



**Advisory Opinion of the
NC Dispute Resolution Commission
Opinion Number 06 (2004)**

(Adopted and Issued by the Commission on February 6, 2004)

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

Mediator conducted a mediation for a couple with marital problems. The couple reached a separation agreement in mediation and it was reduced to writing. However, the agreement was never signed by the parties and now they have decided to divorce. The wife has asked the mediator to represent her in the ensuing domestic litigation. Mediator asks if he may do so since the separation and divorce are separate actions.

Advisory Opinion

Standard 7 of the Standards of Professional Conduct for Mediators provides that a lawyer or other professional shall not advise or represent either of the parties in future matters concerning the subject of a dispute mediated by the attorney or other professional. The words “subject of the dispute” should be interpreted broadly. It is true, as the mediator suggests, that separation, custody, equitable distribution, and divorce are all technically separate legal actions. However, though the actions are separate and have a particular focus, the overall subject remains constant – a disintegrating family with the same husband and wife, the same children, and the same property and debts. Each separate action is but merely one component of a comprehensive system designed for the purpose of ending a marriage and determining the rights and responsibilities of the spouses.

Marital couples who meet with a mediator have adverse as well as common interests in regard to their divorce. A mediator who works with them as a neutral and who then becomes the representative of only one calls into question the mediator’s neutrality and the confidentiality of the mediation process. This appearance of impropriety, if not impropriety itself, can undermine not only a party’s confidence in a mediator and the mediation process, but that of the larger public as well.

For the reasons given above, the mediator should decline to represent either party on any matter arising out of the marital relationship.