wishes to do so.
5. Discuss with the party what she/he will do with any paperwork that she/he is taking home, especially if she/he still lives with the abusive party.
6. Consider what the party will do when she/he leaves the mediator's office and where she/he will go. Work with the party to ensure that she/he will be safe during the rest of the day. Ask questions like: "What is your mode of transportation and is it safe? Where is your car parked? Do you have a safe place to spend the night?"
7. Offer the use of a phone to contact the police to file a report or to request an escort, if the party wishes.

Referral and Assistance

1. If a screener for mediation or a mediator concludes that domestic violence or child abuse has occurred, the abused party shall be provided with information about and referral to a domestic violence advocacy agency for safety planning and other services. The information shall be provided only when the other party is not present. If the mediator does not know the local shelter number she or he can get the number from the National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-SAFE (7233).
2. The mediator should provide the abused party with information and brochures about domestic violence, child abuse, and referrals for assistance. Free general domestic violence brochures are available from the National Domestic Violence Hotline by calling 1-800-799-SAFE (7233). Local domestic violence programs also should have free brochures.
3. The mediator should discuss with the party what she/he will do with any paperwork and brochures that she/he is taking home, especially if she/he still lives with the abusive party.
4. If a person is in imminent danger, the mediator should do safety planning with that person whenever possible.

Suggested Language for Referral and Assistance

"Most communities have organizations that provide services to survivors of domestic violence. These services often include confidential shelter, counseling, advocacy, support groups and [counseling for your children]. The phone number for our local domestic violence program is _____. You can also call the National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-SAFE(7233). The National Hotline can provide you with confidential advocacy and support and also refer you to the nearest domestic violence program. Here are brochures and information for you to read over. Will taking this information home with you be dangerous for you?"

On-Going Screening for All Cases

On-going screening for domestic violence should take place in all cases. It is the mediator's responsibility to terminate mediation if she or he believes either of the participants is unable to mediate safely, competently, and without fear of coercion. Monitoring by the mediator is a continuous responsibility throughout the mediation process. During the course of mediation the mediator may notice abusive or controlling behaviors that were not revealed during the screening process. Behaviors that may be of concern include threatening looks or actions, one party attempting to speak for or control the other party, one party unwilling to comply with the ground rules or specialized process for mediation, or one party dominating the sessions.

If any behaviors lead you to conclude that a party may not be able to mediate safely and fairly, reconsider the *Decision Not to Mediate* (page 8). If you determine that mediation should not proceed, see *Safe Termination* (page 11).

Is Mediation Right for You?

What is Domestic Relations Mediation?

Mediation is a process which allows you and another party to resolve your dispute outside of the traditional court process. Unlike hearings or a trial, in mediation you and the other party work together to identify solutions to problems. The mediator, a trained neutral person, does not say who is right or wrong, and unless requested, does not provide recommendations for resolving your dispute. Mediation can be quickly arranged, and frequently saves time and money compared to the traditional court process. Because mediation promotes cooperation, the emotional costs of resolving your dispute also may be reduced. You can choose to try mediation, or a judge may order you to try mediation. Here are some more things you should know about mediation:

- 1.** Mediation is confidential. Confidentiality means that the mediator cannot disclose any information that you provide unless:
 - You and the other party agree that the information can be disclosed.
 - The mediator informs you, and you agree in writing before mediation starts, that the mediator may disclose other information such as child abuse or threats of harm.
 - You or the other party disclose child abuse or neglect, or threat of harm to another person, and the mediator has a legal responsibility to report child abuse or neglect, or threat of harm.
 - Information is necessary to resolve a dispute regarding the mediator's fee.

The mediator also is required to report to the court certain basic facts about mediation, such as the number of sessions, who attended, whether or not an agreement was reached, whether or not the fee was paid, whether the parties provided information requested by the mediator, and general information necessary for program evaluation.

- 2.** You can select your own mediator. In most cases, parties can agree who will serve as their mediator. If you and the other party cannot agree, the court will select a mediator from a roster of trained and experienced mediators.

- 3.** Reaching an agreement is voluntary. Most people who try mediation do resolve all their issues through mediation. However if you and the other party cannot agree on some issues, and you have chosen *evaluative* mediation, you can ask the mediator to provide you with recommendations for settlement. If settlement is not reached, your case continues in the court process.

What are the Benefits of Mediation?

Compared to the traditional adversarial court process, mediation may:

- be less time consuming
- be less expensive
- allow you to express all your opinions about the issues and results you want in an informal setting
- give you more control over the outcome of your dispute
- lead to fewer court proceedings after a judgment has been entered
- be less emotionally stressful
- provide a more fair outcome for both parties

Mediation is Appropriate

and works best when both parties:

- ✓ do not use fear, force, threats, violence, or intimidation to get what they want
- ✓ commit to respecting and listening to the other's opinions and interests
- ✓ feel free to openly and safely express needs and concerns

Mediation is NOT Appropriate

and does not work when the other party:

- ✓ uses fear, force, threats, violence or intimidation to get what they want
- ✓ does not respect or listen to your opinions and interests
- ✓ makes you afraid to openly express needs and concerns

If you think that mediation is not appropriate for your case for any of these reasons, it is important for you to let the court and the mediator know about these reasons, so that your case can have a fair and safe outcome.

**IF YOU THINK THAT MEDIATION IS NOT APPROPRIATE FOR YOUR CASE,
READ THE OTHER SIDE OF THIS NOTICE.**

What if I do not want my case to go to mediation?

If your case is being considered for mediation, you are entitled to a hearing in front of a judge to decide whether mediation is appropriate for you for any of these **three** reasons:

1. You have a Personal Protection Order (PPO).

How do I tell the court that I have a Personal Protection Order?

File the enclosed "Motion to Remove Case from Mediation"* with a copy of your PPO or information about your PPO.

2. You or the other party is involved in a child abuse or neglect proceeding.

How do I tell the court that there is a child abuse/neglect case?

File the enclosed "Motion to Remove Case from Mediation"* with any information about the child abuse/neglect case.

3. You file a "Motion to Remove Case from Mediation" because you believe that mediation will not be fair or safe for you.

What are the reasons that I can ask the court to remove my case from mediation?

A court might not order you into mediation if:

1. There are good reasons, such as: the other party has been arrested for or convicted of domestic violence; there is a pending criminal domestic violence case; the other party has a past history of violating court orders; the other party has threatened to harm or kill you or has harmed you; the other party has threatened to harm or kill the children; there is history of depression or attempted suicide; past attempts at mediation have failed.
2. There is reason to believe that your health or safety would be endangered by mediation.
3. You are not able to negotiate for yourself and will not have a lawyer with you during mediation.
4. There has been domestic violence and you will not have a lawyer with you during mediation.
5. The case involves child abuse or neglect.

How do I file a "Motion to Remove Case from Mediation?"

You or your attorney must

- 1. Within 14 days of receiving an order for mediation file a written "motion to remove case from mediation" and a notice of hearing to remove the case from mediation. (See motion and notice in the enclosed motion packet.*)
- 2. Within 14 days of receiving an order for mediation serve a copy of your motion and notice to the other party's attorney, or to the other party if the other party is not represented by an attorney.
- 3. You may be entitled to have the filing fees waived if you cannot afford the motion fees. Ask the court mediation clerk for SCAO Form MC 20, *Affidavit and Order for Suspension of Fees/Costs*.

***If the motion or motion packet is not enclosed, contact the court's Mediation Clerk and ask for a copy.**

At this hearing, the judge will decide if you should try mediation. If you believe that you should not have to try mediation for reasons like those mentioned above, fill out and file the motion to remove case from mediation.

What is domestic violence?

Domestic violence is a pattern of behavior. It is one person scaring another into doing what the abuser wants. Abusers use physical and sexual violence, threats, money, emotional and psychological abuse to control their spouse or intimate partners and get their way. Many people don't think of themselves as victims of domestic violence. However, if you answer yes to any of the following, you may want to consider filing a motion to remove your case from mediation.

- Have you ever been physically hurt or threatened by the other party?
- Have you been hit, kicked, slapped, pushed or shoved by the other party?
- Has the other party threatened you with a weapon?
- Have you ever been forced or pressured to have sex when you did not want to?
- Has the other party ever physically hurt or threatened to hurt your children?
- Has the other party ever threatened to kill your friends, family or pets?
- Are you afraid of the other party?

There are over 45 programs in Michigan offering confidential counseling, shelter, support groups, and safety planning to survivors of domestic violence. You can get the number for your local domestic violence program, and confidential crisis counseling and support, by calling the National Domestic Violence Hotline at:

**1-800-799-SAFE
(7233)**

Or by calling your local Domestic Violence Program at: