



**GUIDE TO SELECTING A NCDRC CERTIFIED MEDIATOR
MSC/FFS/CLERK/DCC**

PREPARED BY:

N.C. DISPUTE RESOLUTION COMMISSION
APPROVED BY THE COMMISSION ON
FEBRUARY 15, 2008; AMENDED MAY 30, 2019;
JUNE 15, 2020; MARCH 16, 2022; AND JUNE 2023.

Table of Contents

	Page
<u>Introduction</u>	3
<u>Who Can Mediate In North Carolina's Courts?</u>	4
<u>How Do I Find A Mediator?</u>	4
Superior Court Mediators (MSC Program)	4
Clerk Mediators	4
Family Financial Mediators (FFS Program)	5
District Criminal Court (DCC)	6
<u>How Do I Narrow My Search For A Mediator?</u>	6
<u>Interviewing A Mediator</u>	7
<u>Conclusion</u>	8

About the North Carolina Dispute Resolution Commission

The North Carolina Dispute Resolution Commission was established in October of 1995, pursuant to [N.C. Gen. Stat. § 7A-38.2](#). The Commission is charged primarily with certifying and regulating private mediators who serve the courts of this State. The Commission also recommends policy, rules, and rule revisions relating to dispute resolution in North Carolina's courts; provides support to court-based mediation programs; certifies mediation training programs; serves as a clearinghouse for information about court-based mediation programs; assists other State agencies interested in or providing dispute resolution services to their constituencies; publishes a newsletter and maintains a website.

About the North Carolina Judicial Branch

The mission of the North Carolina Judicial Branch is to protect and preserve the rights and liberties of all the people as guaranteed by the Constitutions and laws of the United States and North Carolina by providing a fair, independent and accessible forum for the just, timely and economical resolution of their legal affairs.

About the North Carolina Administrative Office of the Courts

The mission of the North Carolina Administrative Office of the Courts is to provide services to help North Carolina's unified court system operate more efficiently and effectively, taking into account each courthouse's diverse needs, caseloads, and available resources.



Introduction

This *Guide to Selecting a Mediator* has been prepared for you by the North Carolina Dispute Resolution Commission (NCDRC). The NCDRC, established by statute, is charged with certifying North Carolina court-based mediators and with regulating their conduct.

Mediated settlement is a process designed to expedite settlement of disputes filed in court. If the process is successful, parties can be spared the cost, time and stress involved in protracted litigation and a trial. During a mediated settlement conference, the mediator will sit down with the parties and their attorneys, if they have legal representation, and encourage them to discuss their dispute and to brainstorm about ways to settle it. A mediator is not a judge and will not decide the case. Rather, the mediator's role is to help the parties arrive at their own terms for settlement. If an agreement can be reached, it will be reduced to writing and signed, and then the case can be dismissed. If an agreement cannot be reached, the case simply proceeds to trial. To learn more about mediated settlement, you may explore the [NCDRC's website](#).

The Supreme Court of North Carolina has made mediated settlement mandatory for nearly all civil (non-criminal) cases filed in North Carolina's superior courts, including personal injury cases and contract and other business disputes. The Supreme Court has also mandated mediation of equitable distribution (property and asset division) cases filed in our district courts as a result of the dissolution of marriages. In other words, if you are involved in civil litigation in North Carolina's superior courts or are involved in a divorce, you are almost certain to be ordered to participate in a mediated settlement conference. Though the Supreme Court does not require them to do so, Clerks of Superior Court may refer boundary, estate, guardianship and other disputes filed before them to mediation. (In addition, some judicial districts offer mediation in misdemeanor criminal cases if the individuals involved in the case wish to participate. However, most of what follows applies only to civil cases.)

Once your case has been referred to a mediated settlement conference, the Court or Clerk will give you and the others involved in your dispute a period of time to select a mediator. If those involved in your dispute cannot reach an agreement or take no action to select a mediator, the Court/Clerk will appoint one for you.

If you have an attorney, very often they will talk with the other side and chose a mediator for your case. If you are a *pro se* party, (meaning you are not represented by an attorney) then you will be directly involved in the selection process. If the other party's attorney, or the other party, if not represented by an attorney, does not contact you to discuss selection, you should contact the other party. Once you have agreed on a mediator, the plaintiff's attorney or the plaintiff will file a *Designation of Mediator* form with the Court or Clerk advising him/her of the selection. Approved forms are available on the [NCDRC's website](#) or through the NCDRC's office. (To see a list of forms by name and number, click on the Mediator Toolbox link, then click the program to which your case was referred and then click on the "Forms" option. For more on the mediator selection process, please see Rule 2 of the program rules for the mediation program to which your dispute has been referred. All program rules are posted on the [NCDRC's website](#).



The NCDRC encourages parties and attorneys to select their mediator rather than simply leaving it to a judge or Clerk to appoint one. The NCDRC believes that parties and their attorneys are more likely to settle their case when they make the effort to select their mediator and have chosen someone they are confident can help them succeed. Moreover, when parties can agree on a mediator, they have already demonstrated that they can collaborate successfully which bodes well for their future negotiations.

Who Can Mediate in North Carolina's Courts?

How Do I Find a Mediator?

Superior Court Mediators (MSC Program)

The Supreme Court of North Carolina requires mediators participating in the Superior Court Mediated Settlement Conference Program to be trained, certified, and accountable to the NCDRC for their professional conduct. As such, parties and attorneys must choose a certified mediator from the NCDRC's list of certified superior court mediators. To see the list, visit www.ncdrc.gov and scroll down to the "Find a Mediator" section and click on the link. From the next page, click on "Mediated Settlement Conference Mediators (Superior Court)" and a search screen should appear. To see a list of all the mediators available for your selection, scroll to the field labeled "district" and enter the number for the judicial district in which your case is filed. After you have clicked the search button at the bottom of your screen, you should see a list of mediators available to serve in the district you selected.

If you click on an individual mediator's name, you will be presented with additional contact and biographical information for that mediator. There are additional ways to search for a mediator other than by district, including searching by key word. Further instructions on how to search for a mediator are available on the search screen and are also discussed below. Many mediators have supplied the NCDRC with web addresses where you can read additional information about them and their practice. You can link directly to a mediator's web site from the NCDRC's.

Certified superior court mediators are either attorneys with at least five years of practicing law or they are non-attorneys with significant mediation experience or significant management, administrative or professional experience. All have completed at least 40 hours of mediation training and required observations and demonstrated to the NCDRC's satisfaction that they are ethical individuals. Non-attorney mediators have completed additional training in North Carolina court structure and civil procedure and hold at least a 4-year degree.

Clerk Program Mediators (Clerk Program)

The Supreme Court of North Carolina requires all Clerk Program mediators to be trained and certified as either superior court or family financial mediators. Moreover, those mediating estate and guardianship disputes must complete additional training in estate and guardianship law and



the aging process. Parties and lawyers ordered to mediation by a Clerk must choose their mediator from the NCDRC's list of certified Clerk Program mediators. To see the list, visit www.ncdrc.gov scroll down to the "Find a Mediator" section and click on the link. You will then be asked whether you are looking for a Clerk Program Mediator to conduct an estate or guardianship mediation or one to help settle some other type of dispute pending before the Clerk. After you have made-a-selection, a search screen will appear. To see a list of all the mediators available for your selection, scroll to the field labeled "county" and select the county in which your case is filed. After you have clicked the search button at the bottom of your screen, you should see a list of mediators available to serve in the county you selected.

If you click on an individual mediator's name, you will be presented with additional contact and biographical information for that mediator. There are additional ways to search for a mediator, including searching by key word. Further instructions on how to search for a mediator are available on the search screen and are discussed below. Many mediators have supplied the NCDRC with web addresses where you can read additional information about them and their practice. You may copy and paste the link to your web browser to read more about the mediator.

Family Financial Mediators (FFS Program)

The Supreme Court of North Carolina requires mediators participating in the superior court Family Financial Settlement Conference Program to be trained, certified, and accountable to the NCDRC for their professional conduct. As such, parties and lawyers must choose a certified mediator from the NCDRC's list of certified family Financial court mediators. To see the list, visit www.ncdrc.gov and scroll down to the "Find a Mediator" section and click on the link. From the next page, click on "Family Financial Mediators (District Court)" and a search screen should appear. To see a list of all the mediators available for your selection, scroll to the field labeled "district" and enter the number for the judicial district in which your case is filed. After you have clicked the search button at the bottom of your screen, you should see a list of mediators available to serve in the district you selected.

If you click on an individual mediator's name, you will be presented with additional contact and biographical information for that mediator. There are additional ways to search for a mediator other than by district, including searching by key word. Further instructions on how to search for a mediator are available on the search screen and are discussed below. Many mediators have supplied the Commission with web addresses where you can read additional information about them and their practice. You can link directly to a mediator's web site from the Commission's.

Certified family financial mediators are either lawyers with at least five years of practice experience or hold Advanced Practitioner Status with the Association for Conflict Resolution. Other eligible mediators are persons licensed in the following professions, with at least five years of experience after licensure: psychiatrist, psychologist, marriage and family therapist, licensed clinical social worker, licensed professional counselor, and certified public accountant. All certified family financial mediators have completed at least 40-hours of mediation training and required observations and demonstrated to the NCDRC's satisfaction that they are ethical individuals.



The Commission has created a [Guide to Assist Parties in Preparing for a Family Financial Mediation](#), which lists some important documents that you may consider bringing to the settlement conference,

District Criminal Court Mediators (DCC Program)

Parties are not permitted to select their district criminal court (DCC) mediator. Rather, these mediators are appointed by the court or, at the court's request, assigned by a community mediation center. The following material does not apply to these mediators or to the District Criminal Court Mediation Program. To find a list of current community mediation centers that participate in the NCDRC's DCC Program, please visit the [Directory of Centers](#).

How Do I Narrow My Search for A Mediator?

If you have visited one of the program's lists, you have seen that every North Carolina judicial district or county has a number of mediators available to serve attorneys and litigants. You may be wondering, how do I and the others involved in my dispute narrow our selection down to a single mediator? Certainly, if you are an attorney, you can ask your colleagues for suggestions on mediators that they have used and would use again. Non-attorneys may be acquainted with or have some knowledge of the mediators appearing on a judicial district's list or they may have family, friends or co-workers who have had positive experiences in mediation. So, be sure to make some inquiries.

In more urban districts or counties where there are many mediators on a list, it can be effective to search for mediators using key words. For example, you are a client in a superior court case and the plaintiff is alleging there are serious construction defects in an office building that she and her associates paid to construct. If the facts are really complicated, you might want to search for a mediator who has an engineering background, is a contractor, or who is an attorney with experience handling complex construction defect cases. To conduct a key word search, go to www.ncdrc.gov and scroll down to the "Find a Mediator" section and click on the link. From the following screen, click on the "Mediated Settlement Conference Mediators (Superior Court)" list. When the search screen appears, scroll down to the field labeled "Select". Using the dropdown box, select key words, which best describe the qualifications you are seeking. In the above example, you might select the key words, "engineer" and "construction". Then, hit the search button and a list should appear. The more key words you enter the more it will narrow your search. If you will be paying your mediator's travel expenses, you may want to consider focusing on mediators who not only meet your key word test but live relatively near the district or county where your case is filed. You may perform a key word search in connection with the Family Financial Settlement and Clerk Program Mediator lists as well.

Once you have used key words to narrow your search to a manageable list of mediators you will want to read and compare the biographical information that each mediator has provided. To read biographical information, simply click on a "Detailed Listing Report" located in the gray box on



the right side of the page, or you may click on the mediator's name and a profile screen will appear.

- The “Detailed Listing Report” is a pdf listing of all mediators and contains their bio information. This document may be printed out or saved to your computer for your review and to contact mediators.
- By clicking on the mediator's name, scroll down the screen until you reach the boxes that contain biographical information. After you have read the mediator's bio, click the “cancel” button at the bottom to return to the list and access another bio. (Do not hit the green return button to get back to the list.) Be aware that not all mediators have supplied biographical information to the Commission.

You may want to narrow your search to three mediators and then present your short list to the other party or parties for their consideration. They may present a similar list and you will probably want to read the biographical information posted for those mediators. Remember, you must all reach an agreement on who should serve, no attorney or party has the right to dictate mediator selection. If you can't agree, ask the Court/Clerk to appoint your mediator.

Interviewing A Mediator

Sometimes you can't learn enough about a mediator to make you comfortable just by looking at lists or biographical information. It is permissible to call a mediator and **briefly** interview them. During the interview, you may ask the mediator about their education and professional experience; any relevant interests; type and complexity of cases they had mediated; how much they charge; whether they have ever worked with a deaf or foreign language interpreter, if relevant; or how long you may have to wait for their services. You may also want to identify the parties, so that the mediator can let you know if they have any “conflicts”, *i.e.*, relationships or knowledge that might affect their ability to be neutral. Of course, you will want to try and gauge how relaxed and comfortable you feel with the mediator(s) you are interviewing.

You will probably want to interview no more than three mediators and to limit your questions to a handful, ones that you think will be most relevant to you in making your decision. Again, you should be brief. It is also extremely important to remember that mediators are to be **neutral** during mediation, that is, not favor one side over the other. As such, it is not fair or appropriate to use the interview time to talk about the specific facts in dispute in your case or to share your perspective on those facts. If you do that, the mediator may be forced to decline your case. You may tell the mediator what kind of case in which you are involved and who the parties are. Save everything else for your mediation.



Conclusion

The Commission encourages parties and lawyers to take mediator selection seriously. Mediators bring different personalities, skills, and strengths to the table and it is important for lawyers and parties to think about what combination of education, experience, temperament, and style best serves them given their dispute and their personalities.

If you are a lawyer, it is important to keep your client in the loop. Let your client know you are selecting a mediator and explain why you and opposing counsel chose the person you did. Make sure your client knows about the Commission's website and has one of the Commission's brochures. There is a brochure for every major program supported by the Commission and they are available at no charge through the Commission's office. Talk with your client about mediation prior to his/her conference, explain the process and the mediator's role. Your client will be more relaxed if they know what to expect ahead of time, rather than hearing things for the first time from the mediator. If you are a *pro se* party, request a brochure or visit the Commission's web site at www.ncdrc.gov and take the time to learn about the process and the role of the mediator. Call the Commission's office and talk with staff if you have questions.

If the parties and attorneys involved in a case have done their homework, they will have chosen a mediator they are confident can help them succeed. In essence, they will be on the path to settlement even before they commence their discussions.

