

**SUPREME COURT, CIVIL BRANCH
NEW YORK COUNTY**

**STATEMENT OF PROCEDURES
MATRIMONIAL NEUTRAL EVALUATION PROGRAM**

I. OVERVIEW

Neutral Evaluation is a confidential alternative dispute resolution process that may result in faster, more convenient, less expensive, and less acrimonious settlement than might be the case in the normal course of litigation. In Neutral Evaluation, a neutral third party —the Neutral Evaluator — hears abbreviated case presentations by the parties and counsel, provides an informal assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the arguments and may offer a non-binding opinion. Neutral Evaluators have significant experience in matrimonial law and specific training in Neutral Evaluation. Their assessments and opinions may help parties to analyze the case, facilitate discussion, and generate a settlement.

The Matrimonial Neutral Evaluation Program (the “MNEP” or the “Program”) offers parties access free of charge to qualified Neutral Evaluators who meet the criteria set out in Section VI. The goal of the MNEP is to assist the parties and their counsel in reaching a resolution on a discrete issue or issues. Although parties are not obligated to settle in Neutral Evaluation, parties often resolve the discrete issue or issues referred to the Neutral.

Parties shall attend the Neutral Evaluation session with their attorneys. Referral to the Program is not appropriate where only one party is represented by counsel, or in cases of domestic violence, child abuse, or severe power imbalance.

The Program is established by the New York County Supreme Court, Civil Term with the assistance of the MNEP Advisory Committee (“Advisory Committee”). The Advisory Committee is composed of the Chairs of the Matrimonial Law Committees for the New York City Bar Association and the New York County Lawyers Association, the President of the New York State Women’s Bar Association, and a member of the New York Chapter of the American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers designated by its President. The Advisory Committee assists

the court in developing protocols, recruiting, and approving neutrals, and raising awareness of the MNEP among the Bar and the public.

II. DEFINITIONS¹

“Neutral” shall refer to Neutral Evaluators.

“Neutral Evaluation” refers to a confidential, non-binding process in which a neutral third party (the Neutral Evaluator) with expertise in the subject matter relating to the dispute provides an assessment of likely court outcomes to help parties reach a settlement.

III. PROCEDURES

The assigned Matrimonial Part Justice or the assigned Court Attorney-Referee may refer parties to the Program on consent. Cases involving child abuse or neglect (as defined in Family Court Act § 1012 (e) and (f) and Social Services Law § 412), domestic violence, or a severe power imbalance between the parties are not appropriate for referral to the Program. Cases will be screened to avoid inappropriate referrals.

To begin the process, the court issues an Order of Reference on consent of the parties. The Order of Reference specifies the discrete issue (e.g., child custody, visitation and/or financial issues, including equitable distribution, child support, add-ons, and separate property) to be submitted to the Program. The Order shall direct parties and counsel to attend a free, three-hour session with a Neutral Evaluator from the Program’s Roster of Neutrals.

The Order of Reference shall contain the control date set by the referring Justice or Court-Attorney Referee for the parties to appear in Court for a conference following the Neutral Evaluation session. All pre-trial proceedings scheduled in the Preliminary Conference order shall continue and shall not be stayed pending the Neutral Evaluation. If all parties request, the referring Justice or Court-Attorney Referee may agree to extend dates given the particular circumstances presented.

¹ The definitions for this Program are established in [Part 146](#) of the Rules of the Chief Administrative Judge.

The Court shall submit the Order of Reference to the Program Coordinator at ADR-1JD@nycourts.gov, subject line: MNEP. The Coordinator shall randomly select the names of three Neutral Evaluators. Next, the Coordinator shall send to the parties a Notice of Confirmation with the three names. Within five business days of receiving the Notice of Confirmation, counsel shall select one of the three proposed Neutral Evaluators and inform the Coordinator of their selection. If counsel for the parties cannot agree, each side shall have the right within said five business days to object to one of the selected Neutral Evaluators. The remaining Neutral Evaluator shall serve as the Neutral Evaluator, provided there is no conflict of interest (as identified in Section XIII herein). If there is a conflict with the remaining Neutral Evaluator, counsel shall send an email to the Coordinator at the address listed below within ten business days of receipt of the Notice of Confirmation with a copy to the other side. The Coordinator shall randomly select names of three additional Neutral Evaluators, and the process described above shall be repeated.

Within 72 hours after notifying the Program Coordinator of the identity of the Neutral Evaluator selected, counsel shall jointly contact the Neutral by conference call or email to schedule the first session.

Parties and counsel are required to appear at the Neutral Evaluation session within forty-five days of receiving a Notice of Confirmation.

The parties' counsel shall simultaneously exchange and submit to the Neutral Evaluator a concise, two-page summary of the issue presented, relevant facts, and applicable law, if any. The parties' counsel shall also submit (and exchange if not yet exchanged) copies of each client's sworn statement of net worth. The foregoing exchange and submissions shall be made so as to ensure that the Neutral Evaluator receives such submissions and statements of net worth at least five business days before the scheduled Neutral Evaluation. The Neutral Evaluator may request limited, additional information, keeping in mind the additional cost this may cause the respective parties. The Neutral Evaluator may further request a conference call with both attorneys regarding any preliminary matters.

Within five business days after the conclusion of the Neutral Evaluation session, the Neutral Evaluator shall send a Report (“Report of the Neutral”) to the Coordinator and to counsel for the parties. The Coordinator shall forward the Report to the Referring Justice. The Neutral Evaluator shall not disclose other information discussed during the Neutral Evaluation, except as described in Section IX.

IV. ROLE OF THE NEUTRAL

The Neutral Evaluator is an expert in the subject matter of the issues referred who hears abbreviated case presentations and provides a non-binding assessment of the merits of the respective claims in an effort to facilitate settlement. The Neutral Evaluator is not an advocate and may give an opinion as to likely court outcomes. At the parties’ request, the Neutral Evaluator may also provide settlement assistance.

At the initial session, the Neutral Evaluator shall explain that all communications are confidential (with narrow exceptions outlined below) and will not be disclosed to the Justice hearing the case or in any other judicial or administrative proceeding. The Neutral Evaluator shall also explain that either party is free at any time to end the Neutral Evaluation and return to Court.

During the Neutral Evaluation, each party relates the facts of the dispute and raises particular issues of concern. The Neutral Evaluator may ask the parties clarifying questions related to the issues submitted.

At some point in the process, either party or the party’s counsel may request a caucus. Caucuses are meetings that each side may have alone with the Neutral Evaluator to explore the possibility of settlement. During the caucus, the Neutral Evaluator may explore how each spouse views the dispute and the impact of any proposed solutions. The Neutral Evaluator keeps confidential the information discussed in caucus unless the party permits disclosure. In discussing whether to caucus, the Neutral Evaluator shall explain to the parties the risks of separate meetings in the context of an evaluative process where one party is unaware of what the other is saying to the Neutral, is unable to respond to what is said, and is unable to determine how that might influence the Neutral Evaluator’s assessments. To guard against this risk, Neutral

Evaluators sometimes place “in their pocket” their handwritten assessment of a likely court outcome before they agree to caucus or attempt to settle the case. By committing to paper their assessment and placing it out of view, Neutral Evaluators avoid being influenced by what they learn during a caucus and can retrieve their initial assessment if the parties cannot settle and request the Neutral Evaluator’s evaluation.

If the parties reach a written agreement during Neutral Evaluation, the parties shall submit the agreement to their respective attorneys for review.

V. THE ROLE OF PARTIES, COUNSEL, ATTORNEYS FOR THE CHILD AND GUARDIANS AD LITEM

Experience has demonstrated that party participation — as opposed to exclusive participation by counsel — not only increases the likelihood of settlement, but also improves compliance with any agreed-upon terms and enhances the parties’ satisfaction. Accordingly, unless exempted by the Neutral for good cause shown, the parties shall be present during the Neutral Evaluation session.

The presence of counsel for each party at all Neutral Evaluation sessions is required.

VI. THE ROSTER OF NEUTRALS

The Program has assembled a Roster of Neutrals. Attorneys who wish to join the Roster must comply with the following prerequisites²:

Neutral Evaluators who wish to qualify for appointment to the Roster must have successfully completed at least six hours of approved training in procedural and ethical matters related to Neutral Evaluation and be:

² The training and qualifications guidelines for the Program are derived from and in certain aspects exceed the minimum requirements established in [Part 146](#) of the Rules of the Chief Administrative Judge.

- (1) Lawyers admitted to practice law for at least ten years who also have at least seven years of substantial experience in the area of matrimonial law; or
- (2) Individuals who have served at least ten years as a judge with substantial experience in the area of matrimonial law.

Continuing Education: All Neutral Evaluators must attend at least six hours of additional approved training relevant to their respective practice areas every two years.

Application to join the Roster shall be made to the ADR Coordinator and shall include a letter of interest with a description of the applicant's credentials in the format prescribed by the Program. The Coordinator shall submit any such applications to the Advisory Committee for consideration.

The Administrative Judge, with the advice of the MNEP Advisory Committee, shall determine whether a person qualifies for inclusion on the Roster and whether a person seeking inclusion on the Roster has the requisite temperament, character, and discretion for appointment. Continuing presence on the Roster is subject to review by the Administrative Judge, with the advice of the Advisory Committee. Neutrals may be removed from the Roster at the discretion of the Administrative Judge, with the advice of the MNEP Advisory Committee.

VII. FEES

The Program does not charge or administer fees.

VIII. IMMUNITY

Neutrals serving in this program shall be immune from suit as a result of any conduct or omission during the performance of duties in that capacity to the extent permissible by law.

IX. CONFIDENTIALITY

Except as set forth below, all oral, written, or other communications made during the course of the Neutral Evaluation by any party, Neutral Evaluator, or any other person present

shall be confidential, and shall not be disclosed in any present or future judicial or administrative proceeding. Similarly, all information generated in or in connection with the Neutral Evaluation — including memoranda, work products or case files of a Neutral Evaluator — shall remain confidential and not be subject to disclosure in any present or future judicial or administrative proceeding. However, Neutral Evaluation shall not be used as a shield with respect to otherwise discoverable documents or information produced or occurring prior to or outside of the Neutral Evaluation process.

Moreover, except as set forth below, nothing about the substance of the Neutral Evaluation, such as the weaknesses or strengths of the parties' cases or the relative willingness of parties to discuss settlement proposals, shall be revealed to the referring Justice or Court-Attorney Referee, or any other person by the Neutral Evaluator or any party or attorney. The parties shall report to the Court whether the issue or issues referred to the program have been "resolved" or "not resolved." If resolved, the parties shall prepare and execute a stipulation for submission to the Court on the discrete issue or issues which were resolved.

Notwithstanding these confidentiality provisions, communications and information may be subject to disclosure in any present or future judicial or administrative proceeding in any of the following five circumstances:

1. Attendance

Whether the parties and their counsel attended the initial session will be reported to the referring Justice or Court Attorney-Referee.

2. Waiver

Parties to the Neutral Evaluation and the Neutral Evaluator agree in writing to waive confidentiality. The waiver must specify the individual communication(s) or information that will be disclosed, the person or entity to whom the disclosure will be made, and the purpose of the disclosure.

3. Written Agreement

A writing signed by all the parties embodying a negotiated agreement submitted to the court for review. Additionally, a limited report of the outcome, as explained in Section III, will be sent

to the referring Justice or Court Attorney-Referee. Only those signed agreements that have become court orders may be admissible in any present or future judicial or administrative proceeding.

4. Threats of Imminent, Serious Harm

If a communication or information constitutes a credible threat of serious and imminent harm, either to the speaker or another person or entity, the appropriate authorities and/or the potential victim may be notified.

5. Allegations of Child Abuse or Neglect

The communication or information relates to an allegation of child abuse or neglect as defined in Family Court Act § 1012 (e) and (f) and Social Services Law § 412 and for which disclosure is required pursuant to Social Services Law § 413.

X. CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

If an allegation of child abuse or neglect is made by any party during the Neutral Evaluation, the Neutral Evaluator will safely stop the Neutral Evaluation process. Neutral Evaluators shall report to the referring Justice or Court Attorney-Referee allegations of child abuse or neglect for which disclosure is required pursuant to Social Services Law § 413.

XI. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE/SEVERE POWER IMBALANCE

When an allegation of domestic violence or severe power imbalance is made by any party during the Neutral Evaluation, the Neutral Evaluator shall safely stop the Neutral Evaluation process, meet with each party individually where appropriate to learn as much as possible about the circumstances, and consult with the Coordinator (but not the assigned Justice or members of that Justice's staff or Court Attorney-Referee) as to whether to resume the process. Allegations of domestic violence shall not be disclosed to the referring Justice or Court Attorney-Referee; instead, the Coordinator will give victims information regarding their rights in the form prescribed in Family Court Act § 812 (5).

XII. REFERRAL TO THE PROGRAM AND ONGOING LITIGATION

Cases may be referred to Neutral Evaluation on consent of the parties at any time, including at the preliminary conference.

Referral to the Program will not stay the court proceedings. The “no stay” policy recognizes the special need for prompt action in matrimonial and family proceedings. Full discovery, emergency and *pendente lite* relief, family dynamics, and the needs of children require ongoing access to the Court.

XIII. AVOIDING CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Before accepting a Neutral Evaluation, a Neutral Evaluator shall make an inquiry that is reasonable under the circumstances to determine whether there are any known facts that a reasonable individual would consider likely to affect the impartiality of the Neutral Evaluator, including a financial or personal interest in the outcome, and an existing or past relationship with a party, the party’s attorneys, or a foreseeable participant in the Neutral Evaluation. The Neutral Evaluator shall disclose any such known conflict to the parties and counsel as soon as possible before accepting a referral. If unable to function in a fair and impartial manner, the Neutral Evaluator shall notify counsel for the parties and the Coordinator. The Coordinator shall thereafter promptly provide counsel for the parties with a Notice of Confirmation containing the names of three different Neutral Evaluators.

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SUPREME COURT, CIVIL BRANCH
NEW YORK COUNTY
MATRIMONIAL NEUTRAL EVALUATION PROGRAM
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