

CONSUMER

Non-Binding Consumer Arbitration Rules



AMERICAN ARBITRATION ASSOCIATION®

Available online at adr.org/consumer

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Non-Binding Consumer Arbitration Rules



Introduction

The American Arbitration Association®'s ("AAA®," "the Association") *Non-Binding Consumer Arbitration Rules* ("Rules") provides consumers and businesses with procedures for arbitrations resulting in awards that are advisory and non-binding in nature. This process can provide the parties with an assessment of their case and the resulting award may aid the parties at arriving at a settlement of their dispute. These Rules were drafted and designed to be consistent with the minimum due process principles of the *Consumer Due Process Protocol*.

About the AAA

The administrator's role is to manage the administrative aspects of the arbitration, such as the appointment of the arbitrator, preliminary decisions about where hearings might take place, and handling the fees associated with the arbitration. As administrator, however, the AAA does not decide the merits of a case or make any rulings on issues such as what documents must be shared with each side. Because the AAA's role is only administrative, the AAA cannot overrule or change an arbitrator's decisions or rulings. The administrator will comply with any court orders issued from litigation involving the parties to the dispute.

The American Arbitration Association, founded in 1926, is a neutral, independent, and private not-for-profit organization. We offer a broad range of conflict management services to businesses, organizations, and individuals. We also provide education, training, and publications focused on methods for settling disputes out of court.

The Arbitrator

Except where the parties to a case reach their own settlement, the arbitrator will make a non-binding decision called the Award on the dispute and render it in

writing. The Arbitrator makes all the procedural decisions on a case not made by the Administrator or not decided jointly by the parties. The arbitrator may grant any non-binding remedy, relief, or outcome that the parties could have received in court, including non-binding awards of attorney's fees and costs, in accordance with the law or laws that apply to the case.

Arbitrators are neutral and independent decision makers who are not employees of the AAA. Once appointed to a case, an arbitrator may not be removed by one party without the other party's consent or unless the Administrator determines that an arbitrator should be removed and replaced by another arbitrator chosen by the Administrator in a manner described in these Rules.

The AAA's Non-Binding Consumer Arbitration Rules

The AAA has developed the *Non-Binding Consumer Arbitration Rules* for consumers and businesses that want to have an advisory, non-binding decision on their disputes.

Availability of Mediation through AAA Mediation.org®

Mediation in consumer disputes is also available to help parties resolve their disputes. Parties interested in participating in mediation may find a mediator through **www.aamediation.org**.

Administrative Fees

The Association charges a fee for its services under these Rules. A fee schedule is included at the end of these Rules in the Costs of Arbitration section.

Arbitrator's Fees

Arbitrators are paid for the time they spend on the parties' disputes. The business makes deposits as outlined in the fee schedule in the Costs of Arbitration section of these Rules. Unused deposits are refunded at the end of the case.

Notification

A business intending to incorporate these Rules or refer to the dispute resolution services of the AAA in a non-binding consumer alternative dispute resolution ("ADR") plan should, at least 30 days prior to the planned effective date of the plan, do the following:

- notify the Association of its intention to do so, and
- provide the Association with a copy of the consumer dispute resolution plan.

If a business does not comply with this requirement, the Association reserves the right to withhold its administrative services. For more information, please see R-12 below.

Filing a Case and Initial AAA Administrative Steps

R-1. Applicability (When the AAA Applies These Rules)

- (a) The parties shall have made these rules a part of their arbitration agreement whenever they have provided for non-binding arbitration by the American Arbitration Association (“AAA”) under its *Non-Binding Consumer Arbitration Rules* (“Rules”) and the non-binding arbitration agreement is contained within a consumer agreement, as defined below.

When parties have provided for the AAA’s *Non-Binding Consumer Arbitration Rules* as part of their consumer agreement, they shall be deemed to have agreed to the application of the AAA’s *Non-Binding Consumer Arbitration Rules*.

- (b) The parties shall further be deemed to have agreed that any arbitration award produced pursuant to the Rules shall not be introduced or cited as evidence in any subsequent arbitration, litigation, or any other administrative adjudicative body. Unless the parties mutually agree otherwise, any award rendered under these Rules shall not be entered as a judgment in any court.

The AAA defines a consumer agreement as an agreement between an individual consumer and a business where the business has a standardized, systematic application of arbitration clauses with customers and where the terms and conditions of the purchase of standardized, consumable goods or services are non-negotiable or primarily non-negotiable in most or all of its terms, conditions, features, or choices. The product or service must be for personal or household use.

Examples of contracts that typically meet the criteria for application of these Rules, if the contract is for personal or household goods or services and has an arbitration provision providing for non-binding arbitration by the AAA under its *Non-Binding Consumer Arbitration Rules*, include, but are not limited to the following:

- credit card agreements,
- telecommunications (cell phone, ISP, cable TV) agreements,
- leases (residential, automobile),
- automobile and manufactured home purchase contracts,
- finance agreements (car loans, mortgages, bank accounts),
- home inspection contracts,
- pest control services,
- moving and storage contracts,
- warranties (home, automobile, product),
- legal funding,
- health and fitness club membership agreements,
- travel services,

- insurance policies,
- private school enrollment agreements.

Examples of contracts that typically do not meet the criteria for application of these Rules, should the contract contain an arbitration provision providing for non-binding arbitration by the AAA under its *Non-Binding Consumer Arbitration Rules*, include, but are not limited to the following:

- home construction and remodeling contracts,
- real estate purchase and sale agreements,
- condominium or homeowner association by-laws,
- business insurance policies (including crop insurance),
- commercial loan and lease agreements,
- commercial guaranty agreements.

- (c) When parties agree to arbitrate under these Rules, or when they provide for arbitration by the AAA and an arbitration is initiated under these Rules, they thereby authorize the AAA to administer the arbitration. The authority and duties of the AAA are prescribed in the agreement of the parties and in these Rules and may be carried out through such of the AAA's representatives as it may direct. The AAA may, in its discretion, assign the administration of an arbitration to any of its offices. Arbitrations administered under these Rules shall only be administered by the AAA or by an individual or organization authorized by the AAA to do so.
- (d) The consumer and the business may agree to change these Rules. If they agree to change the Rules, they must agree in writing. If the consumer and the business wish to change these Rules after the appointment of the arbitrator, any changes may be made only with the approval of the arbitrator.
- (e) The AAA administers consumer disputes arising from non-binding consumer arbitration agreements that meet the due process standards contained in the *Consumer Due Process Protocol* and the *Non-Binding Consumer Arbitration Rules*. The AAA will accept cases after the AAA reviews the parties' arbitration agreement and if the AAA determines the agreement substantially and materially complies with the due process standards of these Rules and the *Consumer Due Process Protocol*. Should the AAA decline to administer a non-binding arbitration, either party may choose to submit its dispute to the appropriate court for resolution.
- (f) Where no disclosed claims or counterclaims exceed \$25,000, the dispute shall be resolved by the submission of documents only/desk arbitration (see R-29 and the *Procedures for the Resolution of Disputes through Document Submission* below). Any party, however, may ask for a hearing. The arbitrator also may decide that a hearing is necessary.

R-2. Starting Arbitration under an Arbitration Agreement in a Contract

- (a) Arbitration filed under an arbitration agreement naming the AAA's *Non-Binding Consumer Arbitration Rules* shall be started in the following manner:

- (1) The party who starts the arbitration (referred to as the “claimant” throughout the arbitration) must contact, in writing, the party that the case is filed against (referred to as the “respondent” throughout the arbitration) that it wishes to arbitrate a dispute. This written contact is referred to as the Demand for Non-Binding Consumer Arbitration (“Demand”). The Demand must do the following:
- briefly explain the dispute;
 - list the names and addresses of the consumer and the business, and, if known, the names of any representatives of the consumer and the business;
 - specify the amount of money in dispute, if applicable;
 - identify the requested location for the hearing if an in-person hearing is requested;
 - state what the claimant wants.
- (2) The claimant must also send one copy of the Demand to the AAA at the same time the Demand is sent to the respondent. When sending a Demand to the AAA, the claimant must also send the following:
- a copy of the arbitration agreement contained in the contract and/or agreement and/or purchase document;
 - the proper filing fee, which amount can be found in the Costs of Arbitration section at the end of these Rules.
- (3) If the arbitration is pursuant to a court order, the claimant must send one copy of the Demand to the AAA at the same time the Demand is sent to the respondent. When sending a demand to the AAA, the claimant must also send the following:
- a copy of the court order;
 - a copy of the arbitration agreement contained in the contract and/or agreement and/or purchase document;
 - the proper filing fee.

The filing fee must be paid before a matter is considered properly filed. If the court order directs that a specific party is responsible for the filing fee, it is the responsibility of the filing party either to make such payment to the AAA and seek reimbursement as directed in the court order or to make other such arrangements so that the filing fee is submitted to the AAA with the Demand.

The claimant may file by mail. The mailing address of the AAA’s Case Filing Services is:

American Arbitration Association
Case Filing Services
1101 Laurel Oak Road, Suite 100
Voorhees, NJ 08043

Or, the claimant may file online using AAA WebFile: <https://www.adr.org>

Or, the claimant may file at any of the AAA's offices.

- (b) The AAA will send a written notice letting the consumer and the business know the Demand for Non-Binding Arbitration has been received.
- (c) The respondent may submit a written response to the Demand, known as an "answer," which describes how the respondent responds to the claimant's claim. The answer must be sent to the AAA within 14 calendar days after the date the AAA notifies the parties that the Demand for Non-Binding Arbitration was received and all filing requirements were met. The answer must be
 - in writing,
 - sent to the AAA, and
 - sent to the claimant at the same time.
- (d) The respondent may also file a counterclaim, which is the respondent filing a Demand against the claimant. If the respondent has a counterclaim, the counterclaim must briefly explain the dispute, specify the amount of money involved, and state what the respondent wants.
- (e) If no answer is filed within 14 calendar days, the AAA will assume that the respondent does not agree with the claim filed by the claimant. The case will move forward after 14 days regardless of whether an answer is filed.
- (f) When sending a Demand or an answer, the consumer and the business are encouraged to provide enough details to make the dispute clear to the arbitrator.

R-3. Agreement to Non-Binding Arbitration When There is no AAA Arbitration Clause

If the consumer and business do not have a non-binding arbitration agreement or their non-binding arbitration agreement does not name the AAA, the parties may agree to have the AAA arbitrate their dispute. To start the arbitration, the parties must send the AAA a submission agreement, which is an agreement to non-binding arbitration of their case with the AAA, signed by the consumer and the business (email communications between all parties to a dispute reflecting an agreement to arbitrate also are acceptable). The submission agreement must:

- be in writing (electronic communication is acceptable);
- be signed by both parties;
- briefly explain the dispute;
- list the names and addresses of the consumer and the business;
- specify the amount of money involved;
- specify the requested location for the hearing if an in-person hearing is requested; and
- state the solution sought.

The parties should send one copy of the non-binding arbitration submission agreement to the AAA. They must also send the proper filing fees. A fee schedule can be found in the Costs of Arbitration section at the end of these Rules.

R-4. AAA Administrative Fees

As a not-for-profit organization, the AAA charges fees to compensate it for the cost of providing administrative services. The fee schedule in effect when the case is filed shall apply for all fees charged during the administration of the case. The AAA may, in the event of the consumer's extreme hardship, defer or reduce the consumer's administrative fees.

AAA fees shall be paid in accordance with the Costs of Arbitration section found at the end of these Rules.

R-5. Arbitrator's Compensation

- (a) Arbitrators serving under these Rules shall be compensated at a rate established by the AAA.
- (b) Any arrangement for the compensation of an arbitrator shall be made through the AAA and not directly between the parties and the arbitrator.
- (c) Arbitrator compensation shall be paid in accordance with the Costs of Arbitration section found at the end of these Rules.

R-6. Depositing Arbitrator's Compensation with the AAA

The AAA may require the parties to deposit in advance of any hearings such sums of money as it decides are necessary to cover the expense of the arbitration, including the arbitrator's fee, and shall render an accounting to the parties and return any unused money at the conclusion of the case.

R-7. Expenses

Unless otherwise agreed by the parties or as provided under applicable law, the expenses of witnesses for either side shall be borne by the party producing such witnesses.

All expenses of the arbitrator, including required travel and other expenses, and any AAA expenses, as well as the costs relating to proof and witnesses produced at the direction of the arbitrator, shall be borne in accordance with the Costs of Arbitration section found at the end of these Rules.

R-8. Changes of Claim

Once a Demand has been filed, any new claims or counterclaims, or changes to the claim or counterclaim, must be made in writing and sent to the AAA. The party making the new or different claim or counterclaim shall send a copy to the opposing party. As with the original Demand or counterclaim, a party shall have 14 calendar days from the date the AAA notifies the parties it received the new or different claim or counterclaim to file an answering statement with the AAA.

If an arbitrator has already been appointed, a new or different claim or counterclaim may only be considered if the arbitrator allows it.

R-9. Small Claims Option for the Parties

If a party's claim is within the jurisdiction of a small claims court, either party may choose to take the claim to that court instead of non-binding arbitration as follows:

- (a) The parties may take their claims to small claims court without first filing with the AAA.
- (b) After a case is filed with the AAA, but before the arbitrator is formally appointed to the case by the AAA, a party can send a written notice to the opposing party and the AAA that it wants the case decided by a small claims court. After receiving this notice, the AAA will administratively close the case.
- (c) After the arbitrator is appointed, if a party wants to take the case to small claims court and notifies the opposing party and the AAA, it is up to the arbitrator to determine if the case should proceed to non-binding arbitration or if the arbitration case should be closed and the dispute decided in small claims court.

R-10. Administrative Conference with the AAA

At the request of any party or if the AAA should so decide, the AAA may have a telephone conference with the parties and/or their representatives. The conference may address issues such as arbitrator selection, the possibility of a mediated settlement, exchange of information before the hearing, timing of the hearing, the type of hearing that will be held, and other administrative matters.

R-11. Fixing of Locale (the city, county, state, territory and/or country where the arbitration will take place)

If an in-person hearing is to be held and if the parties do not agree to the locale where the hearing is to be held, the AAA initially will determine the locale of the arbitration. If a party does not agree with the AAA's decision, that party can ask the arbitrator, once appointed, to make a final determination. The locale

determination will be made after considering the positions of the parties, the circumstances of the parties and the dispute, and the *Consumer Due Process Protocol*.

R-12. Business Notification and Publicly-Accessible Consumer Clause Registry

Beginning January 1, 2016, a business that provides for or intends to provide for these Rules in a consumer contract) should:

1. notify the AAA of the existence of such a consumer contract or of its intention to do so at least 30 days before the planned effective date of the contract.
2. provide the AAA a copy of the arbitration agreement.

Upon receiving the arbitration agreement, the AAA will review the agreement for material compliance with due process standards contained in the *Consumer Due Process Protocol* and the *Non-Binding Consumer Arbitration Rules* (see Rule 1(e)). There is a nonrefundable fee to conduct this initial review and maintain a publicly-available clause registry, which is detailed in the Costs of Arbitration section found at the end of these Rules. Any subsequent changes, additions, deletions, or amendments to a currently-registered arbitration agreement must be resubmitted for review and a review fee will be assessed at that time. The AAA will decline to administer non-binding consumer arbitrations arising out of that arbitration agreement where the business fails to pay the review fee.

If a business does not submit its arbitration agreement for review and a non-binding consumer arbitration subsequently is filed with the AAA, the AAA will conduct an expedited review at that time. Along with any other filing fees that are owed for that case, the business also will be responsible for paying the nonrefundable review and Registry fee (including any fee for expedited review at the time of filing) for this initial review, which is detailed in the Costs of Arbitration section found at the end of these Rules. The AAA will decline to administer non-binding consumer arbitrations arising out of that arbitration agreement if the business declines to pay the review and Registry fee.

After the AAA reviews the submitted consumer clause, receives the annual consumer registry fee, and determines it will administer consumer-related disputes filed pursuant to the consumer clause, the business will be included on the publicly-accessible Consumer Clause Registry. This Consumer Clause Registry maintained by the AAA will contain the name of the business, the address, and the consumer arbitration clause, along with any related documents as deemed necessary by the AAA. The AAA's review of a consumer arbitration clause and determination whether or not to administer non-binding arbitrations

pursuant to that clause is only an administrative determination by the AAA and cannot be relied upon or construed as a legal opinion or advice regarding the enforceability of the arbitration clause. Consumer arbitration agreements may be registered at: www.adr.org/consumerclauseregistry or via email at consumerreview@adr.org.

For more information concerning the Consumer Clause Registry, please visit the AAA's website at www.adr.org/consumerclauseregistry.

The Registry fee to initially review a business's agreement and maintain the clause registry list is a yearly, non-refundable fee for the business's arbitration agreement. Any different arbitration agreements submitted by the same business or its subsidiaries must be submitted for review and are subject to the current review fee.

If the AAA declines to administer a case due to the business's non-compliance with this notification requirement, the parties may choose to submit their dispute to the appropriate court.

R-13. AAA and Delegation of Duties

When the consumer and the business agree to arbitrate under these Rules, or when they provide for non-binding arbitration by the AAA and an arbitration is filed under these Rules, the parties also agree that the AAA will administer the arbitration. The AAA's administrative duties are set forth in the parties' arbitration agreement and in these Rules. The AAA will have the final decision on which office and which AAA staff members will administer the case. Arbitrations administered under these Rules shall only be administered by the AAA or by an individual or organization authorized by the AAA to do so.

R-14. Jurisdiction

- (a) The arbitrator shall have the power to rule on his or her own jurisdiction, including any objections with respect to the existence, scope, or validity of the arbitration agreement or to the arbitrability of any claim or counterclaim.
- (b) The arbitrator shall have the power to determine the existence or validity of a contract of which an arbitration clause forms a part. Such an arbitration clause shall be treated as an agreement independent of the other terms of the contract. A decision by the arbitrator that the contract is null and void shall not for that reason alone render invalid the arbitration clause.
- (c) A party must object to the jurisdiction of the arbitrator or to the arbitrability of a claim or counterclaim no later than the filing of the answering statement to the claim or counterclaim that gives rise to the objection. The arbitrator may rule on such objections as a preliminary matter or as part of the award.

Appointing the Arbitrator

R-15. National Roster of Arbitrators

The AAA maintains a National Roster of Arbitrators (“National Roster”) and shall appoint arbitrators from this National Roster.

R-16. Appointment from National Roster

- (a) If the parties have not appointed an arbitrator and have not agreed to a process for appointing the arbitrator, immediately after the filing of the submission agreement or the answer, or after the deadline for filing the answer, the AAA will administratively appoint an arbitrator from the National Roster.
- (b) If the parties’ arbitration agreement provides for three or more arbitrators and they have not appointed the arbitrators and have not agreed to a process for appointing the arbitrators, immediately after the filing of the submission agreement or the answer, or after the deadline for filing the answer, the AAA will administratively appoint the arbitrators from the National Roster. The AAA will appoint the chairperson.
- (c) Arbitrator(s) serving under these Rules will be neutral and must meet the standards of R-19 with respect to being impartial and independent.

R-17. Number of Arbitrators

If the arbitration agreement does not specify the number of arbitrators and the parties do not agree on the number, the dispute shall be heard and decided by one arbitrator.

R-18. Disclosure

- (a) Any person appointed or to be appointed as an arbitrator, as well as the parties and their representatives, must provide information to the AAA of any circumstances likely to raise justifiable doubt as to whether the arbitrator can remain impartial or independent. This disclosure of information would include:
 - (1) any bias;
 - (2) any financial interest in the result of the arbitration;
 - (3) any personal interest in the result of the arbitration; or
 - (4) any past or present relationship with the parties or their representatives.

Such obligation to provide disclosure information remains in effect throughout the arbitration. A failure on the part of a party or a representative to comply with the requirements of this rule may result in the waiver of the right to object to an arbitrator in accordance with Rule R-46.

- (b) If the AAA receives such information from the arbitrator or another source, the AAA will communicate the information to the parties. If the AAA decides it is appropriate, it will also communicate the information to the arbitrator and others.
- (c) In order to encourage disclosure by arbitrators, disclosing such information does not mean that the arbitrator considers the disclosed information will likely affect his or her ability to be impartial or independent.

R-19. Disqualification of Arbitrator

- (a) Any arbitrator shall be impartial and independent and shall perform his or her duties carefully and in good faith. The AAA may disqualify an arbitrator who shows:
 - (1) partiality or lack of independence;
 - (2) inability or refusal to perform his or her duties with diligence and in good faith; or
 - (3) any grounds for disqualification provided by applicable law.
- (b) If a party objects to the continued service of an arbitrator, or if the AAA should so decide to raise the issue of whether the arbitrator should continue on the case, the AAA will decide if the arbitrator should be disqualified. After gathering the opinions of the parties, the AAA will decide and that decision shall be final and conclusive.

R-20. Vacancies

If for any reason an arbitrator cannot or is unwilling to perform the duties of the office, the AAA may declare the office vacant. Any vacancies shall be filled based on the original procedures used to appoint the arbitrator. If a substitute arbitrator is appointed, the substitute arbitrator will decide if it is necessary to repeat all or part of any prior ruling or hearing.

Pre-Hearing Preparation

R-21. Preliminary Management Hearing with the Arbitrator

- (a) If any party asks for, or if the AAA or the arbitrator decides to hold one, the arbitrator will schedule a preliminary management hearing with the parties and/ or their representatives as soon as possible. The preliminary management hearing will be conducted by telephone unless the arbitrator decides an in-person preliminary management hearing is necessary.
- (b) During the preliminary management hearing, the parties and the arbitrator should discuss the future conduct of the case, including clarification of issues and claims, scheduling of the hearings, and any other preliminary matters.
- (c) The arbitrator shall promptly issue written orders that state the arbitrator's decisions made during or as a result of the preliminary management hearing. The arbitrator may also conduct additional preliminary management hearings if the need arises.

R-22. Exchange of Information between the Parties

- (a) If any party asks or if the arbitrator decides on his or her own, keeping in mind that arbitration must remain a fast and economical process, the arbitrator may direct:
 - 1) specific documents and other information to be shared between the consumer and business, and
 - 2) that the consumer and business identify the witnesses, if any, they plan to have testify at the hearing.
- (b) Any exhibits the parties plan to submit at the hearing need to be shared between the parties at least five business days before the hearing, unless the arbitrator sets a different exchange date.
- (c) No other exchange of information beyond what is provided for in section (a) above is contemplated under these Rules, unless an arbitrator determines further information exchange is needed to provide for a fundamentally fair process.
- (d) The arbitrator has authority to resolve any disputes between the parties about exchanging information.

R-23. Enforcement Powers of the Arbitrator

The arbitrator may issue any orders necessary to enforce the provisions of rules R-21 and R-22 and to otherwise achieve a fair, efficient, and economical resolution of the case, including, but not limited to:

- (a) an order setting the conditions for any exchange or production of confidential documents and information, and the admission of confidential evidence at the hearing in order to preserve such confidentiality;

- (b) to the extent the exchange of information takes place pursuant to R-22, imposing reasonable search limitations for electronic and other documents if the parties are unable to agree;
- (c) allocating costs of producing documentation, including electronically stored documentation;
- (d) in the case of willful non-compliance with any order issued by the arbitrator, drawing adverse inferences, excluding evidence and other submissions.
- (e) issuing any other enforcement orders that the arbitrator is empowered to issue under applicable law.

R-24. Written Motions (except for Dispositive Motions—see R-33)

The arbitrator may consider a party's request to file a written motion (except for Dispositive Motions—see R-33) only after the parties and the arbitrator conduct a conference call to attempt to resolve the issue that gives rise to the proposed motion. Only after the parties and the arbitrator hold the call may the arbitrator consider a party's request to file a written motion. The arbitrator has the sole discretion to allow or deny the filing of a written motion and his or her decision is final.

R-25. Representation of a Party

Any party may participate in the arbitration without representation, or may be represented by counsel or other authorized representative, unless such choice is prohibited by applicable law. A party intending to be represented shall give the opposing party and the AAA the name, address, and contact information of the representative at least three business days before the hearing where that representative will first appear in the case. It will be considered proper notice if a representative files the arbitration demand or answer or responds for a party during the course of the arbitration.

While parties do not need an attorney to participate in a non-binding arbitration, non-binding arbitration may impact a party's rights. As such, parties may want to consider consulting an attorney.

R-26. Setting the Date, Time, and Place (the physical site of the hearing within the designated locale) of Hearing

The arbitrator will set the date, time, and place for each hearing within the locale as determined in R-11. A hearing may be by telephone or in person. For their part, the parties commit to:

- (1) respond promptly to the arbitrator when he or she requests the dates the parties are available to have the hearings;
- (2) cooperate in the scheduling of the hearing on the earliest possible date; and
- (3) follow the hearing schedule set up by the arbitrator.

The AAA will send a notice of the hearing to the parties at least 10 days before the hearing date, unless the parties agree to a different time frame.

R-27. Written Record of Hearing

- (a) If a party wants a written record of the hearing, that party must make such arrangement directly with a stenographer (court reporter) and notify the opposing parties, the AAA, and the arbitrator of these arrangements at least three business days before the hearing. The party or parties who request the written record shall pay the cost of the service.
- (b) No other type of recording will be allowed unless the parties agree or the arbitrator directs a different form of recording.
- (c) The arbitrator may resolve disputes between the parties over who will pay the costs of the written record or other type of recording.
- (d) The parties can agree or the arbitrator may decide that the transcript (written record) is the official record of the hearing. If it is the official record of the hearing, the transcript must be given to the arbitrator and made available to all the parties so that it can be reviewed. The date, time, and place of the inspection will be decided by the arbitrator.

R-28. Interpreters

If a party wants an interpreter present for any part of the process, that party must make arrangements directly with the interpreter and shall pay for the costs of the service.

R-29. Documents-Only Procedure

Disputes may be determined by submission of documents and without in-person or telephonic hearings. For cases being determined by the submission of documents only, the Procedures for the *Resolution of Disputes through Document Submission* (found at the end of these Rules) shall supplement these Rules. These Procedures will apply where no disclosed claims or counterclaims exceed \$25,000 (see R-1(g)), unless any party requests an in-person or telephonic hearing or the arbitrator decides that a hearing is necessary.

Hearing Procedures

R-30. Attendance at Hearings

The arbitrator and the AAA will keep information about the arbitration private except to the extent that a law provides that such information shall be shared or made public. The parties and their representatives in the arbitration are entitled to attend the hearings. The arbitrator will determine any disputes over whether a non-party may attend the hearing.

R-31. Oaths

Before starting the hearing, each arbitrator may take an oath of office and, if required by law, shall do so. If the arbitrator determines that witnesses shall testify under oath, then the arbitrator will direct that the oath be given by a duly-qualified person.

R-32. Conduct of Proceedings

- (a) The claimant must present evidence to support its claim. The respondent must then present evidence to support its defense. Witnesses for each party also must answer questions from the arbitrator and the opposing party. The arbitrator may change this procedure, as long as each party has the right to be heard and is given a fair opportunity to present its case.
- (b) When the arbitrator decides it is appropriate, the arbitrator may also allow the parties to present evidence in alternative ways, including web conferencing, Internet communication, and telephonic conferences. All procedures must provide the parties with a full and equal opportunity to present any evidence that the arbitrator decides is material and relevant to deciding the dispute. If the alternative ways to present evidence involve witnesses, those ways may include that the witness submit to direct and cross-examination questioning.
- (c) The arbitrator will use his or her discretion to decide the dispute as quickly as possible and may direct the parties to present the evidence in a certain order, or may split the proceedings into multiple parts and direct the parties in the presentation of evidence.
- (d) The hearing generally will not exceed one day. However, if a party shows good cause, the arbitrator may schedule additional hearings within seven calendar days after the initial day of hearing.
- (e) The parties may agree in writing to waive oral hearings.

R-33. Dispositive Motions

The arbitrator may allow the filing of a dispositive motion if the arbitrator determines that the moving party has shown substantial cause that the motion is likely to succeed and dispose of or narrow the issues in the case.

R-34. Evidence

- (a) The parties may offer relevant and material evidence and must produce any evidence the arbitrator decides is necessary to understand and decide the dispute. Following the legal rules of evidence shall not be necessary. All evidence should be taken in the presence of the arbitrator and all of the parties, unless any of the parties is absent, in default, or has waived the right to be present.
- (b) The arbitrator shall determine what evidence will be admitted, what evidence is relevant, and what evidence is material to the case. The arbitrator may also exclude evidence that the arbitrator decides is cumulative or not relevant.
- (c) The arbitrator shall consider applicable principles of legal privilege, such as those that involve the confidentiality of communications between a lawyer and a client.
- (d) An arbitrator or other person authorized by law to subpoena witnesses or documents may do so at the request of any party or on the arbitrator's own determination. If a party requests the arbitrator sign a subpoena, that party shall copy the request to the other parties in the arbitration at the same time it is provided to the arbitrator.

R-35. Evidence by Affidavit and Post-Hearing Filing of Documents or Other Evidence

- (a) The arbitrator may receive and consider the evidence of witnesses by declaration or affidavit rather than in-person testimony but will give this evidence only such credence as the arbitrator decides is appropriate. The arbitrator will consider any objection to such evidence made by the opposing party.
- (b) If the parties agree or the arbitrator decides that documents or other evidence need to be submitted to the arbitrator after the hearing, those documents or other evidence will be filed with the AAA so that they can be sent to the arbitrator. All parties will be given the opportunity to review and respond to these documents or other evidence.

R-36. Inspection or Investigation

An arbitrator finding it necessary to inspect property or conduct an investigation in connection with the arbitration will request that the AAA inform the parties. The arbitrator will set the date and time of the inspection and investigation, and the AAA will notify the parties. Any party who would like to be present at the

inspection or investigation may attend. If one or all parties are not present at the inspection or investigation, the arbitrator will make an oral or written report to the parties and allow them an opportunity to comment.

R-37. Postponements

The arbitrator may postpone any hearing:

- (a) if requested by a party, and the party shows good cause for the postponement;
- (b) if all parties agree to a postponement;
- (c) on his or her own decision.

R-38. Arbitration in the Absence of a Party or Representative

The arbitration may proceed even if any party or representative is absent, so long as proper notice was given and that party or representative fails to appear or obtain a postponement from the arbitrator. An award cannot be made only because of the default of a party. The arbitrator shall require the party who participates in the hearing to submit the evidence needed by the arbitrator to make an award.

When a party, after notice, does not participate in the non-binding arbitration, the participating party may request in writing that the AAA or the arbitrator close the case with a written notice to both parties.

Conclusion of the Hearing

R-39. Closing of Hearing

The arbitrator must specifically ask all parties whether they have any further proofs to offer or witnesses to be heard. When the arbitrator receives negative replies or he or she is satisfied that the record is complete, the arbitrator will declare the hearing closed.

If briefs or other written documentation are to be filed by the parties, the hearing shall be declared closed as of the final date set by the arbitrator. Absent agreement of the parties, the time that the arbitrator has to make the award begins upon the closing of the hearing. The AAA may extend the time limit for the rendering of the award only in unusual and extreme circumstances.

R-40. Time of Award

The award shall be issued promptly by the arbitrator and, unless the parties agree differently or the law indicates a different time frame, no later than 30 calendar days from the date the hearing is closed, or, if the case is a documents-only procedure, 14 calendar days from the date the arbitrator set for his or her receipt of the final statements and proofs. The AAA may extend the time limit for the rendering of the award only in unusual and extreme circumstances.

R-41. Form of Award

- (a) Any award shall be in writing and executed in the form and manner required by law.
- (b) The award shall provide the concise written reasons for the decision unless the parties all agree otherwise. Any disagreements over the form of the award shall be decided by the arbitrator.

R-42. Scope of Award

- (a) The arbitrator may grant any non-binding remedy, relief, or outcome that the parties could have received in court, including non-binding awards of attorney's fees and costs, in accordance with the law(s) that applies to the case.
- (b) In addition to a final non-binding award, the arbitrator may make other decisions, including interim, interlocutory, or partial rulings, orders, and awards. In any interim, interlocutory, or partial non-binding award, the arbitrator may assess and divide up the fees, expenses, and compensation related to such award as the arbitrator decides is appropriate, subject to the provisions and limitations contained in the Costs of Arbitration section.

- (c) The arbitrator may also allocate compensation, expenses as defined in sections (v) and (vii) of the Costs of Arbitration section, and administrative fees (which include Filing and Hearing Fees) to any party upon the arbitrator's determination that the party's claim or counterclaim was filed for purposes of harassment or is patently frivolous.
- (d) In the final non-binding award, the arbitrator shall assess the fees, expenses, and compensation provided in Sections R-4, R-5, and R-7 in favor of any party, subject to the provisions and limitations contained in the Costs of Arbitration section.

R-43. Delivery of Award to Parties

Parties shall accept as notice and delivery of the award the placing of the award or a true copy thereof in the mail addressed to the parties or their representatives at the last known addresses, personal or electronic service of the award, or the filing of the award in any other manner that is permitted by law.

Post Hearing

R-44. Release of Documents for Judicial Proceedings

The AAA shall give a party certified copies of any records in the AAA's possession that may be required in judicial proceedings relating to the arbitration, except for records determined by the AAA to be privileged or confidential. The party will have to pay a fee for this service.

R-45. Applications to Court and Exclusion of Liability

- (a)** No court or judicial proceeding by a party relating to the subject matter of the arbitration shall be deemed a waiver of the party's right to arbitrate.
- (b)** Neither the AAA nor any arbitrator in a proceeding under these Rules is a necessary or proper party in judicial proceedings relating to the arbitration.
- (c)** Parties to an arbitration under these Rules shall be deemed to have consented that neither the AAA, AAA employees, nor any arbitrator shall be liable to any party in any action for damages or injunctive relief for any act or omission in connection with any arbitration under these rules.
- (d)** Parties to an arbitration under these Rules may not call the arbitrator, the AAA, or any AAA employee as a witness in litigation or any other proceeding relating to the arbitration. The arbitrator, the AAA, and AAA employees are not competent to and may not testify as witnesses in any such proceeding.

General Procedural Rules

R-46. Waiver of Rules

If a party knows that any of these Rules have not been followed, it must object in writing before proceeding with arbitration or it will lose its right to object that the rule has not been followed.

R-47. Extensions of Time

The parties may agree to change any period of time provided for in the Rules, except that any such modification that negatively affects the efficient resolution of the dispute is subject to review and approval by the arbitrator. The AAA or the arbitrator may for good cause extend any period of time in these Rules, except as set forth in R-40. The AAA will notify the parties of any extension.

R-48. Serving of Notice and AAA and Arbitrator Communications

- (a) Any papers or notices necessary for the initiation or continuation of an arbitration under these Rules may be served on a party by mail or email addressed to the party or its representative at the last-known address or by personal service, in or outside the state where the arbitration is to be held, provided that reasonable opportunity to be heard with regard to the dispute is or has been granted to the party.
- (b) The AAA, the arbitrator, and the parties also may use overnight delivery, electronic facsimile transmission (fax), or electronic mail (email) to give notices required by these rules. Where all parties and the arbitrator agree, notices may be sent by other methods of communication.
- (c) Unless directed differently by the AAA or by the arbitrator, any documents and all written communications submitted by any party to the AAA or to the arbitrator also shall be sent at the same time to all parties to the arbitration.
- (d) A failure to provide the other parties with copies of communications made to the AAA or to the arbitrator may prevent the AAA or the arbitrator from acting on any requests or objections contained within those communications.
- (e) A party and/or someone acting on behalf of a party cannot have any communications with an arbitrator or a potential arbitrator about the arbitration outside of the presence of the opposing party. All such communications shall be conducted through the AAA.
- (f) The AAA may direct that any oral or written communications that are sent by a party or their representative shall be sent in a particular manner. The failure of a party or its representative to do so may result in the AAA's refusal to consider the issue raised in the communication.

R-49. Interpretation and Application of Rules

The arbitrator shall interpret and apply these Rules as they relate to the arbitrator's powers and duties. When there is more than one arbitrator and a difference arises among them concerning the meaning or application of these Rules, it shall be decided by a majority vote. If that is not possible, either an arbitrator or a party may refer the question to the AAA for final decision. All other Rules shall be interpreted and applied by the AAA.

R-50. Remedies for Nonpayment

If arbitrator compensation or administrative charges have not been paid in full, the AAA may so inform the parties in order that one of them may advance the required payment, if proceeding to a hearing or an Award is desired. If such payments are not made, the AAA or the arbitrator may order the suspension or termination of the proceedings.

In a mandatory non-binding arbitration, where the consumer participates and the company does not participate or fails to pay the administrative fees, the AAA will provide written notice to the parties and terminate the proceeding. The consumer may thereafter proceed with other options, including litigation.

R-51. Declining or Ceasing Arbitration

The AAA in its sole discretion may decline to accept a Demand for Non-Binding Arbitration or stop the administration of an ongoing arbitration due to a party's improper conduct, including threatening or harassing behavior towards any AAA staff, an arbitrator, or a party or party's representative.

Costs of Arbitration

FOR THE CURRENT ADMINISTRATIVE FEE SCHEDULE, PLEASE VISIT
www.adr.org/consumerfeeschedule.

Procedures for the Resolution of Disputes through Document Submission

D-1. Applicability

- (a) In any case, regardless of claim size, the parties may agree to waive in-person/ telephonic hearings and have the dispute decided through submission of documents to one arbitrator. Such agreement should be confirmed in writing no later than the deadline for the filing of an answer.
- (b) Where no disclosed claims or counterclaims exceed \$25,000, the dispute shall be resolved by these Procedures, unless a party asks for a hearing or the arbitrator decides that a hearing is necessary.
- (c) If one party makes a request to use the *Procedures for the Resolution of Disputes through Document Submission* (Procedures) and the opposing party is unresponsive, the arbitrator shall have the power to determine whether to proceed under the Procedures. If both parties seek to use the Procedures after the appointment of an arbitrator, the arbitrator must also consent to the process.
- (d) When parties agree to these Procedures, the procedures in Sections D-1 through D-4 of these Rules shall supplement other portions of these rules which are not in conflict with the Procedures.

D-2. Preliminary Management Hearing

Within 14 calendar days of confirmation of the arbitrator's appointment, the arbitrator shall convene a preliminary management hearing, via conference call, video conference, or internet, to establish a fair and equitable procedure for the submission of documents, and, if the arbitrator deems appropriate, a schedule for one or more telephonic or electronic conferences.

D-3. Removal from the Procedures

- (a) The arbitrator has the discretion to remove the case from the Procedures if the arbitrator determines that an in-person or telephonic hearing is necessary.
- (b) If the parties agree to in-person or telephonic hearings after a previous agreement to proceed under the Procedures, the arbitrator shall conduct such hearings. If a party seeks to have in-person or telephonic hearings after agreeing to the Procedures, but there is not agreement among the parties to proceed with in-person or telephonic hearings, the arbitrator shall resolve the issue after the parties have been given the opportunity to provide their respective positions on the issue.

D-4. Time of Award

- (a) The arbitrator shall establish the date for either final written submissions or a final telephonic or electronic conference. Such date shall operate to close the hearing, and the time for the rendering of the award shall commence on that day as well.
- (b) The arbitrator shall render the award within 14 calendar days from the date the hearing is closed.
- (c) The award is subject to all other provisions of these Rules that pertain to awards.

Glossary of Terms

Administrator

The Administrator's role is to manage the administrative aspects of the arbitration, such as the appointment of the arbitrator, to make preliminary decisions about where hearings might take place, and to handle the fees associated with the arbitration. As Administrator, however, the Administrator does not decide the merits of a case or make any rulings on issues such as what documents must be shared with each side. Because the Administrator's role is only administrative, the Administrator cannot overrule or change an arbitrator's decisions or rulings. The Administrator will comply with any court orders issued from litigation involving the parties to the dispute.

ADR Agreement

An ADR (Alternative Dispute Resolution) Agreement is an agreement between a business and a consumer to submit disputes to mediation, arbitration, or other ADR processes.

ADR Process

An ADR Process is a method of resolving a dispute other than by court litigation. Mediation and Arbitration are the most widely used ADR processes.

ADR Program

An ADR Program is any program or service set up or used by a business to resolve disputes out of court.

Non-Binding Arbitration

In arbitration, the parties submit disputes to an impartial person (the arbitrator) for a decision. Each party can present evidence to the arbitrator. Arbitrators do not have to follow the Rules of Evidence used in court.

Arbitrators decide cases with written decisions or "awards." An award in a non-binding arbitration is not binding on the parties. The non-binding arbitration process may be used to assess the parties' respective positions and the advisory award resulting from the process may also aid parties at arriving at settlement of their case.

Non-Binding Arbitration Agreement

A non-binding arbitration agreement is a contract between parties to conduct arbitrations that result in awards that are advisory and non-binding on the parties. It is typically found in the parties' contract in a section entitled "Non-Binding Arbitration" or "Non-Binding Dispute Resolution." It gives the parties information about how they are choosing to settle any disputes that they might have.

Arbitrator

Arbitrators are neutral and independent decision makers who are not employees of the administrator. Except where the parties to a case reach their own settlement, the Arbitrator will make the final non-binding decision on the dispute and render it in writing, called the Award. The Arbitrator makes all the procedural decisions on a case not made by the administrator or not decided jointly by the parties. The Arbitrator may grant any non-binding remedy, relief, or outcome that the parties could have received in court, including non-binding awards of attorney's fees and costs, in accordance with the law(s) that applies to the case.

Once appointed to a case, an Arbitrator may not be removed by one party without the other party's consent or unless the administrator determines an Arbitrator should be removed and replaced by another Arbitrator chosen by the administrator in a manner described in these Rules.

Case Administrator

The Case Administrator is the AAA's employee assigned to handle the administrative aspects of the case. He or she does not decide the case. He or she manages the case's administrative steps, such as exchanging documents, matching schedules, and setting up hearings. The Case Administrator is the parties' contact point for almost all aspects of the case outside of any hearings.

Claimant

A Claimant is the party who files the claim or starts the arbitration. Either the consumer or the business may be the Claimant.

Demand for Non-Binding Arbitration (also referred to as "Demand")

The Demand is the written document created by the claimant that informs the respondent that it wishes to arbitrate a dispute. This document provides basic

information about the dispute, the parties involved and what the claimant wants as a result of the arbitration.

Documents-Only Arbitration

In a Documents-Only Arbitration, the parties submit their arguments and evidence to the arbitrator in writing. The arbitrator then makes an award based only on the documents. No in-person or telephone hearing is held.

Independent ADR Institution

An Independent ADR Institution is an organization that provides independent and impartial administration of ADR programs for consumers and businesses. The American Arbitration Association is an Independent ADR Institution.

In-Person Hearing

During an In-Person Hearing, the parties and the arbitrator meet in a conference room or office and the parties present their evidence in a process that is similar to going to court. However, an In-Person Hearing is not as formal as going to court.

Mediation

In Mediation, an impartial person (the mediator) helps the parties try to settle their dispute by reaching an agreement together. A mediator's role is to help the parties come to an agreement. A mediator does not arbitrate or decide the outcome.

Party

The party is the person(s) or business that is involved in the dispute in the arbitration process. Usually, these are the people or businesses that have an arbitration agreement between them that specifies that a dispute should be determined by arbitration.

Parties

Parties are all the separate individuals, businesses, or organizations involved in the arbitration.

Opposing Party

The opposing party is the other party that is on the opposite side of the arbitration from you. If you are the claimant, the Opposing Party is the respondent. If you are the respondent, the Opposing Party is the claimant. If you are the consumer, the Opposing Party is the business. If you are the business, the Opposing Party is the consumer.

Respondent

The respondent is the party against whom the claim is filed. If a Respondent states a claim in arbitration, it is called a counterclaim. Either the consumer or the business may be the Respondent.

Telephone Hearing

In a Telephone Hearing, the parties have the opportunity to tell the arbitrator about their case during a conference call. They also present their evidence to the arbitrator during the call. Often this is done after the parties have sent in documents for the arbitrator to review.



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