



**Advisory Opinion of the
NC Dispute Resolution Commission
Opinion Number 05 (2003)**

(Adopted and Issued by the Commission on November 7, 2003)

N.C. Gen. Stat. §7A-38.2(b) provides, “[t]he administration of the certification and qualification of mediators and other neutrals, and mediator and other neutral training programs 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.

Concern Raised

The mediator conducted a mediated settlement conference in a worker’s compensation case. The mediation resulted in an impasse. The parties were at some distance apart at the time the conference concluded. Later, the attorney for the injured worker wrote to the mediator. In his letter, the attorney identifies certain information that the mediator relayed to him during the conference. He asks the mediator to reveal the name of the conference participant who gave that information to him during a caucus session, *i.e.*, to tell him whether the words were said by the representative or attorney of the employer or by the attorney for the insurance company. The mediator realizes that the attorney has not only misquoted him, but is seeking to characterize the words as a threat, or as tantamount to a threat. The mediator does not believe that any such threat was intended. The mediator suspects that the attorney wants the information not for the purpose of clarifying matters and re-opening settlement negotiations, but rather to find a basis for a bad faith action, *i.e.*, the mediator believes that the attorney will try to argue that his client was being threatened with loss of her company provided health insurance if she does not settle in a way that satisfies the employer. The letter raises two issues for the mediator:

- 1) The attorney has not accurately reported what the mediator told him at the conference and attributed an intent that, the mediator believes, was not present. Can the mediator clarify both what was said and the spirit in which the words were offered?
- 2) Can the mediator identify the participant who originally gave the information to him provided that he first receives permission from the participant to make the disclosure?

Advisory Opinion

It is not unusual for parties to contact a mediator following an impasse and seek some clarification or other assistance and a mediator may respond. Through such *ex parte* conversations, the Commission believes that

mediators can sometimes play an important role in reviving or furthering settlement discussions. While mediators are not required or obligated to provide additional assistance or information once a case has impasse, they may do so if they believe it will assist the parties and lead to further settlement discussions and there is no violation of confidentiality. If, as in this case, the mediator believes that the information is being sought for some purpose other than furthering negotiations, the mediator may simply determine that nothing can be gained by further discussions with the party and simply not respond to the inquiry.

Since confidentiality can sometimes be an issue when *ex parte* communications occur

post-mediation, it may be that the best course of action for the mediator to take is to offer to re-convene the mediation and bring the parties back together. When the parties are face-to-face again, the mediator avoids breaching confidentiality protections. Further, the mediator ensures that s/he will not, through some lapse in memory, make a misstatement and further confuse and complicate matters.

Unless the mediator previously had permission to identify the particular speaker to the opposing side, s/he should not do so now, unless s/he first contacts the individual and determines whether s/he has permission to reveal his or her identity (see Standard 3(c)).