

ESTATE PLANNING COUNCIL OF CANADA

PREPARING FOR AN ESTATE MEDIATION SEPTEMBER 29, 2022

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ESTATE MEDIATION CHECKLIST

Mandatory, Court Ordered, or Voluntary Mediation	
	✓
Is this a mandatory mediation under Rule 24.1? Mandatory mediation under Rule 24.1 is applied to civil matters in dispute in the following jurisdictions: The City of Toronto; The City of Ottawa; and, The County of Essex (Windsor area).	
See Canfield v. Brockville Ontario Speedway, 2018 ONSC 3288 (Re: cost penalties for non-compliance with mandatory mediation)	
Is this a mandatory mediation under Rule 75.1? Mandatory mediation is applied to Estates, Trusts, and related matters in respect of the following disputes in Toronto, Ottawa, and Essex County: Contested passing of account applications; Formal proof of testamentary instruments; Objections to issuing a Certificate of Appointment of Estate Trustee; Claims against an estate; Proceedings under Part V of the Succession Law Reform Act; Proceedings under the Absentees Act, the Charities Accounting Act, and the Estates Act; Applications under Rule 14.05 (3) whether the matters at issue relate to an estate or trust; and, Proceedings under section 5 (2) of the Family Law Act.	
Is this a mediation that has been ordered by the court (Rules 75.2, 1 or otherwise)?	
If this is a mandatory mediation under Rule 75.1, have you chosen a mediator within 30 days of the court providing directions?	
Is this a voluntary mediation, consented to by the parties whether by agreement serving as the mandatory mediation or otherwise?	
Have you followed the Law Society of Ontario Rules of Professional Conduct, Chapter 3, Sections 2-4, encouraging compromise or settlement? (Contained here) Professional Conduct rules oblige lawyers to make reasonable efforts to settle – arguably - a duty to mediate.	
If this is a commercial mediation, have you considered and reviewed the relevant legislation? For example, commercial mediations are conducted pursuant to the <i>Commercial Mediation Act</i> , S.O. 2010, Ch. 16, Sch. 3.	

Preparing the Mediation Brief

Have you drafted a short yet concise overview addressing the theory	
of the case, highlights the main issue(s), the status of the litigation,	
and any outstanding offers to settle?	
Have you included a family tree which identifies the relationships,	
including estrangements, or other that might be relevant?	
Does the facts section include a chronology or chart of notable	
events?	
Have you evaluated the tone of your brief? Is it free of inflammatory	
language? Does it demonstrate that your client has a good, strong,	
case?	
Have you appended the relevant documents to the participating	
parties to facilitate their ability to settle on an informed and	
knowledgeable basis?	
If this is a mandatory mediation, have you provided your mediation	
brief to all parties and the mediator at least seven days prior to the	
mediation?	
If this is a mandatory mediation, is your brief in compliance with Form	
75.1C:?	
(1) Factual and legal issues in dispute;	
(2) Party's position and interests (what the party hopes to achieve); and	
(3) Attached documents	
Is your brief clear and concise?	
Have you included: offers exchanged? Costs incurred? Pictures, if	
appropriate or of assistance?	
Preparing Your Client	
Has a Mediation Agreement/Retainer been signed by all participating	
parties, and their lawyers if any?	
Does your client understand the importance of confidentiality?	
Pursuant to Rules 75.1.11 and 75.2.08 and for court ordered mediations:	
All communications at a mediation session including the mediator's notes and	
records shall be deemed to be without prejudice settlement discussions	
Have you advised your client that any information provided to the	
mediator to assist in the understanding of positions can remain confidential if stated to be treated as confidential?	
Has your client been assured that anything that is said or admitted	
cannot be used against them at a later stage?	
Does your client understand that mediation is an opportunity to step away from or avoid an adversarial court process?	

Have you advised your client to approach mediation with an open mind, advising that this is a chance for all parties to step away from	
the uncertain outcome of the court process and come to a mutual resolution?	
Does your client understand the process of mediation: do they know what to expect, where it will take place, how long it will take, the role of the mediator, the parties and counsel?	
Is your client prepared to spend significant time at the mediation?	
Have you provided your client with realistic expectations as well as the various potential outcomes?	
Have you explained the mediation retainer to your client, the costs of the mediator, the costs of lawyers and how and by whom, the mediator will be paid?	
Have you advised your client to attire appropriately and respectfully?	
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Preparing for the Day of Mediation	
Have you identified and ensured all of the parties who will/should be in attendance by confirming with all parties in advance of the mediation?	
Have you considered what non-parties, if any, should attend?	
If possible, agree to the format of the mediation ahead of time with lawyers, self-representatives, perhaps if deemed necessary, in consultation with the mediator in advance.	
Have you contacted experts or accountants and ensured their availability on the date?	
Have you identified accessibly and accommodation requirements, if any? le. Interpreters, etc.?	
Have you ensured food and water availability?	
Preparing Emotional Clients	
Have you explained the mediation processes, including the potential styles employable by the mediator?	
Have you advised your client to be prepared to contribute positively by being respectful of the process, disengaging from anger and entrenched views, and to depart from using blaming language and adopting neutral language with a view to compromise?	
Consider preparing a list of client expectations, goals, and objectives	

Exchange of Documents and Expert Reports	
Consider including key documents. As an example, consider including following:	g the
Testamentary documents (wills, codicils, relevant documents to the issues in question)	
Medical, solicitor, financial documents, as are deemed relevant	
A list of the nature and extent of the estate assets and liabilities and assets passing outside of the estate	
Domestic agreements if any	
If there is a family business involved, an organizational chart including the business structure and constating documents	
Valuations of estate assets	
Tax status	
Preparing Draft Minutes and Releases	
Before the day of mediation, have a discussion with your client about the conduct of the negotiations -the first offer and ensuing process.	
Provide the client an assessment of their case, its strengths, weaknesses, and risks.	
Lawyer and client should both carefully review all mediation briefs.	
Prepare ahead of time a draft of Minutes of Settlement and Releases in anticipation of reaching settlement.	
Have included in the Minutes of Settlement, the title of proceedings, court file numbers, correct parties, non-parties, recitals/preambles and other relevant information which will save time on the date of mediation.	
Considerations in Planning for an Online mediation	
Do you have a location with good lighting and minimal background noise?	
Do you have a working camera? Is the camera at eye level with you? Having your video on can be helpful for identification purposes and to facilitate conversation between the meeting members	
Do you have a working microphone?	
Ensure you are muted when not speaking, this prevents distracting echo and background noise from pervading into the call.	
Do you have a reliable and strong internet connection? Ensure that you are close to the Wi-Fi router or plugged in through an ethernet cable.	

Does your laptop or device have enough battery? Is it plugged in?	
Do you have a headset or external microphone? Using a headset or external microphone can enhance the sound of your voice if it is not well-captured by the laptop or other device's built-in microphone.	
Have you tested your audio and video prior to the mediation?	
Ensure there an agreement not to post any information on social media. Parties should adhere to the confidentiality of the process and avoid this kind of conduct.	

This checklist is intended for the purposes of providing information and guidance only and is not intended to be relied upon as the giving of legal advice and does not purport to be exhaustive.

Kimberly A. Whaley, Whaley Estate Litigation Partners, September 2022