



### **Allegations: Modified A.P.R.I. Guidelines**

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**This sheet** is drafted using the guidelines of the American Prosecutors Research Institute<sup>1</sup>, “Identifying alienating parties”<sup>2</sup> and other relevant information quoted in court judgements<sup>3</sup>.

\*This is not a check list - just some guidelines

	<b>Child-Focused, Non-Fabricating Parent</b>	<b>Ex-Spouse-Focused, Suspect Parent</b>
1.	Expresses remorse for not protecting the child sufficiently to prevent the abuse.	Expresses little or no remorse for child only vindictiveness towards the Targeted Parent.
2.	Willing to consider other possible explanations for the behaviour or statements that aroused their suspicion.	Unwilling to consider any other explanation of the child's statements, behaviour, or symptoms.
3.	They will only know basic facts of the alleged abuse as can be described by the child.	They will know detailed information, beyond the capabilities of expression by the child, before any professional confirmed the details of the allegations
4.	Willing to have the child interviewed without being present.	Insists on being present when the child is interviewed and prompts her when she is questioned about the abuse.
5.	Concerned about the impact on the child if he/she has to testify.	Is eager for the child to testify at all costs.
6.	If allegations cannot be verified, they are willing to let go of the investigatory process so long as the child's well-being can be monitored through therapy or some other process.	Shop for other professionals who will verify her suspicions and involve the child in multiple examinations so the investigation can continue, irrespective of the impact the process is having on the child.
7.	Encourage and promote limited or supervised access while investigation is ongoing, even in case of confirmed allegations	Oppose all access, even when allegations could not be verified
8.	Encourage and promote “deployed parent access” even in the case of serious confirmed allegations	Oppose and destroy all reminders of the absent parent
9.	Encourage and promote contact with extended family, specifically grandparents of the Target Parent side where it is safe	Oppose any contact with extended family and will even disobey court orders

1 [https://www.missouristate.edu/assets/swk/Module-12\\_Handout-2\\_Fact\\_Sheet\\_Divorce\\_and\\_Allegations.pdf](https://www.missouristate.edu/assets/swk/Module-12_Handout-2_Fact_Sheet_Divorce_and_Allegations.pdf)

2 Essay by “The Old Man”, UNISA, 2012

3 See “Project PA” case law and summary of judgements on PAAA web page.

10.	Share information about the child, e.g. school reports, illnesses, special occasions with the Target Parent, even in case of confirmed abuse	Withhold all information and may go as far as obtaining Court orders prohibiting schools etc. to supply any information about the child.
11.	Will protect the child without using threatening actions against the Target Parent if not needed.	Possible history of Social Services involvement and several police reports. Will obtain "Safety", "Protection" or "Barring Orders", usually based on fabricated evidence.