

# Indiana Rules for Alternative Dispute Resolution

*Adopted, Effective January 1, 1992*  
*Updated, Effective January 1, 2025*

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# Preamble

Effective January 1, 1992

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These rules are adopted in order to bring some uniformity into alternative dispute resolution with the view that the interests of the parties can be preserved in settings other than the traditional judicial dispute resolution method.

# Rule 1. General Provisions

## Rule 1.1. Scope of These Rules

Effective January 1, 2025

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These rules apply to all non-binding methods of alternative dispute resolution listed in [Rule 1.3](#).

## Rule 1.2. [Vacated]

Vacated, December X, 2024; Effective January 1, 2025

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## Rule 1.3. Non-Binding Alternative Dispute Resolution Methods Governed by These Rules

Effective January 1, 2025

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### (A) Mediation.

This method is a process in which a neutral third person, called a mediator, acts to encourage and to assist in the resolution of a dispute between two or more parties. It is an informal and nonadversarial process. The objective is to help the disputing parties reach a mutually acceptable agreement between or among themselves on all or any part of the issues in dispute. Decision-making authority rests with the parties, not the mediator. The mediator assists the parties in identifying issues, fostering joint problem-solving, exploring settlement alternatives, and in other ways consistent with these activities.

### (B) Arbitration.

This method is a process in which a neutral third person or a panel, called an arbitrator or an arbitration panel, considers the facts and arguments presented by the parties and renders a decision. The decision of the arbitrator is non-binding.

### (C) Mini-Trials.

A mini-trial is a settlement method in which each side presents a highly abbreviated summary of its case to senior officials who are authorized to settle the case. A neutral advisor may preside over the proceeding and give advisory opinions or rulings if invited to do so. Following the presentation, the officials seek a negotiated settlement of the dispute.

### (D) Summary Jury Trials.

This method is an abbreviated trial with a jury in which the litigants present their evidence in an expedited fashion. The litigants and the jury are guided by a neutral who acts as a presiding official who sits as the judge. After an advisory verdict from the jury, the presiding official may assist the litigants in a negotiated settlement of their controversy.

### (E) Private Judges.

This method is a process in which litigants employ a private judge, who is a former judge, to resolve a pending lawsuit. The parties are responsible for all expenses involved in these matters, and they may agree upon their allocation.

### (F) Other Forms of Non-Binding Alternative Dispute Resolution.

Any other non-binding method of alternative dispute resolution that allows the parties to resolve their disputes and is court-ordered or court-approved is encouraged by these rules.

## Rule 1.4. Application of Alternative Dispute Resolution

Effective January 1, 2025

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These rules apply in all civil and domestic relations cases filed in all Circuit, Superior, City, Town, and Probate Courts, and as provided in the [Small Claims Rules](#).

## Rule 1.5. Immunity

Effective January 1, 2025

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A registered or court-approved mediator, arbitrator, private judge, neutral advisor, or court-approved or court-ordered person conducting, directing, or assisting in any form of non-

binding alternative dispute resolution under these rules has immunity in the same manner and to the same extent as a judge in the State of Indiana.

## Rule 1.6. Judicial Discretion in Use of Rules

Effective January 1, 2025

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Except as herein provided, in any civil or domestic relations case, a presiding judge may order non-binding alternative dispute resolution, or any of the methods listed in [Rule 1.3](#), for the entire case or select issues in the case. Cases may only be ordered to a binding alternative dispute resolution process upon the agreement of the parties.

## Rule 1.7. Jurisdiction of Proceeding

Effective January 1, 2025

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The court that ordered alternative dispute resolution retains jurisdiction of the case. For good cause shown and after a hearing, the court at any time may terminate the alternative dispute resolution process.

## Rule 1.8. Recordkeeping

Effective January 1, 2025

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When a case has been referred to non-binding alternative dispute resolution, the clerk must note the referral and subsequent entries of record in the Chronological Case Summary under the case number initially assigned. The case file maintained under the case number initially assigned serves as the repository for papers and other materials submitted for consideration during the alternative dispute resolution process. The court must report in the Quarterly Case Status Report the number of cases resolved through alternative dispute resolution processes.

## Rule 1.9. Service of Papers and Orders

Effective January 1, 2025

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The parties must comply with [Rule 5 of the Rules of Trial Procedure](#) in serving papers and other pleadings on parties during the non-binding alternative dispute resolution process. The clerk must serve all orders, notices, and rulings under the procedure set forth in [Trial Rule 72 \(D\)](#).

## Rule 1.10. [Vacated]

Vacated December X, 2024; Effective January 1, 2025

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## Rule 1.11. Alternative Dispute Resolution Plans.

Effective January 1, 2018

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A county desiring to participate in an alternative dispute resolution program pursuant to IC 33-23-6 must develop and submit a plan to the Indiana Judicial Conference, and receive approval of said plan from the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) of the Indiana Office of Judicial Administration.



# Rule 2. Mediation

## Rule 2.1. Purpose

Effective March 1, 1997

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Mediation under this section involves the confidential process by which a neutral, acting as a mediator, selected by the parties or appointed by the court, assists the litigants in reaching a mutually acceptable agreement. The role of the mediator is to assist in identifying the issues, reducing misunderstanding, clarifying priorities, exploring areas of compromise, and finding points of agreement as well as legitimate points of disagreement. Any agreement reached by the parties is to be based on the autonomous decisions of the parties and not the decisions of the mediator. It is anticipated that an agreement may not resolve all of the disputed issues, but the process can reduce points of contention. Parties and their representatives are required to mediate in good faith, but are not compelled to reach an agreement.

## Rule 2.2. Case Selection/Objection

Effective March 1, 1997

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At any time fifteen (15) days or more after the period allowed for peremptory change of judge under Trial Rule 76(B) has expired, a court may on its own motion or upon motion of any party refer a civil or domestic relations case to mediation. After a motion referring a case to mediation is granted, a party may object by filing a written objection within seven (7) days in a domestic relations case or fifteen (15) days in a civil case. The party must specify the grounds for objection. The court shall promptly consider the objection and any response and determine whether the litigation should then be mediated or not. In this decision, the court shall consider the willingness of the parties to mutually resolve their dispute, the ability of the parties to participate in the mediation process, the need for discovery and the extent to which it has been conducted, and any other factors which affect the potential for fair resolution of the dispute through the mediation process. If a case is ordered for mediation, the case shall remain on the court docket and the trial calendar.

## Rule 2.3. Listing of Mediators: Commission Registry of Mediators

Effective January 1, 2025

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Any person who wishes to serve as a registered mediator pursuant to these rules must register with the Indiana Supreme Court Commission for Continuing Legal Education (hereinafter "Commission") on forms supplied by the Commission. The registrants must meet qualifications as required in counties or court districts (as set out in [Indiana Administrative Rule 3 \(A\)](#)) in which they desire to mediate and identify the types of litigation which they desire to mediate. All professional licenses must be disclosed and identified in the form which the Commission requires.

The registration form must be accompanied by a fee of \$50 for each registered area (Civil or Domestic). An annual fee of \$50 is due the second December 31st following initial registration. Registered mediators will be billed at the time their annual statements are sent. No fee is required for a full-time, sitting judge.

The Commission must maintain a list of registered mediators including the following information: (1) whether the person is qualified under [A.D.R. Rule 2.5](#) to mediate domestic relations or civil cases; (2) the counties or court districts in which the person desires to mediate; (3) the type of litigation the person desires to mediate; and (4) whether the person is a full-time judge.

The Commission may remove a registered mediator from its registry for failure to meet or to maintain the requirements of [A.D.R. Rule 2.5](#) for non-payment of fees. A registered mediator must maintain a current business and residential address and telephone number with the Commission. Failure to maintain current information required by these rules may result in removal from the registry.

Registered mediators must pay a \$50 annual fee per calendar year per registration area.

On or before October 31 of each year, each registered mediator will be sent an annual statement showing the mediator's educational activities that have been approved for mediator credit by the Commission.

## Rule 2.4. Selection of Mediators

Effective March 1, 1997

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Upon an order referring a case to mediation, the parties may within seven (7) days in a domestic relations case or within fifteen (15) days in a civil case: (1) choose a mediator from the Commission's registry, or (2) agree upon a non-registered mediator, who must be approved by the trial court and who serves with leave of court. In the event a mediator is not selected by agreement, the court will designate three (3) registered mediators from the Commission's registry who are willing to mediate within the Court's district as set out in Admin. R. 3 (A). Alternately, each side shall strike the name of one mediator. The side initiating the lawsuit will strike first. The mediator remaining after the striking process will be deemed the selected mediator.

A person selected to serve as a mediator under this rule may choose not to serve for any reason. At any time, a party may request the court to replace the mediator for good cause shown. In the event a mediator chooses not to serve or the court decides to replace a mediator, the selection process will be repeated.

## Rule 2.5. Qualifications of Mediators

Effective January 1, 2025

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### (A) Civil Cases: Educational Qualifications.

(1) Subject to approval by the court in which the case is pending, the parties may agree upon any qualified person to serve as a mediator.

(2) In civil cases, a registered mediator must be an attorney in good standing with the Supreme Court of Indiana.

(3) To register as a civil mediator, a person must meet all the requirements of this rule and must have either: (1) taken at least forty (40) hours of Commission approved civil mediation training in the three (3) years immediately prior to submission of the registration application, or (2) completed forty (40) hours of Commission approved civil mediation training at any time and taken at least six (6) hours of approved Continuing Mediation Education in the three (3) years immediately prior to submission of the registration application.

(4) However, a person who has met the requirements of A.D.R. Rule 2.5(B)(2)(a), is registered as a domestic relations mediator, and by December 31 of the second full year after meeting those requirements completes a Commission approved civil crossover mediation training program may register as a civil mediator.

(5) As part of a judge's judicial service, a judicial officer may serve as a mediator in a case pending before another judicial officer.

## **(B) Domestic Relations Cases: Educational Qualifications.**

(1) Subject to approval of the court in which the case is pending, the parties may agree upon any qualified person to serve as a mediator.

(2) In domestic relations cases, a registered mediator must be either: (a) an attorney, in good standing with the Supreme Court of Indiana; (b) a person who has a bachelor's degree or advanced degree from an accredited institution recognized by the U.S. Department of Education; or (c) a person who has a bachelor's degree or advanced degree from an international institution and provides a degree evaluation from a service recognized by the National Association of Credential Services (NACES) showing the program is equivalent to a degree from an accredited institution recognized by the U.S. Department of Education. Notwithstanding the provisions of (2)(a), (b) and (c) above, any licensed professional whose professional license is currently suspended or revoked by the respective licensing agency, or has been relinquished voluntarily while a disciplinary action is pending, shall not be a registered mediator.

(3) To register as a domestic relations mediator, a person must meet all the requirements of this rule and must have either: (1) taken at least forty (40) hours of Commission approved domestic relations mediation training in the three (3) years immediately prior to submission of the registration application, or (2) taken at least forty (40) hours of Commission approved domestic relations mediation training at any time, and taken at least six (6) hours of approved Continuing Mediation Education in the three (3) years immediately prior to submission of the registration application.

(4) However, if a person is registered as a civil mediator and by December 31 of the second full year after meeting those requirements completes a Commission approved domestic relations crossover mediation training program (s)he may register as a domestic relations mediator.

(5) As part of a judicial service, a judicial officer may serve as a mediator in a case pending before another judicial officer.

## **(C) Reasons to Delay or Deny Registration.**

The Commission may delay (pending investigation) or deny registration of any applicant seeking to register as a mediator pursuant to A.D.R. 2.5(A) or 2.5(B) based on any of the grounds listed in A.D.R. Rule 7.1.

## (D) Continuing Mediation Education (CME) Requirements for All Registered Mediators.

A registered mediator must complete a minimum of six hours of Commission approved CME anytime during a three-year educational period. A mediator's initial educational period commences January 1 of the first full year of registration and ends December 31 of the third full year. Educational periods are sequential, in that once a mediator's particular three-year period terminates, a new three-year period and six-hour minimum commences. Registered mediators may receive one hour of continuing mediation education credit for performing pro bono mediation.

## (E) Basic and Continuing Mediation Education Reporting Requirements.

Subsequent to presenting a Commission approved basic or continuing mediation education training course, the sponsor of that course must forward a list of attendees to the Commission. An attendance report received more than thirty (30) days after a program is concluded must include a late processing fee as approved by the Indiana Supreme Court. Received, in the context of an application, document(s), and/or other item(s) which is or are requested by or submitted to the Commission, means delivery to the Commission; mailed to the Commission by registered, certified or express mail return receipt requested or deposited with any third-party commercial carrier for delivery to the Commission within three (3) calendar days, cost prepaid, properly addressed. Sending by registered or certified mail and by third-party commercial carrier shall be complete upon mailing or deposit. This list shall include for each attendee: full name; attorney number (if applicable); residence and business addresses and phone numbers; and the number of mediation hours attended. A course approved for CME may also qualify for CLE credit, so long as the course meets the requirements of Admission and Discipline Rule 29. For courses approved for both continuing legal education and continuing mediation education, the sponsor must additionally report continuing legal education, speaking and professional responsibility hours attended.

## (F) Accreditation Policies and Procedures for CME.

(1) Approval of courses. Applications must be accompanied by an application fee as approved by the Indiana Supreme Court. An "application" means a completed application form, with all required attachments and fees, signed and dated by the Applicant. Applications received more than thirty (30) days after the conclusion of a course must include a late processing fee. The Commission shall approve the course, including law school classes, if it determines that the course will make a significant contribution to the professional competency of mediators

who attend. In determining if a course, including law school classes, meets this standard the Commission shall consider whether:

- (a) the course has substantial content dealing with alternative dispute resolution process;
- (b) the course deals with matters related directly to the practice of alternative dispute resolution and the professional responsibilities of neutrals;
- (c) the course deals with reinforcing and enhancing alternative dispute resolution and negotiation concepts and skills of neutrals;
- (d) the course teaches ethical issues associated with the practice of alternative dispute resolution;
- (e) the course deals with other professional matters related to alternative dispute resolution and the relationship and application of alternative dispute resolution principles;
- (f) the course deals with the application of alternative dispute resolution skills to conflicts or issues that arise in settings other than litigation, such as workplace, business, commercial transactions, securities, intergovernmental, administrative, public policy, family, guardianship and environmental; and,
- (g) in the case of law school classes, in addition to the standard set forth above the class must be a regularly conducted class at a law school accredited by the American Bar Association.

(2) Credit will be denied for the following activities:

- (a) Legislative, lobbying or other law-making activities.
- (b) In-house program. The Commission shall not approve programs which it determines are primarily designed for the exclusive benefit of mediators employed by a private organization or mediation firm. Mediators within related companies will be considered to be employed by the same organization or law firm for purposes of this rule. However, governmental entities may sponsor programs for the exclusive benefit of their mediator employees.
- (c) [Reserved].
- (d) Courses or activities completed by self-study.
- (e) Programs directed to elementary, high school or college student level neutrals.

(3) Procedures for Sponsors. Any sponsor may apply to the Commission for approval of a course. The application must:

(a) be received by the Commission at least thirty (30) days before the first date on which the course is to be offered;

(b) Include the nonrefundable application fee in order for the application to be reviewed by the Commission. Courses presented by non-profit sponsors which do not require a registration fee are eligible for an application fee waiver.

Courses presented by bar associations, Indiana Continuing Legal Education Forum (ICLEF) and government or academic entities will not be assessed an application fee, but are subject to late processing fees.

Applications received less than thirty (30) days before a course is presented must also include a late processing fee in order to be processed by the Commission.

Either the provider or the attendee must pay all application and late fees before a mediator may receive credit.

Fees may be waived in the discretion of the Commission upon a showing of good cause.

(c) contain the information required by and be in the form set forth in the application approved by the Commission and available upon request;

(d) be accompanied by the written course outline and brochure used by the Sponsor to furnish information about the course to mediators; and

(e) be accompanied by an affidavit of the mediator attesting that the mediator attended the course together with a certification of the course Sponsor as to the mediator's attendance. If the application for course approval is made before attendance, this affidavit and certification requirement shall be fulfilled within thirty (30) days after course attendance. Attendance reports received more than thirty (30) days after the conclusion of a course must include a late processing fee.

Course applications received more than (1) one year after a course is presented may be denied as untimely.

(4) Procedure for Mediators. A mediator may apply for credit of a live course either before or after the date on which it is offered. The application must:

(a) be received by the Commission at least thirty (30) days before the date on which the course is to be offered if they are seeking approval before the course is to be presented. If the applicant is seeking accreditation, the Sponsor must apply within thirty (30) days of the conclusion of the course.

(b) include the nonrefundable application fee in order for the application to be reviewed by the Commission. Courses presented by non-profit sponsors which do not require a registration fee are eligible for an application fee waiver.

Either the provider or the attendee must pay all application and late fees before a mediator may receive credit.

Fees may be waived in the discretion of the Commission upon a showing of good cause.

(c) contain the information required by and be in the form set forth in the application approved by the Commission and available upon request;

(d) be accompanied by the written course outline and brochure used by the Sponsor to furnish information about the course to mediators; and

(e) be accompanied by an affidavit of mediator attesting that the mediator attended the course together with a certification of the course Sponsor as to the mediator's attendance. If the application for course approval is made before attendance, this affidavit and certification must be received by the Commission within thirty (30) days after course attendance. An attendance report received more than thirty (30) days after the conclusion of a course must include a late processing fee.

Course applications received more than one (1) year after a course is presented may be denied as untimely.

## (G) Procedure for Resolving Disputes.

Any person who disagrees with a decision of the Commission and is unable to resolve the disagreement informally, may petition the Commission for a resolution of the dispute. Petitions must be received by the Commission within thirty (30) days of notification by the Commission of the Commission's decision and shall be considered by the Commission at its next regular meeting, provided that the petition is received by the Commission at least ten (10) business days before such meeting. The person filing the petition shall have the right to attend the Commission meeting at which the petition is considered and to present relevant evidence and arguments to the Commission. The rules of pleading and practice in civil cases shall not apply, and the proceedings shall be informal as directed by the Chair. The determination of the Commission shall be final subject to appeal directly to the Supreme Court.



## (H) Confidentiality.

Filings with the Commission shall be confidential. These filings shall not be disclosed except in furtherance of the duties of the Commission or upon the request, by the mediator involved, or as directed by the Supreme Court.

## (I) Rules for Determining Education Completed.

(1) Formula. The number of hours of continuing mediation education completed in any course by a mediator shall be computed by:

- (a) Determining the total instruction time expressed in minutes;
- (b) Dividing the total instruction time by sixty (60); and
- (c) Rounding the quotient up to the nearest one-tenth (1/10).

Stated in an equation the formula is:

$$\frac{\text{Total Instruction time (in minutes)}}{\text{Sixty (60)}} = \text{Hours completed (rounded up to the nearest 1/10)}$$

(2) Instruction Time Defined. Instruction time is the amount of time when a course is in session and presentations or other educational activities are in progress. Instruction time does not include time spent on:

- (a) Introductory remarks;
- (b) Breaks; or
- (c) Business meetings

(3) A registered mediator who participates as a teacher, lecturer, panelist or author in an approved continuing mediation education course will receive credit for:

- (a) Four (4) hours of approved continuing mediation education for every hour spent in presentation.
- (b) One (1) hour of approved continuing mediation education for every four (4) hours of preparation time for a contributing author who does not make a presentation relating to the materials prepared.

(c) One (1) hour of approved continuing mediation education for every hour the mediator spends in attendance at sessions of a course other than those in which the mediator participates as a teacher, lecturer or panel member.

(d) Mediators will not receive credit for acting as a speaker, lecturer or panelist on a program directed to elementary, high school or college student level neutrals, or for a program that is not approved under Alternative Dispute Resolution Rule 2.5(E).

## Rule 2.6. Mediation Costs

Effective January 1, 2017

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Absent an agreement by the parties, including any guardian ad litem, court appointed special advocate, or other person properly appointed by the court to represent the interests of any child involved in a domestic relations case, the court may set an hourly rate for mediation and determine the division of such costs by the parties. The costs should be predicated on the complexity of the litigation, the skill levels needed to mediate the litigation, and the litigants' ability to pay. Unless otherwise agreed, the parties shall pay their mediation costs within thirty (30) days after the close of each mediation session.

## Rule 2.7. Mediation Procedure

Effective January 1, 2025

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### (A) Advisement of Participants.

The mediator shall:

- (1) advise the parties of all persons whose presence at mediation might facilitate settlement; and
- (2) in child related matters, ensure that the parties consider fully the best interests of the children and that the parties understand the consequences of any decision they reach concerning the children; and
- (3) inform all parties that the mediator (a) is not providing legal advice, (b) does not represent either party, (c) cannot determine how the court would apply the law or rule in the parties' case, or what the outcome of the case would be if the dispute were to go before

the court, and (d) recommends that the parties seek or consult with their own legal counsel if they desire, or believe they need legal advice; and

(4) explain the difference between a mediator's role and a lawyer's role when a mediator knows or reasonably should know that a party does not understand the mediator's role in the matter; and

(5) not advise any party (i) what that party should do in the specific case, or (ii) whether a party should accept an offer; and

(6) advise a party who self-identifies or who the mediator identifies as a victim after screening for domestic or family violence, also known as intimate partner violence or abuse, or coercive control (hereinafter, "domestic violence") that the party will only be required to be present at mediation sessions in accordance with Rule 2.7(B)(1) below.

## **(B) Mediation Conferences.**

(1) The parties and their attorneys shall be present at all mediation sessions involving domestic relations proceedings unless otherwise agreed. At the discretion of the mediator, non-parties to the dispute may also be present. A party who self-identifies or who the mediator identifies as a victim after screening for domestic violence shall be permitted to have a support person present at all mediation sessions. The mediator may terminate the mediation at any time when a participant becomes disruptive to the mediation process.

(2) All parties, attorneys with settlement authority, representatives with settlement authority, and other necessary individuals shall be present at each mediation conference to facilitate settlement of a dispute unless excused by the court.

(3) A child involved in a domestic relations proceeding, by agreement of the parties or by order of the court, may be interviewed by the mediator out of the presence of the parties or attorneys.

(4) Mediation sessions are not open to the public.

(5) The mediator may meet jointly or separately with the parties and may express an evaluation of the case to one or more of the parties or their representatives. The mediator shall advise the parties that the mediator's evaluation is not legal advice.

## **(C) Confidential Statement of Case.**

Each side may submit to the mediator a confidential statement of the case, not to exceed ten (10) pages, prior to a mediation conference, which shall include:

- (1) the legal and factual contentions of the respective parties as to both liability and damages;
- (2) the factors considered in arriving at the current settlement posture; and
- (3) the status of the settlement negotiations to date.

A confidential statement of the case may be supplemented by damage brochures, videos, and other exhibits or evidence. The confidential statement of the case shall at all times be held privileged and confidential from other parties unless agreement to the contrary is provided to the mediator.

#### (D) Termination of Mediation.

- (1) The mediator must terminate or decline mediation whenever the mediator believes:
  - (a) the mediation process would harm or prejudice one or more of the parties or the children;
  - (b) the ability or willingness of any party to participate meaningfully in mediation is so lacking that a reasonable agreement is unlikely;
  - (c) due to conflict of interest or bias on the part of the mediator; or
  - (d) mediation is inappropriate for other reasons
- (2) At any time after two sessions have been completed, any party may terminate mediation.
- (3) Other than reporting that mediation is being terminated or declined due to a conflict of interest by the mediator, the mediator must not state the reason for terminating or declining mediation except to report to the court, without further comment, that the mediator is terminating or declining mediation.

#### (E) Report of Mediation: Status.

- (1) Within ten (10) days after the mediation, the mediator shall submit to the court, without comment or recommendation, a report of mediation status. The report shall indicate that an agreement was or was not reached in whole or in part or that the mediation was extended by the parties. If the parties do not reach any agreement as to any matter as a result of the mediation, the mediator shall report the lack of any agreement to the court without comment or recommendation. With the consent of the parties, the mediator's report may also identify any pending motions or outstanding legal issues, discovery process, or other action by any party which, if resolved or completed, would facilitate the possibility of a settlement.

(2) If an agreement is reached, in whole or in part, it shall be reduced to writing and signed by the parties and their counsel. In domestic relations matters, the agreement shall then be filed with the court. If the agreement is complete on all issues, a joint stipulation of disposition shall be filed with the court. In all other matters, the agreement shall be filed with the court only by agreement of the parties.

(3) In the event of any breach or failure to perform under the agreement, upon motion, and after hearing, the court may impose sanctions, including entry of judgment on the agreement.

## (F) Mediator's Preparation and Filing of Documents in Domestic Relations Cases.

At the request and with the permission of all parties in a domestic relations case, a Mediator may prepare or assist in the preparation of documents as set forth in this paragraph (F).

The Mediator shall inform an unrepresented party that he or she may have an attorney of his or her choosing (1) be present at the mediation and/or (2) review any documents prepared during the mediation. The Mediator shall also review each document drafted during mediation with any unrepresented parties. During the review the Mediator shall explain to unrepresented parties that they should not view or rely on language in documents prepared by the Mediator as legal advice. When the document(s) are finalized to the parties' and any counsel's satisfaction, and at the request and with the permission of all parties and any counsel, the Mediator may also tender to the court the documents listed below when the mediator's report is filed.

The mediator may prepare or assist in the preparation of only the following documents:

- (1) A written mediated agreement reflecting the parties' actual agreement, with or without the caption in the case and "so ordered" language for the judge presiding over the parties' case;
- (2) An order approving a mediated agreement, with the caption in the case, so long as the order is in the form of a document that has been adopted or accepted by the court in which the document is to be filed;
- (3) A summary decree of dissolution or legal separation, with the caption in the case, so long as the decree is in the form of a document that has been adopted or accepted by the court in which the document is to be filed and the summary decree reflects the terms of the mediated agreement;

(4) A verified waiver of final hearing, with the caption in the case, so long as the waiver is in the form of a document that has been adopted or accepted by the court in which the document is to be filed;

(5) A child support calculation, including a child support worksheet and any other required worksheets pursuant to the Indiana Child Support Guidelines or Parenting Time Guidelines, so long as the parties are in agreement on all the entries included in the calculations;

(6) An income withholding order, with the caption in the case, so long as the order is in the form of a document that has been adopted or accepted by the court in which the document is to be filed and the order reflects the terms of the mediated agreement.

In matters involving the care, support, or assets of children or incapacitated adults, mediated agreements put in writing and signed by all participants may be binding on the participants but are only enforceable after review and approval by the appropriate court that would have jurisdiction over the care, support, or assets of the children or incapacitated adults.

## Rule 2.8. Rules of Evidence

Effective March 1, 1997

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With the exception of privileged communications, the rules of evidence do not apply in mediation, but factual information having a bearing on the question of damages should be supported by documentary evidence whenever possible.

## Rule 2.9. Discovery

Effective March 1, 1997

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Whenever possible, parties are encouraged to limit discovery to the development of information necessary to facilitate the mediation process. Upon stipulation by the parties or as ordered by the court, discovery may be deferred during mediation pursuant to Indiana Rules of Procedure, Trial Rule 26(C).

## Rule 2.10. Sanctions

Effective March 1, 1997

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Upon motion by either party and hearing, the court may impose sanctions against any attorney, or party representative who fails to comply with these mediation rules, limited to assessment of mediation costs and/or attorney fees relevant to the process.

## Rule 2.11. Confidentiality and Admissibility

Effective January 1, 2017

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### (A) Confidentiality.

(1) Mediation sessions shall be confidential and closed to all persons other than the parties of record, their legal representatives, and persons invited or permitted by the mediator.

(2) The confidentiality of mediation may not be waived.

(3) A mediator shall not be subject to process requiring the disclosure of any matter occurring during the mediation except in a separate matter as required by law.

(4) This Rule shall not prohibit the disclosure of information authorized or required by law.

### (B) Admissibility.

(1) Mediation shall be regarded as settlement negotiations governed by Indiana Evidence Rule 408.

(2) Evidence discoverable outside of mediation shall not be excluded merely because it was discussed or presented in the course of mediation.

# Rule 3. Arbitration

## Rule 3.1. Agreement to Arbitrate

Effective January 1, 2025

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At any time fifteen days or more after the period allowed for a peremptory change of venue under [Trial Rule 76\(B\)](#) has expired, the parties may file with the court a request for an order for non-binding arbitration wherein they stipulate whether the arbitration extends to all of the case or limited issues in the case, and any agreed upon procedural rules to be followed during the arbitration process. The parties' written agreement may specify arbitration procedures that vary from those below. Upon approval, the court must issue an arbitration order to be noted on the Chronological Case Summary of the case and placed in the Record of Judgments and Orders for the court.

## Rule 3.2. Case Status During Arbitration

Effective January 1, 2025

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During arbitration, the case remains on the regular docket and trial calendar of the court. The court remains available to hear and determine any pretrial matters.

## Rule 3.3. Assignment of Arbitrators

Effective January 1, 2025

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### (A) Arbitrator Selection.

Upon assignment of a case to arbitration, the parties may select their own arbitrator within fifteen days following assignment. If the parties are unable to agree on the arbitrator, the court must designate three arbitrators for alternate striking by each side. The party initiating the lawsuit strikes first and each party has five days to strike.



## (B) Arbitrator Panel.

If the parties agree to an arbitration panel, it must be limited to three persons. If the parties cannot agree on who should serve as members of the arbitration panel, then each side selects one arbitrator and the two arbitrators must select the third by unanimous vote. The arbitrators must select a Chair of the arbitration panel.

## (C) Arbitrator Compensation.

Unless otherwise agreed among the parties, and the arbitrator(s) selected under this provision, the court must set the rate of compensation for the arbitrator(s). Unless the parties agree otherwise, costs of arbitration are to be divided equally among the parties and paid within thirty days after the arbitration is concluded, regardless of the outcome.

## (D) Refusal to Serve.

Any arbitrator selected may refuse to serve without showing cause for such refusal.

# Rule 3.4. Non-Binding Arbitration Procedure

Effective January 1, 2025

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## (A) Notice of Hearing.

Except as provided in subdivision (F), upon accepting the appointment to serve, the arbitrator or Chair of an arbitration panel must set a time and place for an arbitration hearing and notify the parties. Courts are encouraged to provide the use of their facilities for purposes of conducting the arbitration hearing.

## (B) Submission of Materials.

Unless otherwise agreed, the parties must submit to the arbitrator or Chair all documents and lists of witnesses to be considered in the arbitration process no later than fifteen days prior to any hearing relating to the matters set forth in the submission. The listing of witnesses and documentary evidence is binding upon the parties for purposes of the arbitration hearing only. The listing of witnesses must designate those to be called in person, by deposition, or written report. Each party may submit a pre-arbitration brief, setting forth factual and legal positions as to the issues, with the arbitrator or chair, and provide that brief to all

parties, no later than five days prior to the hearing. The parties may agree to alter these deadlines.

### (C) Hearing.

Rules of discovery apply. However, traditional rules of evidence do not apply unless agreed to by the parties. As permitted by the arbitrator(s), witnesses may be called. Attorneys may make oral presentation of the facts supporting a party's position and arbitrators are permitted to engage in critical questioning or dialogue with representatives of the parties. The representatives of the respective parties must comply with the Rules of Professional Conduct. The parties may be permitted to demonstrate scars, disfigurement, or other evidence of physical disability. Arbitration proceedings are not open to the public.

### (D) Documents-Only Arbitration.

The parties may elect to forego an arbitration hearing and have a documents-only arbitration, where the arbitration is conducted based solely upon written materials and documents submitted by the parties. The parties may elect to have some but not all issues within an arbitration addressed through this method. Any agreement for a documents-only arbitration must be included in an order signed by the arbitrator(s) and indicate that the parties have waived their right to a hearing regarding all issues or some specific issues in the arbitration. The arbitrator(s)'s order must include detailed directions as to the actions to be taken by each party and the corresponding deadlines. If discovery is requested, the order must include a timetable for the exchange of documents. The taking of depositions or site inspections may be ordered for good cause but are generally discouraged in documents-only arbitration. Upon the submission of all documents, the arbitrator(s) must declare the record of the proceedings closed and issue a written determination in accordance with Rule 3.4(F).

### (E) Confidentiality.

Arbitration proceedings must be considered as settlement negotiations and governed by Indiana Evidence Rule 408.

### (F) Arbitration Determination.

Unless otherwise agreed, within twenty days after the hearing, the arbitrator or Chair must file a written determination of the arbitration proceeding in the pending litigation and serve a copy of this determination on all parties participating in the arbitration. The parties have twenty days from the filing of the written determination to affirmatively reject in writing the

arbitration determination. If the arbitration determination is not rejected by any of the parties, the determination must be entered as the judgment or accepted as a joint stipulation as appropriate. In the event the determination is rejected, all documentary evidence will be returned to the parties and the determination and all acceptances and rejections must be sealed and placed in the case file. In matters involving the care, support, or assets of children or incapacitated adults, arbitration agreements put in writing and signed by all participants may be binding on the participants but are only enforceable after review and approval by the appropriate court that would have jurisdiction over the care, support, or assets of the children or incapacitated adults.

## Rule 3.5. Sanctions

Effective January 1, 2025

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Upon motion by either party or recommendation by the arbitrator(s) and after conducting a hearing, the court may impose sanctions against any party or attorney who fails to comply with the arbitration rules, limited to the assessment of arbitration costs, attorney fees, or both.

# Rule 4. Mini-Trials

## Rule 4.1. Purpose

Effective March 1, 1997

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A mini-trial is a case resolution technique applicable in litigation where extensive court time could reasonably be anticipated. This process should be employed only when there is reason to believe that it will enhance the expeditious resolution of disputes and preserve judicial resources.

## Rule 4.2. Case Selection/Objection

Effective March 1, 1997

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At any time fifteen (15) days or more after the period allowed for peremptory change of venue under Trial Rule 76(B) has expired, a court may, on its own motion or upon motion of any party, select a civil case for a mini-trial. Within fifteen (15) days after notice of selection for a mini-trial, a party may object by filing a written objection specifying the grounds. The court shall promptly hear the objection and determine whether a mini-trial is possible or appropriate in view of the objection.

## Rule 4.3. Case Status Pending Mini-Trial

Effective March 1, 1997

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When a case has been assigned for a mini-trial, it shall remain on the regular docket and trial calendar of the court. The court shall remain available to rule and assist in any discovery or pre-mini-trial matter or motion.

## Rule 4.4. Mini-Trial Procedure

Effective January 1, 2017

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### (A) Mini-Trial.

The court will set a time and place for hearing and direct representatives with settlement authority to meet and allow attorneys for the parties to present their respective positions with regard to the litigation in an effort to settle the litigation. The parties may fashion the procedure by agreement prior to the mini-trial as they deem appropriate.

### (B) Report of Mini-Trial.

At a time set by the court, the parties, or their attorneys of record, shall report to the court. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the results of the hearing shall not be binding.

(1) The report shall indicate that a settlement was or was not reached in whole or in part as a result of the mini-trial. If the parties did not reach any settlement as to any matter as a result of the mini-trial, the parties shall report the lack of any agreement to the court without comment or recommendation. By mutual agreement of the parties the report may also identify any pending motions or outstanding legal issues, discovery process, or other action by any party which, if resolve or completed, would facilitate the possibility of a settlement.

(2) If a settlement is reached, in whole or in part, it shall be reduced to writing and signed by the parties and their counsel. If the agreement is complete on all issues, a joint stipulation of disposition shall be filed with the court. In all other matters, the settlement shall be filed with the court only by agreement of the parties.

### (C) Confidentiality.

Mini-trials shall be regarded as settlement negotiations as governed by Ind.Evidence Rule 408. Mini-trials shall be closed to all persons other than the parties of record, their legal representatives, and other invited persons. The participants in a mini-trial shall not be subject to process requiring the disclosure of any matter discussed during the mini-trial, but rather, such matter shall be considered confidential and privileged in nature. The confidentiality requirement may not be waived by or on behalf of the parties.

### (D) Employment of Neutral Advisor.

The parties may agree to employ a neutral acting as an advisor. The advisor shall preside over the proceeding and, upon request, give advisory opinions and rulings. Selection of the advisor shall be based upon the education, training and experience necessary to assist the parties in resolving their dispute. If the parties cannot by agreement select an advisor, each

party shall submit to the court the names of two individuals qualified to serve in the particular dispute. Each side shall strike one name from the other party's list. The court shall then select an advisor from the remaining names. Unless otherwise agreed between the parties and the advisor, the court shall set the rate of compensation for the advisor. Costs of the mini-trial are to be divided equally between the parties and paid within thirty (30) days after conclusion of the mini-trial.

## Rule 4.5. Sanctions

Effective March 1, 1997

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Upon motion by either party and hearing, the court may impose sanctions against a party or attorney who intentionally fails to comply with these mini-trial rules, limited to the assessment of costs and/or attorney fees relevant to the process.

# Rule 5. Summary Jury Trials

## Rule 5.1. Purpose

Effective March 1, 1997

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The summary jury trial is a method for resolving cases in litigation when extensive court and trial time may be anticipated. This is a settlement process, and it should be employed only when there is reason to believe that a limited jury presentation may create an opportunity to quickly resolve the dispute and conserve judicial resources.

## Rule 5.2. Case Selection

Effective March 1, 1997

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After completion of discovery, the resolution of dispositive motions, and the clarification of issues for determination at trial, upon written stipulation of the parties, the court may select any civil case for summary jury trial consideration.

## Rule 5.3. Agreement of Parties

Effective January 1, 2017

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A summary jury trial proceeding will be conducted in accordance with the agreement of the parties or their attorneys of record as approved by the court. At a minimum, this agreement will include the elements set forth in this rule.

### (A) Completion Dates.

The agreement shall specify the completion dates for:

- (1) providing notice to opposing party of witnesses whose testimony will be summarized and/or introduced at the summary jury trial, proposed issues for consideration at summary jury trial, proposed jury instructions, and verdict forms;
- (2) hearing pre-trial motions; and

(3) conducting a final pre-summary jury trial conference.

## (B) Procedures for Pre-summary Jury Trial Conference.

The agreement will specify the matters to be resolved at pre-summary jury trial conference, including:

- (1) matters not resolved by stipulation of parties or their attorneys of record necessary to conduct a summary jury trial without numerous objections or delays for rulings on law;
- (2) a final pre-summary jury trial order establishing procedures for summary jury trial, issues to be considered, jury instructions to be given, form of jury verdict to be rendered, and guidelines for presentation of evidence; and
- (3) the firmly fixed time for the summary jury trial.

## (C) Procedure/Presentation of Case.

The agreement shall specify the procedure to be followed in the presentation of a case in the summary jury trial, including:

- (1) abbreviated opening statements;
- (2) summarization of anticipated testimony by counsel;
- (3) the presentation of documents and demonstrative evidence;
- (4) the requisite base upon which the parties can assert evidence; and
- (5) abbreviated closing statements.

## (D) Verdict and Records.

All verdicts in a summary jury trial shall be advisory in nature. However, the parties may stipulate, prior to the commencement of the summary jury trial that a unanimous verdict or a consensus verdict shall be deemed a final determination on the merits. In the event of such a stipulation, the verdict and the record of the trial shall be filed with the court and the court shall enter judgment accordingly.

# Rule 5.4. Jury

Effective March 1, 1997

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Jurors for a summary jury trial will be summoned and compensated in normal fashion. Six (6) jurors will be selected in an expedited fashion. The jurors will be advised on the importance of their decision and their participation in an expedited proceeding. Following instruction, the jurors will retire and may be requested to return either a unanimous verdict, a consensus verdict, or separate and individual verdicts which list each juror's opinion about liability and damages. If a unanimous verdict or a consensus verdict is not reached in a period of time not to exceed two (2) hours, then the jurors shall be instructed to return separate and individual verdicts in a period of time not to exceed one (1) hour.

## Rule 5.5. Post Determination Questioning

Effective March 1, 1997

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After the verdict has been rendered, the jury will be advised of the advisory nature of the decision and counsel for each side will be permitted to ask general questions to the jury regarding the decisions reached which would aid in the settlement of the controversy. Counsel shall not be permitted to ask specific questions of the jury relative to the persuasiveness of the form of evidence which would be offered by particular witnesses at trial, the effectiveness of particular exhibits, or other inquiries as could convert summary jury trials from a settlement procedure to a trial rehearsal.

## Rule 5.6. Confidentiality

Effective January 1, 2017

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Summary jury trials which are advisory shall be regarded as settlement negotiations as governed by Ind.Evidence Rule 408.

Summary jury trials shall be closed to all persons other than the parties of record, their legal representatives, the jurors, and other invited persons. The participants in a summary jury trial shall not be subject to process requiring the disclosure of any matter discussed during the summary jury trial, but rather, such matter shall be considered confidential and privileged in nature. The confidentiality requirement may not be waived by or on behalf of the parties.

## Rule 5.7. Employment Of Presiding Official

Effective March 1, 1997

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A neutral acting as a presiding official shall be an attorney in good standing licensed to practice in the state of Indiana. The parties by agreement may select a presiding official. However, unless otherwise agreed, the court shall provide to the parties a panel of three (3) individuals. Each party shall strike the name of one (1) individual from the panel list. The party initiating the lawsuit shall strike first. The remaining individual shall be named by the court as the presiding official. Unless otherwise agreed between the parties and the presiding official, the court shall set the rate of compensation for the presiding official. Costs of the summary jury trial are to be divided equally between the parties and are to be paid within thirty (30) days after the conclusion of the summary jury trial.

# Rule 6. Private Judges

## Rule 6.1. Case Selection

Effective January 1, 2009

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Pursuant to IC 33-38-10-3(c), upon the filing of a written joint petition and the written consent of a registered private judge, a civil case founded on contract, tort, or a combination of contract and tort, or involving a domestic relations matter shall be assigned to a private judge for disposition.

## Rule 6.2. Compensation of Private Judge and County

Effective January 1, 2015

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As required by IC 33-38-10-8, the parties shall be responsible for the compensation of the private judge, court personnel involved in the resolution of the dispute, and the costs of facilities and materials. At the time the petition for appointment of a private judge is filed, the parties shall file their written agreement as required by this provision.

## Rule 6.3. Trial By Private Judge/Authority

Effective March 1, 1997

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(A) All trials conducted by a private judge shall be conducted without a jury. The trial shall be open to the public, unless otherwise provided by Supreme Court rule or statute.

(B) A person who serves as a private judge has, for each case heard, the same powers as the judge of a circuit court in relation to court procedures, in deciding the outcome of the case, in mandating the attendance of witnesses, in the punishment of contempt, in the enforcement of orders, in administering oaths, and in giving of all necessary certificates for the authentication of the record and proceedings.

## Rule 6.4. Place Of Trial Or Hearing

Effective January 1, 2005

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As provided by IC 33-38-10-7, a trial or hearing in a case referred to a private judge may be conducted in any location agreeable to the parties, provided the location is posted in the Clerk's office at least three (3) days in advance of the hearing date.

## Rule 6.5. Recordkeeping

Effective March 1, 1997

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All records in cases assigned to a private judge shall be maintained as any other public record in the court where the case was filed, including the Chronological Case Summary under the case number initially assigned to this case. Any judgment or designated order under Trial Rule 77 shall be entered in the Record of Judgments and Orders for the court where the case was filed and recorded in the Judgment Record for the Court as required by law.

# Rule 7. Conduct and Discipline for Persons Conducting ADR

## Rule 7.0. Purpose

Effective January 1, 2025

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This rule establishes standards of conduct for persons conducting an alternative dispute resolution (ADR) process governed pursuant to [ADR Rule 1.1](#), hereinafter referred to as “neutrals.”

## Rule 7.1. Accountability And Discipline

Effective January 1, 2017

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A person who serves with leave of court or registers with the Commission pursuant to ADR Rule 2.3 consents to the jurisdiction of the Indiana Supreme Court Disciplinary Commission in the enforcement of these standards. The Disciplinary Commission, any court or the Continuing Legal Education Commission may recommend to the Indiana Supreme Court that a registered mediator be removed from its registry as a sanction for violation of these rules, or for other good cause shown, including but not limited to any current or past suspension or revocation of a professional license by the respective licensing agency; any relinquishment of a professional license while a disciplinary action is pending; any current or past disbarment; any conviction of, plea of nolo contendere to, or any diversion or deferred prosecution to any state or federal criminal charges (felonies, misdemeanors, and/or infractions), juvenile charges, or violation of military law (unless the conviction, nolo plea, diversion, or deferred prosecution has been expunged pursuant to law).

## Rule 7.2. Competence

Effective March 1, 1997

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A neutral shall decline appointment, request technical assistance, or withdraw from a dispute beyond the neutral's competence.

## Rule 7.3. Disclosure and Other Communications

Effective January 1, 2025

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(A) A neutral has a continuing duty to communicate with the parties and their attorneys as follows:

(1) notify participants of the date, time, and location for the process, at least ten (10) days in advance, unless a shorter time period is agreed by the parties;

(2) describe the applicable ADR process or, when multiple processes are contemplated, each of the processes, including the possibility in non-binding processes that the neutral may conduct private sessions;

(3) in domestic relations matters, distinguish the ADR process from therapy or marriage counseling;

(4) disclose the anticipated cost of the process;

(5) advise that the neutral does not represent any of the parties;

(6) disclose any past, present or known future

(a) professional, business, or personal relationship with any party, insurer, or attorney involved in the process, and

(b) other circumstances bearing on the perception of the neutral's impartiality;

(7) advise parties of their right to obtain independent legal counsel;

(8) advise that any agreement signed by the parties constitutes evidence that may be introduced in litigation; and

(9) disclose the extent and limitations of the confidentiality of the process consistent with the other provisions of these rules.

(B) A neutral may not misrepresent any material fact or circumstance nor promise a specific result or imply partiality.

(C) A neutral shall preserve the confidentiality of all proceedings, except where otherwise provided.

## Rule 7.4. Duties

Effective March 1, 1997

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(A) A neutral shall observe all applicable statutes, administrative policies, and rules of court.

(B) A neutral shall perform in a timely and expeditious fashion.

(C) A neutral shall be impartial and shall utilize an effective system to identify potential conflicts of interest at the time of appointment. After disclosure pursuant to ADR Rule 7.3(A)(6), a neutral may serve with the consent of the parties, unless there is a conflict of interest or the neutral believes the neutral can no longer be impartial, in which case a neutral shall withdraw.

(D) A neutral shall avoid the appearance of impropriety.

(E) A neutral may not have an interest in the outcome of the dispute, may not be an employee of any of the parties or attorneys involved in the dispute, and may not be related to any of the parties or attorneys in the dispute.

(F) A neutral shall promote mutual respect among the participants throughout the process.

## Rule 7.5. Fair, Reasonable and Voluntary Agreements

Effective March 1, 1997

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(A) A neutral shall not coerce any party.

(B) A neutral shall withdraw whenever a proposed resolution is unconscionable.

(C) A neutral shall not make any substantive decision for any party except as otherwise provided for by these rules.

## Rule 7.6. Subsequent Proceedings

Effective March 1, 1997

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(A) An individual may not serve as a neutral in any dispute on which another neutral has already been serving without first ascertaining that the current neutral has been notified of the desired change.

(B) A person who has served as a mediator in a proceeding may act as a neutral in subsequent disputes between the parties, and the parties may provide for a review of the agreement with the neutral on a periodic basis. However, the neutral shall decline to act in any capacity except as a neutral unless the subsequent association is clearly distinct from the issues involved in the alternative dispute resolution process. The neutral is required to utilize an effective system to identify potential conflict of interest at the time of appointment. The neutral may not subsequently act as an investigator for any court-ordered report or make any recommendations to the Court regarding the mediated litigation.

(C) When multiple ADR processes are contemplated, a neutral must afford the parties an opportunity to select another neutral for the subsequent procedures.

## Rule 7.7 Remuneration

Effective March 1, 1997

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(A) A neutral may not charge a contingency fee or base the fee in any manner on the outcome of the ADR process.

(B) A neutral may not give or receive any commission, rebate, or similar remuneration for referring any person for ADR services.



# Rule 8. Optional Early Mediation

## Preamble.

Effective January 1, 2003

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The voluntary resolution of disputes in advance of litigation is a laudatory goal. Persons desiring the orderly mediation of disputes not in litigation may elect to proceed under this Rule.

## Rule 8.1. Who May Use Optional Early Mediation.

Effective January 1, 2003

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By mutual agreement, persons may use the provisions of this Rule to mediate a dispute not in litigation. Persons may participate in dispute resolution under this Rule with or without counsel.

## Rule 8.2. Choice of Mediator.

Effective January 1, 2003

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Persons participating in mediation under this Rule shall choose their own mediator and agree on the method of compensating the mediator. Mediation fees will be shared equally unless otherwise agreed. The mediator is governed by the standards of conduct provided in Alternative Dispute Resolution Rule 7.

## Rule 8.3. Agreement to Mediate.

Effective January 1, 2003

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Before beginning a mediation under this Rule, participants must sign a written Agreement To Mediate substantially similar to the one shown as Form A to these rules. This agreement must provide for confidentiality in accordance with Alternative Dispute Resolution Rule 2.11; it must acknowledge judicial immunity of the mediator equivalent to that provided in Alternative Dispute Resolution Rule 1.5; and it must require that all provisions of any resulting

mediation settlement agreement must be written and signed by each person and any attorneys participating in the mediation.

Persons participating in mediation under this Rule shall have the same ability afforded litigants under Trial Rule 26(B)(2) of the Rules of Trial Procedure to obtain discovery of the existence and contents of any insurance agreement under which any person carrying on an insurance business may be liable to satisfy part or all of a settlement under this Rule or to indemnify or reimburse for payments made to satisfy a settlement under this Rule.

## Rule 8.4. Preliminary Considerations.

Effective January 1, 2003

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The mediator and participating persons should schedule the mediation promptly. Before beginning the mediation session, each participating person is encouraged to provide the mediator with a written confidential summary of the nature of the dispute, as outlined in Alternative Dispute Resolution Rule 2.7(c).

## Rule 8.5. Good Faith.

Effective January 1, 2003

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In mediating their dispute, persons should participate in good faith. Information sharing is encouraged. However, the participants are not required to reach agreement.

## Rule 8.6. Settlement Agreement.

Effective January 1, 2025

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(A) In all matters not involving the care and/or support of children, if an agreement is reached, to be enforceable, all agreed provisions must be put in writing and signed by each participant. This should be done promptly as the mediation concludes. A copy of the written agreement shall be provided to each participant.

(B) Notwithstanding other provisions in this rule, in matters involving the care, support or assets of children or incapacitated adults, mediated agreements put in writing and signed by all participants may be binding on the participants, but are only enforceable after review and

approval by the appropriate court that would have jurisdiction over the care, support, or assets of the children or incapacitated adults.

## Rule 8.7. Subsequent ADR and Litigation.

Effective January 1, 2003

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If no settlement agreement is reached, put in writing, and signed by the participants, the participants may thereafter engage in litigation and/or further alternative dispute resolution.

## Rule 8.8. Deadlines Not Changed Absent a Tolling Agreement.

Effective January 1, 2025

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Participation in optional early mediation under this rule does not change the deadlines for beginning a legal action as provided in any applicable statute of limitations or in any requirement for advance notice of intent to make a claim (for example, for claims against governmental units under the Indiana Tort Claims Act). Parties concerned about the expiration or running of a statute of limitations are encouraged to obtain an agreement to toll the running of the statute of limitations when considering pre-suit mediation.