

make that. Now I'm sure somebody's going to try to get around that, but I don't think that's an unfair reading that you have.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Okay, now is it unreasonable to think that a lawyer, and we're not talking about being scrupulous or anything else, in vigorously representing his or her client, would advise that client to put everything in this process that might could be used against them later so that there's no way it could be used in court after this?

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: You'd sure want to give that a try just in case it works, yeah.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Okay, now let's say I am an unscrupulous lawyer and I've read the law...

SPEAKER BAACK: One minute.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: ..and I advised my client to participate in the mediation and my intent is to do this. Then it's made available for me right in the statute and I'm not violating ethics or the law by encouraging my client to put everything out there, am I?

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: No.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: And none of it would be available for a court after this.

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: Well, I think...I think that...that becomes the arguable point. I think you can try to make that reading of it.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: We're running out of time so I will stop at this point.

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: I'll let you finish.

SPEAKER BAACK: Senator Ashford, you're next.

SENATOR ASHFORD: Thank you, Mr. Speaker and members. The intent of Section 8, first of all, the intent is twofold. One is to allow both parties to, if they wish, to have attorneys present, but both parties must agree before attorneys are present. One attorney, attorneys do not have, as a matter of