

WHO YOU GONNA CALL? CASE BUSTERS!

How and When to Utilize Neutrals in Family Law Disputes

ADR Services, Inc. May 17, 2022 Webinar



Today's Speakers



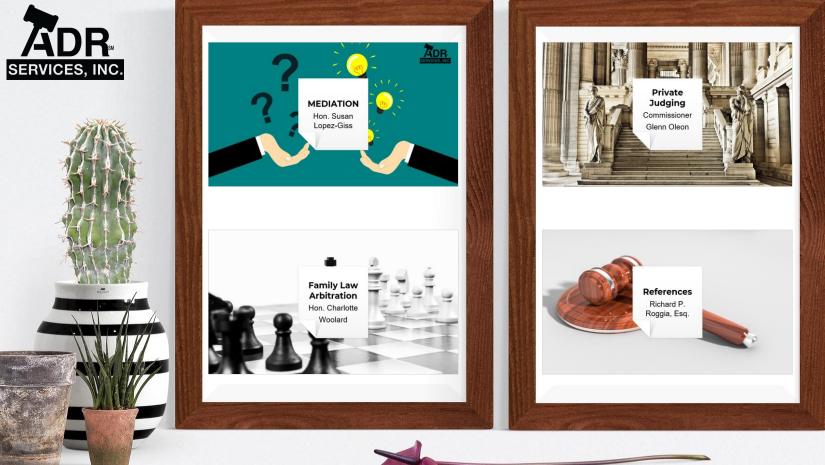






Hon. Susan Lopez-Giss Comm. Glenn Oleon Richard Roggia, Esq. Hon. Charlotte Woolard







MEDIATION

Hon. Susan Lopez-Giss

Why Mediation?



Angry Clients: Expectation that attorney will produce results.





Stories v. Admissible Evidence







Cost = Risk Management

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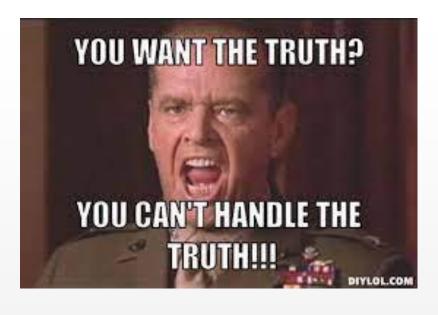
Help Me Help You!

- Frame the Issues Rules of Court require meet and confer to identify disputed issues - Confidentiality affords ability to know opposition's arguments.
- 2. Clients Vent
- Opportunity to clarify your client's "DEMAND"



SERVICES, INC.

Results



- Clients get impartial assessment from Mediator - which assists with attorney's credibility.
- If mediation succeeds Attorney is hero.
- 3. If mediation fails Confidential opportunity to look at answer book (mediator's assessment).
 - Post-Mediation Options

Private Judging

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Commissioner

Glenn Oleon

ADVANTAGES OF PRIVATE JUDGING

Flexibility

• Easy access to judicial officer

Choose convenient times and locations for meeting

Operate by consensus to make your own rules (within reason)

Private Judge can hear all or limited issues in case

Privacy (but not unlimited) (CRC 2.834)

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Ability to choose your judicial officer

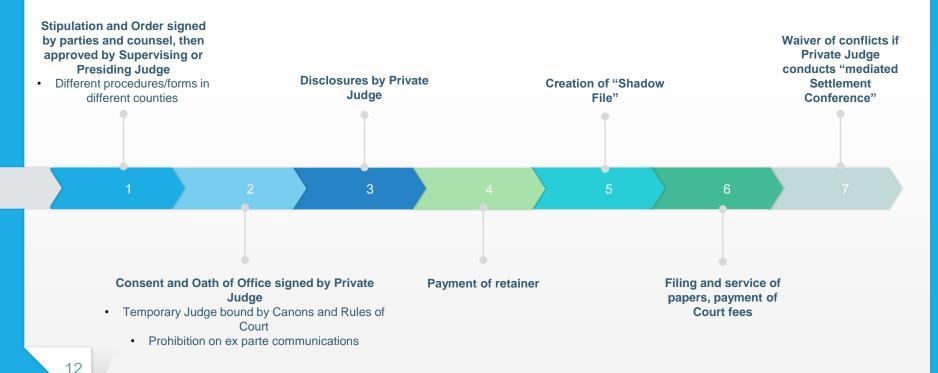
Experience, expertise, known commodity

Less need to educate the judge

Scheduling efficiency and convenience
 Pick dates that work for all participants
 Case Management as often as necessary
 Minimize scheduling delays and continuances
 Shift between trial and settlement modalities
 Avoid breaking up trials
 Potential cost savings

PROCEDURES FOR APPOINTING/USING PRIVATE JUDGE





DISCLOSURES

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CRC 2.831

No later than 5 days after designation must disclose any matter subject to disclosure under Code of Judicial Ethics.

Canon 6 of Code of Judicial Ethics

Any information parties or attorneys might consider relevant to issue of disqualification.

Includes known personal or professional relationships with party, attorney, or law firm in the proceeding. Jolie v. Superior Court (2021) 66 Cal.App.5th 1025

Continuing duty to update disclosures upon accepting new cases involving same attorneys or parties.

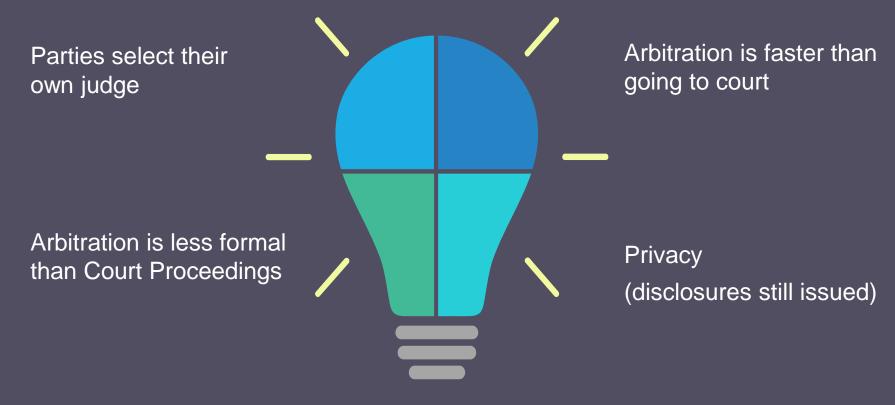
Family Law Arbitration

Hon. Charlotte

Woolard

BENEFITS OF FAMILY LAW ARBITRATION







Options Available



- Division of the Community Estate
- \$50,000 limitation
- Court's decision as to value not appealable
- Court submission of matter to arbitration
- Arbitration award final unless request for trial de novo or request for dismissal



- Marital property division Marriage of Cream (1993) 13
 Cal.App.4th 81
- Child Custody and Child Support binding arbitration may be unenforceable
 - Custody: Marriage of Goodarzirad (1986) 185 Cal. App.3d 1020
 - Support: Armstrong v. Armstrong (1976) 15 Cal 3d 942 Marriage of Bereznak & Heminger (2003) 110 Cal.App.4th 1062

WORK-AROUND OPTIONS FOR CHILD CUSTODY/SUPPORT



- Arbitrator is bound to apply governing law (mandatory guidelines).
- Arbitration agreement preserves normal rights of appellate review.
- Agreement does not foreclose judicial intervention for modification proceedings.
- Courts not prevented from exercising their role as
 parens patriae to protect the rights of minor children.



Implicit approval of allowing parties by stipulation to submit disputed domestic relation matters to binding arbitration with certain procedures and protections.

Marriage of Assemi (1994) 7 Cal.4th 896.

Appellate Review of Arbitration Awards on merits allowed by agreement.

>>> Cable Connection, Inc. v. DIRECTV, INC. (2008) 44 Cal.4th 1334.

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CAN THE FEDERAL ARBITRATION ACT (FAA) EVER APPLY TO FAMILY LAW ARBITRATIONS?



UNIFORM FAMILY LAW ARBITRATION ACT (UFLAA)

- https://www.uniformlaws.org/committees/communityhome?CommunityKey=ddf1c9b6-65c0-4d55-bfd7-15c2d1e6d4ed
- Approved by the American Bar Association and recommended in all states.
 - Not enacted in California.

Covers most contested domestic relations issues in
 states where adopted.

References

Richard P. Roggia, Esq.



How And When May Referee Appointed Pursuant To CCP §638 or CCP §639 Be Of Benefit To Your Client?

CONSENSUAL APPOINTMENT PER CCP §638

A referee may be appointed upon the agreement of the parties filed with the clerk, or judge, or entered in the minutes, or upon the motion of a party to a written contract or lease that provides that any controversy arising there from shall be heard by a referee if the court finds a reference agreement exists between the parties:...

CCP §638 a & b:

(a) To hear and determine any or all of the issues in an action or proceeding, whether of fact or of law, and to report a statement of decision.

(b) To ascertain a fact necessary to enable the court to determine an action or proceeding...



DATE OF SEPARATION

VALIDITY OF MARRIAGE

ALTERNATE VALUATION DATE

PERSONAL PROPERTY DIVISION

VALIDITY OF PREMARITAL AGREEMENT OR MSA



Referee's Authority

CCP §644.a

"(a) In the case of a consensual general reference pursuant to Section 638, the decision of the referee or commissioner upon the whole issue must stand as the decision of the court, and upon filing of the statement of decision with the clerk of the court, judgment may be entered thereon in the same manner as if the action had been tried by the court..."

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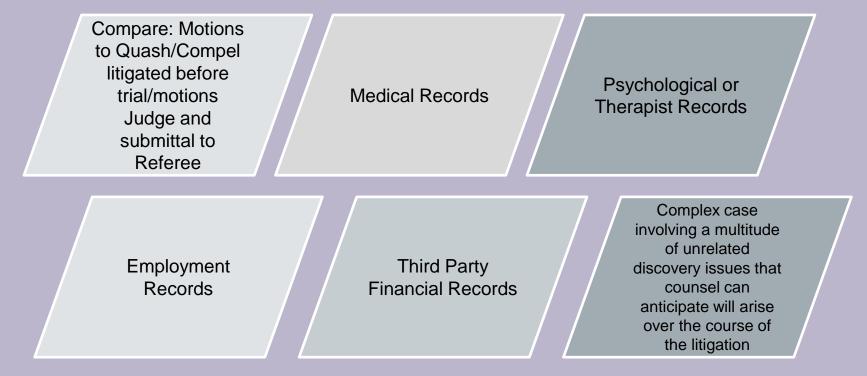
CCP §644.b

(b) In the case of all other references, the decision of the referee or commissioner is only advisory. The court may adopt the referee's recommendations, in whole or in part, after independently considering the referee's findings and any objections and responses thereto filed with the court. (Am Stats 2007, C263).

CCP §645

"The decision of the referee appointed pursuant to Section 638 or commissioner may be excepted to and reviewed in like manner as if made by the court. When the reference is to report the facts, the decision reported has the effect of a special verdict.."

Discovery Disputes Requiring Speedy Resolution



*Consider all purpose discovery assignment vs. filing multiple motions as issues arise.

CCP §639

(a) When the parties do not consent, the court may, upon the written motion of any party, or of its own motion, appoint a referee in the following cases pursuant to the provisions of subdivision (b) of Section 640:

... (5) When the court in any pending action determines that it is necessary for the court to appoint a referee to hear and determine any and all discovery motions and disputes relevant to discovery in the action and to report findings and make a recommendation thereon.



(a) The court shall appoint as referee or referees the person or persons, not exceeding three, agreed upon by the parties.

(b) If the parties do not agree on the selection of the referee or referees, each party shall submit to the court up to three nominees for appointment as referee and the court shall appoint one or more referees, not exceeding three, from among the nominees against whom there is no legal objection. If no nominations are received from any of the parties, the court shall appoint one or more referees, not exceeding three, against whom there is no legal objection, or the court may appoint a court commissioner of the county where the cause is pending as a referee...



- (a) Unless otherwise directed by the court, the referees or commissioner must report their statement of decision in writing to the court within 20 days after the hearing, if any, has been concluded and the matter has been submitted.
 - b) A referee appointed pursuant to Section 638 shall report as agreed by the parties and approved by the court.



CCP §643(c)

A referee appointed pursuant to Section 639 shall file with the court a report that includes a recommendation on the merits of any disputed issue, a statement of the total hours spent and the total fees charged by the referee, and the referee's recommended allocation of payment. The referee shall serve the report on all parties. Any party may file an objection to the referee's report or recommendations within 10 days after the referee serves and files the report, or within another time as the court may direct. The objection shall be served on the referee and all other parties. Responses to the objections shall be filed with the court and served on the referee and all other parties within 10 days after the objection is served. The court shall review any objections to the report and any responses submitted to those objections and shall thereafter enter appropriate orders. Nothing in this section is intended to deprive the court of its power to change the terms of the referee's appointment or to modify or disregard the referee's recommendations, and this overriding power may be exercised at any time, either on the motion of any party for good cause shown or on the court's own motion. (Am Stats 2000, C644)

Nonconsensual Reference to Referee Need be Specific and Limited to factual issues.



Nonconsensual reference to special master of "any and all issues" re custody was overbroad and unauthorized by statute. Scope of nonconsensual reference per Code Civ. Proc. §639 (c) must be limited to factual questions on existing controversies.

Ruisi v. Thieriot, 53 Cal.App. 4th at pp. 1207-1208.

Keep in Touch!







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