

General Assembly

January Session, 2025

Raised Bill No. 6971

LCO No. **4623**

Referred to Committee on JUDICIARY

Introduced by: (JUD)

AN ACT ADOPTING THE CONNECTICUT UNIFORM MEDIATION ACT.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2025*) Sections 1 to 15, inclusive,
 of this act may be cited as the "Connecticut Uniform Mediation Act".

Sec. 2. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2025*) As used in sections 1 to 15,
inclusive, of this act:

5 (1) "Mediation" means a process in which a mediator facilitates 6 communication and negotiation between parties to assist them in 7 reaching a voluntary agreement regarding their dispute.

8 (2) "Mediation communication" means a statement, whether oral or 9 in a record or verbal or nonverbal, that occurs during a mediation or is 10 made for purposes of considering, conducting, participating in, 11 initiating, continuing or reconvening a mediation or retaining a 12 mediator.

13 (3) "Mediator" means an individual who conducts a mediation.

(4) "Nonparty participant" means a person, other than a party ormediator, that participates in a mediation.

(5) "Mediation party" means a person that participates in a mediationand whose agreement is necessary to resolve the dispute.

(6) "Person" means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate,
trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture,
government; governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality;
public corporation or any other legal or commercial entity.

22 (7) "Proceeding" means:

(A) A judicial, administrative, arbitral or other adjudicative process,
including related prehearing and posthearing motions, conferences and
discovery; or

26 (B) A legislative hearing or similar process.

(8) "Record" means information that is inscribed on a tangible
medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is
retrievable in perceivable form.

30 (9) "Sign" means:

31 (A) To execute or adopt a tangible symbol with the present intent to32 authenticate a record; or

(B) To attach or logically associate an electronic symbol, sound or
process to or with a record with the present intent to authenticate a
record.

Sec. 3. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2025*) (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b) or (c) of this section, sections 1 to 15, inclusive, of this act apply to a mediation in which:

(1) The mediation parties are required to mediate by statute or courtor administrative agency rule or referred to mediation by a court,

41 administrative agency or arbitrator;

42 (2) The mediation parties and the mediator agree to mediate in a
43 record that demonstrates an expectation that mediation
44 communications will be privileged against disclosure; or

(3) The mediation parties use as a mediator an individual who holds
himself or herself out as a mediator or the mediation is provided by a
person that holds itself out as providing mediation.

48 (b) Sections 1 to 15, inclusive, of this act do not apply to a mediation:

49 (1) Relating to the establishment, negotiation, administration or50 termination of a collective bargaining relationship;

51 (2) Relating to a dispute that is pending under or is part of the 52 processes established by a collective bargaining agreement, except that 53 sections 1 to 15, inclusive, of this act apply to a mediation arising out of 54 a dispute that has been filed with an administrative agency or a court;

(3) Conducted by a judge who might make a ruling on the case, or by
a Judicial Branch employee who performs mediations in the course of
such employee's employment;

58 (4) Arising from a proceeding governed by chapter 48, 68, 113 or 16659 of the general statutes;

60 (5) Commenced prior to October 1, 2025, which is subject to the 61 provisions of section 52-235d of the general statutes;

62 (6) Commenced prior to October 1, 2025, which is administered under
63 the auspices of section 46b-53a of the general statutes; or

64 (7) Conducted under the auspices of:

65 (A) A primary or secondary school if all the parties are students; or

66 (B) A correctional institution for youths if all the parties are residents

67 of the institution.

68 (c) If the parties agree in advance in a signed record, or a record of 69 proceeding reflects agreement by the parties, that all or part of a 70 mediation is not privileged, the privileges under sections 4 to 6, 71 inclusive, of this act, do not apply to the mediation or part agreed upon, 72 except that sections 4 to 6, inclusive, of this act apply to a mediation 73 communication made by a person that has not received actual notice of 74 the agreement before the communication is made.

Sec. 4. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2025*) (a) Except as otherwise provided in section 6 of this act, a mediation communication is privileged as provided in subsection (b) of this section and is not subject to discovery or admissible in evidence in a proceeding unless waived or precluded as provided by section 5 of this act.

80 (b) In a proceeding, the following privileges apply:

81 (1) A mediation party may refuse to disclose, and may prevent any82 other person from disclosing, a mediation communication.

(2) A mediator may refuse to disclose a mediation communication,
and may prevent any other person from disclosing a mediation
communication of the mediator.

86 (3) A nonparty participant may refuse to disclose, and may prevent
87 any other person from disclosing, a mediation communication of the
88 nonparty participant.

(c) Evidence or information that is otherwise admissible or subject to
discovery does not become inadmissible or protected from discovery
solely by reason of its disclosure or use in a mediation.

Sec. 5. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2025*) (a) A privilege under section
4 of this act may be waived in a record or orally during a proceeding if
it is expressly waived by all parties to the mediation and:

95 (1) In the case of the privilege of a mediator, it is expressly waived by96 the mediator; and

97 (2) In the case of the privilege of a nonparty participant, it is expressly98 waived by the nonparty participant.

(b) A person that discloses or makes a representation about a mediation communication which prejudices another person in a proceeding is precluded from asserting a privilege under section 4 of this act, but only to the extent necessary for the person prejudiced to respond to the representation or disclosure.

(c) A person that intentionally uses a mediation to plan, attempt to
commit or commit a crime, or to conceal an ongoing crime or ongoing
criminal activity is precluded from asserting a privilege under section 4
of this act.

Sec. 6. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2025*) (a) There is no privilege under
section 4 of this act for a mediation communication that is:

(1) In an agreement evidenced by a record signed by all parties to theagreement;

(2) Available to the public under the Freedom of Information Act, as
defined in section 1-200 of the general statutes, or made during a session
of a mediation which is open, or is required by law to be open, to the
public;

(3) A threat or statement of a plan to inflict bodily injury or commit acrime of violence;

(4) Intentionally used to plan a crime, attempt to commit or commit acrime, or to conceal an ongoing crime or ongoing criminal activity;

(5) Sought or offered to prove or disprove a claim or complaint ofprofessional misconduct or malpractice filed against a mediator;

(6) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c) of this section,
sought or offered to prove or disprove a claim or complaint of
professional misconduct or malpractice filed against a mediation party,
nonparty participant, or representative of a party based on conduct
occurring during a mediation; or

(7) Sought or offered to prove or disprove abuse, neglect,
abandonment or exploitation in a proceeding in which a child or adult
protective services agency is a party, unless the proceeding is referred
by a court to mediation and the child or adult protective services agency
participates in the mediation.

(b) There is no privilege under section 4 of this act if a court, administrative agency or arbitrator finds, after a hearing in camera, that the party seeking discovery or the proponent of the evidence has shown that the evidence is not otherwise available, that there is a need for the evidence that substantially outweighs the interest in protecting confidentiality, and that the mediation communication is sought or offered in:

139 (1) A court proceeding involving a felony or misdemeanor; or

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c) of this section, a
proceeding to prove a claim to rescind or reform or a defense to avoid
liability on a contract arising out of the mediation.

(c) A mediator may not be compelled to provide evidence of a
mediation communication referred to in subdivision (6) of subsection
(a) of this section or subdivision (2) of subsection (b) of this section.

(d) If a mediation communication is not privileged under subsection
(a) or (b) of this section, only the portion of the communication
necessary for the application of the exception from nondisclosure may
be admitted. Admission of evidence under subsection (a) or (b) of this
section does not render the evidence, or any other mediation
communication, discoverable or admissible for any other purpose.

152 Sec. 7. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2025) (a) Except as required in 153 subsection (b) of this section, a mediator may not make a report, 154 assessment, evaluation, recommendation, finding or other 155 communication regarding a mediation to a court, administrative agency 156 or other authority that may make a ruling on the dispute that is the 157 subject of the mediation.

158 (b) A mediator may disclose:

(1) Whether the mediation occurred or has terminated, whether asettlement was reached, and attendance;

161 (2) A mediation communication as permitted under section 6 of this162 act; or

(3) A mediation communication evidencing abuse, neglect,
abandonment or exploitation of an individual to a public agency
responsible for protecting individuals against such mistreatment.

(c) A communication made in violation of subsection (a) of this
section may not be considered by a court, administrative agency or
arbitrator.

Sec. 8. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2025*) Unless subject to the Freedom
of Information Act, as defined in section 1-200 of the general statutes,
mediation communications are confidential to the extent agreed by the
parties or provided by other law or rule of this state.

173 Sec. 9. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2025*) (a) Before accepting a 174 mediation, an individual who is requested to serve as a mediator shall:

(1) 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
mediator, including a financial or personal interest in the outcome of the
mediation and an existing or past relationship with a mediation party
or foreseeable participant in the mediation; and

(2) Disclose any such known fact to the mediation parties as soon asis practical before accepting a mediation.

(b) If a mediator learns any fact described in subdivision (1) of
subsection (a) of this section after accepting a mediation, the mediator
shall disclose it as soon as is practicable.

(c) At the request of a mediation party, an individual who is
requested to serve as a mediator shall disclose the mediator's
qualifications to mediate a dispute.

(d) A person that violates subsection (a), (b) or (g) of this section is
precluded by the violation from asserting a privilege under section 4 of
this act.

(e) Subsections (a), (b), (c) and (g) of this section do not apply to ajudge acting as a mediator.

(f) Sections 1 to 15, inclusive, of this act do not require that a mediatorhave a special qualification by background or profession.

(g) A mediator must be impartial, unless after disclosure of the facts
required in subsections (a) and (b) of this section to be disclosed, the
parties agree otherwise.

(h) Mediation is deemed to have commenced when the referral oragreement to mediate is made.

Sec. 10. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2025*) An attorney or other individual designated by a party may accompany the party to and participate in a mediation. A waiver of participation given before the mediation may be rescinded.

Sec. 11. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2025*) (a) In this section, "Model Law" means the Model Law on International Commercial Conciliation adopted by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on June 28, 2002, and recommended by the United Nations General Assembly in a resolution (A/RES/57/18) dated November 19, 2002, and
"international commercial mediation" means an international
commercial conciliation as defined in Article 1 of the Model Law.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (c) and (d) of this
section, if a mediation is an international commercial mediation, the
mediation is governed by the Model Law.

(c) Unless the parties agree in accordance with subsection (c) of
section 3 of this act that all or part of an international commercial
mediation is not privileged, sections 4, 5 and 6 of this act and any
applicable definitions in section 2 of this act also apply to the mediation
and nothing in Article 10 of the Model Law derogates from sections 4, 5
and 6 of this act.

(d) If the parties to an international commercial mediation agree
under Article 1, subsection (7), of the Model Law that the Model Law
does not apply, sections 1 to 15, inclusive, of this act apply.

Sec. 12. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2025*) Sections 1 to 15, inclusive, of
this act modify, limit or supersede the federal Electronic Signatures in
Global and National Commerce Act, 15 USC 7001 et seq., but sections 1
to 15, inclusive, of this act do not modify, limit or supersede Section
101(c) of said act or authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices
described in Section 103(b) of said act.

Sec. 13. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2025*) In applying and construing the uniform provisions of sections 1 to 15, inclusive, of this act, consideration should be given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact such uniform provisions.

Sec. 14. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2025*) If any provision of sections
1 to 15, inclusive, of this act, or application of sections 1 to 15, inclusive,
of this act, to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity
does not affect other provisions or applications of sections 1 to 15,

239 inclusive, of this act, which can be given effect without the invalid

- 240 provision or application, and to this end the provisions of sections 1 to
- 241 15, inclusive, of this act are severable.
- 242 Sec. 15. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2025*) (a) Sections 1 to 15, inclusive,
- of this act govern a mediation pursuant to a referral or an agreement tomediate made on or after October 1, 2025.
- (b) On and after October 1, 2026, sections 1 to 15, inclusive, of this act,govern an agreement to mediate whenever made.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	October 1, 2025	New section
Sec. 2	October 1, 2025	New section
Sec. 3	October 1, 2025	New section
Sec. 4	October 1, 2025	New section
Sec. 5	October 1, 2025	New section
Sec. 6	October 1, 2025	New section
Sec. 7	October 1, 2025	New section
Sec. 8	October 1, 2025	New section
Sec. 9	October 1, 2025	New section
Sec. 10	October 1, 2025	New section
Sec. 11	October 1, 2025	New section
Sec. 12	October 1, 2025	New section
Sec. 13	October 1, 2025	New section
Sec. 14	October 1, 2025	New section
Sec. 15	October 1, 2025	New section

Statement of Purpose:

To adopt the Connecticut Uniform Mediation Act.

[Proposed deletions are enclosed in brackets. Proposed additions are indicated by underline, except that when the entire text of a bill or resolution or a section of a bill or resolution is new, it is not underlined.]