

Representing Yourself in a Divorce

A Guide from the
Dallas Bar Association

Divorce Decree



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This brochure is an introduction to representing yourself (known as *pro se* representation) in a family lawsuit in Dallas County. This brochure provides a brief overview of divorce, community versus separate property, and family violence.

This brochure does not offer legal advice and is not a substitute for legal representation by an attorney. The authors highly recommend that you consider hiring a lawyer. Not only should *pro se* litigants follow the same rules as those who are represented by attorneys, but the consequence of not having an attorney could mean that you are not divorced, though you may think that you are. Failing to protect your rights during a divorce can have serious, long-term consequences.

The purpose of this brochure is to provide to someone representing him or herself with some basic information about the family court system and answer common questions, provide general deadlines, and suggest resources for further assistance. Do not rely on this brochure as legal authority. Rather, you should consult all relevant law, including the Texas Family Code, the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure, the Texas Rules of Evidence, the Texas Civil Practice and Remedies Code, and the Dallas County Local Court Rules. These Rules and Codes may be found on-line or in the Dallas County Law Library, located on the 2nd floor of the George L. Allen, Sr., Courts Building, 600 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas 75202.

Understanding the Risks of Representing Yourself

Litigating a family case can be complex and time consuming. If you represent yourself in court without a lawyer, you will be held to the same standards as attorneys with respect to the rules of evidence, court procedures, legal research, pleading requirements, and the law. One missed deadline or slight error in your pleadings can weaken or destroy your case or even result in monetary penalties being imposed against you. Your opponent may hire a licensed attorney with training and experience. Because judges and court staff should maintain their impartiality, they are not permitted to give you legal advice. You have the right to represent yourself in court. However, you should recognize that you place yourself at a disadvantage by choosing to represent yourself without a lawyer.

Even if you cannot afford an attorney, you should be aware of some alternatives to *pro se* representation. Some attorneys, for example, represent clients with limited resources at no charge (known as *pro bono* representation). Some attorneys may be willing to accept an hourly fee to help guide *pro se* litigants through their cases without undertaking full representation, such as without signing court papers or appearing in court. Finally, out-of-court arbitration and mediation may be faster and less expensive, and may produce more satisfying results than litigation. For further information on these alternatives,

including services offering Spanish speaking attorneys, please consult the list of “Resources and References” at the back of this brochure.

This brochure deals only with some of the general rules and procedures. Other rules and exceptions, however, may be applicable to your case. Again, this brochure does not offer legal advice and is not a substitute for a lawyer.

Getting a Divorce

General Information

Your decision to file a divorce is one of the most serious decisions you will ever make. It can be an emotional and confusing time of your life. Nothing contained in this material should be construed as a substitute for sound legal advice from an experienced family law attorney.

This material is being provided to you as a service of the Dallas Bar Association, WHICH ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY AND ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR ACTIONS TAKEN BY USERS OF THIS MATERIAL, INCLUDING RELIANCE ON THE INSTRUCTIONS AND FORMS. Do not rely on this information as legal authority. You are responsible for representing yourself in court and should follow all of the relevant laws and procedures.

This material covers divorces in Dallas County, Texas only. This information is not recommended for use in other Texas counties. Laws and procedures change. These instructions and forms are constantly being revised and are current only on the date of publication.

READ THE FOLLOWING CAREFULLY BEFORE PROCEEDING FURTHER! THE INSTRUCTIONS COVER ONLY A FEW OPTIONS AND ARE DESIGNED FOR USE BY INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE ACCUMULATED LIMITED OR NO PROPERTY DURING THEIR MARRIAGE.

If you have complex personal property, extensive intangible property (bank accounts, pensions, retirement accounts, annuities, stocks, etc.) or you own real property (a house, land or any interest in real estate) with your spouse, you are strongly encouraged to seek legal help from an attorney of your choice.

Beginning the Divorce Process

After careful contemplation, if you decide to divorce your spouse and you wish to represent yourself, you will need to prepare a Petition, Citation, and Decree of Divorce. To file for divorce in Dallas County, you should

have lived in Dallas County for 90 days and in Texas for six months.

STEP 1 – PREPARING THE DOCUMENTS

There are form books available at the County Law Library. If you use a form, fill in every blank.

Petition

The petition is filed with the court to begin your divorce. The petition tells the court in general who you are and what you want the court to do. Generally, for the petition you need the names and addresses of the parties, the date of marriage, and the date you separated from each other. You can give an approximate date if you do not know the exact dates.

The petition contains the statement that you or your spouse has lived in Texas for the past six months and that one of you has lived in Dallas County for the past 90 days. Do not file your petition in Dallas County if this is not true.

You should sign the last page of the petition and insert your address, phone number and fax number (if you have one). This allows the court to contact you if needed.

Citation

Your spouse should be given formal notice that you are seeking a divorce in one of the following ways:

Waiver of Citation: This form is signed by your spouse before a notary stating he or she has no objection to the entry of a decree. Make sure you give your spouse a copy of the filed petition with the waiver of citation. If your spouse signs the waiver, you do not need further contact with him or her regarding the divorce. The waiver should include the correct mailing address for your spouse. The waiver may NOT be signed by your spouse until *after* you have filed the original petition with the District Clerk. It is advisable to wait at least one day AFTER you file the divorce petition before your spouse signs and notarizes the waiver so that there is no question of the dates.

Service of Citation: If you know the physical location of your spouse, either home or work, but your spouse will not cooperate, then you may proceed with the divorce by having them physically served with a citation which includes a copy of the petition. This may ONLY be done after the formal citation has been prepared by the district clerk. Service may only be done by a Dallas County Constable's officer or a certified civil process server. You or a friend may not serve the citation upon

your spouse. If your spouse is difficult to serve because of his or her schedule, you may ask the district clerk to serve your spouse by certified mail. Only the district clerk may send the certified mail, and your spouse should sign for it personally – no one may sign for them.

Other Methods: There are other methods for service of citation that are not recommended because pro se litigants often make mistakes, and if you make a mistake on service, you may not be divorced though you think you are.

Decree of Divorce

If you are using a form, select the decree of divorce based on the type of service you have selected. The language granting the divorce and dividing the property are the same in all decrees. Read the entire document, even the statements that do not require you to fill in a blank, to make sure each statement applies to your case. If it does not then you have selected the wrong form or do not qualify to use these forms. This is important because - to finalize your divorce - you will swear that these statements are true and correct. The decree of divorce should include a statement that your spouse is aware of the petition that you filed.

Property: The most important part of the decree is the property division. The decree of divorce addresses ALL property interests in your possession, including clothes, furniture, books, etc., in addition to owning a home or cars. If not all of your property interests are addressed in the decree of divorce, you may have to petition the court at a later time to settle your and your ex-spouse's interests in property. All of the important items you will be asking the court to give solely to you or your spouse should be listed with a description of each item so that it is easy to identify. If you are listing an automobile, you should describe the make, model and serial number. If the decree of divorce states that the property you have in your possession on the date of the divorce is awarded to each of you, you may not have to list most personal property. If your spouse has an item that will be awarded to you, it is best to get it from them before the decree is signed by the judge. If this is not possible, make sure you list that property. Also list any property held by another person who is not your spouse.

Debts: All debts currently due and owing should be listed in the decree unless they are solely in the name of the spouse who is going to be responsible for paying that debt. Unless the debt is awarded otherwise, the party receiving personal property secured by a debt (such as a car payment) is responsible for paying that debt.

Income Taxes: Each party is ordered to file an individual tax return for the year of divorce and pay taxes on their own wages and income. If you have significant tax problems and owe past due taxes, do not use a form and seek legal advice.

Signing the Decree: The decree should be signed by you, which tells the court you agree to the terms of the decree.

Approval by Associate Judge: All decrees of divorce should be approved by the Associate Judge before one can be presented to the Court for prove-up and finalization of the divorce.

STEP 2 – FILING THE PETITION WITH THE COURT

After you have completed all of the forms, the petition should be filed with the Dallas County District Clerk on the 1st floor of the George Allen Civil Courts Building, 600 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas 75202. The clerk will require: (1) the original signed petition with three copies and (2) the required filing and service fees, which you will need to pay by cash, check, or by credit card. Information about the filing fees is available on the District Clerk's website – www.dallascounty.org. On the copy of the Petition that is returned to you will be your case number, and the clerk will insert your court number. It is important that you always include the case number and the court number in any documents you file or correspondence you send to the court. From this point forward, all communication will be with the deputy clerk of your assigned court though you need your case number when you communicate with them.

If you are requesting service of citation on your spouse, you will be asked if you want the constable or a certified private process server to serve the papers on your spouse. If you select the constable, the clerk will send the citation to the constable. If you chose a certified process server, the clerk will prepare the citation, but it is your responsibility to find the certified private process server and pay them for services.

The clerk will also give you what is called the Department of Vital Statistics "Austin" Reporting Form. This is an important document that MUST be completed and given to the clerk when you finalize your divorce. It informs the Bureau of Vital Statistics in Austin that you have been divorced. You should fill it out completely and correctly. You cannot finalize your divorce without giving it to the clerk prior to your prove-up.

You will also receive Standing Orders when you file your divorce petition. Please read these carefully. These are ground rules that you should follow relating to kids, property, money, harassing behavior, and other matters.

Presumption of Community Property

Texas is a community property state, which means that no matter whose name is on property or debts, courts presume that the property and debts are shared by husband and wife. Even if your spouse has credit card debt in his or her own name, you can still be responsible for it. Both community debt and community property should be divided in a divorce.

The court can only divide community property, not separate property. Your separate property is anything you owned before the marriage or any property that you received during the marriage by gift or inheritance such as your father's watch or your grandmother's rocking chair. However, since all property is presumed to be community property, you will need to prove by evidence what is your separate property – usually by tracing and clearly identifying the moment that the property was first acquired, which is most often through documents.

When spouses use community property funds toward one spouse's separate property or if a spouse's separate property contributes to paying a community debt, a claim for reimbursement can be made. The laws on reimbursement claims can be complicated, so it is advisable to consult an attorney if this issue arises.

A Marital or Premarital Property Agreement can document separate property or can convert community property into separate property. It is important to disclose this type of agreement to the court so that the judge can divide the property based upon the agreement of the parties, if applicable.

Community property and community debt are divided in a manner that the court “deems just and right,” considering many factors, including the size of each spouse's separate estate and any fault in causing the divorce. The parties, however, may agree to almost any type of division that they find fair. If the parties have an agreement to divide the property, this agreement should divide all of the marital property so that the parties do not have to go back to the judge at a later time to divide an asset or debt that was not addressed in the original divorce proceeding.

Middle of the Case

A court cannot grant a divorce until the Petition has been on file for 60 days. From the date of filing to finalizing the divorce, the following may occur:

Temporary Orders These are ground rules that will stay in place until the final divorce decree is entered. In temporary orders, among other things, a court can order who can live in the house, who pays which bills, and how property needs to be preserved.

Discovery The parties exchange information through a formal process called discovery. The parties prepare and exchange an “Inventory and Appraisement,” which informs both sides what property and debts exist. If discovery is conducted in your divorce case, you may want to seek legal advice.

Finalizing Your Divorce

The Texas Family Code requires that your petition be on file 60 days before your divorce can be finalized. It may take you longer to comply with the procedures, including the service of process, obtaining a waiver of citation or gaining your spouse's signature on documents.

STEP 1 – ASSEMBLING THE PROPER DOCUMENTS

About two weeks before you intend to appear in court to finalize your divorce, you should go over all of the documents that should be filed with the court, including your final decree of divorce. You should make sure all of the blanks have been filled in and the documents that you may later ask the court to sign are properly executed.

At the time of the prove-up, you need to submit proof of payment of the filing fees. If you have not paid the filing fees, the court may not proceed with proving-up your divorce.

If you asked a constable or private process server to serve your spouse with the citation, you should confirm with the constable or process server that your spouse has been actually served. Proof showing that your spouse was personally served should be on file with the court a minimum of ten (10) days before finalization of the divorce. Sometimes, this proof is misplaced or not promptly sent to the court after service, so you may need to confirm that this proof has been filed by asking the clerk of your court.

Once your spouse has been served, he or she has until the Monday after 20 days from the date of personal service to file a written answer with the court. If he or she fails to

do so, you can finalize your divorce by default, which means that your spouse did not respond. Again, you may want to ask the clerk of your court if your spouse has filed a written answer.

NOTE: The court clerks will not pull your file and read it to you. They will respond only to what is on the computer which provides a description of all documents on file (example: petition, return of service, waiver of citation, etc.) and the date of the filing.

Instead of calling the court clerk, you may check on the status of a return of service or answer by accessing the court's online registry at <http://courts.dallascounty.org/default.aspx> and the court's electronic file at <http://courtecom.dallascounty.org/pav/>.

STEP 2 – APPROVAL BY ASSOCIATE JUDGE

All decrees of divorce should be approved by the Associate Judge before one can be presented to the Court for prove-up and finalization of the divorce.

STEP 3 – APPEARING IN COURT

Once your paper work is in order and all procedural requirements have been met (obtaining waiver of citation, service, sixty days has expired, an Associate Judge has approved of the decree, etc.), you can finalize your divorce by appearing in court, reading your testimony into the record and obtaining the judge's signature on the decree of divorce.

The Dallas County Family Courts have different schedules for hearing divorces. As a pro se litigant, under current rules, you can only finalize your divorce in the court in which it is assigned. Some courts require you to deliver your paperwork at least 24 hours before you appear in court. This is to save time when you are before the judge as there are many litigants wanting to finalize their cases at the same time as you. Check with the clerk of your assigned court to see if you need to leave your documents for review.

You can call the court clerk of your court to find out the court's procedure. The clerks cannot answer specific questions or give you legal advice. Please do not ask them. By law, only licensed attorneys can give legal advice. The clerk CAN inform you of the individual court's procedures for finalizing your divorce.

STEP 4 – TESTIFYING IN COURT

When you have been notified that your paperwork is acceptable, if your divorce is uncontested, you are ready

for the hearing before the judge to obtain your divorce.

- Ask the clerk of your court to have the judge prove up your divorce.
- Bring the original and three copies of your decree of divorce, the completed Austin Report, and any other required completed form.
- Plan on being at the clerk's office between 8:00-8:30 A.M. Many courts will not hear your matter if you appear after 8:30 A.M.
- After reviewing your file, the clerk will give it to the bailiff of that court. He is the uniformed officer in the courtroom. He will make sure your file is presented to the judge for consideration.
- Have a seat in the courtroom and wait for your name to be called by the judge. When called, come up to where the judge is in order to give your testimony.
- The judge will swear you in as a witness. It is then your responsibility to "prove up" your divorce.
- Speak loudly so the court reporter can take down everything you say. Speak into the microphone and do not mumble or whisper. You may take this sheet with you, and state the following testimony **if it is true and correct:**

*"Your Honor, my name is _____.
I am the Petitioner in this case. I am representing myself
in court today.*

*"I have lived and resided in Dallas County for the last
six (6) months before I filed this divorce case.*

*"The Respondent is _____.
The Respondent and I were married on or about
_____ and we separated
and stopped living together as husband and wife on or
about _____.*

*"Our marriage has become insupportable because of
discord and conflict of personalities. There is no reason-
able chance we can live together again as husband and
wife.*

*"There are no children born during our marriage
who are now under the age of 18 years, none were adopt-
ed during the marriage and none are expected at this time.*

*"There is no community property of significant value
acquired during the marriage other than our personal ef-
fects. I am asking that each party be awarded the items of
personal property each has at this time.*

“Giving each party their personal items is a fair and equitable division of the community property.”

“I am asking the court to grant this divorce. Thank you, nothing further.”

STEP 5 – GETTING COPIES AND FINALIZING YOUR PAPERWORK

When you are finished testifying before the judge and if all the paperwork is correct, your divorce will be granted and the original decree will be signed by the judge. If there is a problem, the judge will explain it to you and you will need to correct it or seek legal help from an attorney.

After the judge grants your divorce in open court, the judge will hand you the file to take back to the clerk.

If there are any changes made by the judge to the original signed decree, you will need to make those same changes on all your copies. The clerks will not make changes in your copies or date the copies. That is your responsibility.

The court clerk will rubber stamp the judge’s signature on the copies and keep the original and a maximum of two copies. All remaining copies will be returned to you.

If your spouse signed the decree as an agreement, then it is your responsibility to send a copy of the agreed final decree to your spouse.

If you ask the clerk, a copy of the decree will be certified by the clerk. This may be useful in the future.

It is advisable to keep several copies of your decree in a safe place as you may need it as proof of your divorce in the future.

YOU ARE NOW DIVORCED. This completes the process. Please remember that under Texas law, you may not get married to another person for thirty days after the decree is entered, without a written waiver signed by a judge.

Divorce with Children

If the husband and wife have children, a parenting plan should be contained in the divorce decree. The parenting plan outlines the conservatorship, visitation, and child support for the child. For further information about parenting plans, please consult the list of “Resources and References” at the back of this brochure.

Dealing with Paternity

A “paternity” case is a suit to legally prove who a child’s father is. When two people are not married to one another and have a child together, the father should legally prove he is the father in order to have parental rights under Texas law. The father’s legal rights may also be established by the mother filing a suit to establish parentage and requesting child support. The mother and the man whose paternity of the child is to be decided should be parties to the lawsuit.

A determination of paternity is governed by the ordinary rules of civil procedure. That means that a party to a paternity suit (a suit to establish parentage) has the right to full discovery, to compel witnesses to testify, and to have a trial on the merits. The burden of proof to establish paternity is by a “preponderance of the evidence.”

An individual may not be determined to be a parent unless the court has personal jurisdiction over that person. Generally, this means that the person resides in Texas or was served with the lawsuit in Texas. Also, personal jurisdiction occurs if a person registers with the paternity registry maintained by the Bureau of Vital Statistics in Texas or has signed an acknowledgment of paternity of a child born in Texas.

One way to establish parental rights is for the father and mother to sign an acknowledgement of paternity and file it with the paternity registry in the Bureau of Vital Statistics in Austin, Texas. The Acknowledgment of Paternity form may only be obtained from the Attorney General’s Office. Please see the Texas Department of State Health Services website for information on how to obtain the form and for other helpful information regarding paternity - www.dshs.state.tx.us.

The father (or mother) may also file a separate lawsuit to establish that he is the father to the child. The lawsuit should be filed in the proper “venue” or location. The place to file a suit to establish parentage is in the county in Texas in which: (1) the child resides or is found; (2) the respondent (opposing party) resides or is found if the child does not reside in Texas; or (3) a proceeding for probate of the presumed or alleged father’s estate is currently taking place. The court may require the father to have genetic testing (DNA test) done to prove he is the biological father. However, the court has the authority to deny a party’s request for genetic testing if certain equitable facts about the case cause the court to determine that it is not in the child’s best interest to have the testing done.

Instead of genetic testing, the court may accept an acknowledgment of paternity signed by the father and the mother agreeing that the man is the father of the child. In either case, the father is then legally found to be the father of the child and a parent under Texas law. This gives the father certain legal rights and duties to the child, including the right to ask for custody and possession time with the child.

Family Violence

What do you do if there is family violence?

All Petitions for Divorce should include a statement as to whether a protective order is in effect, or has been sought by application. If a protective order has been issued affecting either spouse, a copy of the protective order should be attached to the Petition for Divorce. The Office of the District Attorney can assist an eligible person with obtaining a Protective Order if such application is made prior to the filing of the divorce.

Important Rules and Deadlines

In a lawsuit, rules and deadlines are important. Also, all documents filed with the court should be in the English language. Pro se litigants should follow the same rules as those who are represented by attorneys.

Applicable Rules: The Texas Family Code, the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure, the Texas Rules of Evidence and the Dallas Family District Court Local Rules govern all family cases in Texas state courts. For more information, consult the “Resources and References” list at the end of this brochure.

60-day waiting period: The Texas Family Code requires that your petition be on file 60 days before your divorce can be finalized.

Dismissal for Want of Prosecution (DWOP): The court has the power to rid its docket of cases that are not being pursued. The court may issue a Notice of Dismissal for Want of Prosecution (“DWOP”) and allow the party or parties one last opportunity to appear and show the court that enough due diligence has been or is being taken to keep the lawsuit on the court’s docket. If the court takes action on the DWOP, it will dismiss the case without prejudice, which means that the case can be re-filed by filing a new petition.

Always Copy Opposing Side: You should send to the opposing attorney or party (if not represented by an attorney) a copy of document you send to the Clerk or to the Judge. You should send a copy of the document to the opposing party’s attorney by either Certified or Registered Mail, or by fax. Please note that sending something to the other side by First Class Mail is not considered proper service. You should always keep copies of everything you send to the Court or the opposing attorney.

Computation of Deadlines: When computing deadlines for responding to discovery requests or motions, the date of service is not included. Begin counting the deadline on the day following receipt. The due date is included in the calculation, unless the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday, in which case the due date is the next business day after the weekend or holiday.

Sanctions: Failure to comply with the court’s rules, procedures, and deadlines can subject the parties to sanctions. Sanctions range from a fine, to restriction of evidence, to dismissal of the case, to jail time. Sanctions can have devastating consequences.

Do Not Try To Talk To the Judge: Neither the judge nor the clerk of the court can give you legal advice. If you do not understand something, find a lawyer of your choice to help you.

Common Questions

What are the Roles of the Judge, the Court Staff, and my Spouse’s Lawyer?

Judge: Each court has an elected judge that presides over that court. In our system, the judge is required to be impartial and to base decisions on the law and evidence that is presented in the courtroom. For this reason, the judge will not speak with you or your spouse outside of the courtroom and cannot help you with your case. You should never attempt to contact the judge directly in person or on the telephone. If you write to the judge, send a copy to all other parties and understand that the judge may not respond to your letter.

Associate Judge – An Associate Judge is a judge who has been appointed by the Family Courts to preside over family cases. Like the elected judge of the court, the Associate Judge is an actual judge. The Associate Judge assigned to the court should review your divorce decree prior to finalization.

Court Coordinator – This person works for the judge and handles the day-to-day business of the court. Because the coordinator is usually well-informed regarding the policies and procedures of each individual judge, you may wish to contact this person if you have questions about court appearances and similar matters. But the coordinator is not a lawyer, and cannot give you legal advice.

Court Clerks – The clerks assigned to each court do not work directly for the judge, but rather, for the district clerk's office. They process all paperwork and collect all fees and costs for the court at the filing desk for the district clerk. While the clerks are there to help you, they cannot tell you how to draft pleadings or what deadlines apply; they cannot make free copies for you; and most importantly, they are not lawyers and cannot advise you on legal matters.

Court Bailiff – The bailiff is the uniformed officer responsible for ensuring safety in the courtroom. The bailiff may also call the docket of the court and inform the judge whether all parties have appeared in court on the proper day and time.

Court Reporter – The court reporter, when present, creates a written transcript of what is said during a trial, hearing, or deposition. You may receive a copy of the transcript by paying a transcript fee to the court. If you are financially unable to pay the transcript fee, you may still receive a copy by filing an affidavit of inability that explains your situation.

Spouse's Lawyer – This lawyer represents your spouse, not you, and cannot give you legal advice or help you with your side of the case. But you should send a copy of everything you file with the court to your spouse's lawyer.

What Needs to Be Filed with the Court?

All pleadings and other requests for action by the court should be filed with the court clerk. In addition, before filing any motion, you should contact opposing counsel and attempt to resolve the disputed matter. Most motions should include at the end a Certificate of Conference set out in Dallas Family District Court Local Rule 3.01. For most documents other than the petition and citation, you will not be required to pay any fees.

You generally should not file discovery documents or everyday correspondence with the court. A copy of every paper you file with the court should be sent to all parties in the case. In fact, every paper you file should have at the

end a Certificate of Service, which is a signed statement that you have actually sent a copy of that paper to all parties on a specified date.

How Can a Missed Deadline Affect My Case?

Throughout your case, you will encounter deadlines. There are deadlines, for example, for answering the Petition, for requesting discovery, and for responding to discovery. Deadlines cannot be ignored and should not be missed. A missed deadline can result in the dismissal of your case. This is one of the reasons why the authors recommend that you consider hiring a lawyer.

To ensure that you do not miss deadlines, you should carefully review all notices you receive regarding your case. Some courts issue scheduling orders, which will list many of the deadlines in the case. You should always appear in court whenever notified to do so. When you receive pleadings, motions, and discovery requests, you should check the Texas Family Code, the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure and the Dallas Family District Court Local Rules to determine what deadlines apply to your response.

What Should I Wear, and How Should I Behave in Court?

Proper Clothes: You should dress as though you were going to a job interview. Men should wear pants and a shirt with a collar. A suit, jacket or tie is always appropriate. Women should wear a dress, skirt, or pants that are not too tight, too short or low cut. It is never proper to wear shorts, t-shirts or sandals. Excessive make-up or jewelry also should not be worn.

Courtroom Behavior: All persons are expected to conduct themselves with civility, decorum and respect toward others. Before appearing in court for the first time, you should read the Dallas Family District Court Local Rules, the Rules of Decorum and the Texas Lawyer's Creed, all of which may be found on the Dallas County District Court's website. In the courtroom, it is never proper to wear a hat, read a newspaper, eat, or chew gum. When speaking to the judge in court, you should speak clearly, politely, and loud enough to be heard. You should never interrupt the judge and if the judge asks you a question, your answer should end with "Sir," "Ma'am," or "Your Honor." By contrast, responses such as "Huh?" and "I dunno" are never appropriate. If the court reporter is making a transcript of any proceeding, all answers should be in words, not just "Uh-huh" or a nodding of the head.

Children and Court: While it may be helpful to have family members or friends present for court appearances, it is seldom, if ever, beneficial to have small children present. Keep in mind that children can be distracting to you, the judge, and other parties in the courtroom.

Resources and References

Attorney Referrals and Free Legal Representation

Dallas Bar Association Lawyer Referral Service

Referrals to private attorneys by area of law for representation on a fee basis; initial half-hour consultation costs \$20.

(214) 220-7444

www2.dallasbar.org/referral/

Dallas Bar Association – Legal Line

Free advice from Dallas Bar Association members on the 2nd and 3rd Wednesdays of each month from 5:15 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.

(214) 220-7476

Dallas Volunteer Attorney Program (DVAP)

Provides free civil legal services to qualifying, low-income people. Those needing legal help can apply at one of the DVAP legal clinics listed on this brochure.

(214) 742-5768

www.dallasvolunteerattorneyprogram.org

City Square Law Center

For qualifying residents of
Dallas County

(214) 827-1000

[www.citysquare.org/content/
contacteligibility](http://www.citysquare.org/content/contacteligibility)

Legal Aid of Northwest Texas

For qualified low-income people

(214) 744-5277**

(888) 529-5277**

www.lanwt.org

Legal Hotline for Texans

For Texans age 60 and older

(800) 622-2520

Legal Clinics

DVAP/LEGAL AID OF NORTHWEST TEXAS CLINICS

Downtown Dallas – Legal Aid of Northwest Texas

1515 Main Street

Dallas 75201

By appointment only. 214-243-2200

East Dallas – Grace United Methodist Church

4105 Junius at Haskell

Dallas 75246

1st & 3rd Thursdays at

6:00 p.m.

Friendship West Baptist Church Clinic

2020 W. Wheatland Road

Dallas 75232

3rd Wednesday of each month at 5:30 p.m.

Garland – Salvation Army

451 W. Avenue D

Garland 75040

3rd Thursday of each month at 6:00 p.m.

South Dallas – Martin Luther King Jr. Center

Core Services Bldg., Room 122

2922 Martin Luther King Blvd., Dallas 75215

1st, 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 6:00 p.m.

South Dallas – Triangle Neighborhood Clinic

St. Phillip's Community Ctr.

1600 Pennsylvania Avenue

Dallas 75215

3rd Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. (closed during
summer months)

Veterans Legal Clinic

(for veterans and their families)

By appointment only –

Call 214-857-0388

Dallas VA Medical Center

4500 S. Lancaster Road

Dallas 75216

West Dallas – Marillac Social Services Center

Senior Citizens Building

2843 Lapsley Street

Dallas 75212

2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month at 6:00 p.m.

Forms and Legal Research

Dallas County Law Library

600 Commerce Street, 2nd Floor
Dallas, Texas 75202
(214) 653-7481

Find Law

www.findlaw.com

Pro Se Divorce Handbook

by the Texas Young Lawyers Association and the State Bar of Texas available at www.tyla.org/tasks/sites/default/assets/File/2005ProSeDivorceENGLISH.pdf

SMU Law Library

(214) 768-2562
<http://library.law.smu.edu/>

Texas Courts Online

www.courts.state.tx.us

Texas Law Help

Divorce without children
www.TexasLawHelp.org

Texas Wesleyan Law Library

(817) 212-3800
<http://law.txwes.edu/DeeJKellyLawLibrary/tabid/455/Default.aspx>

University of Texas Law Library

www.tarlton.law.utexas.edu/

Additional Resources

Alcoholics Anonymous

(800) 207-1264

Attorney General of Texas

Child Support Enforcement Division
1-800-252-8014
<https://www.oag.state.tx.us/cs/index.shtml>

Dallas County District Clerk

600 Commerce Street, 1st Floor
Dallas, TX 75202
(214) 653-7149
http://www.dallascounty.org/department/districtclerk/districtclerk_index.html

Dallas Metrocare (MHMR Center of Dallas County)

Mental health services
1-877-283-2121/(214) 330-7722 (Emergency hotline)
(214) 743-1200 ** (Administration)

Dispute Mediation Service, Inc.

Reduced cost ADR services, such as mediation and settlement conferences (214) 754-0022 **
www.dms-adr.org

The Family Place

Counseling for battered women and children
(214) 941-1991 **

Family Law Hotline – Texas Advocacy Project

(800) 777-FAIR

Family Violence Legal Line – Texas Advocacy Project

(800) 374-HOPE **

Genesis Women's Shelter

(214) 946-HELP (4357)

National Domestic Violence Hotline

1-800-799-SAFE (7233)
www.thehotline.org

Protective Orders Division of Dallas County

in District Attorney's Office
(214) 653-3528 **

Sexual Assault Hotline – Texas Advocacy Project

1-800-296-SAFE

Suicide and Crisis Center

(214) 828-1000 **

** Abogados que hablan español

Disclaimer

Nothing stated herein should be construed or interpreted to grant rights or remedies not otherwise granted under federal or state law.

This information is provided as a public service and is not intended as a substitute for legal advice or representation by a lawyer.

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For additional information, contact The Dallas Bar Association Lawyer Referral Service - 214-220-7444

Divorce Decree

