Mediation Disclosure Notification and Acknowledgment

as required by Cal. Evid. Code § 1129

To promote communication in mediation, California law generally makes mediation a confidential process. California's mediation confidentiality laws are laid out in <u>Sections 703.5</u> and <u>1115 to 1119</u>, inclusive, of the Evidence Code. Those laws establish the confidentiality of mediation and limit the disclosure, admissibility, and a court's consideration of communications, writings, and conduct in connection with a mediation. In general, those laws mean the following:

- All communications, negotiations, or settlement offers in the course of a mediation must remain confidential.
- Statements made and writings prepared in connection with a mediation are not admissible or subject to discovery or compelled disclosure in noncriminal proceedings.
- A mediator's report, opinion, recommendation, or finding about what occurred in a mediation may not be submitted to or considered by a court or another adjudicative body.
- A mediator cannot testify in any subsequent civil proceeding about any communication or conduct occurring at, or in connection with, a mediation.

This means that all communications between you and your attorney made in preparation for a

	, are confidential and cannot be disclosed or used (except in even if you later decide to sue your attorney for malpractices during the mediation.
participants agree otherwise, no opreparation for a mediation, include	[Name of Client], understand that, unless all or written communication made during a mediation, or in ling communications between me and my attorney, can be used criminal legal action including an action against my attorney for .
liability to you for professional m	ed acknowledgment does not limit your attorney's potential alpractice, or prevent you from (1) reporting any professional state Bar of California or (2) cooperating with any disciplinary on of your attorney.
[Name of Client]	[Name of Attorney]
[Date signed]	[Date signed]