

Rule 9019-5 Mediation.

- (a) Types of Matters Subject to Mediation. The Court may assign to mediation any dispute arising in an adversary proceeding, contested matter or otherwise in a bankruptcy case. Except as may be otherwise ordered by the Court, all adversary proceedings filed in a business case shall be referred to mandatory mediation, except an adversary proceeding in which (i) the United States Trustee is the plaintiff; (ii) one or both parties are *pro se*; or (iii) the plaintiff is seeking a preliminary injunction or temporary restraining order. Parties may also stipulate to mediation, subject to Court approval.
- (b) Effects of Mediation on Pending Matters. The assignment of a matter to mediation does not relieve the parties to that matter from complying with any other Court orders or applicable provisions of the Code, the Fed. R. Bankr. P. or these Local Rules. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, the assignment to mediation does not delay or stay discovery, pretrial hearing dates or trial schedules.
- (c) The Mediation Process.
- (i) Cost of Mediation. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, or agreed by the parties, (1) in an adversary proceeding that includes a claim to avoid and recover any alleged avoidable transfer pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §§ 544, 547, 548 and/or 550, the bankruptcy estate (or if there is no bankruptcy estate, the plaintiff in the adversary proceeding) shall pay the fees and costs of the mediator and (2) in all other matters, the fees and costs of the mediator shall be shared equally by the parties.
- (ii) Time and Place of Mediation Conference. After consulting with all counsel and *pro se* parties, the mediator shall schedule a time and place for the mediation conference that is acceptable to the parties and the mediator. Failing agreement of the parties on the date and location for the mediation conference, the mediator shall establish the time and place of the mediation conference on no less than twenty-one (21) days' written notice to all counsel and *pro se* parties.
- (iii) Submission Materials. Unless otherwise instructed by the mediator, not less than seven (7) calendar

days before the mediation conference, each party shall submit directly to the mediator and serve on all counsel and *pro se* parties such materials (the "Submission") in form and content as the mediator directs. Any instruction by the mediator regarding submissions shall be made at least twenty-one (21) calendar days in advance of a scheduled mediation conference. Prior to the mediation conference, the mediator may talk with the participants to determine what materials would be helpful. The Submission shall not be filed with the Court and the Court shall not have access to the Submission.

(iv) Attendance at Mediation Conference.

(A) Persons Required to Attend. Except as provided by subsection (j)(ix)(A) herein, or unless excused by the Mediator upon a showing of hardship, which, for purposes of this subsection shall mean serious or disabling illness to a party or party representative; death of an immediate family member of a party or party representative; act of God; state or national emergency; or other circumstances of similar unforeseeable nature, the following persons must attend the mediation conference personally:

- (1) Each party that is a natural person;
- (2) If the party is not a natural person, including a governmental entity, a representative who is not the party's attorney of record and who has full authority to negotiate and settle the matter on behalf of the party;
- (3) If the party is a governmental entity that requires settlement approval by an elected official or legislative body, a representative who has authority to recommend a settlement to the elected official or legislative body;
- (4) The attorney who has primary responsibility for each party's case, including Delaware counsel if engaged at the time of mediation regardless of

whether Delaware counsel has primary responsibility for a party, unless Delaware counsel requests to be and is excused from attendance by the mediator in advance of the mediation conference; and

(5) Other interested parties, such as insurers or indemnitors or one or more of their representatives, whose presence is necessary for a full resolution of the matter assigned to mediation.

(B) Failure to Attend. Willful failure to attend any mediation conference, and any other material violation of this Local Rule, shall be reported to the Court by the mediator and may result in the imposition of sanctions by the Court. Any such report of the mediator shall comply with the confidentiality requirement of Local Rule 9019-5(d).

(v) Mediation Conference Procedures. The mediator may establish procedures for the mediation conference.

(vi) Settlement Prior to Mediation Conference. In the event the parties reach a settlement in principle after the matter has been assigned to mediation but prior to the mediation conference, the plaintiff shall advise the mediator in writing within one (1) business day of the settlement in principle.

(d) Confidentiality of Mediation Proceedings.

(i) Protection of Information Disclosed at Mediation. The mediator and the participants in mediation are prohibited from divulging, outside of the mediation, any oral or written information disclosed by the parties or by witnesses in the course of the mediation. No person may rely on or introduce as evidence in any arbitral, judicial or other proceeding, evidence pertaining to any aspect of the mediation effort, including but not limited to: (A) views expressed or suggestions made by a party with respect to a possible settlement of the dispute; (B) the fact that another party had or had not indicated willingness to accept a proposal for settlement made by the mediator; (C) proposals made or views expressed by the mediator; (D) statements or

admissions made by a party in the course of the mediation; and (E) documents prepared for the purpose of, in the course of, or pursuant to the mediation. In addition, without limiting the foregoing, Rule 408 of the Federal Rules of Evidence, any applicable federal or state statute, rule, common law or judicial precedent relating to the privileged nature of settlement discussions, mediations or other alternative dispute resolution procedures shall apply. Information otherwise discoverable or admissible in evidence does not become exempt from discovery, or inadmissible in evidence, merely by being used by a party in the mediation. However, except as set forth in the previous sentence, no person shall seek discovery from any participant in the mediation with respect to any information disclosed during mediation.

- (ii) Discovery from Mediator. The mediator shall not be compelled to disclose to the Court or to any person outside the mediation conference any of the records, reports, summaries, notes, communications or other documents received or made by the mediator while serving in such capacity. The mediator shall not testify or be compelled to testify in regard to the mediation in connection with any arbitral, judicial or other proceeding. The mediator shall not be a necessary party in any proceedings relating to the mediation. Nothing contained in this paragraph shall prevent the mediator from reporting the status, but not the substance, of the mediation effort to the Court in writing, from filing a final report as required herein, or from otherwise complying with the obligations set forth in this Local Rule.
- (iii) Protection of Proprietary Information. The parties, the mediator and all mediation participants shall protect proprietary information.
- (iv) Preservation of Privileges. The disclosure by a party of privileged information to the mediator does not waive or otherwise adversely affect the privileged nature of the information.
- (e) Recommendations by Mediator. The mediator is not required to prepare written comments or recommendations to the parties. Mediators may present a written settlement

recommendation memorandum to attorneys or *pro se* litigants, but not to the Court.

(f) Post-Mediation Procedures.

(i) Filings by the Parties. If a settlement is reached at a mediation, the plaintiff shall file a Notice of Settlement or, where required, a motion and proposed order seeking Court approval of the settlement within twenty-eight (28) days after such settlement is reached. Within sixty (60) days after the filing or the Notice of Settlement or the entry of an order approving the settlement, the parties shall file a Stipulation of Dismissal dismissing the action on such terms as the parties may agree. If the plaintiff fails to timely file the Stipulation of Dismissal, the Clerk's office will close the case.

(ii) Mediator's Certificate of Completion. No later than fourteen (14) days after the conclusion of the mediation conference or receipt of notice from the parties that the matter has settled prior to the mediation conference, unless the Court orders otherwise, the mediator shall file with the Court a certificate in the form provided by the Court ("Certificate of Completion") showing compliance or noncompliance with the mediation conference requirements of this Local Rule and whether or not a settlement has been reached. Regardless of the outcome of the mediation conference, the mediator shall not provide the Court with any details of the substance of the conference.

(g) Withdrawal from Mediation. Any matter assigned to mediation under this Local Rule may be withdrawn from mediation by the Court at any time.

(h) Termination of Mediation. Upon the filing of a mediator's Certificate of Completion under Local Rule 9019-5(f)(ii) or the entry of an order withdrawing a matter from mediation under Local Rule 9019-5(g), the mediation will be deemed terminated and the mediator excused and relieved from further responsibilities in the matter without further order of the Court. If the mediation conference does not result in a resolution of all of the disputes in the assigned matter, the matter shall proceed to trial or hearing under the Court's scheduling orders.

- (i) Modification of ADR Procedure. Any party seeking to deviate from, or propose procedures or obligations in addition to, the Local Rules governing ADR shall comply with Local Rule 7001-1(a)(i).
- (j) Alternative Procedures for Certain Avoidance Proceedings.
 - (i) Applicability. This subsection (j) shall apply to any adversary proceeding that includes a claim to avoid and/or recover any alleged avoidable transfer pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §§ 547, 548 and/or 550 from one or more defendants where the amount in controversy from any one defendant is equal to or less than \$75,000.
 - (ii) Service of this Rule with Summons. The plaintiff shall serve with the Summons a copy of this Del. Bankr. L.R. 9019-5(j) and the Certificate (as defined hereunder).
 - (iii) Defendant's Election. On or within twenty-eight (28) days after the date that the Defendant's response is due under the Summons, the Defendant may opt-in to the procedures provided under this subsection (j) by filing with the Court on the docket of the adversary proceeding and serving on the Plaintiff, a certificate in the form of Local Form 118 ("Certificate"). The time period provided hereunder to file the Certificate is not extended by the parties' agreement to extend the Defendant's response deadline under the Summons.
 - (iv) Mediation of All Claims. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the Defendant's election to proceed to mediation under subsection (j)(iii) operates as a referral of all claims against the Defendant in the underlying adversary proceeding.
 - (v) Appointment of Mediator. On or within fourteen (14) days after the date that the Certificate is filed, Plaintiff shall file either: (i) a stipulation (and proposed order) regarding the appointment of a mediator from the Register of Mediators approved by the Court; or (ii) a request for the Court to appoint a mediator from the Register of Mediators approved by the Court. If a stipulation or request to appoint is not filed as required hereunder, then the Clerk of Court may appoint in such proceeding a

mediator from the Register of Mediators approved by the Court.

- (vi) Election in Cases Where Amount Exceeds \$75,000. In any adversary proceeding that includes a claim to avoid and/or recover an alleged avoidable transfer(s) from one or more defendants where the amount in controversy from any one defendant is greater than \$75,000, the plaintiff and defendant may agree to opt-in to the procedures provided under this subsection (j) by filing a certificate in the form of Local Form 119 ("Jt. Certificate") on the docket of the adversary proceeding within the time provided under subsection (j)(iii) hereof that includes the parties' agreement to the appointment of a mediator from the Register of Mediators; provided, however, that in a proceeding that includes more than one defendant, only the defendant who agrees to opt-in is subject to the provisions hereof. The use of the term "Defendant" in this subsection (j) shall include any defendant who agrees with plaintiff to mediation hereunder.
- (vii) Participation. The parties shall participate in mediation in an effort to consensually resolve their disputes prior to further litigation.
- (viii) Scheduling Order.
 - (A) Effect of Scheduling Order. Any scheduling order entered by the Court at the initial status conference or otherwise shall apply to the parties and claims which are subject to mediation under this subsection; provided, however, that: (1) the referral to mediation under this subsection (j) shall operate as a stay as against the parties to the mediation of any requirement under Fed. R. Bankr. Proc. 7026 to serve initial disclosures, and a stay as against the parties to the mediation of such parties' right and/or obligation (if any) to propound, object or respond to written discovery requests or other discovery demands to or from the parties to the mediation; and (2) as further provided in subsection (j)(ix)(B) hereof, after the conclusion of mediation the time frames set forth in the scheduling order entered by the Court shall be

adjusted so that such time frames are calculated from the date of completion of mediation (as evidenced by the date of entry on the adversary docket of the Certificate of Completion). The stay provided for under this subsection shall automatically terminate upon the filing of the Certificate of Completion.

(B) Agreement to and Filing of Scheduling Order after Conclusion of Mediation. If the mediation does not result in the resolution of the litigation between the parties to the mediation, then within fourteen (14) days after the entry of the Certificate of Completion on the adversary docket. The parties to the mediation shall confer regarding the adjustment of the date and time frames set forth in the scheduling order entered by the Court so that such dates and time frames are calculated from the date of completion of mediation, and agree to a related form of scheduling order or stipulation and proposed order, and the plaintiff shall file such proposed scheduling order or stipulation and proposed order on the docket of the adversary proceeding under certification of counsel. If the parties do not agree to the form of scheduling order or stipulation as required hereunder and the timely filing thereof, then the parties shall promptly contact the Court to schedule a hearing to consider the entry of an amended scheduling order.

(C) Absence of Scheduling Order. The terms of this subsection (viii) apply only if the Court enters a form of scheduling order in the underlying adversary proceeding prior to the conclusion of mediation.

(ix) The Mediation Conference.

(A) Persons Required to Attend. A representative of each party who has full authority to negotiate and settle the matter on behalf of the party must attend the mediation in person. Such representative may be the party's attorney of record in the adversary proceeding. Other representatives of the party or the party (if

the party is not the representative appearing in person at the mediation) may appear by telephone, videoconference or other similar means. If the party is not appearing at the mediation in person, the party shall appear at the mediation by telephone, videoconference or other similar means as directed by the mediator.

(B) Mediation Conference Procedures. The mediator may establish other procedures for the mediation conference.

(x) Other Terms. Unless otherwise provided hereunder, the provisions of Del. Bankr. L.R. 9019-5 (including subsections (b), (c) (iv)(B), and (d) - (h)) shall apply to any mediation conducted under this subsection (j).