



ADVISORY OPINION OF THE THE NORTH CAROLINA DISPUTE RESOLUTION COMMISSION

Advisory Opinion No. 30 (2014)

(Adopted and Issued by the Commission on August 8, 2014; September 20, 2024.)

Mediator Testimony in Hearing on Motion to Enforce Settlement, N.C.G.S. § 7A-38.1(l)

A mediator may not testify or produce evidence in a proceeding to enforce a mediated settlement agreement, regardless of whether there is an objection to such evidence, except “to attest to the signing of any agreements.” Such testimony or evidence is barred by N.C.G.S. § 7A-38.1(l).

Concern Raised

Mediator conducted a court-ordered mediated settlement conference in a complicated case involving a large real estate development, which was in financial trouble. Mediator reported that an agreement was reached at mediation as to all issues with a voluntary dismissal with prejudice to be filed within approximately six weeks. Thereafter, plaintiff filed a motion seeking to enforce the mediated settlement agreement and served a subpoena on the mediator. The mediator brought his notes from the mediation and testified about what had occurred at the mediation, including testifying as to the parties’ discussion during the conference, their settlement proposals, the conduct of the parties, and the terms of their agreement. No objection to the mediator’s testimony was made. The mediator did not alert the court to Standards of Professional Conduct for Mediators (Standards) Standard 3 and his duty to preserve confidentiality. The court did not compel his testimony.

May a mediator testify when he is subpoenaed to testify in a proceeding to enforce a mediated settlement agreement when none of the parties object to his testimony?

Advisory Opinion

The enabling legislation for mediated settlement conferences in superior court civil matters, N.C.G.S. §7A-38.1(l), provides:

No mediator ... shall be compelled to testify or produce evidence concerning statements made and conduct occurring in anticipation of, during, or as a follow-up to a mediated settlement conference...pursuant to this section in any civil proceeding for any purpose, including proceedings to enforce or rescind a settlement of the action, except to attest to the signing of any agreements, and except proceedings for sanctions under this section, disciplinary hearings before the

State Bar or Dispute Resolution Commission, and proceedings to enforce laws concerning juvenile or elder abuse.

Accordingly, a mediator of a court-ordered mediated settlement conference may not be compelled under N.C.G.S. § 7A-38.1(l) to testify in a proceeding to enforce or rescind an agreement reached in that mediated settlement conference. That prohibition applies to testimony about statements made and conduct occurring in a mediated settlement conference, which is defined in N.C.G.S. § 7A-38.1(b)(1) as “a pretrial, court-ordered conference of the parties to a civil action and their representatives conducted by a mediator.” It does not apply to testimony about statements made and conduct occurring in a voluntary mediation, meaning one that is conducted by agreement of the parties and is not court ordered.

If the parties to a voluntary mediation want to have this provision apply to their mediation, they should either ask the court to order mediation under the authority of N.C.G.S. § 7A-38.1 or enter into an agreement that the mediation will be governed by that statute and the Rules for Mediated Settlement Conferences and Other Settlement Procedures in Superior Court Civil Actions. In the latter event, the protection probably would be provided, but under a theory of waiver and estoppel rather than direct application of the statute. To summarize, a mediator may not be compelled to testify in any civil proceeding about statements made and conduct occurring in a court-ordered mediated settlement conference, meaning mediations that are ordered by the court under statutory authority.

The facts in this advisory opinion involve a scenario in which the mediator was subpoenaed to court but was not ordered by the court to testify. The mediator was served with a subpoena, a device as described in Rule 45 of the North Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure as a means to effectuate attendance, testimony and the production of documents. However, the North Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure also contain mechanisms to call to the attention of the court reasons why compliance should not be required. The mediator’s failure to call the court’s attention to the mediator’s obligations of confidentiality renders his testimony voluntary. The Commission’s decision published as Advisory Opinion 03 (2001) applies. The mediator should not voluntarily testify and should alert the court to the mediator’s duty of confidentiality, a duty that cannot be waived by the parties or the mediator.

In Advisory Opinion 03 (2001), the certified mediator was asked to give an affidavit or to agree to be deposed for the purpose of clarifying what was said or not said during the opening session of a mediation. The Commission advised that the mediator may not give the affidavit nor provide information at a deposition. Providing such information is a violation of the Standards. Standard 3(a) provides that: “A mediator shall not disclose to any nonparticipant, directly or indirectly, any information communicated to the mediator by a participant within the mediation process, whether the information is obtained before, during, or after the mediated settlement conference.”

The Commission herein reaffirms its opinion in Advisory Opinion 03 (2001) and extends it to conclude that mediators in court-ordered mediations and certified mediators in all mediations (unless exempted by Standard 3) should call to the court’s attention (either by motion to quash, a request to be excused made in open court on the basis of the mediator’s duties or by such other procedure available under the circumstances presented) the mediator’s duty of confidentiality in any civil proceeding where the mediator is called upon to testify. Those mediators should not

voluntarily testify in any such cases and should alert the court by motion or otherwise to the mediator's duty of confidentiality.

Standard 3 does not provide an exception to the duty of confidentiality when the parties are in agreement that the mediator may testify. An agreement of the parties to allow disclosure of information is not contemplated in any of the exceptions set out in Standard 3. It is irrelevant that the parties do not object to the testimony. The mediator breached his duty to maintain the confidentiality of the mediation process when he testified as to statements made and conduct occurring at the conference.

N.C. Gen. Stat. §7A-38.2(b) provides, "[t]he administration of mediator certification, regulation of mediator conduct, and certification shall be conducted through the Dispute Resolution Commission, established under the Judicial Department." On August 28, 1998, the Commission adopted an Advisory Opinions Policy encouraging mediators to seek guidance on dilemmas that arise in the context of their mediation practice. In adopting the Policy and issuing opinions, the Commission seeks to educate mediators and to protect the public.