

## Americans with Disabilities Act

The Michigan judiciary is committed to open access to judicial services. A person requiring special accommodations to appear in a Michigan court may notify the court in advance of his or her appearance so the court has the opportunity to make reasonable accommodations.

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) defines disability as a mental or physical impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities. ADA protection extends not only to individuals who currently have a disability, but also to those with a record of a mental or physical impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, or who are perceived or regarded as having a mental or physical impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities.

A request for special accommodations can be found at:

<https://courts.michigan.gov/Administration/SCAO/Forms/courtforms/mc70a.pdf>

This form can be completed and printed from this site and mailed to the ADA coordinator Jeffrey Meussner at the 28<sup>th</sup> District Court or emailed to [info@28dc.com](mailto:info@28dc.com).

### **Accommodations for Deaf, Deaf-Blind, and Hard of Hearing Persons**

Under the Michigan's Interpreter Act and Rules, all sign language interpreters who provide interpreter services in the state of Michigan must comply with the Deaf Persons' Interpreter Act and the Qualified Interpreter-General Rules. To be considered a qualified ASL interpreter in the state of Michigan, an individual must meet the requirements set forth in the [Policies and Procedures Guide for Michigan-Certified Interpreters](#) published by the Michigan Department of Civil Rights (MCDR), Division on Deaf, Deaf-Blind, and Hard of Hearing. Effective July 7, 2016, qualified interpreters who work in legal setting must have two endorsements from the Division on Deaf, Deaf-Blind, and Hard of Hearing.