

Filing For Dissolution (Divorce), Cases with No Children

Instructions for Packet 1C

Notice about these instructions and forms.

These instructions are not a complete statement of the law. They cover basic procedure for uncomplicated divorce cases. For legal information, please talk to a lawyer and/or visit your local law library. The instructions may refer to some forms not included in this packet. If you have a question about a form you cannot locate, you should consult your local court which may have the form available.

Each court has local rules, programs and procedures that may not be explained in these instructions. Please refer to the “Local Family Law Practices and Programs” form for your court, attached to these instructions. If it is not attached, consult your local court directly. Information about how to contact your local court may be found at the Oregon Judicial Department website: <http://www.courts.oregon.gov>.

This set of forms and instructions will allow you to file for and obtain a divorce.

The instructions are broken down into four basic steps. The forms that go with each step are listed below.

Steps	Page (Instructions)
1. Starting your Divorce	2
Acknowledgment about Dissolution (Divorce/Separation) Petition for Dissolution Summons Notice of Statutory Restraining Order Preventing Dissipation of Assets Confidential Information Form (CIF) Notice of CIF Filing Affidavit/Acceptance of Service Record of Dissolution of Marriage (<i>NCR Vital Statistics Form</i> ; Available from your local court)	
2. Waiting for a Response; Taking a Default	5
Petitioner’s Ex Parte Motion for Order of Default and Entry of Judgment by Default; and Order Declaration in Support of Motion for Order of Default and Entry of Judgment by Default	
3. Waiting 90 days – applies only to cases filed before January 1, 2012	6
4. Before Your Divorce is Finalized	6
5. Finalizing Your Divorce	7
Petitioner’s Motion for Order Allowing Judgment on Affidavit in Lieu of Hearing; and Order Affidavit Supporting Judgment of Dissolution Judgment of Dissolution Attachment: Uniform Support Declaration	

When filling out the forms, follow these directions:

- You are the named “petitioner” on all court forms and your spouse is the “respondent”. Use full names (first, middle or middle initial, last) and print the names the same on all forms.
- The clerk will give you a case number when you file your papers. Make sure to put this on all copies and originals.

- Some forms have to be notarized or signed in the presence of a court clerk. You will need your picture ID for this. Many banks provide notary services.
- Many forms say on the bottom, “I certify that this is a true copy,” and provide a place to sign. Don’t sign this line on the original form or on your own copy. You need to sign this line only on the copies that are served on your spouse.
- Make yourself a copy of any document you are filing with the court. File the original with the court clerk.
- Keep the court informed of your current address so you get notice of all court dates. **You are not required to use your residential address on any court form.** You may use a contact address where you regularly check in. If you use a contact address, the court will assume that you will receive all notices sent to that address. **Note: If you fear for your safety, you may be able to obtain a non-disclosure order.** Consult with your local court for instructions as well as the appropriate forms.

STEP 1: STARTING YOUR CASE

Legal Issues to Consider.

A divorce case starts with a “petition” which lists the items you are asking the court to order in the “judgment”. The judgment is the document that finalizes your divorce, and contains your rights and responsibilities. Oregon law provides that a number of issues must be addressed in the judgment. Before you fill out the petition, you should think about how you want to handle these issues.

You may not know what real or personal property to ask for in the beginning because you are not sure what property you own either alone or together with the other party. Or you may not know how much spousal support to ask for in the beginning because you do not know how much the other party earns. The Petition provides options for either indicating a specific amount or distribution of property or, where you do not know, you may ask that these be made “equitably” (i.e., fairly) or “prior to judgment” so that you have time after filing the petition to find out what property you own or how much the other party earns. **HOWEVER:**

- if you do NOT ask for a specific amount or distribution in the Petition, or
- what you ask for in the Judgment is different from what you asked for in the Petition, **the court may require you to re-serve documents on the other party** before it will enter a final judgment. This is so that the other parent knows what is being asked for in the Judgment is different from what was in the Petition.

Spousal Support. Oregon law provides for three different categories of spousal support: transitional, compensatory and spousal maintenance. Transitional support may be ordered for a spouse to get work related education and training. Compensatory spousal support may be ordered if one party has significantly contributed to the education, training, vocational skills, career or earning capacity of the other spouse. Spousal maintenance may be ordered for the support of one spouse. The judge will consider a number of factors when making the award, and may order more than one type of support. For more information on what the judge will consider, please refer to ORS 107.105 (to view, visit your local law library or www.leg.state.or.us/ors).

Property and Debts. – Statutory Restraining Order. Oregon law requires both Petitioner and Respondent to obey a restraining order preventing *either party* from dissipating (selling, destroying, removing, disposing of) real or personal property, making unilateral (without the agreement of the other party) changes to insurance policies, and making extraordinary expenditures. Expenditures that are necessary for the safety or welfare of the parties are not prohibited. **By filing your petition, you agree to be bound by the terms of this order.** The order is effective on both the petitioner and the respondent once the notice has been served on the respondent. If you violate the order, you may be subject to sanctions. You must attach a copy of the “*Notice of Statutory Restraining Order Preventing the Dissipation of Assets in Domestic Relations Actions*” (see Packet 1BC) to the Summons and serve it on the Respondent.

For information about these issues, talk to a lawyer and/or go to the Oregon State Bar's web site (www.osbar.org), "Legal Links" and read under "Oregon's Laws" the sections on "Bankruptcy and Credit," "Real Estate," and "Taxes." If either spouse has a retirement plan, you should talk to an attorney before filling out the petition. The attorney can advise you if this packet will work for your situation. If the parties own real estate located in Oregon, a "lis pendens" notice (notice of pending suit) may be filed with the county clerk as provided in ORS 93.740 (to view, visit your local law library or www.leg.state.or.us/ors).

If Both Spouses Already Agree.

There are two ways to handle your case if both spouses agree on all issues: (1) one spouse can file as petitioner, the other spouse can accept service of the petition and not file a response (if there is no disagreement with what the petitioner requested in the petition) and judgment will be entered based on what was stated in the petition, or (2) the parties can file as co-petitioners (see Packet #9). Forms to file as co-petitioners may also be available through your local court, courthouse facilitator and/or attorney.

If your spouse (the respondent) does not agree with you at first and files a response, then later decides that what you requested in the petition is okay, he or she can file a Waiver of Further Appearance and Consent to Entry of Judgment form to avoid having to go through the court process further. Your local courthouse facilitator can help you with this process.

To get the divorce case started, fill out the first set of forms, file them with the clerk and have your spouse "served" (have the papers delivered to your spouse).

Fill out the following forms.

- *Acknowledgment about Dissolution*
- *Petition for Dissolution of Marriage/Registered Domestic Partnership*
- *Summons*
- *Confidential Information Form*
- *Notice of CIF Filing*
- *Record of Dissolution of Marriage (Vital Statistics form)*

See the Confidential Information Form (CIF) information sheet about how the CIF protects certain information from being disclosed to the public.

Confidential Personal Information.

Please read the Confidential Information Form (CIF). Certain personal information required by your paperwork will be protected from public disclosure.

Make copies.

Make one copy of all of the forms for your records, and one copy of the *petition and summons* to serve on (deliver to) your spouse.

Have your documents reviewed.

You may have your documents reviewed by a lawyer or a courthouse facilitator (if your court has one) before you file. For information about how to find a lawyer, call the Oregon State Bar Lawyer Referral Service. If you are low income, you may get your documents reviewed for a smaller fee through the Oregon State Bar's Modest Means program, or you may call your local Legal Aid office. Contact numbers are listed in the additional resources section at the end of these instructions, and in the "Local Family Law Practices and Procedures" for your court attached to these instructions.

File the forms.

File all of the original forms that are listed above with the court clerk except the summons. The court clerk will ask you for a filing fee when you file your papers. Check with your local court to learn the amount of

the filing fee. If you feel you can't afford to pay the fee, you may ask the court to waive or defer your filing fee. Use Packet #10 of these forms, or check with your local court to see if they require a different form. This form needs to be filled out and filed with the court. If the fee is waived, you don't have to pay the fee. If the fee is deferred, most courts will require that you pay the fee at a later date.

The clerk will give you a number of handouts when you file your papers. The handouts usually include a notice regarding continuation of health coverage, a copy of ORS 107.089 (documents parties may have to give each other), notice regarding mediation, family law guidelines and services, and a family law resource list. The clerk will give you two copies of each handout: one for you and one to be served on your spouse. You aren't required to serve the copy of ORS 107.089 on your spouse, but if you do, both spouses must follow what it says.

Have your spouse served.

You are required to have your spouse served (have papers delivered to) with (a) copies of the documents given to you by the clerk, including the Statutory Restraining Order described above, and (b) certified copies of the petition and summons (you may certify the copies by signing your name where it says "I certify this is a true copy").

If your spouse is willing to accept service, s/he must fill out the Acceptance of Service form, sign it in front of a notary or court clerk, then file it with the court. It is not necessary that your spouse agree with what is in the papers, just that he/she is willing to acknowledge receipt of them.

If the other party will not complete the Acceptance of Service form, YOU CANNOT SERVE THE PAPERS YOURSELF. You may have service completed by the Sheriff in the county where your spouse lives, by a private process server, or by another individual who is a competent person 18 years or older, an Oregon resident (or of the state where service is made) and not a party nor an attorney for a party. Caution should be used before asking a friend or relative to serve the papers if your spouse might react angrily or violently. An Affidavit of Service along with the original summons must be filed with the court after service has been made.

The best way to serve the other party is to have the person serving the papers hand them directly to the respondent (personal service). If personal service cannot be done, there are other ways to serve the papers including "substitute service," "office service," and "service by mail" — see the Table below. You may ask the Sheriff or a private process server about these other options or consult an attorney.

Standard Methods of Service	
Personal Service	Delivery of papers directly to the other party
Substitute Service	Delivery of papers to a person <u>living</u> at the other party's home who is at least 14 years old, PLUS mailing of the documents to the other party's home address by first class regular mail
Office Service	Delivery of papers to a person who appears to be in charge at the other party's place of employment (who has a business duty to give the documents to the other party), done during working hours, PLUS mailing of the document to the home or business address of the other party by first class regular mail

Standard Methods of Service	
Service by Mail (Return Receipt Requested)	Delivery by mailing the documents certified or registered, return-receipt requested, or by Express mail, PLUS mailing of documents to home or business address of the other party by first class regular mail.

If you are not able to have your spouse served by any of the methods described above, you may ask a judge to allow you to use another service method. The judge might allow you to publish, post or mail the documents. In order to make this request, check with your local court for the appropriate form or use Packet 6A-Alternative Form of Service.

STEP 2: WAITING FOR A RESPONSE; TAKING A DEFAULT

Oregon law gives your spouse 30 days to respond to your petition. The time starts running from the date of service. The response must be written, and must be filed with the required filing fee. Your spouse may ask the court to waive or defer the fee.

If your Spouse is in the Military.

If your spouse is in the active military service of the United States and has not responded to the petition, you may have to go through some extra steps. The court won't go further with your case until one of the following things has happened: (1) your spouse is no longer in the active military, (2) your spouse has waived his or her rights using the Waiver of Right to Stay of Proceedings form, or (3) the judge holds a special hearing in your case. You may get a Waiver of Right to Stay of Proceedings form from the courthouse facilitator or use Form #6G. You may need to talk to an attorney if your spouse is not willing to sign the waiver.

Check for Response.

Your spouse should mail or deliver a copy of his or her response to you when it is filed with the court. If you haven't received a copy of a response after 30 days (from the date of service), you may check with the court clerk to see if one has been filed. If no response has been filed, you may request a "default order." A default means that you may ask the court to enter a judgment giving you the items you asked for in your petition, with no input from your spouse. If a response has been filed, you will not be allowed to take a default and you will skip the next two sections about requesting a default and go straight to step 3.

No Response Filed; Requesting a Default.

To ask the court to enter a default, you must fill out the following form:

- *Petitioner's Ex Parte Motion for Order of Default and Entry of Judgment by Default; and Order*
- *Declaration in Support of Motion for Order of Default and Entry of Judgment by Default*

After you make yourself a copy of the filled out form, you may file the original with the court anytime after 30 days have expired from the date of service.

Check Back.

Check back with the court clerk in a week to 10 days to see if your request was granted. If the request was not granted, ask the court clerk why it was not. Sometimes, the proof that service was made on your spouse isn't complete enough for the judge to be sure that your spouse got notice of the court proceeding.

STEP 3: WAITING 90 DAYS – ONLY APPLIES TO CASES FILED BEFORE JANUARY 1, 2012

Oregon law requires a 90 day waiting period for dissolution cases filed before January 1, 2012. The waiting period extends from the time your spouse was served and the time the court can hold a final hearing on your case or sign the final judgment. If you filed your case before January 1, 2012, and 90 days have not passed since your spouse/partner was served, you may ask the court to waive this period if your situation involves an emergency or necessity. The court must find that immediate action is needed to protect your rights or interests or those of your spouse or of a person who might be affected by the terms of the judgment. The court can also waive the period if you and your spouse have agreed to the terms of your divorce and have filled out and signed a “stipulated” (agreed to) judgment completely.

To ask the court to waive the 90 day period, you will need packet “1F”, Request for Waiver of 90 Day Waiting Period.

STEP 4: BEFORE YOUR DIVORCE IS FINALIZED

Temporary Orders.

You may ask the court to make temporary orders after the petition is filed. Temporary orders are in effect once signed by the judge and last until changed by the judge, or until the final judgment is signed by a judge, or the case is dismissed. For example, either spouse may request an order for spousal support, an order preventing one or both parties from getting rid of property owned by both spouses, or an order requiring one spouse to move out of the family home. To make any of these requests, you file a “motion” (request) asking the court to do what you want. You may need the assistance of an attorney to file these requests.

In addition, all courts have restraining order forms for cases involving domestic violence. A restraining order can usually be obtained within a day or two of filing if there has been abuse in the last 180 days, and if there is further danger of abuse. Check with your local court about forms and filing instructions.

Conferences with the Judge.

Many courts will schedule a “status”, “pretrial” or “settlement” conference if a response has been filed. These meetings usually take place with a judge with both spouses present, along with their attorneys if they are represented. You must attend any conferences that are scheduled unless you have received permission from the judge not to attend.

At the conference, the judge will probably talk to you about how the case is going to be resolved, may consider requests for temporary orders and will probably set future court dates.

Working Toward Agreement.

The court wants to help you resolve the issues about which you and your spouse disagree. You may discuss these issues with your spouse directly if it is safe for you to do so and if no court order prohibits that contact. You may also discuss them with your spouse’s attorney. If you can’t resolve the issues on your own, the court may provide a number of options to help you, including mediation and arbitration.

Mediation. A mediator is a person trained to help people resolve disagreements. You may meet with a mediator to resolve the financial issues in your case. You may ask to meet with the mediator alone if you are uncomfortable meeting with the other parent for any reason. Many courts have a list of mediators qualified to mediate these cases. Check with your local court clerk to see if there is a fee for this service.

Arbitration. Some courts refer spouses who disagree on how to divide their property to an arbitrator. The court may also ask the arbitrator to resolve spousal support issues. An arbitrator is a lawyer appointed by the court who meets with both spouses and their lawyers, if they are represented, and makes a decision about how the property should be divided. Both spouses are required to pay for this service unless the court has

specifically waived or deferred the arbitrator's fee. If either spouse disagrees with the arbitrator's decision, he or she can ask the court for a trial. If a trial is not requested, the arbitrator's decision is final unless both spouses agree on another resolution.

STEP 5: FINALIZING YOUR DIVORCE

A divorce is "final" the date the judgment of dissolution (divorce) is signed by a judge. If there are still items that you don't agree on, the court will probably set a date for a "final hearing" or trial. Some judges may want you to attend a "settlement conference" (a meeting between the parties to discuss settlement, usually led by a different judge than your trial judge) to help you come to agreement.

Forms to Finalize Your Divorce.

The following forms are required to finalize your divorce:

- *Judgment of Dissolution (Divorce)*
- *Affidavit Supporting Judgment of Dissolution (Divorce)*

If your spouse did not file a response and the court has entered an Order for Default, or if your spouse responded and then filed a Waiver of Further Appearance and Consent to Entry of Judgment form, or if your spouse has **signed the Judgment**, you will also need the following:

- *Motion for Order Allowing Judgment on Affidavit in Lieu of Hearing; and Order*
- *Affidavit in Support of Motion for Order Allowing Judgment on Affidavit in Lieu of Hearing*

You may also need to file the following additional forms, depending on your circumstances.

Uniform Support Declaration. This form is only required if a response was filed, and you and your spouse do not agree on spousal support.

Waiver of Personal Service. After the judgment is signed, if one spouse doesn't do what it says, the other spouse may ask the judge to enforce the judgment. The spouse asking for enforcement is required to personally serve (deliver) the other spouse with notice of this request. If you would like to waive the requirement of personal service, you may use Form #6D – Waiver of Personal Service or a form required by your court, if different. You are responsible for making sure you get all papers delivered to the address you list.

The Final Judgment.

The judgment finalizes your divorce and contains all of the issues decided in mediation, arbitration, hearing, or through your agreement. Check with your local court to determine whether you should complete this form, or whether the judge will fill it out. If both spouses agree on all issues, it may be prepared by either spouse as long as it is reviewed and signed by both spouses. If the spouses don't agree on all issues, the judge may direct one spouse to fill out the judgment.

If your spouse didn't file a response, the information you fill out in the final judgment must be the same as what you requested in the petition. If your spouse filed a response, the information must be the same as was decided in mediation, arbitration, hearing or through your agreement.

If you are responsible for filling out and filing the final judgment, make a copy for yourself and one for your spouse (unless he or she didn't file a response), and file the original with the court. **If your case involves spousal support, file an extra copy of the proposed judgment with the court.**