


## ADDRESSING DOMESTIC ABUSE IN FAMILY LAW CASES

Forest County Potawatomi – October 1, 2019

Atty. Amber Peterson  
Director of State Courts Office  
Office of Court Operations



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### OVERVIEW OF PRESENTATION

- Different types of abuse, including coercive control
- Methods for screening for abuse found in *Domestic Abuse GAL Guidebook*
- Effects of violence and trauma on children
- Legal requirements related to GALs, domestic abuse, and best interest factors
- Recommendations/orders that account for abuse and promote the safety of the child and non-abusive parent

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### DOMESTIC ABUSE GUIDEBOOK FOR GUARDIANS AD LITEM

- Released in March 2017
- Joint project of
  - Governor’s Council on Dom Abuse
  - End Domestic Abuse Wisconsin
- Concern: Courts not receiving enough information about domestic abuse
- Solution: 4-step approach to screening for abuse

**Domestic Abuse Guidebook**  
for  
**Wisconsin Guardians Ad Litem**

*Addressing Custody, Placement, and Safety Issues*



Created by  
Governor’s Council on Domestic Abuse  
and  
End Domestic Abuse Wisconsin  
March 2017

This paper was prepared by RFP and dated in 2017 pursuant to the Wisconsin Statutes, Chapter 48.01, which requires the Director of State Courts Office to develop and maintain a guidebook for the protection of children in the family of the courts and to periodically update the status of the implementation of public or non-profit or private agencies.

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**WHERE TO FIND GUIDEBOOK**

- **Hard Copy**
  - Contact Amber Peterson (see contact info on last slide)
- **Electronic Copy**
  - <https://www.wicourts.gov/publications/guides/docs/galguid ebook.pdf>




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**NATIONAL RESEARCH -  
CHILD CUSTODY AND DOMESTIC ABUSE**

Evaluators' *beliefs* are more closely associated with their parenting recommendations than the actual nature, context, and severity of abuse observed

Daniel G. Saunders, et al., Custody Evaluators' Beliefs About Domestic Abuse in Relation to Custody Outcomes, National Institute of Justice (2011)

Mothers' *demeanor* is more closely associated with evaluators' recommendations than the severity type or documentation of violence

Jennifer Hardesty, et al., The Effect of Domestic Violence Allegations on Custody Evaluators' Recommendations (2011)

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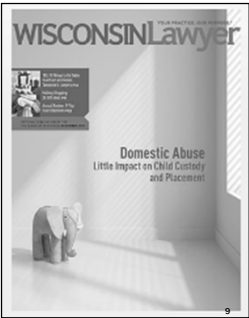
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**WISCONSIN RESEARCH -  
DOMESTIC ABUSE AND FAMILY CASES**

- Data from 20 counties
- Divorce cases: 2010 - 2015
- Criminal cases: 2008 - 2015
- Cases reviewed: 361
- Case sample:
  - Divorce actions where one parent was convicted of a DV-related offense against the other parent and the parties had children
  - Restraining orders were reviewed, if applicable

[December 2018 Edition]




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**WISCONSIN RESEARCH – KEY FINDINGS**

Domestic abuse findings under Wis. Stats. §§ 767.41(2)(d)1. and (5)(bm) are rarely made  
8% of cases

Domestic abuse was rarely referenced in court files  
27.4% of cases

Child exposure to domestic abuse was common  
46% of cases

Safety provisions were rarely ordered  
20% of cases

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**STEP 1:  
IDENTIFY DOMESTIC ABUSE**

STEP 1:  
Identify  
Domestic Abuse

Is abuse  
an issue  
here?

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**WHAT IS DOMESTIC ABUSE?**

It's important to understand  
the different definitions

- Civil
- Criminal
- Behavioral

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**LEGAL DEFINITION OF "DOMESTIC ABUSE"  
WISCONSIN LAW**

**Civil - Wis. Stat. § 813.12(1)(am) (Restraining Order)**

<b>Relationship</b>	<b>Action</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Adult family /household member against another adult family/household member</li> <li>▪ Adult against former spouse</li> <li>▪ Adult against an adult in a current/past dating relationship</li> <li>▪ Adult against an adult with whom there is a child in common</li> <li>▪ Adult caregiver against the adult under care</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Intentional infliction of physical pain, injury, or illness</li> <li>▪ Intentional impairment of a physical condition</li> <li>▪ 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> degree sexual assault</li> <li>▪ Stalking</li> <li>▪ Criminal damage to property</li> <li>▪ A threat of any of the above</li> </ul>

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**LEGAL DEFINITION OF "DOMESTIC ABUSE"  
WISCONSIN LAW**

**Criminal - Wis. Stat. § 968.075(1)(a) (Mandatory Arrest)**

<b>Relationship</b>	<b>Action</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Adult against spouse or former spouse</li> <li>▪ Adult against adult with whom person resides or formerly resided</li> <li>▪ Adult against an adult with whom there is a child in common</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Intentional infliction of physical pain, injury, or illness</li> <li>▪ Intentional impairment of a physical condition</li> <li>▪ 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> degree sexual assault</li> <li>▪ A physical act that may cause someone to reasonable fear imminent engagement in any of the above</li> </ul>

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**BEHAVIORAL DEFINITION OF  
"DOMESTIC ABUSE"**

A pattern of coercive behaviors designed to exert power and control at a variety of levels – physical, emotional, psychological, financial, or sexual abuse – in an intimate partner relationship

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**LEGAL DEFINITION OF "INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE"  
POTAWATOMI FAMILY LAW**

**§2 (Definitions)**

Any behavior by a current or former intimate partner that causes physical, psychological or sexual harm to those in the relationship. This includes, but is not limited to acts of physical violence (slapping, hitting, kicking and beating), forced sexual intercourse and sexual coercion, belittling, constant humiliation, intimidation, threats of harm, threats to take away Children, and controlling behaviors.

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**BARRIERS TO DISCLOSURE (CONT.)**

**Disclosure of domestic abuse can:**

- Jeopardize safety of non-abusive parent and children
- Prompt unwanted referral to police or child protection
- Raise concern about unnecessary delays – want to get out!
- Feels like a betrayal or causes torn allegiances
- Make abused parent worry that s/he won't be believed, understood or trusted to protect children

**In addition, victims**

- May not know/wish to believe that incidents are abuse
- May not understand the legal reasons to disclose abuse

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**DISCLOSURE (CONT.)**

**Strategies to Facilitate Disclosure**

- Explain your role and function in the case
- Explain why you are asking about domestic abuse
- Explain how you will use the information
- Explain whether and how information will be shared
- Explain whether information will be in your report
- Explain the scope and/or limits of confidentiality
- Explain your duty to report

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**STEP 2:  
DEFINE THE NATURE OF  
CONTEXT OF ABUSE**

STEP 2:  
Define the nature  
and context of  
the abuse

What is  
actually  
going on?

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**CONTEXT IS CRITICAL**

**Context Means:**

- Offender's **INTENT** in use of violence
- **MEANING** of violence to the victim
- **EFFECT** of act on victim and offender

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**DIFFERENT TYPES OF ABUSE**

<b>Battering / Coercive Control</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Patterned use of violence, intimidation, and coercion to establish control</li></ul>
<b>Resistive / Reactive</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Violence produced and shaped as a reaction to battering</li><li>• e.g., self defense or retaliation</li></ul>
<b>Other</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Violence not linked to establishing an ongoing relationship of control</li><li>• e.g., situational or pathology</li></ul>

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### POWER AND CONTROL

Developed by Domestic Abuse Intervention Project, Duluth MN

- Coercion and Threats
- Intimidation
- Emotional Abuse
- Isolation
- Minimizing, Denying, and Blaming
- Using Children
- Economic Abuse
- Abuser Privilege

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### “WHY DOESN'T SHE JUST LEAVE?”

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### Leaving ≠ Safety

2017: > 42% of victims were killed after the relationship ended or when one person was taking steps to leave

[www.endabusewi.org/resources/](http://www.endabusewi.org/resources/)

Domestic Violence Claimed 62 Lives in Wisconsin In 2017

Wisconsin Domestic Violence Homicide Report  
2017

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**STUDY: POST-SEPARATION ABUSE**

**N = 154 mothers with different experiences of violence**

- NV= No violence
- SCV = Situational couple violence
- CCV = Coercive controlling violence

**Interviewed mothers 2 - 5 times at 3-month intervals**

- Mothers had been separated from former partner for <1 month to 24 months
- Mothers had between 1 and 4 children

(Jennifer Hardesty, et al., Marital Violence and Coparenting Quality After Separation (2016))

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**STUDY FINDINGS**

**Mothers who experienced CCV had more difficult time developing healthy co-parenting with former spouse**

- Controlling former husbands continued to intrude on mothers' lives using harassment, fear, and threats

**In contrast, mothers who experienced SCV were better able to develop good co-parenting relationships if safety threats did not persist after separation**

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**STUDY FINDINGS - TAKE AWAYS**

**Non-abusive parent's resistance to co-parenting likely reflects safety concerns and should not be perceived as being an "unfriendly parent"**

- One study found mothers' demeanor (hostile vs. receptive to co-parenting) was the only variable that consistently predicted custody recommendations. (Hardesty, et al., 2015)

**Courts must understand context of abuse to effectively craft drafting court orders**

- Individual assessments are critical - avoid "one-size-fits-all"
- "Reports of harassment and fear should be red flags for professionals, as they are associated with risks for mothers and their children that prevent safe and healthy coparenting relationships."

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**SUMMARY: CONTEXT IS CRITICAL**

**Failing to distinguish nature/context of abuse can:**

- Endanger victims with risk of ongoing violence
- Embolden perpetrators to continue violence
- Undermine effective interventions
- Place the children and non-abusive parent at risk

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**STEP 3:  
EVALUATE THE  
IMPLICATIONS OF ABUSE**

STEP 3:  
Evaluate the  
Implications of  
Abuse

What does it mean?

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**WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE  
"EXPOSED" TO VIOLENCE?**

- Seeing incident
- Hearing incident
- Seeing initial effects
- Experiencing aftermath
- Intervening
- Being injured
- Participating

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**IMPACT OF DOMESTIC ABUSE ON CHILDREN**

Children don't have to directly experience the violence to feel the effect.

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**IMPACT ON CHILDREN (CONT.)**



**Children who witness violence and coercive control by one parent toward the other experience at least the same level of serious effects as those who were direct targets of the abuse**  
(UNICEF, Behind Closed Doors: The Impact of Domestic Violence on Children (2006); Edelson, Jaffe, and others)



**Strong link between domestic violence and physical and sexual child abuse (median co-occurrence of 41% and a range of 30% to 60%)**  
(Evan Stark, Rethinking custody evaluation in cases involving domestic violence, Journal of Child Custody (2009))

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**IMPACT ON CHILDREN BY AGE**

 <p><b>Infants &amp; Toddlers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interferes with attachment to parents</li> <li>• Jeopardizes ability to form future relationships</li> </ul>	 <p><b>Preschool Children</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Experience guilt/anxiety</li> <li>• May display aggression, fear, and PTSD</li> </ul>	 <p><b>School Age Children</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impaired problem-solving and cognitive skills</li> </ul>
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### IMPACT ON CHILDREN BY AGE (CONT.)




**Teenagers**

- Difficulty establishing healthy adult relationships



**All Developmental Stages**

- Eating, sleeping, or mood disorders
- Over-compliance, clinging, withdrawal
- Cognitive delays



**All Stages (cont.)**

- Aggression, destructive behavior, or suicidal ideation
- Detachment, avoidance
- Problems in school

Domestic Abuse Guidebook for Wisconsin Guardians Ad Litem (2017)  
<https://www.wicourts.gov/publications/guides/docs/galguidebook.pdf> 49

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### HOW DOES VIOLENCE AFFECT ABUSER'S ABILITY TO PARENT?



Abuser is often so focused on controlling partner that abuser neglects the children



Abusers are often self-absorbed and have difficulty focusing on their children's needs



Abusers often control non-abusive parent's access to money and transportation, limiting the non-abusive parent's ability to adequately care for children

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### ASSESSING LETHALITY

Risk Factors for Intimate Partner Homicide Danger Assessment, Jacquelyn Campbell	
Access to firearms	Abuser uses illegal drugs
Increase in abuse frequency/severity	Abuser is an alcoholic
Victim left abuser	Extreme control of victim's activities
Abuser is unemployed	Extreme jealousy
Threats to use a weapon	Abuse during pregnancy
Threats to kill victim	Threats to commit suicide
Stepchild in the home (women only)	Threats to abuse children
Forced sex	Victim believes abuser will kill him/her
Attempted strangulation	Stalking

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**STEP 4:  
MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS  
THAT ACCOUNT FOR ABUSE**

STEP 4:  
Make Informed  
Recommendations  
That Account for  
Domestic Abuse

What can  
be done  
about it?

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**CUSTODY AND PLACEMENT STATUTES -  
HISTORY**

Since 1971, legislature has been modifying custody and placement statutes to emphasize best interest of the children

Presumption that joint legal custody is in the best interest of the child (Wis. Stat. § 767.41(2)(am))

Despite directive to "maximize placement," no presumption for equal placement (*Landwehr v. Landwehr*, 2006 WI 64)

2003 Act 130 was passed to address domestic violence concerns

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**WIS ACT 130 - GAL REQUIREMENTS  
WIS. STAT. § 767.4107(4)**

GALs must investigate whether there is domestic abuse and report their findings to the court.

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**WIS ACT 130 – LEGAL CUSTODY**  
**WIS. STAT. § 767.41(2)(d)1.**

If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that one party has engaged in a pattern or serious incident of interspousal battery or domestic abuse, there is a rebuttable presumption that it is detrimental to the child and contrary to the best interest of the child to award joint or sole legal custody to that parent.

Presumption may be rebutted by a preponderance of evidence of ALL of the following:

- Perpetrator has successfully completed a certified batterers treatment program and is not using alcohol or any other drug
- It is in the best interest of the child for the perpetrator to be awarded joint or sole legal custody

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**LEGAL CUSTODY (CONT.)**

**Note** • Batterer's Treatment ≠ Anger Management

**Certified Batterers Treatment** • Wisconsin Batterers Treatment Provider Association (WBTPA)  
 • <https://thewbtpa.com/>

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**POTAWATOMI LAW – LEGAL CUSTODY**  
**§ 3 3.3(A)**

If the Tribal Court determines by a preponderance of the evidence that a party has engaged in a pattern or serious incident of Intimate Partner Violence as those crimes are defined herein, or abuse of the Child, the Tribal Court may presume that joint or sole Legal Custody with the offending party is detrimental to the Child(ren) and contrary to the best interest of the Child(ren). Such presumption shall be a rebuttable presumption

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**POTAWATOMI LAW – LEGAL CUSTODY**  
**§ 6 6.3(C)**

The Tribal Court may give Sole Legal Custody only if it finds that doing so is in the best interest and that either of the following applies:

(2)(iii) The court finds the parties will not be able to cooperate in the future decision making required under an award of Joint Legal Custody. Evidence of abuse of the Child, or Intimate Partner Violence shall create a rebuttable presumption that the parties will not be able to cooperate in the future decision making required.

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**WIS ACT 130 – PHYSICAL PLACEMENT**  
**WIS. STAT. § 767.41(5)(bm)**

If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that one party has engaged in a pattern or serious incident of interspousal battery or domestic abuse, the safety and well-being of the child an non-abusive parent shall be the paramount concerns in determining legal custody and physical placement.

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**POTAWATOMI LAW – PHYSICAL PLACEMENT**  
**§ 6 6.11(B)**

If the Tribal Court finds that a parent has engaged in a pattern or serious incident of Intimate Partner Violence, the safety and well-being of the Child and the safety of the parent who was the victim of the violence shall be paramount concerns in determining Legal Custody and periods of Physical Placement.

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**WIS ACT 130 - SAFETY PROVISIONS**  
**WIS. STAT. § 767.41(6)(g)1.-8.**

If the court finds that a party has engaged in ... domestic abuse and awards physical placement to both parties, the court shall provide for the safety and well-being of the child and non-abusive parent, imposing one or more of the following:

- Supervised exchange
- Supervised placement
- Abuser pays cost of supervised placement
- Batterer's treatment
- Abuser must refrain from using drugs or alcohol during placement
- No overnight placement for abuser
- Abuser to post bond for safe return of child
- Any other condition the court determines is necessary

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**POTAWATOMI LAW - PARENTING PLANS**  
**§ 6 6.3(B)**

Parenting plans shall provide information on the following questions:

- (2) If any parent is the victim of Intimate Partner Violence, he or she is not required to disclose the specific address where the parent lives, but only a general description of where he or she currently lives and intends to live during the next two (2) years.
- (3) Victims of Intimate Partner Violence are not required to disclose the specific address of employment.
- (16) If there is evidence or a history of Intimate Partner Violence, how the Child will be transferred between the parties for the exercise of Physical Placement to ensure the safety of the Child and the parties.

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**WISCONSIN BEST INTEREST OF THE CHILD FACTORS**

In determining legal custody and physical placement, the court shall consider all facts relevant to the best interest of the child (§ 767.41(5))

GAL Guidebook provides domestic abuse considerations for following best interest factors (see pgs. 80-84)

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|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Past parenting</li> <li>■ Child development</li> <li>■ Health and well-being</li> <li>■ Predictable and meaningful placement</li> <li>■ Cooperation and commination between parties</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Supporting each party's relationship with child</li> <li>■ Child abuse</li> <li>■ Domestic abuse</li> <li>■ Alcohol and drugs</li> <li>■ Reports of professionals</li> <li>■ Other factors the court deems relevant</li> </ul> |
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### POTAWATOMI LAW - BEST INTEREST FACTORS § 6 6.5

The Court shall presume Joint Legal Custody is in the best interest of the minor Child and each parent shall be entitled to substantial meaningful placement time.

(J) Whether each party is willing to facilitate a positive and meaningful relationship between the other party and the minor Child, and to maintain continuing contact and visits between the minor Child with the other party, or whether either party is likely to unreasonably interfere with the minor Child's development of a positive and meaningful relationship and/or contact and visits with the other party

(L) Whether either or both parties have physically or otherwise abused each other

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### RECOMMENDATIONS THAT ACCOUNT FOR DOMESTIC ABUSE

Avoid vague language that will allow abuser to continue to manipulate the situation, e.g.:

- Placement, exchange, etc., "as agreed on by the parties"
- "Party shall have periods of physical placement at reasonable times upon providing reasonable notice."

Be as specific as possible with details, e.g.:

- Exact location and time for exchange, including cut off time, after which law enforcement may be called
- Who can supervise visits (preferable someone approved by non-abusive parent)

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### SAMPLE RECOMMENDATIONS - GAL GUIDEBOOK PGS. 138-149

#### Categories of Recommendations

- Custody
- Placement
- Supervised/monitored placement
- Transfer of placement
- Communication between parties
- Child's welfare
- Home environment
- Internet/social media/other technology
- Parental provisions
- Other conditions

#### STEP FOUR: MAKE INFORMED RECOMMENDATIONS THAT ACCOUNT FOR DOMESTIC ABUSE

##### Potential Recommendations for Custody and Placement in Family Cases that Involve Domestic Abuse

These recommendations are compiled from suggestions submitted by Missouri guardians ad litem, domestic abuse advocates, victims, and members of the Governor's Council on Domestic Abuse Legislative, Policy and Systems Collaboration Committee. Guidelines for Case Management, which created this guidebook.

In drafting custody and placement recommendations, especially in cases where domestic abuse is present, it is important to be as specific as possible. Recommendations should provide for structure, limits, and predictability. Recommendations should provide specific times and processes in each category (e.g., how long, how often, timelines for responses, consequences for failure to comply, such as calling law enforcement or asking the court to schedule an emergency hearing, etc.). Making the recommendations specific and clear can help reduce the degree of control the abuser can exercise over the victim once the family case is over.

- Custody Recommendations
  - Sole custody
  - Shared custody
  - Shared custody
- Placement Recommendations
  - Primary placement
  - Shared placement
  - Supervised / Monitored Placement (see more detail below)
  - Require the abuser to post bond. If a placement schedule becomes less restrictive over time, there must be change in the abuser. Change can be assessed by looking at a number of factors:
    - Has the abuser made full disclosure of the history of physical and psychological abuse?

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**CONFIDENTIALITY RESOURCE FOR VICTIMS**



- Wisconsin's Address Confidentiality Program

**Purpose of Safe at Home**

- Allows victims of abuse to apply for an address that will be legal substitute for their actual address

**Program Details**

- Effective April 1, 2017
- Administered by Wis Department of Justice
- Wis. Stat. § 165.68

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**REQUIREMENTS FOR ENROLLMENT**

**Who Qualifies?**

- Resident of Wisconsin
- Victims of abuse or those who fear for physical safety
- Person's residence is unknown to the abuser, and
- Person will not disclose actual address to abuser

**What is Abuse?**

- Child abuse
- Domestic abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Stalking
- Trafficking

**Important Note**

- No requirement for criminal charges, restraining order, or police report

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**ENROLLMENT PROCESS**

**Participant applies to Safe at Home (DOJ)**

- No fee to apply or enroll
- 5-year enrollment
- Must develop a safety plan with certified advocate (Forest County Potawatomi has 2 community advocates through Family Services)

**Participant is assigned a substitute address**

- 3902 Milwaukee St., S# Madison, WI 53703

**Used for all private and public purposes**

- Including service of process

**Mail is sent to Safe at Home and sent to participant**

- 5-10 day delay in getting mail

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**SAFE AT HOME WEBSITE**

<https://www.doj.state.wi.us/ocvs/safe-home>

Office of Crime Victim Services	 <p><b>Safe At Home</b> Wisconsin's Address Confidentiality Program</p> <p>Safe At Home is a statewide address confidentiality program that provides victims of actual child abuse, sexual abuse, stalking, and trafficking, or those who simply fear for their physical address to be used for both public and private purposes. Enrollment in Safe At Home allows mail at an assigned address in lieu of their actual address. Safe At Home then forwards mail participants' actual addresses free of charge.</p>
Crime Victim Compensation	
Victim & Witness Rights	
Information for Victims & Families	
Safe At Home- Wisconsin's Address Confidentiality Program	
Crime Victims Rights Board	
Resources for Professionals	72

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**NATIONAL TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES**

- **STOP grant funds can be used to send judges and commissioners to national trainings on topics related to domestic abuse and sexual assault**
- **Annual Trainings**
  - Enhancing Judicial Skills in Domestic Violence Cases
  - Continuing Judicial Skills in Domestic Violence Cases
  - Enhancing Judicial Skills in Elder Abuse Cases
  - Enhancing Judicial Skills in Teen Dating Violence Cases
  - National Judicial Institute on Child Sex Trafficking
- **If you are interested in these trainings, contact Amber Peterson**

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**WISCONSIN TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES**  
November 22, 2019 – Wisconsin Dells

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Participants to attend in multidisciplinary teams</b></li> <li>■ <b>Presenters</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Amber Peterson, Court Ops</li> <li>▪ Hon. Thomas Walsh, Brown Co.</li> <li>▪ Representatives from Minnesota's Family Court Enhancement Project, including Justice Anne McKeig</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>STOP Grant funds can pay for mileage, meals, hotel</b></li> <li>■ <b>Contact Amber to register</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>Enhancing the Family Court's Response to Domestic Violence Cases</b></p> <p><small>November 22, 2019 Great Wolf Lodge – Wisconsin Dells, WI 8:30 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.</small></p> <p><b>Registration is now open</b> <b>Registration Deadline: October 16, 2019</b></p> <p><small>The Director of State Courts Office of Court Operations is pleased to announce that registration is now open for the upcoming training, <b>Enhancing the Family Court's Response to Domestic Violence Cases</b>. To register, carefully review the information below and use the following link: <a href="https://www.courtsystem.wisconsin.gov/22032302">https://www.courtsystem.wisconsin.gov/22032302</a></small></p> <p><small><b>Registration Instructions</b></small></p> <p><small>This training is designed for state and tribal judicial officers, court employees, attorneys, guardians ad litem, custody evaluators, ADR providers, and domestic abuse service providers seeking to improve their family court system's response to cases where domestic violence is an issue.</small></p> <p><small>Please follow these guidelines when registering:</small></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participants are encouraged to attend the training in multi-disciplinary teams of 3-4 members per county. <b>Teams must consist of at least one judge or court commissioner and other state holders working in the same family court system.</b></li> <li>• <b>Only one participant from each team should complete the registration.</b> That participant will provide the information for all team members.</li> <li>• If a team would like to register more than 4 participants from a county, please make a note</li> </ul>
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CONTACT INFORMATION	
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