

**FAMILY LAW SECTION  
ADOPTION OF UCLA IN 3 PARTS  
STATUTE, RULE OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT,  
RULE OF PROCEDURE**

**Collaborative Law Statute**

An act relating to the collaborative process to resolve disputes arising under ch.61 and ch.742, F.S.; providing a Short title; providing the purpose of the Collaborative Process Act; providing definitions; providing for confidentiality of communications made during the collaborative process and related privilege against disclosure; providing exceptions; and providing for a delayed operative effective date contingent upon the approval and publication of court rules governing specified subjects.

**SECTION 1.** Purpose of the collaborative law and the collaborative process.- The Legislature finds and declares that the purpose of the Florida Uniform Collaborative Law Act is to:

(a) Create a uniform system of practice of the collaborative process in proceedings under chapter 61 and chapter 742, Florida Statutes.

(b) Encourage the peaceful resolution of disputes and the early settlement of pending litigation through voluntary settlement procedures.

(30) Preserve the working relationship between parties to a dispute through a nonadversarial method that reduces the emotional and financial toll of litigation.

**SECTION 2. SHORT TITLE.** This act may be cited as the Florida Uniform Collaborative Law Act.

**SECTION 3. DEFINITIONS.** In this act:

- (1) “Collaborative law communication” means a statement, whether oral or in a record, or verbal or nonverbal, that:
  - (A) is made to conduct, participate in, continue, or reconvene a collaborative law process; and
  - (B) occurs after the parties sign a collaborative law participation agreement and before the collaborative law process is concluded.
- (2) “Collaborative law participation agreement” means an agreement by persons to participate in a collaborative law process.
- (3) “Collaborative law process” means a procedure intended to resolve a collaborative matter without intervention by a tribunal in which persons:
  - (A) sign a collaborative law participation agreement; and
  - (B) are represented by collaborative lawyers.
- (4) “Collaborative lawyer” means a lawyer who represents a party in a collaborative law process.
- (5) “Collaborative matter” means a dispute, transaction, claim, problem, or issue for resolution including a dispute, claim, or issue in a proceeding which is described in a collaborative law participation agreement and arises under **Chapter 61 and Chapter 742 of Florida Statutes**, including but not limited to:
  - (A) marriage, divorce, dissolution, annulment, and marital property distribution;
  - (B) child custody, visitation, parenting plans, and parenting time;
  - (C) alimony, maintenance, and child support;
  - (D) parental relocation with a child;
  - (E) parentage; and
  - (F) premarital, marital, and post-marital agreements.
- (6) “Law firm” means:
  - (A) lawyers who practice law together in a partnership, professional corporation, sole proprietorship, limited liability company, or association; and
  - (B) lawyers employed in a legal services organization, or the legal department of a corporation or other organization, or the legal department of a government or governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality.
- (7) “Nonparty participant” means a person, other than a party and the party’s collaborative lawyer, that participates in a collaborative law process.
- (8) “Party” means a person that signs a collaborative law participation agreement and whose consent is necessary to resolve a collaborative matter.

(9) “Person” means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, public corporation, government or governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality, or any other legal or commercial entity.

(10) “Proceeding” means:

(A) a judicial, administrative, arbitral, or other adjudicative process before a tribunal, including related prehearing and post-hearing motions, conferences, and discovery; or

(B) a legislative hearing or similar process.

(11) “Prospective party” means a person that discusses with a prospective collaborative lawyer the possibility of signing a collaborative law participation agreement.

(12) “Record” means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.

(13) “Related to a collaborative matter” means involving the same parties, transaction or occurrence, nucleus of operative fact, dispute, claim, or issue as the collaborative matter.

(14) “Sign” means, with present intent to authenticate or adopt a record:

(A) to execute or adopt a tangible symbol; or

(B) to attach to or logically associate with the record an electronic symbol, sound, or process.

(15) “Tribunal” means

(A) a court, arbitrator, administrative agency, or other body acting in an adjudicative capacity which, after presentation of evidence or legal argument, has jurisdiction to render a decision affecting a party’s interests in a matter; or

(B) a legislative body conducting a hearing or similar process.

#### **SECTION 4. CONFIDENTIALITY OF COLLABORATIVE LAW**

**COMMUNICATION.** A collaborative law communication is confidential to the extent agreed by the parties in a signed record or as provided by law of this state other than this act.

**SECTION 5. PRIVILEGE AGAINST DISCLOSURE FOR COLLABORATIVE LAW COMMUNICATION; ADMISSIBILITY; DISCOVERY.**

- (a) Subject to Sections 6 and 7, a collaborative law communication is privileged under subsection (b), is not subject to discovery, and is not admissible in evidence.
- (b) In a proceeding, the following privileges apply:
- (1) A party may refuse to disclose, and may prevent any other person from disclosing, a collaborative law communication.
  - (2) A nonparty participant may refuse to disclose, and may prevent any other person from disclosing, a collaborative law communication of the nonparty participant.
- (c) Evidence or information that is otherwise admissible or subject to discovery does not become inadmissible or protected from discovery solely because of its disclosure or use in a collaborative law process.

**SECTION 6. WAIVER AND PRECLUSION OF PRIVILEGE.**

- (a) A privilege under Section 5 may be waived in a record or orally during a proceeding if it is expressly waived by all parties and, in the case of the privilege of a nonparty participant, it is also expressly waived by the nonparty participant.
- (b) A person that makes a disclosure or representation about a collaborative law communication which prejudices another person in a proceeding may not assert a privilege under Section 5, but this preclusion applies only to the extent necessary for the person prejudiced to respond to the disclosure or representation.

**SECTION 7. LIMITS OF PRIVILEGE.**

- (a) There is no privilege under Section 5 for a collaborative law communication that is:
- (1) available to the public under **Chapter 119 of the Florida Statutes** or made during a session of a collaborative law process that is open, or is required by law to be open, to the public;
  - (2) a threat or statement of a plan to inflict bodily injury or commit a crime of violence;
  - (3) intentionally used to plan a crime, commit or attempt to commit a crime, or conceal an ongoing crime or ongoing criminal activity; or
  - (4) in an agreement resulting from the collaborative law process, evidenced by a record signed by all parties to the agreement.
- (b) The privilege under Section 5 for a collaborative law communication does not apply to the extent that a communication is:

- (1) sought or offered to prove or disprove a claim or complaint of professional misconduct or malpractice arising from or related to a collaborative law process; or
  - (2) sought or offered to prove or disprove abuse, neglect, abandonment, or exploitation of a child or adult, unless the **Florida Department of Children and Family Services** is a party to or otherwise participates in the process.
- (c) There is no privilege under Section 5 if a tribunal finds, after a hearing in camera, that the party seeking discovery or the proponent of the evidence has shown the evidence is not otherwise available, the need for the evidence substantially outweighs the interest in protecting confidentiality, and the collaborative law communication is sought or offered in:
- (1) a court proceeding involving a felony; or
  - (2) a proceeding seeking rescission or reformation of a contract arising out of the collaborative law process or in which a defense to avoid liability on the contract is asserted.
- (d) If a collaborative law communication is subject to an exception under subsection (b) or (c), only the part of the communication necessary for the application of the exception may be disclosed or admitted.
- (e) Disclosure or admission of evidence excepted from the privilege under subsection (b) or (c) does not make the evidence or any other collaborative law communication discoverable or admissible for any other purpose.
- (f) The privileges under Section 5 do not apply if the parties agree in advance in a signed record, or if a record of a proceeding reflects agreement by the parties, that all or part of a collaborative law process is not privileged. This subsection does not apply to a collaborative law communication made by a person that did not receive actual notice of the agreement before the communication was made.

## **SECTION 8. UNIFORMITY OF APPLICATION AND CONSTRUCTION.**

In applying and construing this uniform act, consideration must be given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact it.

## **SECTION 9. RELATION TO ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES IN GLOBAL AND NATIONAL COMMERCE ACT.** This act modifies, limits, and supersedes

the federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, 15 U.S.C.A. § 7001 et seq. (2009), but does not modify, limit, or supersede Section 101(c) of that act, 15 U.S.C.A. § 7001(c), or authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices described in § 103(b) of that act, 15 U.S.C.A. § 7003(b).

**SECTION 10. SEVERABILITY.** If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of this act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are severable.

**SECTION 11. DELAYED OPERATIVE DATE.** [Sections 5, 6, and 7 of this act establishing a privilege for collaborative communications][This act] shall take effect 30 days following the approval and publication by the Florida Supreme Court of

(a) Rules of Professional Conduct governing:

- (1) required elements of a collaborative law participation agreement;
- (2) the mandatory disqualification of a collaborative lawyer, and lawyers in the same firm, from appearing before a tribunal to represent a party to a collaborative law process in a proceeding related to the collaborative law matter;
- (3) Limited exceptions to mandatory disqualification to seek emergency orders for the protection of the health, safety, welfare, or interest of a party until such time as a successor lawyer is available and for continued representation of government entities, subject to certain conditions;
- (4) A mandate for timely, full, candid, and informal disclosure of information related to the collaborative matter without formal discovery, and prompt update of materially changed information; and
- (5) Required assessment of the appropriateness of collaborative law under the applicable facts and client disclosure concerning the risks and benefits of collaborative law, including in particular the effect of mandatory disqualification; and

(b) Family Law Rules of Procedure governing:

- (1) the commencement, conclusion, and termination of the collaborative law process;
- (2) the stay of ongoing proceedings upon referral to a collaborative law process and related status reports;
- (3) the issuance of emergency orders by a court;
- (4) approval of collaborative law agreements by a court; and
- (5) procedures for identifying and addressing violent or coercive relationships and where appropriate, not utilizing collaborative law in those contexts.

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## Rule of Professional Conduct

### Rule 4.119 Collaborative Law

#### **(a) COLLABORATIVE LAW PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT; REQUIREMENTS.**

- (1) A collaborative law participation agreement must:
  - (A) be in a record;
  - (B) be signed by the parties;
  - (C) state the parties' intention to resolve a collaborative matter through a collaborative law process under these rules;
  - (D) describe the nature and scope of the matter;
  - (E) identify the collaborative lawyer who represents each party in the process; and
  - (F) contain a statement by each collaborative lawyer confirming the lawyer's representation of a party in the collaborative law process.
- (2) Parties may agree to include in a collaborative law participation agreement additional provisions not inconsistent with these rules.

#### **(b) DISQUALIFICATION OF COLLABORATIVE LAWYER AND LAWYERS IN ASSOCIATED LAW FIRM.**

- (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (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 paragraph (3) of this subsection and subsection (c) of this rule, 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 paragraph (1) of this subsection.
- (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 of the Florida Statutes** if a successor lawyer is not immediately available to represent that person. In that event, paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection 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.

**(c) GOVERNMENTAL ENTITY AS PARTY.**

(1) The disqualification of paragraph (1) of subsection (b) applies to a collaborative lawyer representing a party that is a government or governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality.

(2) After a collaborative law process concludes, another lawyer in a law firm with which the collaborative lawyer is associated may represent a government or governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality in the collaborative matter or a matter related to the collaborative matter if:

(A) the collaborative law participation agreement so provides; and

(B) the collaborative lawyer is isolated from any participation in the collaborative matter or a matter related to the collaborative matter through procedures within the law firm which are reasonably calculated to isolate the collaborative lawyer from such participation.

**(d) DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION.** Except as provided by law other than these rules, during the collaborative law process, on the request of another party, a party shall make timely, full, candid, and informal disclosure of information related to the collaborative matter without formal discovery. A party also shall update promptly previously disclosed information that has materially changed. The parties may define the scope of disclosure during the collaborative law process.

**(e) APPROPRIATENESS OF COLLABORATIVE LAW PROCESS.** Before a prospective party signs a collaborative law participation agreement, a prospective collaborative lawyer shall:

(1) assess with the prospective party factors the lawyer reasonably believes relate to whether a collaborative law process is appropriate for the prospective party's matter;

(2) provide the prospective party with information that the lawyer reasonably believes is sufficient for the party to make an informed decision about the material benefits and risks of a collaborative law process as compared to the material benefits and risks of other reasonably available alternatives for resolving the proposed collaborative matter, such as litigation, mediation, arbitration, or expert evaluation; and

(3) advise the prospective party that:

(A) after signing an agreement if a party initiates a proceeding or seeks tribunal intervention in a pending proceeding related to the collaborative matter, the collaborative law process terminates;

(B) participation in a collaborative law process is voluntary and any party has the right to terminate unilaterally a collaborative law process with or without cause; and

(C) the collaborative lawyer and any lawyer in a law firm with which the collaborative lawyer is associated may not appear before a tribunal to represent a party in a proceeding related to the collaborative matter, except as authorized by paragraph (3) of subsection (b) or paragraph (2) of subsection (c).

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## Family Law Rules of Procedure

### Rule 12.745 Collaborative Process Rule

(a) These rules apply to a collaborative law participation agreement that meets the requirements of **Rule 4.119** of the Rules of Professional Conduct and which is signed on or after the effective date of **the Florida Uniform Collaborative Law Act**.

#### **(b) BEGINNING AND CONCLUDING A COLLABORATIVE LAW PROCESS.**

(1) A collaborative law process begins when the parties sign a collaborative law participation agreement.

(2) A tribunal may not order a party to participate in a collaborative law process over that party's objection.

(3) 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; or

(C) the termination of the process.

(4) A collaborative law process terminates:

(A) when a party gives notice to other parties in a record that the process is ended; or

(B) when a party:

(i) begins a proceeding related to a collaborative matter without the agreement of all parties; or

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

(a) initiates a pleading, motion, order to show cause, or request for a conference with the tribunal;

(b) requests that the proceeding be put on the tribunal's active calendar; or

(c) takes similar action requiring notice to be sent to the parties;

or

(C) except as otherwise provided by paragraph (7) of this subsection, when a party discharges a collaborative lawyer or a collaborative lawyer withdraws from further representation of a party.

(5) A party's collaborative lawyer shall give prompt notice to all other parties in a record of a discharge or withdrawal.

(6) A party may terminate a collaborative law process with or without cause.

(7) 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 required by paragraph (5) of this subsection is sent to the parties:

(A) the unrepresented party engages 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;

(ii) the agreement is amended to identify the successor collaborative lawyer; and

(iii) the successor collaborative lawyer confirms the lawyer's representation of a party in the collaborative process.

(8) A collaborative law process does not conclude if, with the consent of the parties, a party requests a tribunal to approve a resolution of the collaborative matter or any part thereof as evidenced by a signed record.

(9) A collaborative law participation agreement may provide additional methods of concluding a collaborative law process.

**(c) PROCEEDINGS PENDING BEFORE TRIBUNAL; STATUS REPORT.**

(1) Persons in a proceeding pending before a tribunal may sign a collaborative law participation agreement to seek to resolve a collaborative matter related to the proceeding. The parties shall file promptly with the tribunal a notice of the agreement after it is signed. Subject to paragraph (3) of this subsection (c), and to subsections (d) and (e) of this rule 4.119, the filing operates as an application for a stay of the proceeding.

(2) The parties shall file promptly with the tribunal notice in a record when a collaborative law process concludes. The stay of the proceeding under paragraph (1) of this subsection is lifted when the notice is filed. The notice may not specify any reason for termination of the process.

(3) A tribunal in which a proceeding is stayed under paragraph (1) of this subsection may require the parties and collaborative lawyers to provide a status report on the collaborative law process and the proceeding. A status report may include only information on whether the process is ongoing or concluded. It may not include a report, assessment, evaluation, recommendation, finding, or other communication regarding a collaborative law process or collaborative law matter.

(4) A tribunal may not consider a communication made in violation of paragraph (3) of this subsection.

(5) A tribunal shall provide parties notice 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.

**(d) 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 of the Florida Statutes.**

**(e) APPROVAL OF AGREEMENT BY TRIBUNAL.** A tribunal may approve an agreement resulting from a collaborative law process.

**(f) STANDARDS OF PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND MANDATORY REPORTING NOT AFFECTED.** These rules do not affect:  
(1) the professional responsibility obligations and standards applicable to a lawyer or other licensed professional; or  
(2) the obligation of a person to report abuse or neglect, abandonment, or exploitation of a child or adult under the law of this state.

**(g) COERCIVE OR VIOLENT RELATIONSHIPS.**

(1) Before a prospective party signs a collaborative law participation agreement, a prospective collaborative lawyer shall make reasonable inquiry whether the prospective party has a history of a coercive or violent relationship with another prospective party.

(2) Throughout a collaborative law process, a collaborative lawyer reasonably and continuously shall assess whether the party the collaborative lawyer represents has a history of a coercive or violent relationship with another party.

(3) If a collaborative lawyer reasonably believes that the party the lawyer represents or the prospective party who consults the lawyer has a history of a coercive or violent relationship with another party or prospective party, the lawyer may not begin or continue a collaborative law process unless:

(A) the party or the prospective party requests beginning or continuing a process; and

(B) the collaborative lawyer reasonably believes that the safety of the party or prospective party can be protected adequately during a process.