## Appendix II - Documentation of Non-Kiddushin Marriage of a Differing Sex Couple

The documents that follow are:

- A) A brit ahuvim document.<sup>1</sup>
- B) A document based on the "Covenant of Loving Partners" drafted by Rabbis Elliot Dorff, Daniel Nevins, and Avram Reisner for same-sex couples, to be used for *hitkadshut*.<sup>2</sup>
- C) A document making the marriage conditional if the couple chooses not to incorporate this into the marriage document.
- D) A divorce document (and procedures) based on that drafted by Dorff, Nevins, and Reisner for same-sex couples, and to be used for the dissolution of either *brit ahuvim* or *hitkadshut*.

Witnesses to any of these documents must be valid עדים according to the standards of the CJLS.

## A) Brit Ahuvim

1. All Brit Ahuvim documents begin with the following Introduction:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The *brit ahuvim* document I offer is adapted from three sources:

Adler's original Hebrew and English texts as found in Adler, Engendering Judaism, 214–17 (see also Adler's
discussion of how the document may be adapted to the specific needs and commitments of the couple,
193–94).

<sup>•</sup> The *brit ahuvim* document signed by Amitai and Julie Adler; versions of their documents may be viewed at https://app.box.com/s/2a22fe5b069705b9bffd and https://app.box.com/s/41f3773caeea3d33e3c7.

A document I prepared for the wedding of a family member, based on the previous two (note also that in
the document I prepared, the couple added personalized provisions for her commitment to his children
from a previous marriage, and a commitment of each towards the care of the other's parents if such
should become necessary; these appear in the Appendix as examples of optional and personalized
commitments that might be included in such a marriage document).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> While I believe the language of the *brit ahuvim* document could be adapted for marriage by *hitkadshut*, this document is fully sufficient and hence recommended.

## 2. After the Introduction, one of the following two Preamble options may be used:

Preamble Option #1 (Rachel Adler, as used by Amitai and Julie Pelc Adler)

This partnership which the bride,	, and
the bridegroom,	will effect, is a sacred
covenant, like those ancient cover	nants that our
forefathers and foremothers set in	olden days; like the
great covenants that the Blessed (	Creator set with us,
and thus were changed the fates of	of the world.

This is a covenant of faith and hope, like the covenant that the Blessed Creator swore to Noach and his descendants, as it is said: "And it shall be, when the bow appears in the clouds, and I see it, it shall remind me of the eternal covenant between God and all living beings, all those of earthly flesh. And God said to Noach, this is the sign of the covenant I have effected between me and all those of earthly flesh." (Gen. 9:16-17)

שותפות זו שיקיימו הכלה \_\_\_\_\_,

והחתן \_\_\_\_, ברית קדושה היא,

כבריתות שכרתו אבותנו ואמותנו בימי קדם,

וכבריתות הגדולות שכרת הבורא יתברך עם

ישראל, ונשתנו בהן גורלי העולם.

ברית אמונה ותקוה הברית הזאת, כברית שכרת הבורא יתברך עם נח וצאצאיו, שנאמר: וְהֵיְתָה הַקָּשֶׁת בֶּעֶנֶן וּרְאִיתִּיהָ לִזְכֹּר בְּרַית עוֹלְם בֵּין אֱלֹהִים וּבִין בָּל־נָבֶּשׁ חַלָּה בְּכָל־בָּשֶׂר אֲשֶׁר עַל־הָאֵרֶץ: וַיִּאמֶר אֱלֹחִים אֶל־לָחַ זָּאת אוֹת־הַבְּרִית אֲשֶׁר חֲקְמֹתִי בִּינִי וּבֵין כָּל־בָּשֶׂר אֲשֶׁר עַל־הָאֵרֶץ: (בראשית טיטז-יז) This is a covenant of respect, and recognition of mutual responsibilities, like the covenant of Avraham our forefather with Avimelech, at Be'er Sheva, as it is said: "'Now swear to me by God in this place: if you are false to me or to my kin and successors...! Rather, with the lovingkindness I have treated you with, you shall treat me in return, and do so likewise for the land on which you dwell!' And Avraham said, 'I so swear.'" (Gen. 21:23-24)

This is a covenant of cherishing, like the covenant the Blessed Creator made in the wilderness with the People Israel, as it is said: "And I shall take you to me as my people, and I shall be yours-- your God." (Ex. 6:7)

This is a covenant of cleaving together, to bind up the hearts of the loving companions, like the covenant of David and Yonatan, as it is said: "And the soul of Yonatan was bound up with the soul of David, and Yonatan loved him even as his own self...and Yonatan and David forged a covenant, based upon each loving the other as he loved himself." (1 Sam. 18:1-3)

This is a covenant of lovingkindness and contentment, compassion and mutual support, like the covenant of marriage between the Blessed Creator and Tziyon, as it is said: "I shall espouse you forever; I shall espouse you in righteousness and justice, in lovingkindness and compassion; I shall espouse you in faith, and you will know that I am YHVH." (Hos. 2:21-22)

ברית כבוד והכרת חובות חדדיות הברית הזאת, כברית שכרת אברהם אבינו עם אבימלך בבאר שבע, כמה שאמר: ןְעַתָּׁה הַשְּׁבְּעָה לִי בַאלֹהִים הַׁנָּה אִם־תִּשְׁקֹר לִי וּלְנִינִי וּלְנֶכְדֵּי כַּחֶׁסֶד אֲשֶׁר־עָשֻׂיתִי עִמְּךְ תַּעֲשֻׂה עִמְּדְׁי וְעִם־הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר־נֶּרָתָּה בָּהּ: וַיֹּאמֶר אַבְרָהָׁם אֵנֹכִי אִשָּׁבְעֵ: (בראשית כא:כג-כד)

ברית בחירה הברית הזאת כברית שעשה הבורא יתברך עם עם ישראל במדבר, כמה שאמר: וְלָקַחְתִּּי אֶתְכֶם לִי לְעָׁם וְהָיִיתִי לָכֶם לַאָלֹתֵים. (שמות וּ:ז)

ברית דבקות הברית הזאת, לקשור לבבות רעים אהובים, פִּבְריתם של דוד ויהונתן, שנאמר: וְנָּפָשׁ יְהַוֹנֶתָׁן נִקְשְׁרָה בְּנֶפֶשׁ דְּוָד וַיָּאֶהָבַהוּ יְהְוֹנֶתָן כְּנַפְשְׁוֹ...וַיִּכְרַת יְהְוֹנֶתֶן וְדָוָד בְּרֵית בְּאַהֲבָתוֹ אֹתָוֹ כְּנַפְשְׁוֹ: (שמואל א' יהא-ג)

ברית חסד ואושר, רחמים ותמיכה הדדית היא הברית הזאת, כּבְרית נשואין של הבורא יתברך וציון, כמה שאמר: וְאֵרְשְׁתִּיךְ לֹי לְעוּלֶםְ וְאֵרִשְׁתִּיךְ לִי בְּצֶדֶק וּבְמִשְׁפָּׁט וּבְחֶסֶד וּבְרָחַמִים: וְאַרְשְׁתִיךְ לֹי בָּאֱמוּנֶהְ וְיָדַעַתְּ אֶת־הְי׳ וֹהִישע בּיכא-כב)

### Preamble Option #2 (Gail Labovitz)

This partnership that the bride, the bridegroom, \_\_\_\_\_, will effect is a sacred covenant, like the great covenants that the Blessed Creator set with the People of Israel and like those ancient covenants that our forefathers and foremothers set in olden days. As it is said: "And I shall take you to me as my people, and I shall be yours -- your God." (Ex. 6:7) And as it is said: "I shall espouse you forever; I shall espouse you in righteousness and justice, in lovingkindness and compassion; I shall espouse you in faith, and you will know that I am YHVH." (Hos. 2:21-22) And as it is said: "And the soul of Yonatan was bound up with the soul of David, and Yonatan loved him even as his own self...and Yonatan and David forged a covenant, based upon each loving the other as he loved himself." (1 Sam. 18:1-3)

שותפות זו שיקיימו הכלה\_\_\_\_\_\_, ברית קדושה היא, כבריתות והחתן\_\_\_\_, ברית קדושה היא, כבריתות הגדולות שכרת הבורא יתברך עם ישראל, וכבריתות שכרתו אבותנו ואמותנו בימי קדם. כמו שנאמר: ולקחתי אתכם לי לעם והייתי לכם לאלהים (שמות ו:ז). וכמו שנאמר: וארשתיך לי לעולם וארשתיך לי בצדק ובמשפט ובחסד וברחמים וארשתיך לי באמונה וידעת את ה' וברחמים וארשתיך לי באמונה וידעת את ה' נקשרה בנפש דוד ויאהבהו יהונתן כנפשו...ויכרת יהונתן ודוד ברית באהבתו אתו כנפשו (שמואל א יהונתן ודוד ברית באהבתו אתו כנפשו (שמואל א יה:א, ג).

# The body of the Brit Ahuvim – required for all versions (Amitai and Julie Pelc Adler, adapted from the original by Rachel Adler):

Therefore, this Covenant of Lovers shall be effected and begin at the moment the bride, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the bridegroom, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, agree before the court and witnesses to the terms and conditions of this partnership, and signify it by means of combining their pledges of property in a lifted bag, and then signing this deed of partnership.

These are the terms by which the parties to this Covenant of Lovers-- the bride, \_\_\_\_\_\_, and

The bride and bridegroom set themselves apart, each for the other only, and shall not take any others to themselves.

the bridegroom, \_\_\_\_\_ -- shall be bound:

The bride and bridegroom agree that they together shall make a household amongst the People Israel, and a whole family. That is, they shall each guard over the other, in matters physical and in matters spiritual; they shall each

ובכן ברית אהובים זו תחל כשהכלה \_\_\_\_\_, יסכימו בפני עדים לחיובי והחתן \_\_\_\_\_, יסכימו בפני עדים לחיובי ותנאי השותפות הזאת, ויסַמלו את הסכמתם על־ידי הטלת ערבנותיהם לתוך כיס אחד, ויחתמו על שטר השותפות הזה:

ואלא החיובים בהם יתחייבו הכלה \_\_\_\_\_, והחתן \_\_\_\_\_, בעלי ברית אהובים זו:

החתן והכלה מקדישים את עצמם זה לזו וזו לזה, ולא יקחו עוד אחר על פני הזולת.

החתן והכלה מקבלים על עצמם לשַתף פעולה בקיום בית נאמן בישראל ומשפחה שלימה: כלומר, לשמור אחד על השני, בין על בריאות הגוף בין על בריאות הנשמה; לדאג כל אחד מידי concern themselves with the happiness of the other, each and every day; they shall each provide aid and compassionate assistance to the other in all circumstances of life; and they shall each provide for the other, should it for some reason not be possible for them to both provide; and they shall both remember what a blessing and a gift is theirs in the miracle of their love.

The bride and bridegroom agree that they shall dwell together according to the ways of the People Israel: they shall serve YHVH our God, and do what is right in God's eyes; they shall make their home a place of lovingkindness and justice, peace and joy, love and fellowship, and most of all, of learning and teaching, that they may fulfill the words of our Sages: "Let your home be a meeting place for the wise...Let your home be open wide, and let the needy be members of your household." (Pirkei Avot 1:4,5)

יום ביומו לשמחת השני; לעזור אחד לשני ולרחם עליו בכל נסיבות החיים; ולפרנס אחד את השני במקרה ואי אפשר להתפרנס ביחד; ולזכור שניהם תמיד איזו מתנה ואיזו ברכה יש להם בנס אהבתם.

החתן והכלה מקבלים על עצמם לחיות ביחד כדרך עם ישראל: לעבוד את ה' אלהינו, ולעשות הישר בעיניו: להיות ביתם מקום חסד וצדקה, שלום ושמחה, אהבה ורעות, ועל כולם ללמוד וללמד בו; ויקיימו בביתם דברי חכמנו, ז"ל: יהי ביתך בית ועד לחכמים...יהי ביתך פתוח לרוחה ויהיו עניים בני ביתך (אבות א:ד, ה).

4. Individualized Commitments – at this point the couple may add various commitments/agreements that are individualized to the circumstances of their own relationship. The following are examples of such commitments, and do not by any means represent the full possibility of options. Couples may draft language for their own commitments with the assistance of a rabbi, scholar, and/or the officiant at their ceremony. A couple may include as many or as few commitments of this sort as they desire.

For a couple hoping/intending to have a family together (Rachel Adler):

The bride and bridegroom agree that should they have children, they shall raise them with love and safety and respect, in the ways of Torah and Halachah, and in the traditions of Avraham, Yitzchak, and Yaakov, Sarah, Rivkah, Rahel and Leah, to be in awe of Heaven, pursuers of peace, and lovers of justice and lovingkindness, so that they shall fulfill what is written: "Be among the students of Aharon: love peace and pursue peace, love all living creatures, and draw close to the Torah." (Avot 1:12)

והחתן והכלה מקבלים על עצמם שאם יהיו
להם ילדים, יגדלו אותם באהבה ובביטחון
ובכבוד, בדרכי תורה והלכח על פי מסורת
אברהם, יצחק, ויעקב, שרה, רבקה, רחל,
ולאה, שיהיו יראי שמים, רודפי שלום, ואוהבי
צדק וחסד, ויקיימו בהם דברי חכמנו ז"ל: הֱוִי
מְתַּלְמִידָיוֹ שֶׁל אֲהֲרֹן, אוֹהֵב שֶׁלוֹם וְרוֹדֵף
שֶׁלוֹם, אוֹהֵב אֶת הַבְּרִיּוֹת וּמְקַרְבָן לַתּוֹרָה.
(אבות אַיב)

For a when one or both partners have children from a previous relationship (Gail Labovitz):

The [bride/groom/each partner] agrees that [she/he/they] shall protect, support, and care for the children of [the bride/the groom/each other], as did Bityah, the daughter of Pharaoh, for Moshe, that [she/he/they] may fulfill the words of our Sages: "Anyone who raises the child of his fellow, Scripture attributes it to him as if he had birthed him." (Midrash Sekhel Tov) And they both agree that they will raise them with love and safety and respect, in the ways of Torah and Halachah, and in the traditions of Avraham, Yitzchak, and Yaakov, Sarah, Rivkah, Rachel and Leah, to be in awe of Heaven, pursuers of peace, and lovers of justice and lovingkindness, so that they shall fulfill what is written: "Be among the students of Aharon: love peace and pursue peace, love all living creatures, and draw them close to the Torah." (Avot 1:12)

[והכלה/החתן/שני השותפים] מקבל/ת/ים על עצמו/ה/ם לשמור על, לפרנס את, ולטפל בבני הכלה/החתן]/היא בבניו והוא בבניה, כמו שעשתה בתיה למשה, ויקיימו בו/ה/הם דברי חכמנו, ז"ל: כל המגדל בן חבירו בתוך ביתו, מעלה עליו הכתוב כאילו ילדו (מדרש שכל טוב). ושניהם מקבלים על עצמם שיגדלו אותם באהבה וביטחון ובכבוד, ובדרכי תורה והלכה על פי מסורת אברהם, יצחק, ויעקב, שרה, רבקה, רחל, ולאה, שיהו יראי שמים, רודפי שלום, ואוהבי ולאה, ויקיימו בהם דברי חכמנו, ז"ל: הוי מתלמידיו של אהרן אוהב שלום ורודף שלום מתלמידיו של אהרן אוהב שלום ורודף שלום אוהב את הבריות ומקרבן לתורה (אבות א:יב):

## For a couple with aging parents (Gail Labovitz):

The bride and the bridegroom agree that they shall protect, and if necessary support, and be an advocate, each for the parents of the other, with love and safety and respect, as Ruth did for Naomi, as it is said: "But Ruth replied, 'Do not urge me to leave you, to turn back and not follow you. For wherever you go, I will go; where you lodge, I will lodge; your people shall be my people, and your God my God." (Ruth 1:16)

החתן והכלה מקבלים על עצמם כל אחד לשמור על, ואם יצריכו לפרנס את, ולהיות מליץ או מליצת יושר לאב ואם של השני, באהבה וביטחון ובכבוד, כמו שעשתה רות לנעמי, כמו שנאמר: ותאמר רות אל תפגעי בי לעזבך לשוב מאחריך כי אל אשר תלכי אלך ובאשר תליני אלין עמך עמי ואלהיך אלהי (רות פרק א:טז):

(see also Adler, Engendering Judaism, 214 and 216 for a pledge of mutual support at the end of life)

5. Required Statement – this marriage is not intended as *kiddushin*.

The bride,, and the bridegroom,	הכלה, והחתן
, also attest: This Covenant of Lovers is not a <i>kiddushin</i>	מצהירים:
marriage, and the marital relations of the	אין ברית אהובים זו קידושין, ואין ביאת החתן
bridegroom and bride are not intended to bring	והכלה לשם קידושין, ולא לשם זנות: אלא אך
about kiddushin marriage.	ורק לשם הבעת אהבה.

The couple may also include the specification that the marriage does not require a get to be dissolved.

Should it happen that, God forbid, the bride or bridegroom might wish or require the termination of this partnership and Covenant, it shall be nullified and ended upon the mutual declaration in writing of the parties and their signatures before a just rabbinical court; or, by the written declaration of either party to the Covenant signed by that party and two witnesses, before a just rabbinical court. And additionally, the parties to this partnership must accompany its dissolution with a civil divorce according to the laws of [country], or whatever secular government they happen to be living under at that time. But at no time ought a *get* divorcement be necessary.

במקרה, חו"ש, וירצו או יצטרכו החתן והכלה לבטל שותפות זו, היא תיבטל על־ידי הסכמה בין שניהם בשטר ובחתימת ידיהם וידי שני עדים כשרים, בפני בית דין צדק; או, על ידי הצהרת רצונו של אחד מהם, בשטר ובחתימת ידו/ידה וידי שני עדים כשרים, בפני בית דין צדק. ובכל מקרה, אין בטול שותפות זו בבלי שטר התנתקות בערכאות המדינה; ובהכל ללא צריך גט כריתות.

6. The following condition may be included in the Brit Ahuvim document, or written up as a separate document (see Document C below):

Should we choose to part at some future time, just as this covenant has been concluded openly before the Jewish people, so does each partner commit to severing this bond through dissolution [hafarah] in the fashion ordained by a Jewish court [Bet Din]. Notwithstanding, should we be separated for more than six months with the intent by either party to terminate the union, this covenant shall be null and void.

(Note: Rabbis Dorff, Nevins, and Reisner did not create a Hebrew text for this condition.)

(Elliot Dorff, Daniel Nevins, Avram Reisner)

## 7. Conclusion/Signatures

To attest and affirm all these rights and conditions	ולראיה על כל הנ"ל, באו הכלה
and responsibilities set forth above, the bride,	והחתן , ועדי שטר זה, על
, and the bridegroom,, and the witnesses to the document, come that they may	החתום. ויהי רצון מלפני הבורא יתברך,
sign. May it be the will of the Blessed Creator that	שיקוים בבעלי ברית אהובים זו מה שנאמר:
the parties to this Covenant of Lovers shall fulfill	שימני כחותם על לבך כחותם על זרועך כי
therein what is written: "Set me as a seal upon your	עזה כמות אהבהמים רבים לא יוכלו לכבות
heart, like the seal upon your arm; for love is strong	את האהבה ונהרות לא ישטפוה (שיר השירים
as deathMany waters cannot drown love, nor can rivers quench it" (Song of Songs, 8:6-7)	ח:ר־ז):
nvers quench it (Song of Songs, 8:0-7)	,
	החתן:
Bridegroom:	
Bride:	הכלה:
Dide.	
	:עדים
Witnesses:	<u>را ات</u> .
withesses.	

### B) Document adapted from the "Covenant of Loving Partners"

In the presence of the couple, two valid witnesses and other guests, the officiating rabbi reads the Covenant and asks each party to signify acceptance of its terms through the mechanism of קבלת קנין, the lifting of a symbolic object such as a pen or kerchief. The witnesses then attest to the mutual commitment by signing the Covenant in Hebrew (and English, if using). This may take place just prior to the wedding ceremony or during the ceremony itself in the place indicated.

- 1. Introduction and
- 2. Body of the Document

On the \_\_(1)\_\_\_ day of the week, the \_\_(2)\_\_ day of the month of \_\_(3)\_\_ in the year five thousand seven hundred \_\_(4)\_\_, corresponding to the secular date of \_\_\_(4a)\_\_\_, here in \_\_\_(5)\_\_ in the country of \_\_\_\_\_(6)\_\_\_ we, \_\_\_\_(7)\_\_\_ the daughter/son of \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_(7)\_\_\_ the daughter/son of \_\_\_\_\_, before the people and the congregation make this holy declaration:

"Let it be known that our souls are bound one to the other with bonds of love and mutual devotion, and that it is our intention, with God's help, to be exclusively faithful to each other all the days of our lives upon this earth. As our Sages taught: A person should find a partner with whom to eat, drink, read, study, sleep, and share every secret, secrets of Torah and secrets of life. We shall share from this day a complete partnership, joyfully and wholeheartedly establishing a household in common with moral and financial responsibilities for one another. We shall be loving partners for each other and will cherish, respect, sustain and assist one another in righteousness and faithfulness. With God's help may our dwelling be filled with love and harmony, peace and companionship, and may we be privileged to nurture together our Jewish heritage, our love for our fellow Jews and the dignity of every creature."

בָּ (1) בְּשַׁבָּת, (2) יוֹם לְחֹדֶשׁ (1), שְׁנַת חַמֵשֶׁת אֲלָפִים וּשְׁבַע מֵאוֹת וְ (4) לַמִנְיָן שֶׁאָנוּ מוֹנִים כַּאן בְּ (5) בִּמְדִינַת (6) אָמְרוּ (א7) בֵּן (8) וַ (ב7) בּת (8) בִּפְנֵי עַם וְעֵדָה בָּהַצָּהַרָה קָדוֹשַׁה: יָהָא יַדוּעַ בַּזָה שֶׁנְקְשָׁרוּ נַפְשׁוֹתֵינוּ זוֹ בִּזוֹ בִּקשָׁרֵי אַהָבַה וּמְסִירוּת הַדַדִית, וּבְכַוּנַתֵנוּ -בְּעַזָרַת יִיַ לִהִיוֹת נֵאֱמַנִים זָה לַזֵה בָּאוֹפֵן בִּלְעַדִי כַּל יִמֵי חַיֵּינוּ עַלֵי אָדַמוֹת כִּמוֹ שֵׁשַׁנוּ רַבּוֹתֵינוּ יִקְנָה אַדַם חַבֶר לְעַצָמוֹ שֵׁיאֹכַל עִמוֹ וִיִשְׁתֵּה עָמוֹ וִיקְרָא עִמוֹ וִישָׁנָה עִמּוֹ וִיִישַׁן עָמּוֹ וִיגַלָּה לוֹ כַּל סְתַרֵיו, סְתָרֵי תוֹרָה וְסָתָרֵי דָרֶךְ אֶרֶץ. אֲנַחְנוּ נִשְׁמַתֵּף מְן-הַיּוֹם הַזָּה וַהַלְאַה בִּשָׁתּוּף גַּמוּר כַּרָאוּי בָּאוֹשֶׁר וּכָלָב שַׁלָם וּנְקַיֵּם מֵשֶׁק בַּיִת מִשְׁתַּף. נָהִיֶה זֶה לַזו3 רַעִּים אֲהוּבִים וְנוֹקִיר וּנְכַבֵּד וּנְפַרְנֵס וְנָסְעַד זֵה אֵת-זֵה בִּיוֹשֵׁר וּבֶאֱמוּנָה. בְּעֶזְרַת יְיָ בִּמְעוֹנֵנוּ יִשְׁרוּ אַהַבָּה וְאַחֲוָה שַׁלוֹם וָרֵעוּת וְנִזְכֶּה לְטַפַּחַ יַחַד אֶת מוֹרֶשֶׁת הַיַּהְדוּת, אַהַבַת יִשְׂרָאֵל וּכְבוֹד הַבְּרִיּוֹת.

(1) day of week; (2) day of month; (3) Hebrew month; (4) Hebrew year; (4a) date on secular calendar; (5) city name; (6) country/continent; (7x) name of the groom; (71) name of the bride; (8) names of parents.

Note: the name of the bride and groom can appear in either order.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The order may be reversed, or for a marriage of same sex partners, simply זו לזו or זו לזו is used as appropriate.

3. Required Statement – this marriage is not intended as *kiddushin*.

The bride,, and the bridegroom,	הכלה , והחתן
, also attest:	מצהירים:
This marriage is not a <i>kiddushin</i> marriage, and the marital relations of the bridegroom and bride are	אין התקדשות זה קידושין, ואין ביאת החתן
not intended to bring about kiddushin marriage.	והכלה לשם קידושין, ולא לשם זנות: אלא אך
	ורק לשם הבעת אהבה.

The couple may also include the specification that the marriage does not require a *get* to be dissolved.

Should it happen that, God forbid, the bride or bridegroom might wish or require the termination of this partnership, it shall be nullified and ended upon the mutual declaration in writing of the parties and their signatures before a just rabbinical court; or, by the written declaration of either party signed by that party and two witnesses, before a just rabbinical court. And additionally, the parties to this partnership must accompany its dissolution with a civil divorce according to the laws of [country], or whatever secular government they happen to be living under at that time. But at no time ought a *get* divorcement be necessary.

במקרה, חו"ש, וירצו או יצטרכו החתן והכלה לבטל שותפות זו, היא תיבטל על־ידי הסכמה בין שניהם בשטר ובחתימת ידיהם וידי שני עדים כשרים, בפני בית דין צדק; או, על ידי הצהרת רצונו של אחד מהם, בשטר ובחתימת ידו/ידה וידי שני עדים כשרים, בפני בית דין צדק. ובכל מקרה, אין בטול שותפות זו בבלי שטר התנתקות בערכאות המדינה; ובהכל ללא צריך גט כריתות.

At this point, couples may, if they so desire, include one or more Individualized Commitments, as in point 4 of the Brit Ahuvim document above.

4. The following condition may be included in the commitment document, or written up as a separate document (see Document C, below):

Should we choose to part at some future time, just as this covenant has been concluded openly before the Jewish people, so does each partner commit to severing this bond through dissolution [hafarah] in the fashion ordained by a Jewish court [Bet Din]. Notwithstanding, should we be separated for more than six months with the intent by either party to terminate the union, this covenant shall be null and void.

(Note: Rabbis Dorff, Nevins, and Reisner did not create a Hebrew text for this condition. One can/will be added here should the teshuvah be adopted)

(Elliot Dorff, Daniel Nevins, Avram Reisner)

## 5. Conclusion/Signatures

We, the witnesses, attest that everything that is written and specified above has been done in our presence and is valid and effective.	כָּל מַה שֶׁכָּתוּב וּמְפֹּרָשׁ לְעֵיל נָאֱמֵר וְנַעֲשָׂה לְפָנֵינוּ, וְהַכֵּל שָׁרִיר וְקַיָּם.		
(Signature), witness	עד/ה		
(Signature) , witness	עד/ה		

C)	Conditions (ada	lapted from the	condition drafted by	/ Elliot Dorff.	Daniel Nevins	. Avram Reisner)
$\sim$	Conditions (aa	aptea member	condition aranted by	,	, Daniel Herring	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

The couple may place this condition on the *Hitkadshut/Brit Ahuvim* in a separate document rather than in the binding marital document.

This document is to be completed and signed by the couple and their witnesses prior to the wedding ceremony. A copy shall be kept by the officiating rabbi, with the original returned to the couple together with their other marriage documents.

This is to certify that on the [Hebrew date] day of the [Hebrew month] in the year [Hebrew year], corresponding to the [secular date] of [secular month], [secular year] in [name of jurisdiction], \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, of their own free will and accord, stipulated the following with respect to the Covenant of Loving Partners/marriage by hitkadshut that they enter today:

Should we choose to part at some future time, just as this covenant has been concluded openly before the Jewish people, so does each partner commit to severing this bond through dissolution [hafarah] in the fashion ordained by a Jewish court [Bet Din].

Notwithstanding, should we be separated for more than six months with the intent by either party to terminate the union, this covenant shall be null and void.

## 1. Signatures/Witnesses

Bride	החתן:
Groom	
Witness	הכלה:
Witness	
	:עדים

D) Document (and Procedures) of Divorce/Hafarah (adapted from Dorff, Nevins, and Reisner)<sup>4</sup>

There is no need to replicate the procedures involving a scribe which the rabbis required for a get. Thus, the following documents may be filled in, printed, and signed. The signature (hatimah) is by the partner presenting the document; as indicated below. When both agree to participate in this proceeding, each should fill out the document and present it to the other. However, in cases where this is not the case, one partner may complete the dissolution document unilaterally. Witnesses to the signature of the principal are required, following the general requirements of witnesses under Jewish law. Three copies of each dissolution document should be signed with one original returned to each party, and one forwarded to the Rabbinical Assembly, as described below.

	נוּסַח הָפָּרַה מאשה לאיש		
נוּ מוֹנִים כָּאן בְּ בִּמְדִינַת אֲנִי	אָלָפִים וּשָׁבַע מֵאוֹת וְ לְמִּנְיָן שֶׁאָ	; אָנַת חָמֵשֶׁת 🚬 אָנַת	י <u>-</u> בְּשַׁבָּת,
ַ הַמְּכוּנֶה, שֶׁהָיִיתָ רַעִי עָד עַהָּה, מִן	א אוֹנֶס וּבְלֹא דוֹחַק, וּפְטַרְתִּיךּ,	ָנִמַרְתִּי בְּרָצוֹן חָפְשִׁי, בְּלֹז	הַמְּכוּנֶה, עָ
בָּרִית הַבָּרִית הַבְּרִית הַבְּרִית הַבְּרִית	ַדָּדְ לָכָרוֹת בָּרִית אֲהוּבִים אַחֶרֵת	ָ ז בֵּינֵינוּ. הָרֵי רְשׁוּת בִּיָ	ָ הַבָּרִית שֶׁהָתִקּיָּמָו
		ָּלִשֶׁעָבַר בְּעֵינֶידְ וּבְעֵינֵי א <u>ֱ</u>	
	 עד/ה	עד/ה עד/ה	 חתימה
	נוּסַח הֲפָּרַה מאיש לאשה		
שֶׁאָנוּ מוֹנִים כָּאן בְּ ַ ַ בַּמְדִינַת ַ אֲנִי שְׁאָנוּ מוֹנִים כָּאן בְּ	ֿנ אֲלָפִים וּשְׁבַע מֵאוֹת וְ לְמִּנְיָן	לְחֹדֶשׁ, שְׁנַת חֲמֵשֶׁר	בְּשַׁבָּת,
יך, הַמְּכוּנָה, שֶׁהָיִיתְ רַעְיָתִי עָד	יָשִי, בַּלֹא אוֹנֵס וּבִלֹא דוֹחַק, וּפְטַרְתַּ	, עַמַדְתִּי בִּרַצוֹן חַפִּ	, הַמְּכוּנֵה
ז אַהֶּרֶת כָּרְצוֹנֵךְ. וְזֶה יִהְיֶה לָךְ לְאוֹת הַפָּרַת			
ייים אין די לין ביובן ייין הייין דין אין אין אין אין אין אין דין ביובן ייין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין א			
	ּבְעֵינֵי אֱ להִים וְאָדָם.	ָבֵינֵינוּ לְשֶׁעָבַר בְּעֵינַיִּךְ וּ	ַהַבְּרִית שֶהִתְקַיְּמָה
	———עד/ה	עד/ה	חתימה
Dissolutio	n of the Covenant of Loving P	artners	
On the day of the we	ek, the day	of the month of	in
the year five thousand seven hundred			
in the country of			
, arose of my own f			
the daughter/son of			
from the covenant that had been bet	• •		•
covenant that you desire. This shall			it nau existeu
between us in your eyes, and in the	eyes of dod and an people.		

 $<sup>^4\</sup> http://www.rabbinicalassembly.org/sites/default/files/assets/public/halakhah/teshuvot/2011-2020/same-sex-marriage-and-divorce-appendix.pdf, 18-20.$ 

### **Procedure for Delivery**

Ideally, where the separation is mutually agreed, each member of the partnership will fill out a dissolution form and deliver it personally to his or her partner. Where the partners exchange dissolution documents mutually, each should say (in Hebrew or English or any other language that is common to them):

לשון זכר:

ָהַתְקַבֵּל הָפָּרָה זוֹ. וְזֶה יִהְיֶה לְאוֹת הַפָּרַת הַבְּרִית שֶׁהִתְקַיְּמָה בֵּינֵינוּ לְשֶׁעָבַר בְּעֵינֶיךּ וּבְעֵינֵי אֱ'לֹהִים וְאָדָם.

לשון נקבה:

הָתְקַבָּלִי הַפַּרָה זוֹ. וָזָה יִהָיֶה לָאוֹת הַפָּרַת הַבְּרִית שֶׁהְתְקִיּמָה בֵּינֵינוּ לְשֵׁעַבַר בְּעֵינַיְדְ וּבְעֵינֵי אֵ'לֹהִים וְאַדַם.

"Here is the document of dissolution. This shall be the formal dissolution of the covenant that had existed between us in your eyes, and in the eyes of God and all people."

The person giving the document shall then place it in the hands of his/her partner. Where mutual hafarot are contemplated, each should present the hafarah they have prepared to the other. Where no exchange is contemplated, a copy should be sent to the absent partner. While no rabbinic presence is necessary to effectuate this dissolution, the separating partners may wish to do so before their rabbi. In that case, the rabbi might serve as one of the witnesses to the hafarah and issue each of them, as well, a letter attesting to the performance of the ritual in his or her presence. In all cases the second copy should be sent to the Registry of Dissolutions of the Rabbinical Assembly, 3080 Broadway, NY, NY 10027, along with a copy of the Brit Ahuvim/Ahuvot if it is available or a statement of the date and place in which the Brit Ahuvim/Ahuvot was entered into, and the officiant thereof. Because of the significance of these documents, all mail (paper or electronic) should be registered, return receipt requested. The third copy should be retained by the principal.