

SUMMARY JURY TRIALS IN NORTH CAROLINA

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INTRODUCTION

In 1983, Jim Exum, Former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina spoke to several law groups advocating the use of mediated settlement conferences. He is credited with providing the inspiration that ultimately resulted in the mandatory use of mediations in superior court cases.

A summary jury trial can be thought of as mediation with a jury who attend an abbreviated trial and render a non-binding verdict. Jurisdictions using summary jury trials (SJTs) report that almost all cases are settled. Further, savings in time and money is experienced by the courts, attorneys, clients and jurors.

The purpose of this report is to bring to the attention of North Carolina lawyers that the use of SJTs has been approved and recommended by the Legislature and North Carolina Supreme Court and should be considered as a viable option for alternative dispute resolution.

ORIGIN

The Summary Jury Trial (SJT) was first envisioned and developed in 1980 by Judge Thomas Lambros, former Chief Judge, U.S. District Court, Northern District of Ohio. The use of SJTs spread quickly to other federal judicial districts.

North Carolina was one of the first states to implement the practice. A report of the early use of SJTs in North Carolina is described by Duke Law Professor, Thomas B. Metzloff, in a *Duke Law Journal* article entitled “Reconfiguring the Summary Jury

Trial.” 41 *Duke Law Journal* 806. Professor Metzloff reports that of 17 SJTs held in North Carolina up to February 1992, all but one case was settled.

Professor Metzloff was contacted to see if he had any updates on the article. He advised that he had not done any further research on the subject since the article, and he does not have any information on cases resolved using summary jury trials since that time.

This writer doesn’t have information as to what extent, if any, SJTs are in use in North Carolina at this time. However, as will be seen, the use of SJTs is expressly authorized and encouraged by the NC Legislature and Supreme Court. As of August 2011, no cases involving SJTs have been reported in the appellate courts.

Summary Jury Trials are provided for in two separate sections of rules adopted by the North Carolina Supreme Court as follows:

GENERAL RULES OF PRACTICE FOR THE
SUPERIOR AND DISTRICT COURTS
SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE RULES
OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (General Rules)
Adopted August 14, 1991

RULE 23. SUMMARY JURY TRIALS

The senior resident superior court judge of any superior court district or a presiding judge unless prohibited by local rule may upon joint motion or consent of all parties order the use of a summary jury upon good cause shown and upon such terms and conditions as justice may require. The order shall describe the terms and conditions proposed for the summary jury proceeding. Such terms and conditions may include: (1) a provision as to the binding or non-binding nature of the summary jury proceeding; (2) variations in the method for selecting jurors; (3) limitations on the amount of time provided for argument and the presentation of witnesses; (4) limitations on the method or manner of presentation of evidence; (5) appointment of a referee to preside over the summary jury trial; (6) setting the date for conducting the summary jury trial; (7) approval of a settlement agreement contingent upon the outcome of the summary jury proceeding; or (8) such other matters as would in the opinion of the court contribute to the fair and efficient resolution of the dispute. The court shall maintain jurisdiction over the case, and may, where appropriate, rule on pending motions.

RULES IMPLEMENTING STATEWIDE MEDIATED
SETTLEMENT CONFERENCES IN
SUPERIOR COURT
CIVIL ACTIONS (Mediated Rules)
Adopted October 2, 1991

RULE 1. INITIATING SETTLEMENT EVENTS

A. PURPOSE OF MANDATORY SETTLEMENT PROCEDURES.

Pursuant to G.S. 7A-38.1, 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. (Emphasis added.)

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 superior court case, shall advise his or her client(s) regarding the settlement procedures approved by these Rules and shall attempt to reach agreement with opposing counsel on the appropriate settlement procedure for the action. (Emphasis added.)

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 Senior Resident Superior Court Judge may order the use of the procedure requested under these rules or under local rules unless the court finds that the parties did not agree upon all of the relevant details of the procedure, (including items a-e in Rule 1.C.(2)); or that for good cause, the selected procedure is not appropriate for the case or the parties.

B. OTHER SETTLEMENT PROCEDURES AUTHORIZED BY THESE RULES. In addition to mediated settlement conferences, the following settlement procedures are authorized by these Rules: (Emphasis added.)

- (1) Neutral Evaluation (Rule 11).....
- (2) Arbitration (Rule 12).....
- (3) Summary Trials (Jury or Non-Jury) (Rule 13). Non-binding summary trials, in which a privately procured jury or presiding officer renders an advisory verdict following summary presentations by the parties and, in the case of a summary jury trial, a summary of the law presented by a presiding officer; and binding summary trials, in which a privately procured jury or presiding officer renders a binding verdict following summary presentations by the parties and, in the case of a summary jury trial, a summary of the law presented by a presiding officer.

RULE 13. RULES FOR SUMMARY TRIALS

In a summary bench trial, evidence is presented in a summary fashion to a presiding officer, who shall render a verdict. In a summary jury trial, evidence is presented in--summary fashion to a privately procured jury, which shall render a verdict. The goal of summary trials is to obtain an accurate prediction of the ultimate verdict of a full civil trial as an aid to the parties and their settlement efforts.

Rule 23 of the General Rules of Practice also provide for summary jury trials. While parties may request of the Court permission to utilize that process, it may not be substituted in lieu of mediated settlement conferences or other procedures outlined in these rules.*

***(THIS SECTION IS INCONSISTENT WITH OTHER SECTIONS OF THE RULES AND IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN AN OVERSIGHT. IF THERE IS A SJT THERE WOULD BE NO REASON TO HAVE A MEDIATED SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE.)**

A. PRE-SUMMARY TRIAL CONFERENCE.

Prior to the summary trial, counsel for the parties shall attend a conference with the presiding officer selected by the parties pursuant to Rule 10.C.(10). That presiding officer shall issue an order which shall:

- (1) Confirm the completion of discovery or set a date for the completion;
- (2) Order that all statements made by counsel in the summary trial shall be founded on admissible evidence, either documented by

deposition or other discovery previously filed and served, or by affidavits of the witnesses;

- (3) Schedule all outstanding motions for hearing;
- (4) Set dates by which the parties exchange:
 - (a) A list of parties' respective issues and contentions for trial;
 - (b) A preview of the party's presentation, including notations as to the document (e.g. deposition, affidavit, letter, contract) which supports that evidentiary statement;
 - (c) All documents or other evidence upon which each party will rely in making its presentation; and
 - (d) All exhibits to be presented at the summary trial.
- (5) Set the date by which the parties shall enter a stipulation, subject to the presiding officer's approval, detailing the time allowable for jury selection, opening statements, the presentation of evidence, and closing arguments (total time is usually limited to one day);
- (6) Establish a procedure by which private, paid jurors will be located and assembled by the parties if a summary jury trial is to be held and set the date by which the parties shall submit agreed upon jury instructions, jury selection questionnaire, and the number of potential jurors to be questioned and seated;
- (7) Set a date for the summary jury trial; and
- (8) Address such other matters as are necessary to place the matter in a posture for summary trial.

B. PRESIDING OFFICER TO ISSUE ORDER IF PARTIES UNABLE TO AGREE. If the parties are unable to agree upon the dates and procedures set out in Section A. of this Rule, the presiding officer shall issue an order which addresses all matters necessary to place the case in a posture for summary trial.

C. STIPULATION TO A BINDING SUMMARY TRIAL. At any time prior to the rendering of the verdict, the parties may stipulate that the summary trial be binding and the verdict become a final judgment. The parties may also make a binding high/low agreement, wherein a verdict below a stipulated floor or above a stipulated ceiling would be rejected in favor of the floor or ceiling.

D. EVIDENTIARY MOTIONS. Counsel shall exchange and file motion in limine and other evidentiary matters, which shall be heard prior to the trial. Counsel shall

agree prior to the hearing of said motions as to whether the presiding officer's rulings will be binding in all subsequent hearings or non-binding and limited to the summary trial.

E. JURY SELECTION. In the case of a summary jury trial, potential jurors shall be selected in accordance with the procedure set out in the pre-summary trial order. These jurors shall complete a questionnaire previously stipulated to by the parties. Eighteen jurors or such lesser number as the parties agree shall submit to questioning by the presiding officer and each party for such time as is allowed pursuant to the Summary Trial Pre-trial Order. Each party shall then have three peremptory challenges, to be taken alternately, beginning with the plaintiff. Following the exercise of all peremptory challenges, the first twelve seated jurors, or such lesser number as the parties may agree, shall constitute the panel.

After the jury is seated, the presiding officer in his/her discretion may describe the issues and procedures to be used in presenting the summary jury trial. The jury shall not be informed of the non-binding nature of the proceeding, so as not to diminish the seriousness with which they consider the matter and in the event the parties later stipulate to a binding proceeding.

F. PRESENTATION OF EVIDENCE AND ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL. Each party may make a brief opening statement, following which each side shall present its case within the time limits set in the Summary Trial Pre-trial Order. Each party may reserve a portion of its time for rebuttal or surrebuttal evidence. Although closing arguments are generally omitted, subject to the presiding officer's discretion and the parties' agreement, each party may be allowed to make closing arguments within the time limits previously established.

Evidence shall be presented in summary fashion by the attorneys for each party without live testimony. Where the credibility of a witness is important, the witness may testify in person or by video deposition. All statements of counsel shall be founded on evidence that would be admissible at trial and documented by prior discovery.

Affidavits offered into evidence shall be served upon opposing parties far enough in advance of the proceeding to allow time for affiants to be deposed. Counsel may read portions of the deposition to the jury. Photographs, exhibits, documentary evidence and accurate summaries of evidence through charts, diagrams, evidence notebooks, or other visual means are encouraged, but shall be stipulated by both parties or approved by the presiding officer.

G. JURY CHARGE. In a summary jury trial, following the presentation of evidence by both parties, the presiding officer shall give a brief charge to the jury, relying on predetermined jury instructions and such additional instructions as the presiding officer deems appropriate.

H. DELIBERATION AND VERDICT. In a summary jury trial, the presiding officer shall inform the jurors that they should attempt to return a unanimous verdict. The jury shall be given a verdict form stipulated to by the parties or approved by the presiding officer. The form may include specific interrogatories, a general liability

inquiry and/or an inquiry as to damages. If, after diligent efforts and a reasonable time, the jury is unable to reach a unanimous verdict, the presiding officer may recall the jurors and encourage them to reach a verdict quickly, and/or inform them that they may return separate verdicts, for which purpose the presiding officer may distribute separate forms.

In a summary bench trial, at the close of the presentation of evidence and arguments of counsel and after allowing time for settlement discussions and consideration of the evidence by the presiding officer, the presiding officer shall render a decision. Upon a party's request, the presiding officer may allow three business days for the filing of post-hearing briefs. If the presiding officer takes the matter under advisement or allows post-hearing briefs, the decision shall be rendered no later than ten days after the close of the hearing or filing of briefs whichever is longer.

I. JURY QUESTIONING. In a summary jury trial the presiding officer may allow a brief conference with the jurors in open Court after a verdict has been returned, in order to determine the basis of the jury's verdict. However, if such a conference is used, it should be limited to general impressions. The presiding officer should not allow counsel to ask detailed questions of jurors to prevent altering the summary trial from a settlement technique to a form of pre-trial rehearsal. Jurors shall not be required to submit to counsels' questioning and shall be informed of the option to depart.

J. SETTLEMENT DISCUSSIONS. Upon the retirement of the jury in summary jury trials or the presiding officer in summary bench trials, the parties and/or their counsel shall meet for settlement discussions. Following the verdict or decision, the parties and/or their counsel shall meet to explore further settlement possibilities. The parties may request that the presiding officer remain available to provide such input or guidance as the presiding officer deems appropriate.

K. MODIFICATION OF PROCEDURE. Subject to approval of the presiding officer, the parties may agree to modify the procedures set forth in these Rules for summary trial.

L. REPORT OF PRESIDING OFFICER. The presiding officer shall file a written report no later than ten (10) days after the verdict. The report shall be signed by the presiding officer and filed with the Clerk of the Superior Court in the County where the action is pending, with a copy to the Senior Resident Court Judge. The presiding officer's report shall inform the Court of the absence of any party, attorney, or insurance company representative known to the presiding officer to have been absent from the summary jury or summary bench trial without permission. The report may be used to record the verdict. The report shall also inform the Court in the event that an agreement upon all issues was reached by the parties and, if so, state the name of the person(s) designated to file the consent judgment or voluntary dismissal(s) with the Court. Local rules shall not require the presiding officer to send a copy of any agreement reached by the parties.

RULE 14. LOCAL RULE MAKING

The Senior Resident Superior Court Judge of any district conducting mediated settlement conferences under these Rules is authorized to publish local rules, not inconsistent with these Rules and G.S. 7A-38.1, implementing mediated settlement conferences in that district.

RULE 15. DEFINITIONS

A. The term, Senior Resident Superior Court judge, as used throughout these rules, shall refer both to said judge or said judge's designee.

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

RULE 16. TIME LIMITS

Any time limit provided for by these Rules may be waived or extended for good cause shown. Service of papers and computation of time shall be governed by the Rules of Civil Procedure.

CONCLUSION

Use of the summary jury trial is strictly voluntary and the Rules make it clear that the attorneys may modify the procedures to fit their particular case. While the summary jury trial is normally non-binding, the parties may enter a high-low agreement.

It is the stated purpose of the Rules "to focus the parties' attention on settlement rather than on trial preparation." The Legislature and Supreme Court have made summary jury trials available in North Carolina. If trial lawyers will start agreeing to summary jury trials it will benefit clients, courts, attorneys, and jurors.