



Superior Court of California,
County of San Joaquin
CIVIL MEDIATION PROGRAM

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Stockton, California 95202

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CIVIL MEDIATION PROGRAM

*An alternative that gives you more control and
flexibility over the outcome of your case...*



SUPERIOR COURT OF
CALIFORNIA,
County of San Joaquin

What is Mediation?

In mediation, an impartial person called a “mediator” helps the parties try to reach a mutually acceptable resolution of the dispute. The mediator does not decide the dispute, but helps the parties communicate so they can try to settle the dispute themselves. Mediation is an alternative that gives parties more control and flexibility over the outcome of their case.



Parties sit down to resolve their disputes.

Why mediate?

- Mediation is a voluntary, confidential process.
- Mediators do not give legal advice and will not judge you on your case.
- Mediation could SAVE you TIME and MONEY, if it is used early.
- Mediation reduces conflict and

hostility, whereas trials may increase these feelings.

- Mediation provides high satisfaction with results, because you participate and express your personal interests and concerns.

Cases for Which Mediation May Be Appropriate

Mediation may be particularly useful when parties have a relationship they want to preserve. So when family members, neighbors, or business partners have a dispute, mediation may be the alternative dispute resolution process to use.

Mediation is also effective when emotions are getting in the way of resolution. An effective mediator can hear the parties out and help them communicate with each other in an effective and nondestructive manner.

Cases for Which Mediation May Not Be Appropriate

Mediation may not be effective if one of the parties is unwilling to cooperate or has a significant advantage in power over the other.

San Joaquin County Superior Court's voluntary Civil Mediation Program

What is San Joaquin County Superior Court's voluntary Civil Mediation Program?

San Joaquin County Superior Court was recently awarded a grant through the California Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) to implement a formal civil mediation program that will allow attorneys and clients involved in general civil litigation greater access to affordable high quality mediation. Litigants will have a voice in the settlement process and will play a direct role in managing the outcomes of their own cases.

The Civil Mediation Program is a voluntary program that allows parties to a general civil case the freedom to resolve their conflict in their own time. The Court provides a panel of skilled

mediators trained by Pepperdine University Law School's Straus Institute for Dispute Resolution. All mediators serving on the Court's Panel must meet minimum training and experience requirements.

Which cases qualify for Mediation?

All types of general civil cases qualify and may benefit from the mediation process. Parties may request or stipulate to mediation at any point in the case.

Who are the Mediators?

Mediators are experienced attorneys who have completed a Court-approved formal mediation training program. Please contact the Civil Mediation Program Manager or visit the court's website for a list of approved mediators.

How is a Mediator chosen?

Parties choose a mediator who is mutually agreeable based on the mediator's experience, market rate, etc. Parties are not required to select a mediator from the Court Panelist List.

Who pays for Mediation?

The Civil Mediation Program is a party-pay program, which means the parties who use the program must pay for it themselves.

Parties pay the market rate of their selected mediator. Each mediator's market rate is published on the Court Panelist List or you may contact the Program Manager.

Who attends the Mediation?

The mediator, the attorneys, and the parties must attend the mediation.

Both sides must have at least one person present who has the authority to settle the case.

What if the Mediation is not successful?

If the mediation does not resolve the dispute, the case will proceed to a settlement conference, if necessary.

For more information about the Court's voluntary Civil Mediation Program, please contact:

Stephanie Bohrer, Project Manager
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Mediation is a way for people to talk it out rather than fight it out -- a way for people to reconcile conflicting interests through problem solving negotiations rather than through time-consuming and costly power contests.

With the help of trained, impartial mediators, people work out their problems and arrive at mutually acceptable agreements.

A panel of mediators brings disputing parties together to help them have an open discussion of their problems. The mediators help the parties identify what they really want from each other. The parties learn how to better understand each other, the dispute, and reality-based options. The mediators help the parties develop their own agreement for resolution of the conflict.

Many disputes are more appropriately resolved through an informal and private process of talking it out, rather than through the legal system or other ways of fighting it out. Through mediation, the parties involved in the conflict can control the decisions that affect them.



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The Mediation Center
is a nonprofit public benefit organization
serving the San Joaquin community
and funded by
donations of money and time from
people like you,
a grant from the Superior Court to provide
community mediation services,
and grants and income from
a range of dispute resolution services.

Services are provided
by trained neutral volunteers,
and other conflict resolution specialists.



**Looking For Help
Resolving
A
Dispute?**



(209) 474-8794

What Is Mediation?

- problem solving negotiations
- reconciling conflicting interests
- talking it out, NOT fighting it out



How Does Mediation Work?

- mediators help parties discuss problems
- parties identify real needs
- parties understand each other, and real options
- parties develop their own agreement



Why Mediate?

- informal and private
- parties can control decisions

What Benefits?

- empowers people
- confidential
- simple and straightforward
- less costly than litigation
- less time-consuming than litigation
- no confusing technicalities, forms and processes



Who Are The Mediators?

- impartial volunteers, trained and neutral
- people like you
- people committed to the community

What Does It Cost?

A non-refundable case development fee of \$50 is charged to the party requesting mediation. Additional service fees are added for specific types of disputes (where the services of a master mediator are requested or required by subject matter). The case developer will inform you in advance if any service fees apply to your case.

NO ONE IS REFUSED MEDIATION
BECAUSE OF AN INABILITY TO PAY.

The Process

You can call the Mediation Center any time, or you may be referred to us by the police or sheriff, county or city government agencies, the court, or your lawyer. Perhaps a friend or neighbor may suggest you try mediation. In any case, when you call a case developer will talk to you about your problem, determine whether it is the type of conflict we can help with, and answer any questions about the process.

If you decide that mediation is right for you, we will contact the other parties involved to tell them how the mediation process works and determine their willingness to participate.

If all parties agree to participate in mediation, a session will be scheduled at a convenient time and place for all.

At the session, a panel of impartial mediators will listen to all sides of the dispute and assist you and the other parties in talking it through. The mediators will *not* decide who is right or wrong, take sides, or impose solutions, but will assist you in finding a solution that best meets the needs of all the parties involved.

When a verbal agreement is reached, one of the mediators can write the terms out for you and the other parties to sign if you wish. If all are willing, the agreement can be made legally binding so that it can be enforceable in court.

Mediation Center
of San Joaquin
Create win/win agreements
and stay out of court

**A Resource For Community Building
And Resolving Conflict**



**For more information,
CALL US! (209) 474-8794**

*You
Don't
Have to
Sue*

Here Are Some Other Ways



to Resolve a Civil Dispute

Presented by the
Judicial Council of California
and the
State Bar of California

Introduction

Did you know that most civil lawsuits settle without a trial?

And did you know that there are a number of ways to resolve civil disputes without having to sue somebody?

These alternatives to a lawsuit are known as alternative dispute resolution (ADR). The most common forms of ADR are mediation, arbitration, and case evaluation. There are a number of other kinds of ADR as well.

In ADR, trained, impartial persons decide disputes or help parties decide disputes themselves. These persons are called neutrals. For example, in mediation, the neutral is the mediator. Neutrals normally are chosen by the disputing parties or by the court. Neutrals can help parties resolve disputes without having to go to court.

ADR is not new. ADR is available in many communities, through dispute resolution programs and private neutrals.

Advantages of ADR

ADR can have a number of advantages over a lawsuit.

- **ADR can be speedier.** A dispute often can be resolved in a matter of months, even weeks, through ADR, while a lawsuit can take years.
- **ADR can save money.** Court costs, attorneys fees, and expert fees can be saved.
- **ADR can permit more participation.** The parties may have more chances to tell their side of the story than in court and may have more control over the outcome.

- **ADR can be flexible.** The parties can choose the ADR process that is best for them. For example, in mediation the parties may decide how to resolve their dispute.
- **ADR can be cooperative.** This means that the parties having a dispute may work together with the neutral to resolve the dispute and agree to a remedy that makes sense to them, rather than work against each other.
- **ADR can reduce stress.** There are fewer, if any, court appearances. And because ADR can be speedier, and save money, and because the parties are normally cooperative, ADR is easier on the nerves. The parties don't have a lawsuit hanging over their heads for years.
- **ADR can be more satisfying.** For all the above reasons, many people have reported a high degree of satisfaction with ADR.

Because of these advantages, many parties choose ADR to resolve a dispute, instead of filing a lawsuit. Even when a lawsuit has been filed, the court can refer the dispute to a neutral before the parties' positions harden and the lawsuit becomes costly. ADR has been used to resolve disputes even after a trial, when the result is appealed.

Disadvantages of ADR

ADR may not be suitable for every dispute.

- If ADR is binding, the parties normally give up most court protections, including a decision by a judge or jury under formal rules of evidence and procedure, and review for legal error by an appellate court.
- There generally is less opportunity to find out about the other side's case with ADR than with litigation. ADR may not be

effective if it takes place before the parties have sufficient information to resolve the dispute.

- The neutral may charge a fee for his or her services.
- If a dispute is not resolved through ADR, the parties may have to put time and money into both ADR and a lawsuit.
- Lawsuits must be brought within specified periods of time, known as statutes of limitation. Parties must be careful not to let a statute of limitations run out while a dispute is in an ADR process.

Three Common Types of ADR

This pamphlet describes the forms of ADR most often found in the California state courts and discusses when each may be right for a dispute.

• MEDIATION

In mediation, a neutral (the mediator) assists the parties in reaching a mutually acceptable resolution of their dispute. Unlike lawsuits or some other types of ADR, the mediator does not decide how the dispute is to be resolved. The parties do.

Mediation is a cooperative process, in which the parties work together toward a resolution that tries to meet everyone's interests, instead of working against each other, where at least one party loses. Mediation normally leads to better relations between the parties and to resolutions that hold up. For example, mediation has been very successful in family disputes, particularly with child custody and visitation.

Mediation is particularly effective when the parties have a continuing relationship, like neighbors or business people. Media-

tion also is very effective where personal feelings are getting in the way of a resolution. This is because mediation normally gives the parties a chance to let out their feelings and find out how each other sees things.

Mediation may not be a good idea when one party is unwilling to discuss a resolution or when one party has been a victim of the other or cannot have enough bargaining power in the mediation. However, mediation can be successful for victims seeking restitution from offenders. A mediator can meet with the parties separately when there has been violence between them.

• **ARBITRATION**

In arbitration, a neutral (the arbitrator) reviews evidence, hears arguments, and makes a decision (award) to resolve the dispute. This is very different from mediation, where the mediator helps the parties reach their own resolution. Arbitration normally is more informal and much speedier and less expensive than a lawsuit. Because of the large number of cases awaiting trial in many courts, a dispute normally can be heard much more quickly by an arbitrator than by a judge. Often a case that may take a week to try in court can be heard by an arbitrator in a matter of hours, because evidence can be submitted by documents (like medical reports and bills and business records), rather than by testimony.

There are two kinds of arbitration in California. Private arbitration, by agreement of the parties involved in the dispute, takes place outside of the courts and, normally, is binding. In most cases "binding" means that the arbitrator's decision (award) is final and there will not be a trial or an appeal of that decision. By contrast, a decision by an arbitrator in a case referred by the courts, known as "judicial arbitration," is not binding, unless the parties agree to be bound. A party who does not like the award may file a request for trial with the court within a specified time. However, if that party does not do better in the trial than in arbitration, he or she may have to pay a penalty.

Arbitration is best for cases where the parties want a decision without the expense of a trial. Arbitration may be better than mediation when the parties have no relationship except for the dispute.

Arbitration may not be a good idea when the parties want to resolve their dispute by themselves, or with the aid of a neutral.

• **CASE EVALUATION**

In case evaluation, a neutral (the evaluator) gives an opinion on the strengths and weaknesses of each party's evidence and arguments, and makes an evaluation of the case. Each party gets a chance to present the case and hear the other side. This may lead to a settlement, or at least help the parties prepare to resolve the dispute later on.

Case evaluation, like mediation, can come early in the dispute and save time and money.

Case evaluation is most effective when someone has an unrealistic view of the dispute or when the only real issue is what the case is worth, or when there are technical or scientific questions to be worked out.

Case evaluation may not be a good idea when it is too soon to tell what the case is worth or when the dispute is about something besides money, like a neighbor playing loud music late at night.

Additional Information

There are several other types of ADR beside mediation, arbitration, and case evaluation. Some of these are conciliation, settlement conferences, fact finding, mini-trials, and summary jury trials. Sometimes parties will try a combination of ADR types. The important thing is to try to find the type or types of ADR that are

most likely to resolve your dispute.

The selection of a neutral is an important decision. There is no legal requirement that the neutral be licensed or hold any particular certificate. However, some programs have established qualification requirements for neutrals. You may wish to inquire about the qualifications of any neutral you are considering.

Agreements reached through ADR normally are put in writing by the neutral and, if the parties wish, may become binding contracts that can be enforced by a judge.

You may wish to seek the advice of an attorney as to your legal rights and other matters relating to the dispute.

To locate a dispute resolution program or neutral in your community:

- Contact the **California Department of Consumer Affairs, Consumer Information Center, toll free, 1-800-952-5210,** or
- Contact the **local bar association,** or
- Look in the **Yellow Pages** under "Arbitrators" or "Mediators."

There may be a charge for services provided by private arbitrators and mediators.

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Civil Mediation Program

The Civil Mediation Program is a voluntary court-connected program designed to deliver high-quality affordable mediation services to attorneys and litigants in general civil cases. Mediation gives litigants a voice in settlement decisions and thereby allows them to play a more direct role in managing the outcomes of their own cases. The Superior Court of California, County of San Joaquin, is pleased to offer this important and valuable option for resolution of litigation.

What is mediation?

Mediation is an informal, confidential, flexible and non-binding process in which an impartial person called a “mediator” helps the parties to understand the interests of everyone involved, and their practical and legal choices. The mediator helps the parties to:

- communicate better,
- explore legal and practical settlement options, and
- reach an acceptable solution of the dispute.

The mediator does not decide the dispute, but helps the parties communicate so they can try to settle the dispute themselves. **Mediation leaves control of the outcome with the parties.**

Why mediate?

- Mediation is a voluntary, confidential process.
- Mediators do not give legal advice and will not judge you on your case.
- Mediation could SAVE you TIME and MONEY, if it is used early.
- Mediation reduces conflict and hostility, whereas trials may increase these feelings.
- Mediation provides high satisfaction with results, because you participate and express your personal interests and concerns.

Which cases qualify for Mediation?

All types of general civil cases qualify and may benefit from the mediation process. Parties may request or stipulate to mediation at any point in the case.

Who are the Mediators?

Mediators are experienced attorneys who have completed a Court-approved formal mediation training program. Please contact the Civil Mediation Program Manager or visit the court’s website for a list of approved mediators.

Parties mutually agree on a mediator and schedule the mediation session directly with the mediator. If you would like a copy of the San Joaquin County Superior Court’s Civil Mediation Panelist List, you may visit the Court’s website at www.stocktoncourt.org or contact the Program Manager at (209)468-2878 or sbohrer@courts.san-joaquin.ca.us.

What are the program procedures? (please refer to Local Rule 3.125 for more detailed procedures)

Payment

The Civil Mediation Program is a voluntary, market rate program. Fees are generally hourly and split equally among the parties. Mediators should be contacted regarding other charges and fee policies. For those parties who might have difficulty paying for mediation services, financial assistance is available through the program after an income-based screening is completed.

Stipulations

In accordance with **Local Rule 3.125H** all parties going to mediation must complete a Stipulation and Order to ADR form and file it at the Clerk's Office. An original and a copy for the court's use shall be submitted. There is no filing fee for the filing of the stipulation. An incomplete stipulation will be returned to the parties by the Clerk's Office.

If filing the Stipulation Prior to an Initial Case Management Conference

To stipulate to mediation prior to the initial case management conference, parties must file a completed stipulation at least 10 days before the scheduled case management conference. The clerk will send notice of a new case management conference date approximately 120 days from the current date to allow time for the mediation process to be completed.

If filing the Stipulation Following a Case Management Conference

When parties come to an agreement at a case management conference to utilize mediation, they have 21 days from the date of the case management conference to file a Stipulation and Order to ADR with the court [**Local Rule 3.125C.1.**].

Post-Mediation Session Evaluations

Local Rule 3.125H.1. requires submission of *Post-Mediation Evaluations* within 10 days of completing any court-connected mediation session regardless of the outcome of the case mediated. Evaluations are to be completed by attorneys and clients. A copy of the Attorney Post-Mediation Survey and Client Post-Mediation Survey are attached to the Civil Mediation Panelist List or can be found on the court's website. Completed evaluations shall be returned to the Project Manager.

For further information, please contact:

- Stephanie Bohrer, Civil Mediation Program Manager, at 209/468-2878 or sbohrer@courts.san-joaquin.ca.us
- The Court website at www.stocktoncourt.org

PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER:	CASE NUMBER:
DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:	

4. b. Provide a brief statement of the case, including any damages. *(If personal injury damages are sought, specify the injury and damages claimed, including medical expenses to date [indicate source and amount], estimated future medical expenses, lost earnings to date, and estimated future lost earnings. If equitable relief is sought, describe the nature of the relief.)*

(If more space is needed, check this box and attach a page designated as Attachment 4b.)

5. **Jury or nonjury trial**

The party or parties request a jury trial a nonjury trial. *(If more than one party, provide the name of each party requesting a jury trial):*

6. **Trial date**

- a. The trial has been set for *(date)*:
- b. No trial date has been set. This case will be ready for trial within 12 months of the date of the filing of the complaint *(if not, explain)*:

c. Dates on which parties or attorneys will not be available for trial *(specify dates and explain reasons for unavailability)*:

7. **Estimated length of trial**

The party or parties estimate that the trial will take *(check one)*:

- a. days *(specify number)*:
- b. hours *(short causes) (specify)*:

8. **Trial representation** *(to be answered for each party)*

The party or parties will be represented at trial by the attorney or party listed in the caption by the following:

- a. Attorney:
- b. Firm:
- c. Address:
- d. Telephone number:
- e. Fax number:
- f. E-mail address:
- g. Party represented:

Additional representation is described in Attachment 8.

9. **Preference**

This case is entitled to preference *(specify code section)*:

10. **Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)**

- a. Counsel has has not provided the ADR information package identified in rule 3.221 to the client and has reviewed ADR options with the client.
- b. All parties have agreed to a form of ADR. ADR will be completed by *(date)*:
- c. The case has gone to an ADR process *(indicate status)*:

PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER:	CASE NUMBER:
DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:	

10. d. The party or parties are willing to participate in *(check all that apply)*:
- (1) Mediation
 - (2) Nonbinding judicial arbitration under Code of Civil Procedure section 1141.12 (discovery to close 15 days before arbitration under Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.822)
 - (3) Nonbinding judicial arbitration under Code of Civil Procedure section 1141.12 (discovery to remain open until 30 days before trial; order required under Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.822)
 - (4) Binding judicial arbitration
 - (5) Binding private arbitration
 - (6) Neutral case evaluation
 - (7) Other *(specify)*:

- e. This matter is subject to mandatory judicial arbitration because the amount in controversy does not exceed the statutory limit.
- f. Plaintiff elects to refer this case to judicial arbitration and agrees to limit recovery to the amount specified in Code of Civil Procedure section 1141.11.
- g. This case is exempt from judicial arbitration under rule 3.811 of the California Rules of Court *(specify exemption)*:

11. Settlement conference

The party or parties are willing to participate in an early settlement conference *(specify when)*:

12. Insurance

- a. Insurance carrier, if any, for party filing this statement *(name)*:
- b. Reservation of rights: Yes No
- c. Coverage issues will significantly affect resolution of this case *(explain)*:

13. Jurisdiction

Indicate any matters that may affect the court's jurisdiction or processing of this case, and describe the status.

Bankruptcy Other *(specify)*:

Status:

14. Related cases, consolidation, and coordination

- a. There are companion, underlying, or related cases.
 - (1) Name of case:
 - (2) Name of court:
 - (3) Case number:
 - (4) Status:
- Additional cases are described in Attachment 14a.
- b. A motion to consolidate coordinate will be filed by *(name party)*:

15. Bifurcation

The party or parties intend to file a motion for an order bifurcating, severing, or coordinating the following issues or causes of action *(specify moving party, type of motion, and reasons)*:

16. Other motions

The party or parties expect to file the following motions before trial *(specify moving party, type of motion, and issues)*:

PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER:	CASE NUMBER:
DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:	

17. Discovery

- a. The party or parties have completed all discovery.
- b. The following discovery will be completed by the date specified (*describe all anticipated discovery*):

<u>Party</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Date</u>
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- c. The following discovery issues are anticipated (*specify*):

18. Economic litigation

- a. This is a limited civil case (i.e., the amount demanded is \$25,000 or less) and the economic litigation procedures in Code of Civil Procedure sections 90 through 98 will apply to this case.
- b. This is a limited civil case and a motion to withdraw the case from the economic litigation procedures or for additional discovery will be filed (*if checked, explain specifically why economic litigation procedures relating to discovery or trial should not apply to this case*):

19. Other issues

- The party or parties request that the following additional matters be considered or determined at the case management conference (*specify*):

20. Meet and confer

- a. The party or parties have met and conferred with all parties on all subjects required by rule 3.724 of the California Rules of Court (*if not, explain*):
- b. After meeting and conferring as required by rule 3.724 of the California Rules of Court, the parties agree on the following (*specify*):

21. Total number of pages attached (*if any*): _____

I am completely familiar with this case and will be fully prepared to discuss the status of discovery and ADR, as well as other issues raised by this statement, and will possess the authority to enter into stipulations on these issues at the time of the case management conference, including the written authority of the party where required.

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

▶ _____
(SIGNATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY)

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

▶ _____
(SIGNATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY)

Additional signatures are attached.

Important! The form should be completed IN CAPITAL LETTERS using a BLACK or DARK BLUE ballpoint/fountain pen. Characters and marks used should be similar in the style to the following:

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Post-Mediation Survey

Please submit your completed evaluation by mail or fax within 10 days after the mediation is over [Local Rule 3-125].

Superior Court of California, COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN

222 E. Weber Avenue, Room 303, Stockton, CA 95202

Fax: (209)468-8576 or E-mail: sbohrer@courts.san-joaquin.ca.us

Your responses will be used to improve the Mediation Program and to provide feedback to mediators. Staff outside the mediation program and trial judges will not see specific survey forms. No identifying information about you will be released.

1. Case Name: _____

2. Case Number: _____

3. Case Type: Personal Injury - Auto Real Property Collections
 Personal Injury - Other Employment Other (specify): _____
 Contract Construction

4. Name of Mediator (Last, First): _____

5. Date of Mediation: ____ / ____ / 20 ____

6. What is your role in this case?

Party Attorney Other
 Plaintiff (person filing lawsuit) Attorney for plaintiff Claims representative
 Defendant (person being sued) Attorney for defendant Specify: _____

7. If you are a party, are you represented by an attorney in this case? Yes No

8. How many previous mediations have you participated in? 0 1-5 6-10 more than 10

9. How satisfied were you with the following in this case:

	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly Dissatisfied
a. Your overall experience with the mediation.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The mediator's services.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Court mediation program staff services.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Convenience of the location for mediation.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Convenience of the times available to mediate.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10. Would you choose to use mediation in the future? Yes Possibly No

11. Please indicate whether you agree with the following statements about the impact of mediation in this case.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
a. Mediation in this case saved me time.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Mediation in this case saved me money.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Mediation decreased tension between the parties.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

12. Who selected the mediator in this case? Parties Attorneys Court

a. Which of the following were important in choosing this mediator (mark all that apply):

Used this mediator before Mediation training Office location convenient
 Mediator was recommended Mediation experience Mediator's fees
 Mediator was on court's list Mediation style Other (specify) _____
 Language/Culture Professional background

7941203343866

Post-Mediation Survey - Page 3

20. Please rate the services provided by the court mediation program in this case.

Table with 6 columns: Excellent, Good, Fair, Poor, N/A. Rows: a. Staff communications, b. Information about mediation provided before the mediation.

If you are represented by an attorney in this case, please answer questions 25 and 26. If you are an attorney or are representing yourself in this case, please answer questions 21 through 26.

21. What was the amount in controversy in the case at the time of the mediation?

- Amount ranges: \$0-\$7,500, \$7,501-\$25,000, \$25,001-\$50,000, \$50,001-\$100,000, \$100,001-\$500,000, \$500,001-\$1,000,000, \$1,000,001+

22. Was any non-monetary relief requested? Yes No

23. Please estimate the amount by which mediation increased or decreased your client's (or your) costs of resolving the dispute (costs include attorney fees, expert witness fees, and other costs, but not the cost of any settlement paid)?

- Decreased by: \$0, \$1-\$5,000
Increased by: \$5,001-\$10,000, \$10,001-\$25,000, \$25,001-\$50,000, \$50,001-\$100,000, \$100,001-\$250,000, \$250,001+

24. Did using mediation increase or decrease your court appearances and trial days in this case?

- a. Court Appearances (Hearings, Conferences and Motions): Decreased, Increased, 0, 1, 2-4, 5-10, 11+
b. Trial Days: Decreased, Increased, 0, 1, 2-4, 5-10, 11-20, 21+

25. Please tell us more about your experience:

- a. Things I liked about the mediation:
b. Things I didn't like about the mediation:
c. We welcome any other comments or suggestions you may have regarding the mediator used in this case or the ADR program:

26. Please help us learn more about the people our program is serving.

- Zip Code:
Age Range: 18-21, 22-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60-69, 70+ years
What languages do you usually speak at home? English, Spanish, Chinese, Other (please specify):
Ethnicity: American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, Black/African American, Latino or Hispanic, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, White, Not Hispanic, Other (specify):

Household income (Number of people in household _____):

- Income ranges: \$0-\$15,000, \$15,001-\$30,000, \$30,001-\$45,000, \$45,001-\$60,000, \$60,001-\$75,000, \$75,001-\$90,000, \$90,001-\$120,000, \$120,001 or more