

FFS RULES – EFFECTIVE DATE JANUARY 1, 2012

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.** 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.
- (6) **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. Such motion shall state the reasons 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.