

COLLABORATIVE FAMILY LAW PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT

PURPOSE

_____ and _____ (hereinafter sometimes referred to as “the parties”) have chosen to use the principles of the Collaborative Family Law Process to settle the collaborative matters arising under Sections 3105.41 to 3105.55 of the Ohio Revised Code. The primary goal of the parties in this Collaborative Family Law Process is to settle in a non-adversarial manner the collaborative matters arising from the parties’ separation and/or dissolution of their marriage/domestic partnership, and/or the restructuring of their family. The parties have retained collaborative family lawyers who agree to use the principles of the Collaborative Family Law Process and Principled Negotiation to assist them in reaching this goal. Husband, _____, shall be represented by Attorney _____, and Wife, _____, shall be represented by Attorney _____.

The parties also agree that their collaborative family lawyers have explained to them the following additional types of optional dispute resolution processes that are available to the parties for the restructuring of their family and marital relationships: pro se party to party negotiation, mediation, early neutral evaluation, arbitration, non-collaborative negotiations through separate attorneys, and adversarial litigation through the court system, and the parties have initialed and signed Addendum No. 1 attached hereto. After thoughtful consideration, the parties and their collaborative family lawyers agree that the Collaborative Family Law Process will be the best option for the parties to pursue for their mutual benefit.

COLLABORATIVE FAMILY LAW COMMUNICATIONS

The parties and their collaborative family lawyers intend to communicate effectively with each other to settle efficiently the collaborative matters described above. Written and verbal collaborative family law communications will be respectful and constructive and will not make accusations or claims not based in fact.

It is agreed that all such communications during settlement meetings will be focused on the financial and parenting matters (if applicable) in the dissolution and the constructive resolution of those matters. The parties and their collaborative family lawyers understand that the costs for settlement meetings are substantial and require everyone’s cooperation to make the best possible use of available resources. To achieve this goal, the parties agree not to engage in unnecessary discussions of past events.

To maintain an objective and constructive settlement process, the parties agree to negotiate resolution of their collaborative family matters only in the settlement conference setting. Discussions outside of the conference setting must be agreed to by the parties and their collaborative family lawyers.

Settlement issues will not be discussed in the presence of the parties’ child(ren), or at unannounced times by telephone calls or appearances at the other party’s residence. The parties acknowledge that inappropriate communications regarding their collaborative family matters can be harmful to their children. Communication with the children regarding these issues will occur only if it is appropriate and done by mutual agreement. The parties specifically agree that their children will not be included in any discussion regarding the collaborative family matters, except as described in this Agreement.

The parties agree that all collaborative family law communications made during any settlement meeting are intended to be taken as being in furtherance of settlement, and therefore, not admissible as evidence in court. In addition, as provided in Sections 3105.49 through 3105.51 of the Revised Code, a collaborative family law communication is privileged, is not subject to discovery, and is not admissible in evidence.

**CONFIDENTIALITY AND CONSENT TO EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AMONG
COLLABORATIVE FAMILY LAW PROCESS TEAM MEMBERS**

A collaborative family law communication is confidential to the extent agreed by the parties in this Collaborative Family Law Process Agreement, or as provided by the law of this state (see Section 3105.48 of the Revised Code).

The parties request and authorize our respective collaborative family lawyers and other nonparty participant expert team members to exchange our Collaborative Family Law Process case information with each other to better facilitate our Collaborative Family Law Process. We understand that the transmission and exchange of information among our Collaborative Family Law Process team members may occur in oral, written or electronic form. Further, neither party shall call either collaborative family lawyer as a witness should either or both parties resort to litigation. Consistent with the foregoing, the parties hereto have also signed an Addendum to this Collaborative Family Law Participation Agreement, a copy of which is attached hereto, as Addendum No.2. This Addendum shall be initialed by the parties whenever nonparty participant experts are retained by the parties and are therefore added to the Collaborative Family Law Process Team subsequent to the signing of this Agreement.

NONPARTY PARTICIPANT EXPERTS

When appropriate and needed, the parties will use nonparty participant neutral experts for purposes of valuation, cash flow analysis, parenting issues and any other matter which requires expert advice and/or recommendations. By mutual agreement, the parties may together seek the advice of a neutral collaborative child specialist. The parties will agree in advance as to how the costs of the neutral expert will be paid. The name and terms of any nonparty participant third-party expert retained by the parties at the time of, or subsequent to, the signing of this Agreement shall be incorporated herein by the addition of the name and role in Addendum No. 2 to this Collaborative Family Law Process Participation Agreement, plus any additional Addendum that may be necessary to define the role and terms of the arrangement. If the parties resort to litigation, neither party may call any such nonparty participant neutral expert, who has participated in this collaborative family law process, as a witness in court, and the expert's report may not be submitted to the court.

INFORMATION

The parties and their collaborative family lawyers agree to deal with each other in good faith to promptly provide all necessary and reasonable records and other information requested. No formal discovery procedures (e.g. depositions, interrogatories, document requests, requests for admissions) will be used during the Collaborative Family Law Process.

The parties acknowledge that by using informal discovery, they are giving up certain investigative procedures and methods that would be available to them in the litigation process. They give up these measures with the specific understanding that both parties shall make full and fair disclosure of all assets, income, debts and other information necessary for a fair settlement. Participation in the Collaborative Family Law Process, and the settlement reached, is based upon the assumption that both parties have acted in good faith and have provided complete and accurate information to the best of their ability. The parties agree to sign a sworn statement making full and fair disclosure of their income, assets and debts.

ENFORCEABILITY OF AGREEMENT TO BE RELIED UPON

The parties may decide to enter into a written agreement captioned “Agreement To Be Relied Upon” during the collaborative family law process that they intend shall survive and be binding after the process terminates, even if the process fails. They understand that such a written agreement, referred to as an “Agreement To Be Relied Upon,” shall be signed by both of them during the collaborative family law process and shall be legally enforceable and shall survive the termination of the process. It may be presented to the court as a basis for an order, and the court may make it retroactive to the date of the written agreement. Similarly, once a final agreement addressing all collaborative matters is signed, such agreement is legally enforceable and may be presented to the court in a subsequent action.

ATTORNEY FEES AND EXPENSES

The parties acknowledge and agree that each party must have resources available for payment of collaborative family lawyer fees and related necessary expenses, including the fees and expenses of all nonparty participant experts and other collaborative family law process team members. The parties agree to make resources available for these purposes during the Collaborative Family Law Process.

LEGAL PROCESS

Court Proceedings: Unless otherwise agreed, or in the case of an emergency, prior to reaching final agreement on all issues, no Summons and Complaint will be served or filed, nor will any other motion or document be prepared or filed which would initiate court intervention unless otherwise agreed. When the parties have reached a final agreement, the parties will file jointly for a dissolution of marriage/domestic partnership. Alternatively, by agreement of the parties, they may file for a legal separation, or one party may file for an uncontested divorce. Neither party nor that party’s collaborative family lawyer will use court intervention during the Collaborative Family Law Process, unless it is mutually agreed, or in the case of an emergency.

Withdrawal from Collaborative Family Law Process: If a party decides to withdraw from the Collaborative Family Law Process, prompt written notice will be given to the other party through his or her collaborative family lawyer. Upon withdrawal from the Collaborative Family Law Process, there will be a thirty (30) day waiting period (unless there is an emergency) before any court hearing to permit the other party to retain another lawyer and make an orderly transition. All Agreements To Be Relied Upon, and any other written temporary agreements, will remain in full force and effect during this period. The intent of this provision is to avoid surprise and prejudice to the rights of the other party. It is therefore mutually agreed that either party may bring this provision to the attention of the court in requesting a postponement of a hearing.

The parties understand and agree that, if either party withdraws from the Collaborative Family Law Process and the case proceeds to litigation, any attorney who has represented any party in this Collaborative Family Law Process, including any other attorney in the same firm, shall withdraw and shall not represent the party in the litigation process, as provided in Section 3105.45 of the Revised Code.

OTHER RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS PENDING SETTLEMENT

The parties understand that, without filing a court action, neither party is restrained by court order from any act. However, the parties agree to the following, until further written agreement by the parties:

(1) Neither party will harass, annoy, interfere with, harass by telephone, assault, or cause bodily harm to the other party.

(2) Neither party will sell, damage, destroy, remove, encumber, dispose of, lessen the value of, or in some manner hide any asset belonging to either or both of the parties.

(3) Neither party will change beneficiaries on any life insurance policies, fail to pay the premiums thereon, cancel or cash in said policies, or permit said policies to lapse, or otherwise change the status of said policies.

(4) Neither party will withdraw, spend, encumber, or dispose of funds deposited in financial institutions, including but not limited to bank accounts (except checking accounts), savings accounts, money markets, credit unions, pension plans, or certificates of deposit.

(5) Neither party will contract upon the other's credit in some manner, or incur any debt to which the other may be obligated.

(6) Neither party will relocate any of the parties' minor children from the county in which they now reside or to a location that would interfere with school attendance in their present school district.

(7) Neither party will conceal the whereabouts of any of their minor children during the pendency of the Collaborative Family Law Process.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RIGHTS

The parties have chosen the Collaborative Family Law Process to reduce emotional and financial costs, and to generate a final agreement that addresses their needs and concerns. They agree to work in good faith to achieve these goals. The parties acknowledge that, by dissolving their marriage by agreement, they will be waiving the following rights that would otherwise be available to them through the litigation process:

(1) The right to formal discovery, including but not limited to discovery of assets and liabilities.

(2) The right to have each and every item of marital property valued and to have the court resolve any disputes between them with respect to valuation.

(3) The right to have a court divide the marital property in a manner that the court determines to be equitable under Ohio law.

(4) The right to have a court decide what is reasonable and appropriate in terms of a spousal support order.

(5) The right to have a court decide the allocation of parental rights and responsibilities for any child of this marriage.

TERMINATION OF COLLABORATIVE FAMILY LAW PROCESS

This Collaborative Family Law Process shall terminate upon the occurrence of any event listed in Section 3105.44 of the Ohio Revised Code.

By signing below, both parties acknowledge that they have read and received a copy of this Agreement, and they agree to abide by its terms.

SIGNATURE OF HUSBAND

DATE OF SIGNATURE

SIGNATURE OF WIFE

DATE OF SIGNATURE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF LEGAL REPRESENTATION OF PARTIES:

I, _____, confirm that I will represent _____
Name of Collaborative Family Lawyer Name of Party
 in the Collaborative Family Law Process hereunder:

Signature of Lawyer

Date of Signature

I, _____, confirm that I will represent _____
Name of Collaborative Family Lawyer Name of Party
 in the Collaborative Family Law Process hereunder:

Signature of Lawyer

Date of Signature

**ADDENDUM NO. 1 TO COLLABORATIVE FAMILY LAW PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT
 ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF INFORMED CONSENT**

The persons designated as Wife and Husband below have individually and collectively decided to enter into a collaborative family law participation agreement. In doing so, Wife and Husband have individually and collectively determined that it is in their best interest to avoid litigation and to utilize a collaborative family law process as their alternative dispute resolution process of choice.

Both Wife and Husband acknowledge that, prior to entering into a collaborative family law participation agreement, she/he has individually received, from her or his own collaborative family lawyer of choice, information concerning the possible risks and possible benefits of litigation and each alternative dispute resolution process available. Each party hereby acknowledges the following summary to be consistent with her or his understanding of the options available and some of the possible risks and benefits associated with each option:

 H I. LITIGATION
 W

A. Possible benefits may include:

1. The court can issue temporary orders restraining, among other things, the wrongful dissipation of assets, generally on an immediate basis.
2. The court can issue other temporary orders, regarding matters such as parenting rights and support obligations, although such orders may take weeks or months.
3. The court can enforce the discovery of necessary information and may impose sanctions for failure to comply with the discovery process.
4. If any issues are not ultimately settled, the court will hear evidence at a trial, apply whatever mandates are prescribed by the law, and then make a decision disposing of all remaining disputes.

B. Possible risks may include:

1. Adversarial process, in a non-private forum, and position-based bargaining increase relational costs (i.e., increase likelihood of long-term impairment of the parties' ability to directly communicate and interact with each other in a dignified, effective manner).
2. Increased conflict between the parties increases the negative impact upon their children.
3. The parties cede control in favor of the court making decisions for them, which decisions are necessarily made from a more limited, non-customized set of options, after consideration of only the information that is admissible under technical rules of evidence, and often neither party emerges as a clear winner.
4. The time consumed by, and resulting legal fees involved in, pursuing formal discovery proceedings, temporary order contests, trial and possible appellate court proceedings can take a substantial toll, emotionally and financially, upon both parties.

 H II. ARBITRATION

 W

A. Possible benefits may include:

1. Unlike litigation, a third party lawyer is selected and hired to act as a private judge, so that the case can be heard in a private forum and on a time scheduled determined by the parties.
2. The scope of an arbitrator's powers and role is determined by the parties' agreement to utilize arbitration. An arbitrated decision may be binding on the parties.

B. Possible risks may include:

1. The allocation of parenting time and responsibilities cannot be absolutely determined by an arbitrator, meaning that court intervention will still be required on these issues if they are not settled by agreement.
2. Arbitration utilizes the adversarial process, like litigation, and therefore many of the same risks of litigation (increased relational costs, ceding control over decision-making, etc.) still apply.

 H III. MEDIATION

 W

A. Possible benefits may include:

1. A third party neutral facilitates resolution by direct, face-to-face negotiations between the parties.
2. Parties retain control over decision making so that each party's needs and interests, along with a wider variety of options, are generally given consideration, not just the evidence and the laws as in adversarial processes such as litigation or arbitration.
3. As opposed to litigation or arbitration, it is a process that can more effectively address the interpersonal issues that can obstruct resolution.

B. Possible risks may include:

1. The neutral mediator cannot individually counsel either party or do much to level unequal bargaining positions between parties.
2. The neutral mediator is limited in his/her ability to facilitate the discovery of necessary information in the face of one party's obstructive behavior.
3. Since the parties' lawyers generally do not participate directly in the negotiations, the lawyers remain unaligned with the process, resulting in a greater risk that the mediated agreement may be scuttled when each party receives her or his lawyer's critique.

 H IV. EARLY NEUTRAL EVALUATION

 W

A. Possible benefits may include:

1. Parties retain an experienced family lawyer to act as a neutral educator, consultant and evaluator to assist them in exploring the range of options and creative solutions that might be available for their consideration.
2. Neutral Evaluator guides the parties through a checklist of subjects that should be discussed and included within a separation agreement and shared parenting plan. Neutral Evaluator may use mediation techniques and skills to facilitate problem solving discussions between parties, and, in the event of an impasse, the Neutral Evaluator is authorized by the parties to give them a non-binding advisory opinion on a solution that the Evaluator believes would be reasonable and appropriate considering the particular circumstances of the parties.

3. Neutral Evaluator does not render any individual, personal legal advice to either party, and does not draft any dissolution pleadings or other documents for the parties. At end of this process, parties are referred to collaborative lawyers for personal advice and drafting of any necessary documents. However, in most cases, the total time and expense involved in completing the dissolution of marriage process can be reduced significantly by starting with early neutral evaluation.

B. Possible risks may include:

1. This option may not be appropriate or effective in cases where parties are in high conflict, or one party has a significant personality disorder.
2. Since the parties' lawyers generally do not participate directly in the negotiations, the lawyers remain unaligned with the process, resulting in a risk that any agreement may be scuttled when each party receives her or his lawyer's critique.

 H **V. NEGOTIATION WITHOUT A COLLABORATIVE FAMILY LAW PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT**
 W

A. Possible benefits may include:

1. Parties may choose to use interest-based or position-based bargaining, and negotiations can take place either in four-way meetings or between the lawyers.
2. Unlike a collaborative process, the lawyers are not retained for a limited purpose and each party can keep her or his same counsel to litigate unresolved issues.

B. Possible risks may include:

1. Unlike mediation or a collaborative process, protocols and processes are not as clearly defined, decreasing the likelihood of resolution and increasing the likelihood that a party will resort to litigation.
2. The possibility that the lawyers may at some point be adversaries in litigation can negatively impact the level of trust that may be necessary to resolve issues (especially in an interest-based negotiation) because, like in litigation, the attorneys are still simultaneously pursuing settlement and preparing for trial.

 H **VI. NEGOTIATION WITH A COLLABORATIVE FAMILY LAW PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT**
 W

A. Possible benefits may include:

1. Interest-based negotiations are utilized, similar to mediation, promoting the parties' long-term ability to effectively communicate and minimizing the negative impact upon children from the conflict.
2. All information is shared fully in a private forum, on request of either party, and all negotiations take place directly, face-to-face in "four-way" meetings in which an environment of trust is promoted by the knowledge that the other spouse's attorney will not some day be an adversary.
3. Each of the lawyers is retained for only the limited purpose of helping her or his client reach a reasonable, acceptable settlement on all issues, without litigation or threatening to litigate. This allows the lawyers to focus on creative solutions rather than preparation for trial.
4. In the event the collaborative process fails, it is still likely that the parties will have accomplished much of the discovery work efficiently, the parties will have their case information organized, and settlement options will have been explored.

B. Possible risks may include:

1. Like mediation, early neutral evaluation and negotiation without a collaborative agreement, each side has the unilateral right to terminate the process at any time and force the other party into litigation.
2. Unlike mediation, early neutral evaluation and negotiation without a collaborative agreement, if the collaborative process fails, neither lawyer can continue to represent her or his client and each client must retain new counsel for litigation, and it is possible that not all of the work done in the collaborative process will be of use in resolving the litigated case.
3. Each party may reach a point where she or he feels that there is no choice but to settle because of the investment she or he has already made in the process.

Wife and Husband have each placed her or his initials on the spaces above and have signed her or his name below to affirmatively indicate that she or he has carefully read this Acknowledgment of Informed Consent, that she or he has

previously discussed the benefits and risks of each of the above options with her or his individual collaborative family lawyer before today, that the benefits and risks of each option listed above are consistent with her or his understanding, and that she or he has freely and voluntarily decided to enter into this collaborative family law participation agreement.

Signature of Husband _____

Date _____

Signature of Wife _____

Date _____

**ADDENDUM NO. 2 TO COLLABORATIVE FAMILY LAW PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT
EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION CONSENT FORM**

We, _____ and _____, request and authorize our respective collaborative family law process team members, as identified below, to exchange collaborative family law communications and other case information with each other and with such additional non-party participant professionals (experts) who may join the team. While this exchange of information is for the purpose of better facilitating our collaborative family law process, the exchange of all such information may be for any collaborative matter related in any way to our collaborative family law process. We understand that the transmission and exchange of any such information may occur in oral, written and electronic form. When such additional professionals (experts) join the team, subsequent to the initial date on which we have signed the Collaborative Family Law Participation Agreement and this Addendum, this Addendum shall be initialed by us, with the names of the additional non-party participant professionals (experts) added.

This consent will terminate on the effective date of the court order terminating our marriage, other final order (e.g. permanent legal separation) or other final agreement on our collaborative family matters, unless either one, or both, of us terminates this consent earlier, in which event we understand that in order to be an effective unilateral termination, the party who is terminating this Consent must give written notification to all who are on the collaborative family law process team, which notice may occur in electronic form.

Collaborative Family Lawyer for Husband: _____

Collaborative Family Lawyer for Wife: _____

Collaborative Family Coach (Neutral): _____

Collaborative Family Coach for Husband: _____

Collaborative Family Coach for Wife: _____

Collaborative Financial Neutral: _____

Collaborative Child Specialist (Neutral): _____

Other Non-Party Participant (Describe Role): _____

Other Non-Party Participant (Describe Role): _____

Other Non-Party Participant (Describe Role): _____

Signature of Husband _____

Date _____

Signature of Wife _____

Date _____

**ADDENDUM NO. ____ TO COLLABORATIVE FAMILY LAW PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT
CONSULTING EXPERT NONPARTY PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT**

The "parties," _____ and _____, and the "consulting expert," _____, enter into this Consulting Expert Nonparty Participation Agreement on the date of execution below.

The parties have agreed to pursue the restructuring of their marital and family relationships according to the principles and practices of the Collaborative Family Law Process. In addition, they have agreed that, when appropriate, they will consult nonparty participant experts for education and recommendations on subjects that may require specialized training and experience to understand and evaluate reliably.

The parties have agreed to retain the consulting expert upon the terms set forth in the attached engagement letter, which is incorporated herein by reference.

The parties agree to co-operate with the consulting expert's reasonable requests to provide promptly all necessary information and to sign any necessary authorizations and releases the consulting expert may need in order to perform the tasks and responsibilities for which the expert has been retained.

The parties and the consulting expert agree that, if this matter becomes adversarial and the Collaborative Family Law Process is terminated, the consulting expert may not be called as a witness, and the consulting expert's work product, reports and other written communications may not be introduced as evidence in any court hearing or deposition involving the parties.

The parties authorize the consulting expert and the collaborative family lawyers for the parties listed below to exchange collaborative communications, other information and opinions regarding any collaborative matter or subject that is relevant to the matters on which the consulting expert is working for the parties.

Collaborative Family Lawyer for Husband: _____

Collaborative Family Lawyer for Wife: _____

Signature of Husband

Date

Signature of Wife

Date

Signature of Consulting Expert

Date