

SENATE, No. 52

STATE OF NEW JERSEY 208th LEGISLATURE

PRE-FILED FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE 1998 SESSION

Sponsored by:

Senator WALTER KAVANAUGH

District 16 (Morris and Somerset)

Senator ROBERT J. MARTIN

District 26 (Essex, Morris and Passaic)

SYNOPSIS

Establishes a court-referred family mediation program.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

Introduced Pending Technical Review by Legislative Counsel.



1 AN ACT establishing a court-referred family mediation program and
2 supplementing Title 2A of the New Jersey Statutes.

3
4 **BE IT ENACTED** *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State*
5 *of New Jersey:*

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7 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Family
8 Mediation Reform Act of 1995."

9
10 2. The Legislature finds and declares that:

11 a. Mediation is a cooperative process by which parties are assisted
12 in formulating an agreement by a mediator;

13 b. It is a process wherein the decision-making authority rests with
14 the parties;

15 c. It is in the best interest of a child to encourage mediated
16 resolution of disputes over child custody, visitation, or support;

17 d. It is the intent of this legislation that the State establish a
18 statewide mediation program designed to implement mediation of
19 family matters.

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21 3. As used in this act:

22 "Mediation" means a process whereby a neutral third person called
23 a mediator acts to encourage and facilitate the resolution of a dispute
24 between two or more parties. It is an informal and non-adversarial
25 process with the objective of helping the disputing parties reach a
26 mutually acceptable and voluntary agreement. Mediation includes
27 "family mediation" which means mediation of family matters involving
28 dissolution of marriage, property division, shared or sole parental
29 responsibility or custody, visitation or support.

30 "Mediator" means a person who is qualified, trained and certified
31 in accordance with the Rules of Court to assist parties in identifying
32 issues, fostering joint problem-solving, and exploring settlement
33 alternatives.

34
35 4. a. The court may refer to mediation all or any part of an action
36 for divorce, nullity, separate maintenance or support, where the
37 custody, visitation or support of a minor child is an issue.

38 b. The court shall not refer any case to mediation where it finds
39 that there has been a significant history of domestic violence which
40 would compromise the mediation process.

41 c. If a party objects, in writing, to attending the mediation session
42 the matter shall not be referred to mediation by the court.

43 d. Presence of attorneys at the mediation session is not required.
44 Attorneys for each party may attend the mediation session and
45 privately communicate with their clients.

46 e. The mediator may terminate the mediation if the mediator

1 determines that mediation efforts are unsuccessful.

2 f. Once the parties have successfully completed the mediation
3 process and an agreement is reached, the agreement shall be reduced
4 to writing and submitted to the court. The court may approve or
5 reject the mediation agreement. If the court rejects the mediation
6 agreement the court shall state its reasons on the record. If the court
7 approves the mediation agreement the court shall incorporate the
8 terms of the agreement in the final order.

9 g. If the parties do not reach an agreement, the mediator shall
10 notify the court of that result and the matter shall be referred back to
11 the court for formal disposition.

12
13 5. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, no
14 person serving as a mediator pursuant to P.L. , c. (C.)
15 (now pending before the Legislature as this bill) shall be liable for
16 damages resulting from any exercise of judgment or discretion in
17 connection with the person's duties unless the actions evidence a
18 reckless disregard for the duties imposed by the position. Nothing in
19 this section shall be deemed to grant immunity to any mediator causing
20 damage by that person's wilful, wanton or grossly negligence act of
21 commission or omission.

22
23 6. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, all
24 oral and written communications made during the mediation
25 proceeding, other than an executed settlement agreement, shall be
26 confidential and shall not be admissible as evidence in any court
27 proceeding.

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29 7. The Supreme Court of New Jersey may adopt Rules of Court
30 appropriate or necessary to effectuate the purpose of this act. The
31 Supreme Court may establish minimum standards and procedures for
32 certification which shall include the qualifications, professional
33 conduct, discipline and training for mediators. The Supreme Court
34 may set fees to be charged to applicants for certification and renewal
35 of certification. The revenues generated from these fees shall be used
36 to offset the costs of administration of the certification process.

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38 8. This act shall take effect immediately.

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41 STATEMENT

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43 This bill would establish a court-referred family mediation program.
44 The bill provides that the court may refer the parties in a divorce
45 action to mediation. Since some matters do not necessarily lend
46 themselves to mediation, the bill provides that if the court determines

1 that there is a history of domestic violence which compromises the
2 mediation process the case would not be referred to mediation. In
3 addition, if any party objects to attending the mediation session the
4 matter would not be referred to mediation. The bill also provides that
5 the mediator would be authorized to terminate the session if the
6 mediation efforts are unsuccessful.

7 Once the parties have completed the mediation process and an
8 agreement is reached the agreement would be reduced to writing and
9 submitted to the court. The court may then approve or reject the
10 agreement. If the agreement is approved the terms of agreement
11 would be incorporated into the final order. If an agreement is rejected
12 the court would state its reasons on the record. If an agreement is not
13 reached the matter would be referred to the court for formal
14 disposition.

15 The bill also provides that no person serving as a mediator would
16 be liable for damages resulting from any exercise of judgment or
17 discretion in connection with the person's duties. In addition, all
18 communication made during the mediation, other than the agreement,
19 would be considered confidential and would not be admissible as
20 evidence in any court proceeding.

21 The Supreme Court may adopt Rules of Court appropriate or
22 necessary to effectuate the purpose of the bill.

23 This bill embodies recommendation 5 of the report of the
24 Commission to Study the Law of Divorce, issued April 18, 1995.