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STATE OF NEW MEXICO

Index

Uniform Arbitration Act

Chapter 44, Article 7A.

Current through the Second Special Session of the 2008

§ 44-7A-1. Short title; definitions

(a) The provisions of this act may be cited as the "Uniform Arbitration Act".

(b) As used in the Uniform Arbitration Act:
(1) "arbitration organization" means an association, agency, board, commission or other entity that is neutral and initiates, sponsors or administers an arbitration proceeding or is involved in the appointment of an arbitrator;
(2) "arbitrator" means an individual appointed to render an award, alone or with others, in a controversy that is subject to an agreement to arbitrate;
(3) "court" means a court of competent jurisdiction in this state;
(4) "disabling civil dispute clause" means a provision modifying or limiting procedural rights necessary or useful to a consumer, borrower, tenant or employee in the enforcement of substantive rights against a party drafting a standard form contract or lease, such as, by way of example, a clause requiring the consumer, tenant or employee to:
(a) assert a claim against the party who prepared the form in a forum that is less convenient, more costly or more dilatory than a judicial forum established in this state for resolution of the dispute;
(b) assume a risk of liability for the legal fees of the party preparing the contract, but a seller, lessor or lender may exact for a buyer, tenant or borrower an obligation to reimburse the seller, lessor or lender for a reasonable fee paid to secure enforcement of a promise to pay money;
(c) forego access to the discovery of evidence as provided in the rules of procedure of a convenient judicial forum available to hear and decide a dispute between the parties;

(d) present evidence to a purported neutral person who may reasonably be expected to regard the party preparing the contract as more likely to be a future employer of the neutral person;
(e) forego recourse to appeal from a decision not based on substantial evidence or disregarding the legal rights of the consumer, tenant or employee;
(f) decline to participate in a class action; or
(g) forego an award of attorney fees, civil penalties or multiple damages otherwise available in a judicial proceeding;
(5) "knowledge" means actual knowledge;
(6) "person" means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, government, governmental subdivision, governmental agency, governmental instrumentality, public corporation or any other legal or commercial entity;
(7) "record" means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form; and
(8) "standard form contract or lease" means a written instrument prepared by a party for whom its use is routine in business transactions with consumers of goods or services, borrowers, tenants or employees.

§ 44-7A-2. Notice

(a) Except as otherwise provided in the Uniform Arbitration Act, a person gives notice to another person by taking action that is reasonably necessary to inform the other person in ordinary course, whether or not the other person acquires knowledge of the notice.

(b) A person has notice if the person has knowledge of the notice or has received notice.

(c) A person receives notice when it comes to the person's attention or the notice is delivered at the person's place of residence or place of business, or at another location held out by the person as a place of delivery of such communications.

§ 44-7A-3. When the uniform arbitration applies

(a) The Uniform Arbitration Act governs an agreement to arbitrate made on or after the effective date of that act.

(b) The Uniform Arbitration Act governs an agreement to arbitrate made before the effective date of that act if all the parties to the agreement or to the arbitration proceeding so agree in a record.

§ 44-7A-4. Effect of agreement to arbitrate; nonwaivable provisions

(a) Except as otherwise provided in Subsections (b) and (c), a party to an agreement to arbitrate or to an arbitration proceeding may waive or the parties may vary the effect of the requirements of the Uniform Arbitration Act to the extent permitted by law.

(b) Before a controversy arises that is subject to an agreement to arbitrate, a party to the agreement may not:
(1) waive or agree to vary the effect of the requirements of Section 6(a), 7(a), 9, 18(a), 18(b), 27 or 29;

(2) agree to unreasonably restrict the right under Section 10 to notice of the initiation of an arbitration proceeding;
(3) agree to unreasonably restrict the right under Section 12 to disclosure of any facts by a neutral arbitrator; or
(4) waive the right under Section 17 of a party to an agreement to arbitrate to be represented by a lawyer at any proceeding or hearing under the Uniform Arbitration Act, but an employer and a labor organization may waive the right to representation by a lawyer in a labor arbitration.

(c) A party to an agreement to arbitrate or arbitration proceeding may not waive or the parties may not vary the effect of the requirements of this section or Section 3(a), 8, 15, 19, 21(d) or (e), 23, 24, 25, 26(a) or (b), 30, 31, 32 or 33.

§ 44-7A-5. Disabling civil dispute clause voidable

In the arbitration of a dispute between a consumer, borrower, tenant or employee and another party, a disabling civil dispute clause contained in a document relevant to the dispute is unenforceable against and voidable by the consumer, borrower, tenant or employee. If the enforcement of such a clause is at issue as a preliminary matter in connection with arbitration, the consumer, borrower, tenant or employee may seek judicial relief to have the clause declared unenforceable in a court having personal jurisdiction of the parties and subject matter jurisdiction of the issue.

§ 44-7A-6. Application for judicial relief

(a) Except as otherwise provided in Section 28, an application for judicial relief under the Uniform Arbitration Act must be made by motion to the court and heard in the manner provided by law or rule of court for making and hearing motions.

(b) Unless a civil action involving the agreement to arbitrate is pending, notice of an initial motion to the court under the Uniform Arbitration Act must be served in the manner provided by law for the service of a summons in a civil action. Otherwise, notice of the motion must be given in the manner provided by law or rule of court for serving motions in pending cases.

§ 44-7A-7. Validity of agreement to arbitrate

(a) An agreement contained in a record to submit to arbitration any existing or subsequent controversy arising between the parties to the agreement is valid, enforceable and irrevocable except upon a ground that exists at law or in equity for the revocation of a contract.

(b) The court shall decide whether an agreement to arbitrate exists or a controversy is subject to an agreement to arbitrate.

(c) An arbitrator shall decide whether a condition precedent to arbitrability has been fulfilled and whether a contract containing a valid agreement to arbitrate is enforceable.

(d) If a party to a judicial proceeding challenges the existence of, or claims that a controversy is not subject to an agreement to arbitrate, the arbitration proceeding may continue pending final resolution of the issue by the court, unless the court otherwise orders.

§ 44-7A-8. Motion to compel or stay arbitration

(a) On motion of a person showing an agreement to arbitrate and alleging another person's refusal to arbitrate pursuant to the agreement:
(1) if the refusing party does not appear or does not oppose the motion, the court shall order the parties to arbitrate; and
(2) if the refusing party opposes the motion, the court shall proceed summarily to decide the issue and order the parties to arbitrate unless it finds that there is no enforceable agreement to arbitrate.

(b) On motion of a person alleging that an arbitration proceeding has been initiated or threatened but that there is no agreement to arbitrate, the court shall proceed summarily to decide the issue. If the court finds that there is an enforceable agreement to arbitrate, it shall order the parties to arbitrate.

(c) If the court finds that there is no enforceable agreement, it may not pursuant to Subsection (a) or (b) order the parties to arbitrate.

(d) The court may not refuse to order arbitration because the claim subject to arbitration lacks merit or grounds for the claim have not been established.

(e) If a proceeding involving a claim referable to arbitration under an alleged agreement to arbitrate is pending in court, a motion under this section must be made in that court. Otherwise, a motion under this section may be made in any court as provided in Section 28.

(f) If a party makes a motion to the court to order arbitration, the court on just terms shall stay any judicial proceeding that involves a claim alleged to be subject to the arbitration until the court renders a final decision under this section.

(g) If the court orders arbitration, the court on just terms shall stay any judicial proceeding that involves a claim subject to the arbitration. If a claim subject to the arbitration is severable, the court may limit the stay to that claim.

§ 44-7A-9. Provisional remedies

(a) Before an arbitrator is appointed and is authorized and able to act, the court, upon motion of a party to an arbitration proceeding and for good cause shown, may enter an order for provisional remedies to protect the effectiveness of the arbitration proceeding to the same extent and under the same conditions as if the controversy were the subject of a civil action.

(b) After an arbitrator is appointed and is authorized and able to act:
(1) the arbitrator may issue such orders for provisional remedies, including interim awards, as the arbitrator finds necessary to protect the effectiveness of the arbitration proceeding and to promote the fair and expeditious resolution of the controversy, to the same extent and under the same conditions as if the controversy were the subject of a civil action; and
(2) a party to an arbitration proceeding may move the court for a provisional remedy only if the matter is urgent and the arbitrator is not able to act timely or the arbitrator cannot provide an adequate remedy.

(c) A party does not waive a right of arbitration by making a motion under Subsection (a) or (b).

§ 44-7A-10. Initiation of arbitration

(a) A person initiates an arbitration proceeding by giving notice in a record to the other parties to the agreement to arbitrate in the agreed manner between the parties or, in the absence of agreement, by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested and obtained, or by service as authorized for the commencement of a civil action. The notice must describe the nature of the controversy and the remedy sought.

(b) Unless a person objects for lack or insufficiency of notice under Section 16(c) not later than the beginning of the arbitration hearing, the person by appearing at the hearing waives any objection to lack of or insufficiency of notice.

§ 44-7A-11. Consolidation of separate arbitration proceedings

(a) Except as otherwise provided in Subsection (c), upon motion of a party to an agreement to arbitrate or to an arbitration proceeding, the court may order consolidation of separate arbitration proceedings as to all or some of the claims if:
(1) there are separate agreements to arbitrate or separate arbitration proceedings between the same persons or one of them is a party to a separate agreement to arbitrate or a separate arbitration proceeding with a third person;
(2) the claims subject to the agreements to arbitrate arise in substantial part from the same transaction or series of related transactions;
(3) the existence of a common issue of law or fact creates the possibility of conflicting decisions in the separate arbitration proceedings; and
(4) prejudice resulting from a failure to consolidate is not outweighed by the risk of undue delay or prejudice to the rights of or hardship to parties opposing consolidation.

(b) The court may order consolidation of separate arbitration proceedings as to some claims and allow other claims to be resolved in separate arbitration proceedings.

(c) The court may not order consolidation of the claims of a party to an agreement to arbitrate if the agreement prohibits consolidation.

§ 44-7A-12. Appointment of arbitrator; service as a neutral arbitrator

(a) If the parties to an agreement to arbitrate agree on a method for appointing an arbitrator, that method must be followed unless the method fails. If the parties have not agreed on a method, the agreed method fails or an arbitrator appointed fails or is unable to act and a successor has not been appointed, the court, on motion of a party to the arbitration proceeding, shall appoint the arbitrator. An arbitrator so appointed has all the powers of an arbitrator designated in the agreement to arbitrate or appointed pursuant to the agreed method.

(b) An individual who has a known, direct and material interest in the outcome of the arbitration proceeding or a known, existing and substantial relationship with a party may not serve as an arbitrator

required by an agreement to be neutral.

§ 44-7A-13. Disclosure by arbitrator

(a) Before accepting appointment, an individual who is requested to serve as an arbitrator, after making a reasonable inquiry, shall disclose to all parties to the agreement to arbitrate and arbitration proceeding and to any other arbitrators any known facts that a reasonable person would consider likely to affect the impartiality of the arbitrator in the arbitration proceeding, including:
(1) a financial or personal interest in the outcome of the arbitration proceeding; and
(2) an existing or past relationship with any of the parties to the agreement to arbitrate or the arbitration proceeding, their counsel or representatives, a witness or other arbitrators.

(b) An arbitrator has a continuing obligation to disclose to all parties to the agreement to arbitrate and arbitration proceeding and to any other arbitrators any facts that the arbitrator learns after accepting appointment which a reasonable person would consider likely to affect the impartiality of the arbitrator. If an arbitrator discloses a fact required by Subsection (a) or (b) to be disclosed and a party timely objects to the appointment or continued service of the arbitrator based upon the fact disclosed, the objection may be a ground under Section 24(a)(2) for vacating an award made by the arbitrator.

(c) If the arbitrator did not disclose a fact as required by Subsection (a) or (b), upon timely objection by a party, the court under Section 24(a)(2) may vacate an award.

(d) An arbitrator appointed as a neutral arbitrator who does not disclose a known, direct and material interest in the outcome of the arbitration proceeding or a known, existing and substantial relationship with a party is presumed to act with evident partiality under Section 24(a)(2).

(e) If the parties to an arbitration proceeding agree to the procedures of an arbitration organization or any other procedures for challenges to arbitrators before an award is made, substantial compliance with those procedures is a condition precedent to a motion to vacate an award on that ground under Section 24(a)(2).

§ 44-7A-14. Action by majority

If there is more than one arbitrator, the powers of an arbitrator must be exercised by a majority of the arbitrators, but all of them shall conduct the hearing under Section 16(c).

§ 44-7A-15. Immunity of arbitrator; competency to testify; attorney's fees and costs

(a) An arbitrator or an arbitration organization acting in that capacity is immune from civil liability to the same extent as a judge of a court of this state acting in a judicial capacity.

(b) The immunity afforded by this section supplements any immunity under other law.

(c) The failure of an arbitrator to make a disclosure required by Section 13 does not cause any loss of immunity under this section.

(d) In a judicial, administrative or similar proceeding, an arbitrator or representative of an arbitration organization is not competent to testify, and may not be required to produce records as to any

statement, conduct, decision or ruling occurring during the arbitration proceeding, to the same extent as a judge of a court of this state acting in a judicial capacity. This subsection does not apply:
(1) to the extent necessary to determine the claim of an arbitrator, arbitration organization or representative of the arbitration organization against a party to the arbitration proceeding; or
(2) to a hearing on a motion to vacate an award under Section 24(a)(1) or (2) if the movant establishes prima facie that a ground for vacating the award exists.

(e) If a person commences a civil action against an arbitrator, arbitration organization or representative of an arbitration organization arising from the services of the arbitrator, organization or representative or if a person seeks to compel an arbitrator or a representative of an arbitration organization to testify or produce records in violation of Subsection (d), and the court decides that the arbitrator, arbitration organization or representative of an arbitration organization is immune from civil liability or that the arbitrator or representative of the organization is not competent to testify, the court shall award to the arbitrator, organization or representative reasonable attorney's fees and other reasonable expenses of litigation.

§ 44-7A-16. Arbitration process

(a) An arbitrator may conduct an arbitration in such manner as the arbitrator considers appropriate for a fair and expeditious disposition of the proceeding. The authority conferred upon the arbitrator includes the power to hold conferences with the parties to the arbitration proceeding before the hearing and, among other matters, determine the admissibility, relevance, materiality and weight of any evidence.

(b) An arbitrator may decide a request for summary disposition of a claim or particular issue:
(1) if all interested parties agree; or
(2) upon request of one party to the arbitration proceeding, if that party gives notice to all other parties to the proceeding and the other parties have a reasonable opportunity to respond.

(c) If an arbitrator orders a hearing, the arbitrator shall set a time and place and give notice of the hearing not less than five days before the hearing begins. Unless a party to the arbitration proceeding makes an objection to lack or insufficiency of notice not later than the beginning of the hearing, the party's appearance at the hearing waives the objection. Upon request of a party to the arbitration proceeding and for good cause shown, or upon the arbitrator's own initiative, the arbitrator may adjourn the hearing from time to time as necessary, but may not postpone the hearing to a time later than that fixed by the agreement to arbitrate for making the award unless the parties to the arbitration proceeding consent to a later date. The arbitrator may hear and decide the controversy upon the evidence produced although a party who was duly notified of the arbitration proceeding did not appear. The court, on request, may direct the arbitrator to conduct the hearing promptly and render a timely decision.

(d) At a hearing under Subsection (c), a party to the arbitration proceeding has a right to be heard, to present evidence material to the controversy and to cross-examine witnesses appearing at the hearing.

(e) If an arbitrator ceases or is unable to act during the arbitration proceeding, a replacement arbitrator must be appointed in accordance with Section 12 to continue the proceeding and to resolve the controversy.

§ 44-7A-17. Representation by lawyer

A party to an arbitration proceeding may be represented by a lawyer.

§ 44-7A-18. Witnesses; subpoenas; depositions; discovery

(a) An arbitrator may issue a subpoena for the attendance of a witness and for the production of records and other evidence at any hearing and may administer oaths. A subpoena must be served in the manner for service of subpoenas in a civil action and, upon motion to the court by a party to the arbitration proceeding or the arbitrator, enforced in the manner for enforcement of subpoenas in a civil action.

(b) In order to make the proceedings fair, expeditious and cost effective, upon request of a party to or a witness in an arbitration proceeding, an arbitrator may permit a deposition of any witness to be taken for use as evidence at the hearing, including a witness who cannot be subpoenaed for or is unable to attend a hearing. The arbitrator shall determine the conditions under which the deposition is taken.

(c) An arbitrator may permit such discovery as the arbitrator decides is appropriate in the circumstances, taking into account the needs of the parties to the arbitration proceeding and other affected persons and the desirability of making the proceeding fair, expeditious and cost effective.

(d) If an arbitrator permits discovery under Subsection (c), the arbitrator may order a party to the arbitration proceeding to comply with the arbitrator's discovery-related orders, issue subpoenas for the attendance of a witness and for the production of records and other evidence at a discovery proceeding and take action against a noncomplying party to the extent a court could if the controversy were the subject of a civil action in this state.

(e) An arbitrator may issue a protective order to prevent the disclosure of privileged information, confidential information, trade secrets and other information protected from disclosure to the extent a court could if the controversy were the subject of a civil action in this state.

(f) All laws compelling a person under subpoena to testify and all fees for attending a judicial proceeding, a deposition or a discovery proceeding as a witness apply to an arbitration proceeding as if the controversy were the subject of a civil action in this state.

(g) The court may enforce a subpoena or discovery-related order for the attendance of a witness within this state and for the production of records and other evidence issued by an arbitrator in connection with an arbitration proceeding in another state upon conditions determined by the court so as to make the arbitration proceeding fair, expeditious and cost effective. A subpoena or discovery-related order issued by an arbitrator in another state must be served in the manner provided by law for service of subpoenas in a civil action in this state and, upon motion to the court by a party to the arbitration proceeding or the arbitrator, enforced in the manner provided by law for enforcement of subpoenas in a civil action in this state.

§ 44-7A-19. Judicial enforcement of pre-award ruling by arbitrator

If an arbitrator makes a pre-award ruling in favor of a party to the arbitration proceeding, the party may request the arbitrator to incorporate the ruling into an award under Section 20. A prevailing party may

make a motion to the court for an expedited order to confirm the award under Section 23, in which case the court shall summarily decide the motion. The court shall issue an order to confirm the award unless the court vacates, modifies or corrects the award under Section 24 or 25.

§ 44-7A-20. Award

(a) An arbitrator shall make a record of an award. The record must be signed or otherwise authenticated by any arbitrator who concurs with the award. The arbitrator or the arbitration organization shall give notice of the award, including a copy of the award, to each party to the arbitration proceeding.

(b) An award must be made within the time specified by the agreement to arbitrate or, if not specified therein, within the time ordered by the court. The court may extend or the parties to the arbitration proceeding may agree in a record to extend the time. The court or the parties may do so within or after the time specified or ordered. A party waives any objection that an award was not timely made unless the party gives notice of the objection to the arbitrator before receiving notice of the award.

§ 44-7A-21. Change of award by arbitrator

(a) On motion to an arbitrator by a party to an arbitration proceeding, the arbitrator may modify or correct an award:
(1) upon a ground stated in Section 25(a)(1) or (3);
(2) because the arbitrator has not made a final and definite award upon a claim submitted by the parties to the arbitration proceeding; or
(3) to clarify the award.

(b) A motion under Subsection (a) must be made and notice given to all parties within twenty days after the movant receives notice of the award.

(c) A party to the arbitration proceeding must give notice of any objection to the motion within ten days after receipt of the notice.

(d) If a motion to the court is pending under Section 23, 24 or 25, the court may submit the claim to the arbitrator to consider whether to modify or correct the award:
(1) upon a ground stated in Section 25(a)(1) or (3);
(2) because the arbitrator has not made a final and definite award upon a claim submitted by the parties to the arbitration proceeding; or
(3) to clarify the award.

(e) An award modified or corrected pursuant to this section is subject to Sections 20(a), 23, 24 and 25.

§ 44-7A-22. Remedies; fees and expenses of arbitration proceeding

(a) An arbitrator may award punitive damages or other exemplary relief if such an award is authorized by law in a civil action involving the same claim and the evidence produced at the hearing justifies the award under the legal standards otherwise applicable to the claim.

(b) An arbitrator may award reasonable attorney's fees and other reasonable expenses of arbitration if

such an award is authorized by law in a civil action involving the same claim or by the agreement of the parties to the arbitration proceeding.

(c) As to all remedies other than those authorized by Subsections (a) and (b), an arbitrator may order such remedies as the arbitrator considers just and appropriate under the circumstances of the arbitration proceeding. The fact that such a remedy could not or would not be granted by the court is not a ground for refusing to confirm an award under Section 23 or for vacating an award under Section 24.

(d) An arbitrator's expenses and fees, together with other expenses, must be paid as provided in the award.

(e) If an arbitrator awards punitive damages or other exemplary relief under Subsection (a), the arbitrator shall specify in the award the basis in fact justifying and the basis in law authorizing the award and state separately the amount of the punitive damages or other exemplary relief.

§ 44-7A-23. Confirmation of award

After a party to an arbitration proceeding receives notice of an award, the party may make a motion to the court for an order confirming the award at which time the court shall issue a confirming order unless the award is modified or corrected pursuant to Section 21 or 25 or is vacated pursuant to Section 24.

§ 44-7A-24. Vacating award

(a) Upon motion to the court by a party to an arbitration proceeding, the court shall vacate an award made in the arbitration proceeding if:
(1) the award was procured by corruption, fraud or other undue means;
(2) there was:
(A) evident partiality by an arbitrator appointed as a neutral arbitrator;
(B) corruption by an arbitrator; or
(C) misconduct by an arbitrator prejudicing the rights of a party to the arbitration proceeding;
(3) an arbitrator refused to postpone the hearing upon showing of sufficient cause for postponement, refused to consider evidence material to the controversy or otherwise conducted the hearing contrary to Section 16, so as to prejudice substantially the rights of a party to the arbitration proceeding;
(4) an arbitrator exceeded the arbitrator's powers;
(5) there was no agreement to arbitrate, unless the person participated in the arbitration proceeding without raising the objection under Section 16(c) not later than the beginning of the arbitration hearing; or
(6) the arbitration was conducted without proper notice of the initiation of an arbitration as required in Section 10 so as to prejudice substantially the rights of a party to the arbitration proceeding.

(b) A motion under this section must be filed within ninety days after the movant receives notice of the award pursuant to Section 20 or within ninety days after the movant receives notice of a modified or corrected award pursuant to Section 21, unless the movant alleges that the award was procured by corruption, fraud or other undue means, in which case the motion must be made within ninety days after the ground is known or by the exercise of reasonable care would have been known by the movant.

(c) If the court vacates an award on a ground other than that set forth in Subsection (a)(5), it may order a rehearing. If the award is vacated on a ground stated in Subsection (a)(1) or (2), the rehearing must be before a new arbitrator. If the award is vacated on a ground stated in Subsection (a)(3), (4) or (6), the rehearing may be before the arbitrator who made the award or the arbitrator's successor. The arbitrator must render the decision in the rehearing within the same time as that provided in Section 20(b) for an award. If the court denies a motion to vacate an award, it shall confirm the award unless a motion to modify or correct the award is pending.

§ 44-7A-25. Modification or correction of award

(a) Upon motion made within ninety days after the movant receives notice of the award pursuant to Section 20 or within ninety days after the movant receives notice of a modified or corrected award pursuant to Section 21, the court shall modify or correct the award if:
(1) there was an evident mathematical miscalculation or an evident mistake in the description of a person, thing or property referred to in the award;
(2) the arbitrator has made an award on a claim not submitted to the arbitrator and the award may be corrected without affecting the merits of the decision upon the claims submitted; or
(3) the award is imperfect in a matter of form not affecting the merits of the decision on the claims submitted.

(b) If a motion made under Subsection (a) is granted, the court shall modify or correct and confirm the award as modified or corrected. Otherwise, unless a motion to vacate is pending, the court shall confirm the award. A motion to modify or correct an award pursuant to this section may be joined with a motion to vacate the award.

§ 44-7A-26. Judgment on award; attorney's fees and litigation expenses

(a) Upon granting an order confirming, vacating without directing a rehearing, modifying or correcting an award, the court shall enter a judgment in conformity therewith. The judgment may be recorded, docketed and enforced as any other judgment in a civil action.

(b) A court may allow reasonable costs of the motion and subsequent judicial proceedings.

(c) On application of a prevailing party to a contested judicial proceeding under Section 23, 24 or 25, the court may add reasonable attorney's fees and other reasonable expenses of litigation incurred in a judicial proceeding after the award is made to a judgment confirming, vacating without directing a rehearing, modifying or correcting an award.

§ 44-7A-27. Jurisdiction

(a) A court of this state having jurisdiction over the controversy and the parties may enforce an agreement to arbitrate.

(b) An agreement to arbitrate providing for arbitration in this state confers exclusive jurisdiction on the court to enter judgment on an award under the Uniform Arbitration Act.

§ 44-7A-28. Venue

A motion pursuant to Section 6 must be made in the court of the county in which the agreement to arbitrate specifies the arbitration hearing is to be held or, if the hearing has been held, in the court of the county in which it was held. Otherwise, the motion may be made in the court of any county in which an adverse party resides or has a place of business or, if no adverse party has a residence or place of business in this state, in the court of any county in this state. All subsequent motions must be made in the court hearing the initial motion unless the court otherwise directs.

§ 44-7A-29. Appeals

(a) An appeal may be taken from:
(1) an order denying a motion to compel arbitration;
(2) an order granting a motion to stay arbitration;
(3) an order confirming or denying confirmation of an award;
(4) an order modifying or correcting an award;
(5) an order vacating an award without directing a rehearing; or
(6) a final judgment entered pursuant to the Uniform Arbitration Act.

(b) An appeal under this section must be taken as from an order or a judgment in a civil action.

§ 44-7A-30. Uniformity of application and construction

In applying and construing the Uniform Arbitration Act, consideration must be given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact it.

§ 44-7A-31. Relationship to electronic signatures in global and national commerce act

The provisions of the Uniform Arbitration Act governing the legal effect, validity and enforceability of electronic records or electronic signatures and of contracts performed with the use of such records or signatures conform to the requirements of Section 102 of the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act.

§ 44-7A-32. Saving clause

The Uniform Arbitration Act does not affect an action or proceeding commenced or right accrued before that act takes effect, subject to Section 3 of that act.

Mediation Procedures Act

Chapter 44, Article 7A.

Current through the Second Special Session of the 2008

§ 44-7B-1. Short title

This act may be cited as the "Mediation Procedures Act".

§ 44-7B-2. Definitions

As used in the Mediation Procedures Act:
A. "mediation" means a process in which a mediator:
(1) facilitates communication and negotiation between mediation parties to assist them in reaching an agreement regarding their dispute; or
(2) promotes reconciliation, settlement or understanding between and among parties;
B. "mediation communication" means a statement, whether oral or in a record or verbal or nonverbal, that occurs during a mediation or is made for purposes of considering, conducting, participating in, initiating, continuing or reconvening a mediation or retaining a mediator;
C. "mediation party" means a person who participates in a mediation and whose agreement is necessary to resolve the dispute;
D. "mediation program" means a program that provides mediation services and is created or administered by a court or court agency, a government or governmental subdivision, agency or instrumentality of this state or a tribal court, government or agency;
E. "mediator" means an individual who:
(1) holds the individual's self out as a mediator and who conducts a mediation;
(2) the mediation parties agree to use as a mediator and who conducts a mediation;
(3) is designated by a mediation program as a mediator and who conducts a mediation; or
(4) is an observer who is permitted by the mediation parties to watch and listen to the mediation for educational or other administrative purposes;
F. "nonparty participant" means a person, other than a mediation party or mediator, who participates in, is present during the mediation or is a mediation program administrator, including a person consulted by a mediation party to assist the mediation party with evaluating, considering or generating offers of settlement;
G. "person" means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, government or governmental subdivision, agency or instrumentality, public corporation or any other legal or commercial entity;
H. "proceeding" means:
(1) arbitration or a judicial, administrative or other adjudicative process, including related pre-hearing and post-hearing motions, conferences and discovery; or
(2) a legislative hearing or similar process;
I. "record" means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form; and
J. "sign" means:
(1) to execute or adopt a tangible symbol with the present intent to authenticate a record or to ratify the agreement set forth in the record; or
(2) to attach or logically associate an electronic symbol, sound or process to or with a record with the present intent to authenticate a record or to ratify the agreement set forth in the record.

§ 44-7B-3. Scope
A. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection B of this section, the Mediation Procedures Act applies to all mediators, nonparty participants, mediation parties and a mediation in which:
(1) the mediation parties are required to mediate by statute or court or administrative agency rule or are referred to mediation by a court, administrative agency or arbitrator; or
(2) the mediation parties and the mediator agree to mediate and the agreement to mediate is evidenced by a record that is signed by the mediation parties.

B. The Mediation Procedures Act does not apply to a mediation:
(1) relating to the establishment, negotiation, administration or termination of a collective bargaining relationship;
(2) relating to a dispute that is pending pursuant to or is part of the processes established by a collective bargaining agreement, except that the Mediation Procedures Act applies to a mediation arising out of a dispute that has been filed with an administrative agency or court;
(3) conducted by a judge who might make a ruling on the case; or
(4) agreed to in writing by the mediation parties and the mediator prior to the mediation not to be covered by the Mediation Procedures Act, declared in writing by a mediation program prior to the mediation or declared in writing by a court or court agency, a government or governmental subdivision, agency or instrumentality of this state or a tribal court, government or agency prior to the mediation not to be covered by the Mediation Procedures Act.

§ 44-7B-4. Confidentiality

Except as otherwise provided in the Mediation Procedures Act or by applicable judicial court rules, all mediation communications are confidential, and not subject to disclosure and shall not be used as evidence in any proceeding.

§ 44-7B-5. Exceptions; admissibility; discovery

A. Mediation communications are not confidential pursuant to the Mediation Procedures Act if they:
(1) are contained in an agreement reached by the mediation parties during a mediation, including an agreement to mediate, and the agreement is evidenced by a record signed by the mediation parties, except when parts of the agreement are designated by the mediation parties to be confidential or are confidential as otherwise provided by law;
(2) are communications that all mediation parties agree may be disclosed, as evidenced by a record signed by all mediation parties prior to or at the mediation;
(3) threaten or lead to actual violence in the mediation;
(4) reveal the intent of a mediation party to commit a felony or inflict bodily harm to the mediation party's self or another person;
(5) disprove a felony charge;
(6) are required by law to be made public or otherwise disclosed;
(7) relate to abuse, neglect or criminal activity that is not the subject of the mediation;
(8) are sought or offered to disprove a claim or complaint of professional misconduct or malpractice based on conduct during a mediation and filed against a mediation party or nonparty participant;
(9) relate to the administrative facts of the mediation, including:
(a) whether the mediation parties were referred to mediation;
(b) whether a mediation occurred or has terminated;
(c) the date, time and place of a mediation;
(d) the persons in attendance at a mediation; and
(e) whether a mediator received payment for the mediation; or
(10) relate to whether the parties reached a binding and enforceable settlement in the mediation.

B. Mediation communications may be disclosed if a court, after hearing in camera and for good cause shown, orders disclosure of evidence that is sought to be offered and is not otherwise available in an

action on an agreement arising out of a mediation evidenced by a record. Nothing in this subsection shall require disclosure by a mediator of any matter related to mediation communications.

C. Mediators shall not be required to make disclosure, either through discovery or testimony at trial or otherwise, of any matter related to mediation communications, except:
(1) pursuant to Paragraphs (3) through (10) of Subsection A and Paragraph (3) of Subsection D of this section; and
(2) to prove or disprove a claim of mediator misconduct or malpractice filed against a mediator.

D. Nothing in the Mediation Procedures Act shall prevent:
(1) the discovery or admissibility of any evidence that is otherwise discoverable or admissible, merely because the evidence was presented during a mediation;
(2) the gathering of information for research or educational purposes or for the purpose of evaluating or monitoring the performance of a mediator; provided that the mediation parties or the specific circumstances of the dispute of the mediation parties are not identified or identifiable;
(3) a court or court agency, a government or governmental subdivision, agency or instrumentality of this state or a tribal court, government or agency, when conducting a mediation program under its auspices, from ordering prior to the mediation that different or additional rules of confidentiality shall apply to the mediation; or
(4) mediation parties from agreeing in writing to additional or different confidentiality protections prior to the mediation, subject to Paragraphs (3) through (10) of Subsection A and Subsection C of this section.

§ 44-7B-6. Effect of agreement

A. If the mediation parties reach a settlement agreement evidenced by a record signed by the mediation parties, the agreement is enforceable in the same manner as any other written contract. The agreement shall not affect any outstanding court order unless the terms of the agreement are incorporated into a subsequent order.

B. A court, administrative agency or arbitrator, in its discretion, may incorporate the terms of the agreement in the order or other document disposing of the matter.

Rules of Civil Procedure for the Magistrate Courts

Current with amendments received through November/2007.

RULE 2-805. MEDIATION

A. Purpose. The purpose of mediation programs in the magistrate courts is the early, efficient, cost-effective and informal resolution of disputes.

B. Administration. Mediation shall be administered by a court. Mediators shall be volunteers who have been (1) certified by the Administrative Office of the Courts as qualified to conduct mediations in the magistrate courts and (2) approved by the local presiding judge.

C. Order Required. All referrals to mediation require a written court order. When the court orders mediation, notice shall be provided and the parties shall appear and mediate in good faith. Nothing in the rules governing the mediation programs shall be construed to require settlement. Nothing in the rules governing the mediation programs shall be construed to discourage or prohibit parties from stipulating to private alternative dispute resolution.

D. Immunity. Persons certified by the Administrative Office of the Courts to serve as mediators under these rules are appointed to serve as arms of the court and as such are immune from liability for conduct within the scope of their appointment.

E. Confidentiality. Mediation proceedings shall be held in private and shall be confidential as provided by law.

F. Report to the Court. No report of the content of mediation shall be made to the court. The mediator shall inform the court by written report of the result of the mediation session. If the mediation process is successful, the mediator shall reduce the agreement to writing on a form to be signed by the parties.

G. Costs. If a party fails to appear as ordered by the court for mediation, and the other party or parties appear, the court may, after a hearing, assess costs against a party who fails to appear as ordered for a mediation to reimburse the party or parties who did appear for attorney fees or lost wages.