

In The Supreme Court of North Carolina

Order Adopting Amendments to the Rules Implementing Settlement Procedures in Equitable Distribution and Other Family Financial Cases


WHEREAS, section 7A-38.4A of the North Carolina General Statutes codifies a statewide system of court-ordered mediated settlement conferences to be implemented in district court judicial districts in order to facilitate the resolution of equitable distribution and other family financial matters within the jurisdiction of those districts, and

WHEREAS, N.C.G.S. § 7A-38.4A(o) provides for this Court to implement section 7A-38.4A by adopting rules and amendments to rules concerning said mediated settlement conferences,

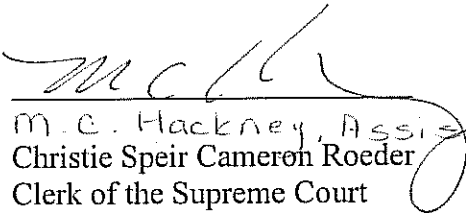
NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to N.C.G.S. § 7A-38.4A(o), Rules Implementing Settlement Procedures in Equitable Distribution and other Family Financial Cases are hereby amended to read as in the following pages. These amended Rules shall be effective on the 1st day of April, 2014.

Adopted by the Court in conference the 23rd day of January, 2014. The Appellate Division Reporter shall promulgate by publication as soon as practicable the portions of the Rules Implementing Settlement Procedures in Equitable Distribution and Other Family Financial Cases amended through this action in the advance sheets of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals.

Hudson, J.,
Recused.


For the Court

Witness my hand and the seal of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, this the 5th day of February, 2014.


M.C. Hackney, Assistant Clerk
Christie Speir Cameron Roeder
Clerk of the Supreme Court

FFS RULE 1 EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, 2014

RULE 1. INITIATING SETTLEMENT PROCEDURES

A. PURPOSE OF MANDATORY SETTLEMENT PROCEDURES.

Pursuant to [N.C.G.S. § 7A-38.4A](#), these Rules are promulgated to implement a system of settlement events which are designed to focus the parties' attention on settlement rather than on trial preparation and to provide a structured opportunity for settlement negotiations to take place. Nothing herein is intended to limit or prevent the parties from engaging in settlement procedures voluntarily at any time before or after those ordered by the court pursuant to these Rules.

B. DUTY OF COUNSEL TO CONSULT WITH CLIENTS AND OPPOSING COUNSEL CONCERNING SETTLEMENT PROCEDURES.

In furtherance of this purpose, counsel, upon being retained to represent any party to a district court case involving family financial issues, including equitable distribution, child support, alimony, post-separation support action or claims arising out of contracts between the parties under [N.C.G.S. §§ 50-20\(d\), 52-10, 52-10.1](#) or [52B](#) shall advise his or her client regarding the settlement procedures approved by these Rules and, at or prior to the scheduling conference mandated by [N.C.G.S. § 50-21\(d\)](#), shall attempt to reach agreement with opposing counsel on the appropriate settlement procedure for the action.

C. ORDERING SETTLEMENT PROCEDURES.

- (1) **Equitable Distribution Scheduling Conference.** At the scheduling conference mandated by [N.C.G.S. § 50-21\(d\)](#) in all equitable distribution actions in all judicial districts, or at such earlier time as specified by local rule, the court shall include in its scheduling order a requirement that the parties and their counsel attend a mediated settlement conference or, if the parties agree, other settlement procedure conducted pursuant to these Rules, unless excused by the court pursuant to Rule 1.C(6) or by the court or mediator pursuant to Rule 4.A(2). The court shall dispense with the requirement to attend a mediated settlement conference or other settlement procedure only for good cause shown.
- (2) **Scope of Settlement Proceedings.** All other financial issues existing between the parties when the equitable distribution settlement proceeding is ordered, or at any time thereafter, may be discussed, negotiated or decided at the proceeding. In those districts where a child custody and visitation mediation program has been established pursuant to [N.C.G.S. § 7A-494](#), child custody and visitation issues may be the subject of settlement proceedings ordered pursuant to these Rules only in those cases in which the parties and the mediator have agreed to include them and in which the parties have been exempted from, or have fulfilled the program requirements. In those districts where a child custody and visitation mediation program has not been established pursuant to [N.C.G.S. § 7A-494](#), child custody

and visitation issues may be the subject of settlement proceedings ordered pursuant to these Rules with the agreement of all parties and the mediator.

- (3) **Authorizing Settlement Procedures Other Than Mediated Settlement Conference.** The parties and their attorneys are in the best position to know which settlement procedure is appropriate for their case. Therefore, the court shall order the use of a settlement procedure authorized by Rules 10-12 herein or by local rules of the district court in the county or district where the action is pending if the parties have agreed upon the procedure to be used, the neutral to be employed and the compensation of the neutral. If the parties have not agreed on all three items, then the court shall order the parties and their counsel to attend a mediated settlement conference conducted pursuant to these Rules.

The motion for an order to use a settlement procedure other than a mediated settlement conference shall be submitted on a North Carolina Administrative Office of the Courts (NCAOC) form at the scheduling conference and shall state:

- (a) the settlement procedure chosen by the parties;
 - (b) the name, address and telephone number of the neutral selected by the parties;
 - (c) the rate of compensation of the neutral; and
 - (d) that all parties consent to the motion.
- (4) **Content of Order.** The court's order shall (1) require the mediated settlement conference or other settlement proceeding be held in the case; (2) establish a deadline for the completion of the conference or proceeding; and (3) state that the parties shall be required to pay the neutral's fee at the conclusion of the settlement conference or proceeding unless otherwise ordered by the court. Where the settlement proceeding ordered is a judicial settlement conference, the parties shall not be required to pay for the neutral.

The order shall be contained in the court's scheduling order, or if no scheduling order is entered, shall be on a NCAOC form. Any scheduling order entered at the completion of a scheduling conference held pursuant to local rule may be signed by the parties or their attorneys in lieu of submitting the forms referred to hereinafter relating to the selection of a mediator.

- (5) **Court-Ordered Settlement Procedures in Other Family Financial Cases.**

- (a) **By Motion of a Party.** Any party to an action involving family financial issues not previously ordered to a mediated settlement conference may move the court to order the parties to participate

in a settlement procedure. Such motion shall be made in writing, state the reasons why the order should be allowed and be served on the non-moving party. Any objection to the motion or any request for hearing shall be filed in writing with the court within 10 days after the date of the service of the motion. Thereafter, the judge shall rule upon the motion and notify the parties or their attorneys of the ruling. If the court orders a settlement proceeding, then the proceeding shall be a mediated settlement conference conducted pursuant to these Rules. Other settlement procedures may be ordered if the circumstances outlined in subsection (3) above have been met.

- (b) **By Order of the Court.** Upon its own motion, the court may order the parties and their attorneys to attend a mediated settlement conference pursuant to these Rules in any other action involving family financial issues and in contempt proceedings in all family financial issues. The court may order a settlement procedure other than a mediated settlement conference only upon motion of the parties and a finding that the circumstances outlined in subsection (3) above have been met. The court shall consider the ability of the parties to pay for the services of a mediator or other neutral before ordering the parties to attend a settlement procedure pursuant to this section and shall comply with the provisions of Rule 2 with reference to the appointment of a mediator.

D. MOTION TO DISPENSE WITH SETTLEMENT PROCEDURES.

A party may move the court to dispense with the mediated settlement conference or other settlement procedure ordered by the judge. The motion shall state the reasons for which the relief is sought. For good cause shown, the court may grant the motion. Such good cause may include, but not be limited to, the fact that the parties have participated in a settlement procedure such as non-binding arbitration or early neutral evaluation prior to the court's order to participate in a mediated settlement conference or have elected to resolve their case through arbitration under the [Family Law Arbitration Act \(N.C.G.S. § 50-41 et seq.\)](#) or that one of the parties has alleged domestic violence.

COMMENT TO RULE 1

Comment to Rule 1.C(6).

If a party is unable to pay the costs of the conference or lives a great distance from the conference site, the court may want to consider Rules 4 or 7 prior to dispensing with mediation for good cause. Rule 4 provides a way for a party to attend electronically and Rule 7 provides a way for parties to attend and obtain relief from the obligation to pay the mediator's fee.

FFS RULE 2 EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, 2014

RULE 2. DESIGNATION OF MEDIATOR

A. DESIGNATION OF CERTIFIED FAMILY FINANCIAL MEDIATOR BY AGREEMENT OF THE PARTIES. The parties may designate a certified family financial mediator certified pursuant to these Rules by agreement by filing with the court a Designation of Mediator by Agreement at the scheduling conference. Such designation shall: state the name, address and telephone number of the mediator designated; state the rate of compensation of the mediator; state that the mediator and opposing counsel have agreed upon the designation and rate of compensation; and state that the mediator is certified pursuant to these Rules.

In the event the parties wish to designate a mediator who is not certified pursuant to these Rules, the parties may nominate said person by filing a Nomination of Non-Certified Family Financial Mediator with the court at the scheduling conference. Such nomination shall state the name, address and telephone number of the mediator; state the training, experience or other qualifications of the mediator; state the rate of compensation of the mediator; state that the mediator and opposing counsel have agreed upon the nomination and rate of compensation, if any. The court shall approve said nomination if, in the court's opinion, the nominee is qualified to serve as mediator and the parties and the nominee have agreed upon the rate of compensation.

Designations of mediators and nominations of mediators shall be made on a NCAOC form. A copy of each such form submitted to the court and a copy of the court's order requiring a mediated settlement conference shall be delivered to the mediator by the parties.

B. APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFIED FAMILY FINANCIAL MEDIATOR BY THE COURT. If the parties cannot agree upon the designation of a mediator, they shall so notify the court and request that the court appoint a mediator. The motion shall be filed at the scheduling conference and shall state that the attorneys for the parties have had a full and frank discussion concerning the designation of a mediator and have been unable to agree on a mediator. The motion shall be on a form approved by the NCAOC. Upon receipt of a motion to appoint a mediator, or failure of the parties to file a Designation of Mediator by Agreement with the court, the court shall appoint a family financial mediator, certified pursuant to these Rules, who has expressed a willingness to mediate actions within the court's district.

In making such appointments, the court shall rotate through the list of available certified mediators. Appointments shall be made without regard to race, gender, religious affiliation or whether the mediator is a licensed attorney. The district court judges shall retain discretion to depart in a specific case from a strict rotation when, in the judge's

discretion, there is good cause to do so.

As part of the application or certification renewal process, all mediators shall designate those judicial districts for which they are willing to accept court appointments. Each designation shall be deemed to be a representation that the designating mediator has read and will abide by the local rules for, and will accept appointments from, the designated district and will not charge for travel time and expenses incurred in carrying out his/her duties associated with those appointments. A refusal to accept an appointment in a judicial district designated by the mediator may be grounds for removal from that district's court appointment list by the Commission or by the chief district court judge.

The Commission shall furnish to the district court judges of each judicial district a list of those certified family financial mediators requesting appointments in that district. That list shall contain the mediators' names, addresses and telephone numbers and shall be provided electronically through the Commission's website at www.ncdrc.org. The Commission shall promptly notify the district court judges of any disciplinary action taken with respect to a mediator on the list of certified mediators for the judicial district.

- C. MEDIATOR INFORMATION.** To assist the parties in designating a mediator, the Commission shall assemble, maintain and post on its website a list of certified family financial mediators. The list shall supply contact information for mediators and identify court districts that they are available to serve. Where a mediator has supplied it to the Commission, the list shall also provide biographical information, including information about an individual mediator's education, professional experience and mediation training and experience.
- D. DISQUALIFICATION OF MEDIATOR.** Any party may move a court of the district where the action is pending for an order disqualifying the mediator. For good cause, such order shall be entered. If the mediator is disqualified, a replacement mediator shall be selected or appointed pursuant to Rule 2. Nothing in this provision shall preclude mediators from disqualifying themselves.

FFS RULE 3 EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, 2014

RULE 3. THE MEDIATED SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE

A. WHERE CONFERENCE IS TO BE HELD. The mediated settlement conference shall be held in any location agreeable to the parties and the mediator. If the parties cannot agree to a location, the mediator shall be responsible for reserving a neutral place in the county where the action is pending and making arrangements for the conference and for giving timely notice of the time and location of the conference to all attorneys, *pro se* parties, and other persons required to attend.

B. WHEN CONFERENCE IS TO BE HELD. As a guiding principle, the conference should be held after the parties have had a reasonable time to conduct discovery but well in advance of the trial date. The mediator is authorized to assist the parties in establishing a discovery schedule and completing discovery.

The court's order issued pursuant to Rule 1.C(1) shall state a deadline for completion of the conference which shall be not more than 150 days after issuance of the court's order, unless extended by the court. The mediator shall set a date and time for the conference pursuant to Rule 6.B(5).

C. EXTENDING DEADLINE FOR COMPLETION. The district court judge may extend the deadline for completion of the mediated settlement conference upon the judge's own motion, upon stipulation of the parties or upon suggestion of the mediator.

D. RECESSES. The mediator may recess the conference at any time and may set times for reconvening. If the time for reconvening is set during the conference, no further notification is required for persons present at the conference.

E. THE MEDIATED SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE IS NOT TO DELAY OTHER PROCEEDINGS. The mediated settlement conference shall not be cause for the delay of other proceedings in the case, including the completion of discovery, the filing or hearing of motions or the trial of the case, except by order of the court.

FFS RULE 4 EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, 2014

RULE 4. DUTIES OF PARTIES, ATTORNEYS AND OTHER PARTICIPANTS IN MEDIATED SETTLEMENT CONFERENCES

A. ATTENDANCE.

(1) The following persons shall attend a mediated settlement conference:

(a) **Parties.**

(b) **Attorneys.** At least one counsel of record for each party whose counsel has appeared in the action.

(2) Any party or person required to attend a mediated settlement conference shall physically attend until an agreement is reduced to writing and signed as provided in Rule 4.B or an impasse has been declared. Any such party or person may have the attendance requirement excused or modified, including the allowance of that party's or person's participation without physical attendance by:

(a) agreement of all parties and persons required to attend and the mediator; or

(b) order of the court, upon motion of a party and notice to all parties and persons required to attend and the mediator.

(3) **Scheduling.** Participants required to attend shall promptly notify the mediator after selection or appointment of any significant problems they may have with dates for conference sessions before the completion deadline, and shall keep the mediator informed as to such problems as may arise before an anticipated conference session is scheduled by the mediator. After a conference session has been scheduled by the mediator, and a scheduling conflict with another court proceeding thereafter arises, participants shall promptly attempt to resolve it pursuant to Rule 3.1 of the General Rules of Practice for the Superior and District Courts, or, if applicable, the Guidelines for Resolving Scheduling Conflicts adopted by the State-Federal Judicial Council of North Carolina on June 20, 1985.

B. FINALIZING AGREEMENT.

(1) If an agreement is reached at the conference, the parties shall reduce the essential terms of the agreement to writing.

(a) If the parties conclude the conference with a written document containing all of the terms of their agreement for property distribution and do **not** intend to submit their agreement to the court for approval, the agreement shall be

signed by all parties and formally acknowledged as required by [N.C.G.S. § 50-20\(d\)](#). If the parties conclude the conference with a written document containing all of the terms of their agreement and intend to submit their agreement to the court for approval, the agreement shall be signed by all parties but need not be formally acknowledged. In all cases, the mediator shall report to the court that the matter has been settled and include in the report the name of the person responsible for filing closing documents with the court.

- (b) If the parties reach an agreement at the conference for property distribution and do not later intend to submit their agreement to the court for approval, but are unable to complete a final document reflecting their settlement or have it signed and acknowledged as required by [N.C.G.S. § 50-20\(d\)](#), then the parties shall summarize their understanding in written form and shall use it as a memorandum and guide to writing such agreements as may be required to give legal effect to its terms. If the parties later intend to submit their agreement to the court for approval the agreement must be in writing and signed by the parties but need not be formally acknowledged. The mediator shall facilitate the writing of the summary memorandum and shall either:
 - (i) report to the court that the matter has been settled and include in the report the name of the person responsible for filing closing documents with the court; or, in the mediator's discretion,
 - (ii) declare a recess of the conference. If a recess is declared, the mediator may schedule another session of the conference if the mediator determines that it would assist the parties in finalizing a settlement.
- (2) In all cases where an agreement is reached after being ordered to mediation, whether prior, during the mediation or during a recess, the parties shall file their consent judgment or voluntary dismissal(s) with the court within 30 days of the agreement or before the expiration of the mediation deadline, whichever is later. The mediator shall report to the court that the matter has been settled and who reported the settlement.
- (3) A settlement agreement resolving the distribution of property reached at a proceeding conducted under this section or during its recesses which has not been approved by a court shall not be enforceable unless it has been reduced to writing, signed by the parties and acknowledged as required by [N.C.G.S. § 50-20\(d\)](#).

C. PAYMENT OF MEDIATOR'S FEE. The parties shall pay the mediator's fee as provided by Rule VII.

D. NO RECORDING. There shall be no stenographic, audio or video recording of the mediation process by any participant. This prohibition precludes recording either surreptitiously or with the agreement of the parties.

COMMENT TO RULE 4

Comment to Rule 4.B.

[N.C.G.S. § 7A-38.4A\(j\)](#) provides that no settlement shall be enforceable unless it has been reduced to writing and signed by the parties. When a settlement is reached during a mediated settlement conference, the mediator shall be sure its terms are reduced to writing and signed by the parties and their attorneys before ending the conference.

Cases in which agreement on all issues has been reached should be disposed of as expeditiously as possible. This rule is intended to assure that the mediator and the parties move the case toward disposition while honoring the private nature of the mediation process and the mediator's duty of confidentiality. If the parties wish to keep confidential the terms of their settlement, they may timely file with the court closing documents which do not contain confidential terms, *i.e.*, voluntary dismissal(s) or a consent judgment resolving all claims. Mediators will not be required by local rules to submit agreements to the court.

FFS RULE 5 EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, 2014

RULE 5. SANCTIONS FOR FAILURE TO ATTEND MEDIATED SETTLEMENT CONFERENCES OR PAY MEDIATOR'S FEE

Any person required to attend a mediated settlement conference or to pay a portion of the mediator's fee in compliance with [N.C.G.S. § 7A-38.4A](#) and the rules promulgated by the Supreme Court of North Carolina (Supreme Court) to implement that section who fails to attend or to pay without good cause, shall be subject to the contempt powers of the court and monetary sanctions imposed by a judge. Such monetary sanctions may include, but are not limited to, the payment of fines, attorney fees, mediator fees, expenses and loss of earnings incurred by persons attending the conference.

A party seeking sanctions against another party or person shall do so in a written motion stating the grounds for the motion and the relief sought. Said motion shall be served upon all parties and on any person against whom sanctions are being sought. The court may initiate sanction proceedings upon its own motion by the entry of a show cause order.

If the court imposes sanctions, it shall do so, after notice and a hearing, in a written order, making findings of fact and conclusions of law. An order imposing sanctions shall be reviewable upon appeal where the entire record as submitted shall be reviewed to determine whether the order is supported by substantial evidence.

FFS RULE 6 EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, 2014

RULE 6. AUTHORITY AND DUTIES OF MEDIATORS

A. AUTHORITY OF MEDIATOR.

- (1) **Control of Conference.** The mediator shall at all times be in control of the conference and the procedures to be followed. The mediator's conduct shall be governed by Standards of Professional Conduct for Mediators (Standards) promulgated by the Supreme Court.
- (2) **Private Consultation.** The mediator may communicate privately with any participant during the conference. However, there shall be no *ex parte* communication before or outside the conference between the mediator and any counsel or party on any matter touching the proceeding, except with regard to scheduling matters. Nothing in this rule prevents the mediator from engaging in *ex parte* communications, with the consent of the parties, for the purpose of assisting settlement negotiations.

B. DUTIES OF MEDIATOR.

- (1) The mediator shall define and describe the following at the beginning of the conference:
 - (a) The process of mediation;
 - (b) The differences between mediation and other forms of conflict resolution;
 - (c) The costs of the mediated settlement conference;
 - (d) That the mediated settlement conference is not a trial, the mediator is not a judge and the parties retain their right to trial if they do not reach settlement;
 - (e) The circumstances under which the mediator may meet and communicate privately with any of the parties or with any other person;
 - (f) Whether and under what conditions communications with the mediator will be held in confidence during the conference;
 - (g) The inadmissibility of conduct and statements as provided by [N.C.G.S. § 7A-38.4A\(j\)](#);

- (h) The duties and responsibilities of the mediator and the participants; and
 - (i) The fact that any agreement reached will be reached by mutual consent.
- (2) **Disclosure.** The mediator has a duty to be impartial and to advise all participants of any circumstance bearing on possible bias, prejudice or partiality.
- (3) **Declaring Impasse.** It is the duty of the mediator to determine in a timely manner that an impasse exists and that the conference should end. To that end, the mediator shall inquire of and consider the desires of the parties to cease or continue the conference.
- (4) **Reporting Results of Mediation.**
 - (a) The mediator shall report to the court the results of the mediated settlement conference and any settlement reached by the parties prior to or during a recess of the conference. Mediators shall also report the results of mediations held in other district court family financial cases in which a mediated settlement conference was not ordered by the court. Said report shall be filed on a NCAOC form within 10 days of the conclusion of the conference or of being notified of the settlement and shall include the names of those persons attending the mediated settlement conference if a conference was held. If partial agreements are reached at the conference, the report shall state what issues remain for trial. Local rules shall not require the mediator to send a copy of the parties' agreement to the court.
 - (b) If an agreement upon all issues was reached, the mediator's report shall state whether the action will be concluded by consent judgment or voluntary dismissal(s) and the name, address and telephone number of the person(s) designated by the parties to file such consent judgment or dismissal(s) with the court as required by Rule 4.B(2). The mediator shall advise the parties that consistent with Rule 4.B(2) above, their consent judgment or voluntary dismissal is to be filed with the court within 30 days or before expiration of the mediation deadline, whichever is longer, and the mediator's report shall indicate that the parties have been so advised.
 - (c) The Commission or the NCAOC may require the mediator to provide statistical data for evaluation of the mediated settlement conference program.
 - (d) Mediators who fail to report as required by this rule shall be subject to sanctions by the court. Such sanctions shall include, but not be limited to, fines or other monetary penalties, decertification as a

mediator and any other sanctions available through the power of contempt. The court shall notify the Commission of any action taken against a mediator pursuant to this section.

- (5) **Scheduling and Holding the Conference.** The mediator shall schedule the conference and conduct it prior to the conference completion deadline set out in the court's order. The mediator shall make an effort to schedule the conference at a time that is convenient with all participants. In the absence of agreement, the mediator shall select a date and time for the conference. Deadlines for completion of the conference shall be strictly observed by the mediator unless changed by written order of the court.

A mediator selected by agreement of the parties shall not delay scheduling or holding the conference because one or more of the parties has not paid an advance fee deposit required by that agreement.

FFS RULE 7 EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, 2014

RULE 7. COMPENSATION OF THE MEDIATOR AND SANCTIONS

- A. BY AGREEMENT.** When the mediator is selected by agreement of the parties, compensation shall be as agreed upon between the parties and the mediator. The terms of the parties' agreement with the mediator notwithstanding, Section E. below shall apply to issues involving the compensation of the mediator. Sections D and F below shall apply unless the parties' agreement provides otherwise.
- B. BY COURT ORDER.** When the mediator is appointed by the court, the parties shall compensate the mediator for mediation services at the rate of \$150 per hour. The parties shall also pay to the mediator a one time, per case administrative fee of \$150, which accrues upon appointment.
- C. CHANGE OF APPOINTED MEDIATOR.** Pursuant to Rule 2.A, the parties may select a certified mediator or nominate a non-certified mediator to conduct their mediated settlement conference. Parties who fail to select a mediator and then desire a substitution after the court has appointed a mediator, shall obtain court approval for the substitution. The court may approve the substitution only upon proof of payment to the court's original appointee the \$150 one time, per case administrative fee and any other amount due and owing for mediation services pursuant to Rule 7.B and any postponement fee due and owing pursuant to Rule 7.F.
- D. PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION BY PARTIES.** Unless otherwise agreed to by the parties or ordered by the court, the mediator's fees shall be paid in equal shares by the named parties. Payment shall be due and payable upon completion of the conference.
- E. INABILITY TO PAY.** No party found by the court to be unable to pay a full share of a mediator's fee shall be required to pay a full share. Any party required to pay a share of a mediator fee pursuant to Rules 7.B and C may move the court to pay according to the court's determination of that party's ability to pay.

In ruling on such motions, the judge may consider the income and assets of the movant and the outcome of the action. The court shall enter an order granting or denying the party's motion. In so ordering, the court may require that one or more shares be paid out of the marital estate.

Any mediator conducting a settlement conference pursuant to these rules shall accept as payment in full of a party's share of the mediator's fee that portion paid by or on behalf of the party pursuant to an order of the court issued pursuant to this rule.

- F. POSTPONEMENTS AND FEES.**

- (1) As used herein, the term "postponement" shall mean reschedule or not proceed with a settlement conference once a date for a session of the settlement conference has been scheduled by the mediator. After a settlement conference has been scheduled for a specific date, a party may not unilaterally postpone the conference.
- (2) A conference session may be postponed by the mediator for good cause only after notice by the movant to all parties of the reasons for the postponement and a finding of good cause by the mediator. Good cause shall mean that the reason for the postponement involves a situation over which the party seeking the postponement has no control, including but not limited to, a party or attorney's illness, a death in a party or attorney's family, a sudden and unexpected demand by a judge that a party or attorney for a party appear in court for a purpose not inconsistent with the Guidelines established by Rule 3.1(d) of the General Rules of Practice for the Superior and District Courts or inclement weather such that travel is prohibitive. Where good cause is found, a mediator shall not assess a postponement fee.
- (3) The settlement of a case prior to the scheduled date for mediation shall be good cause provided that the mediator was notified of the settlement immediately after it was reached and the mediator received notice of the settlement at least 14 calendar days prior to the date scheduled for mediation.
- (4) Without a finding of good cause, a mediator may also postpone a scheduled conference session with the consent of all parties. A fee of \$150 shall be paid to the mediator if the postponement is allowed, except that if the request for postponement is made within seven calendar days of the scheduled date for mediation, the fee shall be \$300. The postponement fee shall be paid by the party requesting the postponement unless otherwise agreed to between the parties. Postponement fees are in addition to the one time, per case administrative fee provided for in Rule 7.B.
- (5) If all parties select the certified mediator and they contract with the mediator as to compensation, the parties and the mediator may specify in their contract alternatives to the postponement fees otherwise required herein.

COMMENTS TO RULE 7

Comment to Rule 7.B.

Court-appointed mediators may not be compensated for travel time, mileage or any other out-of-pocket expenses associated with a court-ordered mediation.

Comment to Rule 7.D.

If a party is found by the court to have failed to attend a family financial settlement conference without good cause, then the court may require that party to pay the mediator's fee and related expenses.

Comment to Rule 7.F.

Non-essential requests for postponements work a hardship on parties and mediators and serve only to inject delay into a process and program designed to expedite litigation. As such, it is expected that mediators will assess a postponement fee in all instances where a request does not appear to be absolutely warranted. Moreover, mediators are encouraged not to agree to postponements in instances where, in their judgment, the mediation could be held as scheduled.

FFS RULE 8 EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, 2014

RULE 8. MEDIATOR CERTIFICATION AND DECERTIFICATION

The Commission may receive and approve applications for certification of persons to be appointed as family financial mediators. For certification, a person must have complied with the requirements in each of the following sections.

A. Training and Experience. Each applicant for certification must demonstrate that she/he has a basic understanding of North Carolina family law. Applicants should be able to demonstrate that they have completed at least 12 hours of education in basic family law (a) by attending workshops and programs on topics such as separation and divorce, alimony and post-separation support, equitable distribution, child custody and support and domestic violence; (b) by engaging in independent study such as viewing or listening to video or audio programs on those family law topics; or (c) by demonstrating equivalent experience, including demonstrating that his or her work experience satisfies one of the categories set forth in the Commission's Policy on Interpreting and Implementing the First Unnumbered Paragraph of FFS Rule 8.A, *e.g.*, that the applicant is an experienced family law judge, board certified family lawyer and, in addition, shall:

- (1) Be an Advanced Practitioner member of the Association for Conflict Resolution (ACR) and have earned an undergraduate degree from an accredited four-year college or university, or
- (2) Have completed a [40-hour family and divorce mediation training](#) approved by the Commission pursuant to Rule 9, or, if already a certified superior court mediator, have completed the 16-hour family mediation supplemental course pursuant to Rule 9, and have additional experience as follows:
 - (a) as a member in good standing of the NC State Bar or as a member similarly in good standing of the bar of another state and a graduate of a law school recognized as accredited by the North Carolina Board of law Examiners, with at least five years of experience after the date of licensure as a judge, practicing attorney, law professor and/or mediator or a person with equivalent experience; or
 - (b) as a licensed psychiatrist pursuant to [N.C.G.S. § 90-9 et seq.](#), with at least five years of experience in the field after the date of licensure; or
 - (c) as a licensed psychologist pursuant to [N.C.G.S. § 90-270.1 et seq.](#), with at least five years of experience in the field after the

date of licensure; or

- (d) as a licensed marriage and family therapist pursuant to [N.C.G.S. § 90-270.45 et seq.](#), with at least five years of experience in the field after date of licensure; or
- (e) as a licensed clinical social worker pursuant to [N.C.G.S. § 90B-7 et seq.](#), with at least five years of experience in the field after date of licensure; or
- (f) as a licensed professional counselor pursuant to [N.C.G.S. § 90-329 et seq.](#), with at least five years of experience in the field after date of licensure; or
- (g) as an accountant certified in North Carolina with at least five years of experience in the field after date of certification.

- B.** If not licensed to practice law in one of the United States, have completed a [six-hour training](#) on North Carolina legal terminology, court structure and civil procedure provided by a trainer certified by the Commission. Attorneys licensed to practice law in states other than North Carolina shall complete this requirement through a course of [self-study](#) as directed by the Commission's executive secretary.
- C.** If not licensed to practice law in North Carolina, provide three letters of reference to the Commission as to the applicant's good character, including at least one letter from a person with knowledge of the applicant's practice and experience as required by Rule 8.A.
- D.** Have observed as a neutral observer with the permission of the parties two mediations involving custody or family financial issues conducted by a mediator who is certified pursuant to these rules, or who is an Advanced Practitioner Member of the ACR or who is a NCAOC custody mediator. Conferences eligible for observation shall also include those conducted in disputes prior to litigation of family financial issues which are mediated by agreement of the parties and which incorporate these Rules.

If the applicant is not an attorney licensed to practice law in one of the United States, s/he must observe three additional mediations of civil or family cases or of disputes prior to litigation which are conducted by a mediator certified by the Commission and are conducted pursuant to an order of a court or agreement of the parties incorporating the mediation rules of a North Carolina state or federal court. All such conferences shall be observed from their beginning to settlement or impasse. Observations shall be reported on an NCAOC form.

All observers shall conform their conduct to the Commission's Requirements for Observer Conduct.

- E.** Demonstrate familiarity with the statutes, rules and standards of practice and conduct governing mediated settlement conferences conducted pursuant to these Rules.
- F.** Be of good moral character and adhere to any standards of practice for mediators acting pursuant to these Rules adopted by the Supreme Court. An applicant for certification shall disclose on his/her application(s) any of the following: any pending criminal matters or any criminal convictions; any disbarments or other revocations or suspensions of any professional license or certification, including suspension or revocation of any license, certification, registration or qualification to serve as a mediator in another state or country for any reason other than to pay a renewal fee. In addition, an applicant for certification shall disclose on his/her application(s) any of the following which occurred within 10 years of the date the application(s) is filed with the Commission: any pending disciplinary complaint(s) filed with, or any private or public sanction(s) imposed by, a professional licensing or regulatory body, including any body regulating mediator conduct; any judicial sanction(s); any civil judgment(s); any tax lien(s); or any bankruptcy filing(s). Once certified, a mediator shall report to the Commission within 30 days of receiving notice any subsequent criminal conviction(s); any disbarment(s) or revocation(s) of a professional license, other disciplinary complaints filed with, or actions taken by, a professional licensing or regulatory body; any judicial sanction(s); any tax lien(s); any civil judgment(s) or any filing(s) for bankruptcy.
- G.** Submit proof of qualifications set out in this section on a form provided by the Commission.
- H.** Pay all administrative fees established by the NCAOC upon the recommendation of the Commission.
- I.** Agree to accept as payment in full of a party's share of the mediator's fee, the fee ordered by the court pursuant to Rule 7.
- J.** Comply with the requirements of the Commission for continuing mediator education or training. (These requirements may include advanced divorce mediation training, attendance at conferences or seminars relating to mediation skills or process and consultation with other family and divorce mediators about cases actually mediated. Mediators seeking recertification beyond one year from the date of initial certification may also be required to demonstrate that they have completed eight hours of family law training, including tax issues relevant to divorce and property distribution and eight hours of training in family dynamics, child development and interpersonal relations at any time prior to that recertification.) Mediators shall report on a Commission approved form.

Certification may be revoked or not renewed at any time if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commission that a mediator no longer meets the above qualifications or has not faithfully observed these rules or those of any district in which he or she has served as a mediator. Any person who is or has been disqualified by a professional licensing authority of any state for misconduct shall be ineligible to be certified under this Rule. No application for recertification shall be denied on the grounds that the mediator's

training and experience does not meet the training and experience required under Rules which were promulgated after the date of his/her original certification.

- K.** Once certified, agree to make reasonable efforts to assist mediator certification applicants in completing their observation requirements.
- L.** No mediator who held a professional license and relied upon that license to qualify for certification under subsection 8.A(2) above shall be decertified or denied recertification because that mediator's license lapses, is relinquished or becomes inactive; provided, however, that this subsection shall not apply to any mediator whose professional license is revoked, suspended, lapsed, relinquished or becomes inactive due to disciplinary action or the threat of same, from his/her licensing authority. Any mediator whose professional license is revoked, suspended, lapsed, relinquished or becomes inactive shall report such matter to the Commission.

If a mediator's professional license lapses, is relinquished or becomes inactive, s/he shall be required to complete all otherwise voluntary continuing mediator education requirements as adopted by the Commission as part of its annual certification renewal process and to report completion of those hours to the Commission's office annually.

FFS RULE 9 EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, 2014

RULE 9. CERTIFICATION OF MEDIATION TRAINING PROGRAMS

- A.** Certified training programs for mediators certified pursuant to Rule 8.A(2) shall consist of a minimum of 40 hours of instruction. The curriculum of such programs shall include the subjects in each of the following sections:
- (1) Conflict resolution and mediation theory;
 - (2) Mediation process and techniques, including the process and techniques typical of family and divorce mediation;
 - (3) Communication and information gathering skills;
 - (4) Standards of conduct for mediators including, but not limited to the Standards adopted by the Supreme Court;
 - (5) Statutes, rules and practice governing mediated settlement conferences conducted pursuant to these Rules;
 - (6) Demonstrations of mediated settlement conferences with and without attorneys involved;
 - (7) Simulations of mediated settlement conferences, involving student participation as mediator, attorneys and disputants, which simulations shall be supervised, observed and evaluated by program faculty;
 - (8) An overview of North Carolina law as it applies to custody and visitation of children, equitable distribution, alimony, child support and post separation support;
 - (9) An overview of family dynamics, the effect of divorce on children and adults and child development;
 - (10) Protocols for the screening of cases for issues of domestic violence and substance abuse; and
 - (11) Satisfactory completion of an exam by all students testing their familiarity with the statutes, rules and practice governing family financial settlement procedures in North Carolina.
- B.** Certified training programs for mediators certified pursuant to Rule 8.A(2) shall consist of a minimum of 16 hours of instruction. The curriculum of such programs shall include the subjects listed in Rule 9.A. There shall be at least two simulations as specified in subsection (7).
- C.** A training program must be certified by the Commission before attendance at such program may be used for compliance with Rule 8.A. Certification need not be given in advance of attendance.

Training programs attended prior to the promulgation of these Rules or attended in other states or approved by the ACR with requirements equivalent to those in effect for the Academy of Family Mediators immediately prior to its merger with other organizations to become the ACR may be approved by the Commission if they are in substantial

compliance with the Standards set forth in this rule. The Commission may require attendees of an ACR approved program to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of Rules 9.A(5) and 9.A(8) either in the ACR approved training or in some other acceptable course.

- D.** To complete certification, a training program shall pay all administrative fees established by the NCAOC in consultation with the Commission

FFS RULE 10 EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, 2014

RULE 10. OTHER SETTLEMENT PROCEDURES

A. ORDER AUTHORIZING OTHER SETTLEMENT PROCEDURES.

Upon receipt of a motion by the parties seeking authorization to utilize a settlement procedure in lieu of a mediated settlement conference, the court may order the use of those procedures listed in Rule 10.B unless the court finds: that the parties did not agree upon the procedure to be utilized, the neutral to conduct it or the neutral's compensation; or that the procedure selected is not appropriate for the case or the parties. Judicial settlement conferences may be ordered only if permitted by local rule.

B. OTHER SETTLEMENT PROCEDURES AUTHORIZED BY THESE RULES.

In addition to mediated settlement conferences, the following settlement procedures are authorized by these Rules:

- (1) **Neutral Evaluation** (Rule 11), in which a neutral offers an advisory evaluation of the case following summary presentations by each party.
- (2) **Judicial Settlement Conference** (Rule 12), in which a district court judge assists the parties in reaching their own settlement, if allowed by local rules.
- (3) **Other Settlement Procedures** described and authorized by local rule pursuant to Rule 13.

The parties may agree to use arbitration under the Family Law Arbitration Act ([N.C.G.S. § 50-41 et seq.](#)) which shall constitute good cause for the court to dispense with settlement procedures authorized by these rules (Rule 1.C(6)).

C. GENERAL RULES APPLICABLE TO OTHER SETTLEMENT PROCEDURES.

- (1) **When Proceeding is Conducted.** The neutral shall schedule the conference and conduct it no later than 150 days from the issuance of the court's order or no later than the deadline for completion set out in the court's order, unless extended by the court. The neutral shall make an effort to schedule the conference at a time that is convenient with all participants. In the absence of agreement, the neutral shall select a date and time for the conference. Deadlines for completion of the conference shall be strictly observed by the neutral unless changed by written order of the court.
- (2) **Extensions of Time.** A party or a neutral may request the court to extend the deadlines for completion of the settlement procedure. A request for an extension shall state the reasons the extension is sought and shall be served

by the moving party upon the other parties and the neutral. The court may grant the extension and enter an order setting a new deadline for completion of the settlement procedure. Said order shall be delivered to all parties and the neutral by the person who sought the extension.

- (3) Where Procedure is Conducted.** Settlement proceedings shall be held in any location agreeable to the parties. If the parties cannot agree to a location, the neutral shall be responsible for reserving a neutral place and making arrangements for the conference and for giving timely notice of the time and location of the conference to all attorneys and *pro se* parties.
- (4) No Delay of Other Proceedings.** Settlement proceedings shall not be cause for delay of other proceedings in the case, including but not limited to the conduct or completion of discovery, the filing or hearing of motions or the trial of the case, except by order of the court.
- (5) Inadmissibility of Settlement Proceedings.** Evidence of statements made and conduct occurring in a mediated settlement conference or other settlement proceeding conducted under this section, whether attributable to a party, the mediator, other neutral or a neutral observer present at the settlement proceeding, shall not be subject to discovery and shall be inadmissible in any proceeding in the action or other civil actions on the same claim, except:

 - (a)** In proceedings for sanctions under this section;
 - (b)** In proceedings to enforce or rescind a settlement of the action;
 - (c)** In disciplinary proceedings before the State Bar or any agency established to enforce standards of conduct for mediators or other neutrals; or
 - (d)** In proceedings to enforce laws concerning juvenile or elder abuse.

As used in this subsection, the term “neutral observer” includes persons seeking mediator certification, persons studying dispute resolution processes, and persons acting as interpreters.

No settlement agreement to resolve any or all issues reached at the proceeding conducted under this section or during its recesses shall be enforceable unless it has been reduced to writing and signed by the parties and in all other respects complies with the requirements of [Chapter 50 of the North Carolina General Statutes](#). No evidence otherwise discoverable shall be inadmissible merely because it is presented or discussed in a settlement proceeding.

No mediator, other neutral or neutral observer present at a settlement proceeding under this section, 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 or other settlement proceeding 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 any agency established to enforce standards of conduct for mediators or other neutrals, and proceedings to enforce laws concerning juvenile or elder abuse.

(6) No Record Made. There shall be no stenographic or other record made of any proceedings under these Rules.

(7) Ex Parte Communication Prohibited. Unless all parties agree otherwise, there shall be no *ex parte* communication prior to the conclusion of the proceeding between the neutral and any counsel or party on any matter related to the proceeding except with regard to administrative matters.

(8) Duties of the Parties.

(a) Attendance. All parties and attorneys shall attend other settlement procedures authorized by Rule 10 and ordered by the court.

(b) Finalizing Agreement.

(i) If agreement is reached on all issues at the neutral evaluation, judicial settlement conference or other settlement procedure, the essential terms of the agreement shall be reduced to writing as a summary memorandum unless the parties have reduced their agreement to writing, signed it and in all other respects have complied with the requirements of [Chapter 50 of the North Carolina General Statutes](#). The parties and their counsel shall use the summary memorandum as a guide to drafting such agreements and orders as may be required to give legal effect to its terms. Within 30 days of the proceeding, all final agreements and other dispositive documents shall be executed by the parties and notarized, and judgments or voluntary dismissals shall be filed with the court by such persons as the parties or the court shall designate.

(ii) If an agreement is reached upon all issues prior to the neutral evaluation, judicial settlement conference or other settlement procedure or finalized while the proceeding is in recess, the parties shall reduce its terms to writing and sign it along with their counsel, shall comply in all respects with the requirements of

[Chapter 50 of the North Carolina General Statutes](#) and shall file a consent judgment or voluntary dismissal(s) disposing of all issues with the court within 30 days, or before the expiration of the deadline for completion of the proceeding, whichever is longer.

(iii) When a case is settled upon all issues, all attorneys of record must notify the court within four business days of the settlement and advise who will sign the consent judgment or voluntary dismissal(s).

(c) **Payment of Neutral's Fee.** The parties shall pay the neutral's fee as provided by Rule 10.C(12), except that no payment shall be required or paid for a judicial settlement conference.

(9) Sanctions for Failure to Attend Other Settlement Procedure or Pay Neutral's Fee. Any person required to attend a settlement procedure or pay a neutral's fee in compliance with [N.C.G.S. § 7A-38.4A](#) and the rules promulgated by the Supreme Court to implement that section who, fails to attend or to pay the fee without good cause, shall be subject to the contempt powers of the court and monetary sanctions imposed by the court. Such monetary sanctions may include, but are not limited to, the payment of fines, attorney fees, neutral fees, expenses and loss of earnings incurred by persons attending the procedure. A party to the action, or the court on its own motion, seeking sanctions against a party or attorney, shall do so in a written motion stating the grounds for the motion and the relief sought. Said motion shall be served upon all parties and on any person against whom sanctions are being sought. If the court imposes sanctions, it shall do so, after notice and a hearing, in a written order, making findings of fact supported by substantial evidence and conclusions of law.

(10) Selection of Neutrals in Other Settlement Procedures.

Selection by Agreement. The parties may select any person whom they believe can assist them with the settlement of their case to serve as a neutral in any settlement procedure authorized by these rules, except for judicial settlement conferences.

Notice of such selection shall be given to the court and to the neutral through the filing of a motion to authorize the use of other settlement procedures at the scheduling conference or the court appearance when settlement procedures are considered by the court. The notice shall be on a NCAOC form as set out in Rule 2 herein. Such notice shall state the name, address and telephone number of the neutral selected; state the rate of compensation of the neutral; and state that the neutral and opposing counsel have agreed upon the selection and compensation.

If the parties are unable to select a neutral by agreement, then the court shall deny the motion for authorization to use another settlement procedure and the court shall order the parties to attend a mediated settlement conference.

(11) Disqualification of Neutrals. Any party may move a court of the district in which an action is pending for an order disqualifying the neutral; and, for good cause, such order shall be entered. Cause shall exist, but is not limited to circumstances where, the selected neutral has violated any standard of conduct of the State Bar or any standard of conduct for neutrals that may be adopted by the Supreme Court.

(12) Compensation of Neutrals. A neutral's compensation shall be paid in an amount agreed to among the parties and the neutral. Time spent reviewing materials in preparation for the neutral evaluation, conducting the proceeding and making and reporting the award shall be compensable time. The parties shall not compensate a settlement judge.

(13) Authority and Duties of Neutrals.

(a) Authority of Neutrals.

(i) Control of Proceeding. The neutral shall at all times be in control of the proceeding and the procedures to be followed.

(ii) Scheduling the Proceeding. The neutral shall make a good faith effort to schedule the proceeding at a time that is convenient with the participants, attorneys and neutral. In the absence of agreement, the neutral shall select the date and time for the proceeding. Deadlines for completion of the conference shall be strictly observed by the neutral unless changed by written order of the court.

(b) Duties of Neutrals.

(i) The neutral shall define and describe the following at the beginning of the proceeding:

(a) The process of the proceeding;

(b) The differences between the proceeding and other forms of conflict resolution;

(c) The costs of the proceeding;

(d) The admissibility of conduct and statements as provided by [N.C.G.S. § 7A-38.1\(1\)](#) and Rule 10.C(6) herein; and

- (e) The duties and responsibilities of the neutral and the participants.
- (ii) **Disclosure.** The neutral has a duty to be impartial and to advise all participants of any circumstance bearing on possible bias, prejudice or partiality.
- (iii) **Reporting Results of the Proceeding.** The neutral evaluator, settlement judge or other neutral shall report the result of the proceeding to the court in writing within 10 days in accordance with the provisions of Rules 11 and 12 herein on a NCAOC form. The NCAOC, in consultation with the Commission, may require the neutral to provide statistical data for evaluation of other settlement procedures.
- (iv) **Scheduling and Holding the Proceeding.** It is the duty of the neutral to schedule the proceeding and conduct it prior to the completion deadline set out in the court's order. Deadlines for completion of the proceeding shall be strictly observed by the neutral unless said time limit is changed by a written order of the court.

FFS RULE 11 EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, 2014

RULE 11. RULES FOR NEUTRAL EVALUATION

- A. NATURE OF NEUTRAL EVALUATION.** Neutral evaluation is an informal, abbreviated presentation of facts and issues by the parties to an evaluator at an early stage of the case. The neutral evaluator is responsible for evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of the case, providing a candid assessment of the merits of the case, settlement value and a dollar value or range of potential awards if the case proceeds to trial. The evaluator is also responsible for identifying areas of agreement and disagreement and suggesting necessary and appropriate discovery.
- B. WHEN CONFERENCE IS TO BE HELD.** As a guiding principle, the neutral evaluation conference should be held at an early stage of the case, after the time for the filing of answers has expired but in advance of the expiration of the discovery period.
- C. PRE-CONFERENCE SUBMISSIONS.** No later than 20 days prior to the date established for the neutral evaluation conference to begin, each party shall furnish the evaluator with written information about the case, and shall at the same time certify to the evaluator that they served a copy of such summary on all other parties to the case. The information provided to the evaluator and the other parties hereunder shall be a summary of the significant facts and issues in the party's case, and shall have attached to it copies of any documents supporting the parties' summary. Information provided to the evaluator and to the other parties pursuant to this paragraph shall not be filed with the court.
- D. REPLIES TO PRE-CONFERENCE SUBMISSIONS.** No later than 10 days prior to the date established for the neutral evaluation conference to begin, any party may, but is not required to, send additional written information to the evaluator responding to the submission of an opposing party. The response furnished to the evaluator shall be served on all other parties and the party sending such response shall certify such service to the evaluator, but such response shall not be filed with the court.
- E. CONFERENCE PROCEDURE.** Prior to a neutral evaluation conference, the evaluator, if he or she deems it necessary, may request additional written information from any party. At the conference, the evaluator may address questions to the parties and give them an opportunity to complete their summaries with a brief oral statement.
- F. MODIFICATION OF PROCEDURE.** Subject to approval of the evaluator, the parties may agree to modify the procedures required by these rules for neutral evaluation.
- G. EVALUATOR'S DUTIES.**

(1) Evaluator's Opening Statement. At the beginning of the conference the evaluator shall define and describe the following points to the parties in addition to those matters set out in Rule 10.C(2)(b):

- (a) The fact that the neutral evaluation conference is not a trial, the evaluator is not a judge, the evaluator's opinions are not binding on any party and the parties retain their right to trial if they do not reach a settlement.
- (b) The fact that any settlement reached will be only by mutual consent of the parties.

(2) Oral Report to Parties by Evaluator. In addition to the written report to the court required under these rules, at the conclusion of the neutral evaluation conference, the evaluator shall issue an oral report to the parties advising them of his or her opinions of the case. Such opinion shall include a candid assessment of the merits of the case, estimated settlement value and the strengths and weaknesses of each party's claims if the case proceeds to trial. The oral report shall also contain a suggested settlement or disposition of the case and the reasons therefor. The evaluator shall not reduce his or her oral report to writing and shall not inform the court thereof.

(3) Report of Evaluator to Court. Within 10 days after the completion of the neutral evaluation conference, the evaluator shall file a written report with the court using a NCAOC form, stating when and where the conference was held, the names of those persons who attended the conference and the names of any party or attorney known to the evaluator to have been absent from the neutral evaluation without permission. The report shall also inform the court whether or not any agreement was reached by the parties. If partial agreement(s) are reached at the evaluation conference, the report shall state what issues remain for trial. In the event of a full or partial agreement, the report shall state the name of the person(s) designated to file the consent judgment or voluntary dismissals with the court. Local rules shall not require the evaluator to send a copy of any agreement reached by the parties to the court.

H. EVALUATOR'S AUTHORITY TO ASSIST NEGOTIATIONS. If all parties at the neutral evaluation conference request and agree, the evaluator may assist the parties in settlement discussions. If the parties do not reach a settlement during such discussions, however, the evaluator shall complete the neutral evaluation conference and make his or her written report to the court as if such settlement discussions had not occurred. If the parties reach agreement at the conference, they shall reduce their agreement to writing as required by Rule 10.C(8)(b).

FFS RULE 12 EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, 2014

RULE 12. JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE

- A. SETTLEMENT JUDGE.** A judicial settlement conference shall be conducted by a district court judge who shall be selected by the chief district court judge. Unless specifically approved by the chief district court judge, the district court judge who presides over the judicial settlement conference shall not be assigned to try the action if it proceeds to trial.
- B. CONDUCTING THE CONFERENCE.** The form and manner of conducting the conference shall be in the discretion of the settlement judge. The settlement judge may not impose a settlement on the parties but will assist the parties in reaching a resolution of all claims.
- A. CONFIDENTIAL NATURE OF THE CONFERENCE.** Judicial settlement conferences shall be conducted in private. No stenographic or other record may be made of the conference. Persons other than the parties and their counsel may attend only with the consent of all parties. The settlement judge will not communicate with anyone the communications made during the conference, except that the judge may report that a settlement was reached and, with the parties' consent, the terms of that settlement.
- D. REPORT OF JUDGE.** Within 10 days after the completion of the judicial settlement conference, the settlement judge shall file a written report with the court using a NCAOC form, stating when and where the conference was held, the names of those persons who attended the conference and the names of any party or attorney known to the settlement judge to have been absent from the settlement conference without permission. The report shall also inform the court whether or not any agreement was reached by the parties. If partial agreement(s) are reached at the settlement conference, the report shall state what issues remain for trial. In the event of a full or partial agreement, the report shall state the name of the person(s) designated to file the consent judgment or voluntary dismissals with the court. Local rules shall not require the settlement judge to send a copy of any agreement reached by the parties to the court

FFS RULE 13 EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, 2014

RULE 13. LOCAL RULE MAKING

The chief district court judge of any district conducting settlement procedures under these Rules is authorized to publish local rules, not inconsistent with these Rules and [N.C.G.S. § 7A-38.4](#), implementing settlement procedures in that district.

FFS RULE 14 EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, 2014

RULE 14. DEFINITIONS

- A. The word, court, shall mean a judge of the district court in the district in which an action is pending who has administrative responsibility for the action as an assigned or presiding judge, or said judge's designee, such as a clerk, trial court administrator, case management assistant, judicial assistant and trial court coordinator.

- B. The phrase, NCAOC forms, shall refer to forms prepared by, printed and distributed by the NCAOC to implement these Rules or forms approved by local rule which contain at least the same information as those prepared by the NCAOC. Proposals for the creation or modification of such forms may be initiated by the Commission.

- C. The term, family financial case, shall refer to any civil action in district court in which a claim for equitable distribution, child support, alimony or post separation support is made or in which there are claims arising out of contracts between the parties under [N.C.G.S. §§ 50-20\(d\), 52-10, 52-10.1 or 52B](#).

FFS RULE 15 EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, 2014

RULE 15. TIME LIMITS

Any time limit provided for by these rules may be waived or extended for good cause shown. Time shall be counted pursuant to the [North Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure](#).