

RECEIVED, 09/16/2016 02:13:29 PM, Clerk, Supreme Court

# Appendix A

## Full text of rules in legislative format

## **RULE 4-1.19. COLLABORATIVE LAW PROCESS IN FAMILY LAW**

**(a) Duty to Explain Process to Prospective Client.** A lawyer must obtain the informed consent of a prospective client in a family law matter to proceed in the collaborative law process after providing the prospective client with sufficient information about the collaborative law process, including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) the benefits and risks of the collaborative law process to resolve a family law matter;

(2) the nature and scope of the matter to be resolved through the collaborative law process;

(3) the material benefits and risks of participating in the collaborative law process;

(4) alternatives to the collaborative law process;

(5) that participation in the collaborative law process is voluntary and any client may unilaterally terminate the collaborative law process for any reason;

(6) that the collaborative law process will terminate if any participating client initiates a proceeding or seeks tribunal intervention in a pending proceeding related to the collaborative law matter after the clients have signed the collaborative law agreement; and

(7) limitations on the lawyer's participation in subsequent proceedings imposed by family law court rules on the collaborative law process.

**(b) Written Agreement Required.** A lawyer is prohibited from representing a client in the collaborative process in a family law matter unless all participating lawyers and clients sign a written agreement that includes:

(1) a statement of the clients' intent to resolve a matter through the collaborative law process under these rules;

(2) a description of the nature and scope of the matter;

(3) identification of the lawyers participating in the collaborative law process and which client(s) they represent;

(4) that the clients will make timely, full, candid, and informal disclosure of information related to the collaborative matter without formal discovery and will promptly update previously disclosed information that has materially changed;

(5) that participation in the collaborative law process is voluntary and any client may unilaterally terminate the collaborative law process for any reason;

(6) that the collaborative law process will terminate if any participating client initiates a proceeding or seeks tribunal intervention in a pending proceeding related to the collaborative law matter after the clients have signed the collaborative law agreement; and

(7) that the clients understand that their lawyers may not represent the clients or any other person before a tribunal in a proceeding related to the collaborative law matter except as provided by court rule.

**(c) Duty to Address Domestic Violence.** A lawyer must reasonably inquire whether a prospective client has a history of any coercive or violent relationship with another party in a family law matter before agreeing to represent a client in the collaborative law process and must make reasonable efforts to continue to assess whether a coercive or violent relationship exists between parties in a family law matter throughout the collaborative law process. A lawyer may not represent a client in the collaborative law process in a family law matter and must terminate the client-lawyer relationship in an existing collaborative law process in a family law matter if the lawyer reasonably believes that the lawyer's client has a history of any coercive or violent relationship with another party in the matter unless:

(1) the client requests to begin or continue the collaborative law process; and

(2) the lawyer reasonably believes that the safety of the client can be protected during the collaborative law process.

### **Comment**

The collaborative law process involves the nonadversarial resolution of disputes through voluntary settlement procedures. Florida statutes and court rules permit collaborative law to resolve disputes in family law. Lawyers engaging in the collaborative law process in family law matters must comply with legislative and court requirements regarding the process. As part of this nonadversarial and voluntary resolution of disputes, lawyers who engage in the collaborative law process in a family law matter, and any other lawyers in that lawyer's firm, may not afterwards represent any party in any related proceeding except to request that a court approve the settlement reached during the collaborative law process or in specified emergency situations in accordance with family law court rules.

Before agreeing with the client to proceed in the collaborative law process in a family law matter, a lawyer should first consider whether a prospective client is an appropriate candidate for the collaborative law process and must provide the prospective client with sufficient information regarding the benefits and risks of the process, including the lawyer's limitations regarding subsequent proceedings. See also rules 4-1.4 and 4-1.2. To determine whether a prospective client is a good candidate for the collaborative law process, the lawyer must inquire regarding any history of coercive or violent relationships with any other persons who would be parties to the collaborative law process in the family law matter. See also rules 4-1.1 and 4-1.2. The lawyer also must provide the prospective client with information about other reasonably available alternatives to resolve the family law matter, which may include litigation, mediation, arbitration, or expert evaluation. See also rule 4-1.4. The lawyer should assess whether the prospective client is likely to cooperate in voluntary discovery and discuss that process with the prospective client. See rules 4-1.1 and 4-1.2. The lawyer should also advise the prospective client that the collaborative law process will terminate if any party initiates litigation or other court intervention in the matter after signing a collaborative law agreement. Id. The lawyer should discuss with the client the fact that the collaborative law process is voluntary and any party to a collaborative law agreement may terminate the process at any time. Id.

An agreement between a lawyer and client to engage in the collaborative law process is a form of limited representation which must comply with all requirements of limited scope representations, including the requirement that the client must give informed consent in writing. See rule 4-1.2(c). The agreement between lawyer and client should include the nature and scope of the matter to be resolved through the collaborative law process, the material benefits and risks to participating in the collaborative law process, and the limitations on the lawyer's representation.

If a client agrees to participate in the collaborative law process and then terminates the process or initiates litigation regarding the dispute, the lawyer should terminate the representation. See rule 4-1.16.

**RULE 12.745. COLLABORATIVE LAW PROCESS**

**(a) Application.** This rule governs all proceedings under Chapter 61, part III, Florida Statutes.

**(b) Collaborative Law Process.**

**(1) Initiating Process.**

(A) A collaborative law process begins, regardless of whether a legal proceeding is pending, when the parties sign a collaborative law participation agreement.

(B) When a proceeding is pending before a tribunal, the parties may sign a collaborative law participation agreement to seek to resolve a matter related to the proceeding. The parties shall promptly file with the tribunal a notice of the agreement after it is signed and it shall operate as an application for a stay of the proceeding. A tribunal in which a proceeding is stayed under this subdivision may require the parties and collaborative lawyers to provide a status report on the collaborative law process and the proceeding. The status report may only indicate whether the process is ongoing or concluded and no other information. The status report may not include a report, assessment, recommendation, finding, or other communication regarding a collaborative matter. A tribunal shall provide notice to the parties and an opportunity to be heard before dismissing a proceeding, in which a notice of collaborative process is filed, based on delay or failure to prosecute. A tribunal may not consider a communication made in violation of this subdivision.

**(2) Concluding and Terminating Process.** A collaborative law process is concluded by:

(A) the resolution of a collaborative matter as evidenced by a signed record;

(B) the resolution of a part of the collaborative matter, evidenced by a signed record, in which the parties agree that the remaining parts of the matter will not be resolved in the process;

(C) a party unilaterally terminating the collaborative law process, with or without cause, by

(i) giving notice to other parties in a record that the process is ended,

(ii) beginning a contested proceeding related to a collaborative matter without the agreement of all parties, or

(iii) in a pending proceeding related to the matter:

a. initiating a pleading, motion, order to show cause, or request for a conference with the tribunal;

b. requesting that the proceeding be put on the tribunal's active calendar; or

c. taking similar action requiring notice to be sent to the parties; or

(D) except as otherwise provided by subdivision (b)(3), a party discharging a collaborative lawyer or a collaborative lawyer withdrawing from further representation of a party.

If a proceeding is pending before a tribunal, the parties shall promptly file with the tribunal notice in a record when a collaborative law process concludes. Any stay of the proceeding is lifted when the notice is filed. The notice may not specify any reason for termination of the process.

**(3) Discharge or Withdrawal from Representation.** A party's collaborative lawyer shall give prompt notice to all other parties in a record of a discharge or withdrawal. If a proceeding was pending prior to the initiation of the collaborative process, the party's collaborative lawyer shall comply with the requirements of Florida Rule of Judicial Administration 2.505. Notwithstanding the discharge or withdrawal of a collaborative lawyer, a collaborative law process continues, if not later than 30 days after the date that the notice of the discharge or withdrawal of a collaborative lawyer is sent to the parties:

(A) the unrepresented party retains a successor collaborative lawyer; and

(B) in a signed record:

(i) the parties consent to continue the process by reaffirming the collaborative law participation agreement; and

(ii) the agreement is amended to identify the successor collaborative lawyer and the successor attorney signs the participation agreement.

**(c) Approval of Interim Agreements.** A collaborative law process does not conclude if, with the consent of the parties, a party requests a tribunal to approve a written agreement resolving an issue in the collaborative matter while other issues remain pending.

**(d) Alternative Dispute Resolution Permitted.** Nothing in this rule shall be construed to prohibit the parties from using, by mutual agreement, any other permissible form of alternative dispute resolution to reach a settlement on any of the issues included in the collaborative process.

**(e) Emergency Order.** During a collaborative law process, a tribunal may issue emergency orders to protect the health, safety, welfare, or interest of a party or a family or household member as defined in section 741.28, Florida Statutes.

**(f) Disqualification of Collaborative Lawyer and Lawyers in Associated Law Firm.**

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (b)(3), a collaborative lawyer is disqualified from appearing before a tribunal to represent a party in a proceeding related to the collaborative matter.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subdivisions (b)(3) and (c), a lawyer in a law firm with which the collaborative lawyer is associated is disqualified from appearing before a tribunal to represent a party in a proceeding related to the collaborative matter if the collaborative lawyer is disqualified from doing so under subdivision (b)(1).

(3) A collaborative lawyer or a lawyer in a law firm with which the collaborative lawyer is associated may represent a party:

(A) to ask a tribunal to approve an agreement resulting from the collaborative law process; or



(B) to seek or defend an emergency order to protect the health, safety, welfare, or interest of a party, or a family or household member as defined in section 741.28, Florida Statutes, if a successor lawyer is not immediately available to represent that person. In that event, subdivisions (b)(1) and (b)(2) apply when the party or family or household member is represented by a successor lawyer or reasonable measures are taken to protect the health, safety, welfare, or interest of that person.