Bill No. HB 963 (2012)

Amendment No. 1

COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE	ACTION
ADOPTED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)
OTHER	

Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Judiciary Committee Representative Harrison offered the following:

Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert: Section 1. Section 682.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to

read:

682.01 <u>Short title</u> Florida Arbitration Code.-<u>This chapter</u> Sections 682.01-682.22 may be cited as the "<u>Revised</u> Florida Arbitration Code."

Section 2. Section 682.011, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

13 <u>682.011 Definitions.-As used in this chapter, the term:</u> 14 <u>(1) "Arbitration organization" means an association,</u> 15 <u>agency, board, commission, or other entity that is neutral and</u> 16 <u>initiates, sponsors, or administers an arbitration proceeding or</u> 17 is involved in the appointment of an arbitrator.

307397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM Page 1 of 47

1

18	Amendment No. 1 (2) "Arbitrator" means an individual appointed to render
19	an award, alone or with others, in a controversy that is subject
20	to an agreement to arbitrate.
21	(3) "Court" means a court of competent jurisdiction in
22	this state.
23	(4) "Knowledge" means actual knowledge.
24	(5) "Person" means an individual, corporation, business
25	trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company,
26	association, joint venture, or government; governmental
27	subdivision, agency, or instrumentality; public corporation; or
28	any other legal or commercial entity.
29	(6) "Record" means information that is inscribed on a
30	tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other
31	medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.
32	Section 3. Section 682.012, Florida Statutes, is created
33	to read:
34	<u>682.012</u> Notice
35	(1) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a person
36	gives notice to another person by taking action that is
37	reasonably necessary to inform the other person in ordinary
38	course, whether or not the other person acquires knowledge of
39	the notice.
40	(2) A person has notice if the person has knowledge of the
41	notice or has received notice.
42	(3) A person receives notice when it comes to the person's
43	attention or the notice is delivered at the person's place of
44	residence or place of business, or at another location held out
45	by the person as a place of delivery of such communications.
	307397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM Page 2 of 47

Bill No. HB 963 (2012) Amendment No. 1 46 Section 4. Section 682.013, Florida Statutes, is created 47 to read: 48 682.013 Applicability of revised code.-(1) The Revised Florida Arbitration Code governs an 49 agreement to arbitrate made on or after July 1, 2012. 50 51 (2) The Revised Florida Arbitration Code governs an 52 agreement to arbitrate made before July 1, 2012, if all the 53 parties to the agreement or to the arbitration proceeding so 54 agree in a record. Otherwise, such agreements shall be governed 55 by the applicable law existing at the time the parties entered 56 into the agreement. 57 The Revised Florida Arbitration Code does not affect (3) 58 an action or proceeding commenced or right accrued before July 59 1, 2012. (4) Beginning July 1, 2015, an agreement to arbitrate 60 shall be subject to the then applicable law governing agreements 61 62 to arbitrate. Section 5. Section 682.014, Florida Statutes, is created 63 64 to read: 65 682.014 Effect of agreement to arbitrate; nonwaivable 66 provisions.-67 (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (2) and 68 (3), a party to an agreement to arbitrate or to an arbitration proceeding may waive, or the parties may vary the effect of, the 69 70 requirements of this chapter to the extent permitted by law. 71 (2) Before a controversy arises that is subject to an 72 agreement to arbitrate, a party to the agreement may not: 307397 - h0963-strike.docx

30/39/ - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM Page 3 of 47

	Amendment No. 1
73	(a) Waive or agree to vary the effect of the requirements
74	<u>of:</u>
75	1. Commencing a petition for judicial relief under s.
76	<u>682.015(1);</u>
77	2. Making agreements to arbitrate valid, enforceable, and
78	irrevocable under s. 682.02(1);
79	3. Permitting provisional remedies under s. 682.031;
80	4. Conferring authority on arbitrators to issue subpoenas
81	and permit depositions under s. 682.08(1) or (2);
82	5. Conferring jurisdiction under s. 682.181; or
83	6. Stating the bases for appeal under s. 682.20;
84	(b) Agree to unreasonably restrict the right under s.
85	682.032 to notice of the initiation of an arbitration
86	proceeding;
87	(c) Agree to unreasonably restrict the right under s.
88	682.041 to disclosure of any facts by a neutral arbitrator; or
89	(d) Waive the right under s. 682.07 of a party to an
90	agreement to arbitrate to be represented by an attorney at any
91	proceeding or hearing under this chapter, but an employer and a
92	labor organization may waive the right to representation by an
93	attorney in a labor arbitration.
94	(3) A party to an agreement to arbitrate or arbitration
95	proceeding may not waive, or the parties may not vary the effect
96	of, the requirements in this section or:
97	(a) The applicability of this chapter, the Revised Florida
98	Arbitration Code under s. 682.013(1) or (4);
99	(b) The availability of proceedings to compel or stay
100	arbitration under s. 682.03;
	307397 - h0963-strike.docx
	Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM
	Page 4 of 47

	Amendment No. 1
101	(c) The immunity conferred on arbitrators and arbitration
102	organizations under s. 682.051;
103	(d) A party's right to seek judicial enforcement of an
104	arbitration preaward ruling under s. 682.081;
105	(e) The authority conferred on an arbitrator to change an
106	award under s. 682.10(4) or (5);
107	(f) The remedies provided under s. 682.12;
108	(g) The grounds for vacating an arbitration award under s.
109	<u>682.13;</u>
110	(h) The grounds for modifying an arbitration award under
111	<u>s. 682.14;</u>
112	(i) The validity and enforceability of a judgment or
113	decree based on an award under s. 682.15(1) or (2);
114	(j) The validity of the Electronic Signatures in Global
115	and National Commerce Act under s. 682.23; or
116	(k) The excluded disputes involving child custody,
117	visitation, or child support under s. 682.25.
118	Section 6. Section 682.015, Florida Statutes, is created
119	to read:
120	682.015 Petition for judicial relief
121	(1) Except as otherwise provided in s. 682.20, a petition
122	for judicial relief under this chapter must be made to the court
123	and heard in the manner provided by law or rule of court for
124	making and hearing motions.
125	(2) Unless a civil action involving the agreement to
126	arbitrate is pending, notice of an initial petition to the court
127	under this chapter must be served in the manner provided by law
128	for the service of a summons in a civil action. Otherwise,
·	307397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM Page 5 of 47

Bill No. HB 963 (2012)

Amendment No. 1 129 notice of the motion must be given in the manner provided by law 130 or rule of court for serving motions in pending cases. Section 7. Section 682.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to 131 132 read: 133 682.02 Arbitration agreements made valid, irrevocable, and enforceable; scope.-134 135 (1) An agreement contained in a record to submit to 136 arbitration any existing or subsequent controversy arising 137 between the parties to the agreement is valid, enforceable, and 138 irrevocable except upon a ground that exists at law or in equity 139 for the revocation of a contract. 140 (2) The court shall decide whether an agreement to 141 arbitrate exists or a controversy is subject to an agreement to 142 arbitrate. 143 (3) An arbitrator shall decide whether a condition 144 precedent to arbitrability has been fulfilled and whether a contract containing a valid agreement to arbitrate is 145 146 enforceable. 147 (4) If a party to a judicial proceeding challenges the 148 existence of, or claims that a controversy is not subject to, an 149 agreement to arbitrate, the arbitration proceeding may continue 150 pending final resolution of the issue by the court, unless the 151 court otherwise orders. 152 (5) Two or more parties may agree in writing to submit to 153 arbitration any controversy existing between them at the time of 154 the agreement, or they may include in a written contract a 155 provision for the settlement by arbitration of any controversy thereafter arising between them relating to such contract or the 156 307397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM Page 6 of 47

157	Amendment No. 1 failure or refusal to perform the whole or any part thereof.
158	This section also applies to written interlocal agreements under
159	ss. 163.01 and 373.713 in which two or more parties agree to
160	submit to arbitration any controversy between them concerning
161	water use permit <u>motions</u> applications and other matters,
162	regardless of whether or not the water management district with
163	jurisdiction over the subject <u>motion</u> application is a party to
164	the interlocal agreement or a participant in the arbitration.
165	Such agreement or provision shall be valid, enforceable, and
166	irrevocable without regard to the justiciable character of the
167	controversy; provided that this act shall not apply to any such
168	agreement or provision to arbitrate in which it is stipulated
169	that this law shall not apply or to any arbitration or award
170	thereunder.
171	Section 8. Section 682.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to
172	read:
173	682.03 Proceedings to compel and to stay arbitration
174	(1) On motion of a person showing an agreement to
175	arbitrate and alleging another person's refusal to arbitrate
176	pursuant to the agreement:
177	(a) If the refusing party does not appear or does not
178	oppose the motion, the court shall order the parties to
179	arbitrate.
180	(b) If the refusing party opposes the motion, the court
181	shall proceed summarily to decide the issue and order the
182	parties to arbitrate unless it finds that there is no
183	enforceable agreement to arbitrate. A party to an agreement or
184	provision for arbitration subject to this law claiming the
	307397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM Page 7 of 47

Bill No. HB 963 (2012)

Amendment No. 1 185 neglect or refusal of another party thereto to comply therewith 186 may make application to the court for an order directing the 187 parties to proceed with arbitration in accordance with the terms 188 thereof. If the court is satisfied that no substantial issue 189 exists as to the making of the agreement or provision, it shall 190 grant the application. If the court shall find that a 191 substantial issue is raised as to the making of the agreement or 192 provision, it shall summarily hear and determine the issue and, 193 according to its determination, shall grant or deny the 194 application. 195 (2)On motion of a person alleging that an arbitration 196 proceeding has been initiated or threatened but that there is no 197 agreement to arbitrate, the court shall proceed summarily to decide the issue. If the court finds that there is an 198 199 enforceable agreement to arbitrate, it shall order the parties 200 to arbitrate. If an issue referable to arbitration under an 201 agreement or provision for arbitration subject to this law 202 becomes involved in an action or proceeding pending in a court 203 having jurisdiction to hear an application under subsection (1), 204 such application shall be made in said court. Otherwise and 205 subject to s. 682.19, such application may be made in any court 206 of competent jurisdiction. 207 If the court finds that there is no enforceable (3)agreement to arbitrate, it may not order the parties to 208 209 arbitrate pursuant to subsection (1) or subsection (2). Any 210 action or proceeding involving an issue subject to arbitration under this law shall be stayed if an order for arbitration or an 211 application therefor has been made under this section or, if the 212 307397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM

Page 8 of 47

Bill No. HB 963 (2012)

Amendment No. 1 213 issue is severable, the stay may be with respect thereto only. 214 When the application is made in such action or proceeding, the 215 order for arbitration shall include such stay. 216 The court may not refuse to order arbitration because (4) 217 the claim subject to arbitration lacks merit or grounds for the 218 claim have not been established. On application the court may stay an arbitration proceeding commenced or about to be 219 220 commenced, if it shall find that no agreement or provision for 221 arbitration subject to this law exists between the party making 222 the application and the party causing the arbitration to be had. 223 The court shall summarily hear and determine the issue of the making of the agreement or provision and, according to its 224 225 determination, shall grant or deny the application. 226 If a proceeding involving a claim referable to (5) 227 arbitration under an alleged agreement to arbitrate is pending 228 in court, a motion under this section must be made in that 229 court. Otherwise, a motion under this section may be made in any 230 court as provided in s. 682.19. An order for arbitration shall 231 not be refused on the ground that the claim in issue lacks merit 232 or bona fides or because any fault or grounds for the claim 233 sought to be arbitrated have not been shown. 234 (6) If a party makes a motion to the court to order 235 arbitration, the court on just terms shall stay any judicial 236 proceeding that involves a claim alleged to be subject to the 237 arbitration until the court renders a final decision under this 238 section. 239 (7) If the court orders arbitration, the court on just terms shall stay any judicial proceeding that involves a claim 240 307397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM Page 9 of 47

Bill No. HB 963 (2012)

Amendment No. 1

241	subject to the arbitration. If a claim subject to the
242	arbitration is severable, the court may limit the stay to that
243	<u>claim.</u>
244	Section 9. Section 682.031, Florida Statutes, is created
245	to read:
246	682.031 Provisional remedies
247	(1) Before an arbitrator is appointed and is authorized
248	and able to act, the court, upon motion of a party to an
249	arbitration proceeding and for good cause shown, may enter an
250	order for provisional remedies to protect the effectiveness of
251	the arbitration proceeding to the same extent and under the same
252	conditions as if the controversy were the subject of a civil
253	action.
254	(2) After an arbitrator is appointed and is authorized and
255	able to act:
256	(a) The arbitrator may issue such orders for provisional
257	remedies, including interim awards, as the arbitrator finds
258	necessary to protect the effectiveness of the arbitration
259	proceeding and to promote the fair and expeditious resolution of
260	the controversy, to the same extent and under the same
261	conditions as if the controversy were the subject of a civil
262	action.
263	(b) A party to an arbitration proceeding may move the
264	court for a provisional remedy only if the matter is urgent and
265	the arbitrator is not able to act timely or the arbitrator
266	cannot provide an adequate remedy.
267	(3) A party does not waive a right of arbitration by
268	making a motion under this section.
	307397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM Page 10 of 47

Bill No. HB 963 (2012)

269	Amendment No. 1 (4) If an arbitrator awards a provisional remedy for
270	injunctive or equitable relief, the arbitrator shall state in
271	the award the factual findings and legal basis for the award.
272	(5) A party may seek to confirm or vacate a provisional
273	remedy award for injunctive or equitable relief under s.
274	682.081.
275	Section 10. Section 682.032, Florida Statutes, is created
276	to read:
277	682.032 Initiation of arbitration
278	(1) A person initiates an arbitration proceeding by giving
279	notice in a record to the other parties to the agreement to
280	arbitrate in the agreed manner between the parties or, in the
281	absence of agreement, by certified or registered mail, return
282	receipt requested and obtained, or by service as authorized for
283	the commencement of a civil action. The notice must describe the
284	nature of the controversy and the remedy sought.
285	(2) Unless a person objects for lack or insufficiency of
286	notice under s. 682.06(3) not later than the beginning of the
287	arbitration hearing, the person by appearing at the hearing
288	waives any objection to lack of or insufficiency of notice.
289	Section 11. Section 682.033, Florida Statutes, is created
290	to read:
291	682.033 Consolidation of separate arbitration
292	proceedings
293	(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3), upon
294	motion of a party to an agreement to arbitrate or to an
295	arbitration proceeding, the court may order consolidation of
	307397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM

Page 11 of 47

Bill No. HB 963 (2012)

ممدا	Amendment No. 1
296	separate arbitration proceedings as to all or some of the claims
297	<u>if:</u>
298	(a) There are separate agreements to arbitrate or separate
299	arbitration proceedings between the same persons or one of them
300	is a party to a separate agreement to arbitrate or a separate
301	arbitration proceeding with a third person;
302	(b) The claims subject to the agreements to arbitrate
303	arise in substantial part from the same transaction or series of
304	related transactions;
305	(c) The existence of a common issue of law or fact creates
306	the possibility of conflicting decisions in the separate
307	arbitration proceedings; and
308	(d) Prejudice resulting from a failure to consolidate is
309	not outweighed by the risk of undue delay or prejudice to the
310	rights of or hardship to parties opposing consolidation.
311	(2) The court may order consolidation of separate
312	arbitration proceedings as to some claims and allow other claims
313	to be resolved in separate arbitration proceedings.
314	(3) The court may not order consolidation of the claims of
315	a party to an agreement to arbitrate if the agreement prohibits
316	consolidation.
317	Section 12. Section 682.04, Florida Statutes, is amended
318	to read:
319	682.04 Appointment of arbitrators by court
320	(1) If the parties to an agreement to arbitrate agree on
321	or provision for arbitration subject to this law provides a
322	method for appointing the appointment of arbitrators or an
I	307397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM

Page 12 of 47

Bill No. HB 963 (2012)

323 umpire, this method must shall be followed, unless the method 324 fails. 325 (2) The court, on application of a party to an arbitration 326 agreement, shall appoint one or more arbitrators, if: 327 (a) The parties have not agreed on a method; 328 (b) The agreed method fails; 329 (c) One or more of the parties failed to respond to the 330 demand for arbitration; or 331 (d) An arbitrator fails to act and a successor has not 332 been appointed. In the absence thereof, or if the agreed method fails 333 (3) or for any reason cannot be followed, or if an arbitrator or 334 335 umpire who has been appointed fails to act and his or her 336 successor has not been duly appointed, the court, on application 337 of a party to such agreement or provision shall appoint one or 338 more arbitrators or an umpire. An arbitrator or umpire so 339 appointed has all the shall have like powers of an arbitrator 340 designated as if named or provided for in the agreement to 341 arbitrate appointed pursuant to the agreed method or provision. 342 (4) An individual who has a known, direct, and material 343 interest in the outcome of the arbitration proceeding or a 344 known, existing, and substantial relationship with a party may 345 not serve as an arbitrator required by an agreement to be 346 neutral. 347 Section 13. Section 682.041, Florida Statutes, is created 348 to read: 349 682.041 Disclosure by arbitrator.-307397 - h0963-strike.docx

30/397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM Page 13 of 47

Amendment No. 1

1	Amendment No. 1
350	(1) Before accepting appointment, an individual who is
351	requested to serve as an arbitrator, after making a reasonable
352	inquiry, shall disclose to all parties to the agreement to
353	arbitrate and arbitration proceeding and to any other
354	arbitrators any known facts that a reasonable person would
355	consider likely to affect the person's impartiality as an
356	arbitrator in the arbitration proceeding, including:
357	(a) A financial or personal interest in the outcome of the
358	arbitration proceeding.
359	(b) An existing or past relationship with any of the
360	parties to the agreement to arbitrate or the arbitration
361	proceeding, their counsel or representative, a witness, or
362	another arbitrator.
363	(2) An arbitrator has a continuing obligation to disclose
364	to all parties to the agreement to arbitrate and arbitration
365	proceeding and to any other arbitrators any facts that the
366	arbitrator learns after accepting appointment that a reasonable
367	person would consider likely to affect the impartiality of the
368	arbitrator.
369	(3) If an arbitrator discloses a fact required by
370	subsection (1) or subsection (2) to be disclosed and a party
371	timely objects to the appointment or continued service of the
372	arbitrator based upon the fact disclosed, the objection may be a
373	ground under s. 682.13(1)(b) for vacating an award made by the
374	arbitrator.
375	(4) If the arbitrator did not disclose a fact as required
376	by subsection (1) or subsection (2), upon timely objection by a
377	party, the court may vacate an award under s. 682.13(1)(b).
	307397 - h0963-strike.docx
	Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM Page 14 of 47

378	Amendment No. 1 (5) An arbitrator appointed as a neutral arbitrator who
379	does not disclose a known, direct, and material interest in the
380	outcome of the arbitration proceeding or a known, existing, and
381	substantial relationship with a party is presumed to act with
382	evident partiality under s. 682.13(1)(b).
383	(6) If the parties to an arbitration proceeding agree to
384	the procedures of an arbitration organization or any other
385	procedures for challenges to arbitrators before an award is
386	made, substantial compliance with those procedures is a
387	condition precedent to a motion to vacate an award on that
388	ground under s. 682.13(1)(b).
389	Section 14. Section 682.05, Florida Statutes, is amended
390	to read:
391	682.05 Majority action by arbitrators.— <u>If there is more</u>
392	than one arbitrator, the powers of an arbitrator must be
393	exercised by a majority of the arbitrators, but all of the
394	arbitrators shall conduct the hearing under s. $682.06(3)$. The
395	powers of the arbitrators may be exercised by a majority of
396	their number unless otherwise provided in the agreement or
397	provision for arbitration.
398	Section 15. Section 682.051, Florida Statutes, is created
399	to read:
400	682.051 Immunity of arbitrator; competency to testify;
401	attorney fees and costs
402	(1) An arbitrator or an arbitration organization acting in
403	that capacity is immune from civil liability to the same extent
404	as a judge of a court of this state acting in a judicial
405	capacity.
	307397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM
	Page 15 of 47

Bill No. HB 963 (2012)

امما	Amendment No. 1
406	(2) The immunity afforded under this section supplements
407	any immunity under other law.
408	(3) The failure of an arbitrator to make a disclosure
409	required by s. 682.041 does not cause any loss of immunity under
410	this section.
411	(4) In a judicial, administrative, or similar proceeding,
412	an arbitrator or representative of an arbitration organization
413	is not competent to testify, and may not be required to produce
414	records as to any statement, conduct, decision, or ruling
415	occurring during the arbitration proceeding, to the same extent
416	as a judge of a court of this state acting in a judicial
417	capacity. This subsection does not apply:
418	(a) To the extent necessary to determine the claim of an
419	arbitrator, arbitration organization, or representative of the
420	arbitration organization against a party to the arbitration
421	proceeding; or
422	(b) To a hearing on a motion to vacate an award under s.
423	682.13(1)(a) or (b) if the movant establishes prima facie that a
424	ground for vacating the award exists.
425	(5) If a person commences a civil action against an
426	arbitrator, arbitration organization, or representative of an
427	arbitration organization arising from the services of the
428	arbitrator, organization, or representative or if a person seeks
429	to compel an arbitrator or a representative of an arbitration
430	organization to testify or produce records in violation of
431	subsection (4), and the court decides that the arbitrator,
432	arbitration organization, or representative of an arbitration
433	organization is immune from civil liability or that the
	307397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM

Page 16 of 47

Bill No. HB 963 (2012)

Amendment No. 1

434 arbitrator or representative of the organization is not 435 competent to testify, the court shall award to the arbitrator, 436 organization, or representative reasonable attorney fees and 437 other reasonable expenses of litigation. 438 Section 16. Section 682.06, Florida Statutes, is amended 439 to read: 440 682.06 Hearing.-441 (1) An arbitrator may conduct an arbitration in such 442 manner as the arbitrator considers appropriate for a fair and 443 expeditious disposition of the proceeding. The arbitrator's 444 authority includes the power to hold conferences with the 445 parties to the arbitration proceeding before the hearing and, 446 among other matters, determine the admissibility, relevance, 447 materiality, and weight of any evidence. Unless otherwise 448 provided by the agreement or provision for arbitration: 449 (1) (a) The arbitrators shall appoint a time and place for 450 the hearing and cause notification to the parties to be served 451 personally or by registered or certified mail not less than 5 452 days before the hearing. Appearance at the hearing waives a 453 party's right to such notice. The arbitrators may adjourn their 454 hearing from time to time upon their own motion and shall do so 455 upon the request of any party to the arbitration for good cause 456 shown, provided that no adjournment or postponement of their 457 hearing shall extend beyond the date fixed in the agreement or provision for making the award unless the parties consent to a 458 459 later date. An umpire authorized to hear and decide the cause 460 upon failure of the arbitrators to agree upon an award shall, in

307397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM Page 17 of 47

461	Amendment No. 1 the course of his or her jurisdiction, have like powers and be
462	subject to like limitations thereon.
463	(b) The arbitrators, or umpire in the course of his or her
464	jurisdiction, may hear and decide the controversy upon the
465	evidence produced notwithstanding the failure or refusal of a
466	party duly notified of the time and place of the hearing to
467	appear. The court on application may direct the arbitrators, or
468	the umpire in the course of his or her jurisdiction, to proceed
469	promptly with the hearing and making of the award.
470	(2) An arbitrator may decide a request for summary
471	disposition of a claim or particular issue:
472	(a) If all interested parties agree; or
473	(b) Upon request of one party to the arbitration
474	proceeding, if that party gives notice to all other parties to
475	the proceeding and the other parties have a reasonable
476	opportunity to respond. The parties are entitled to be heard, to
477	present evidence material to the controversy and to cross-
478	examine witnesses appearing at the hearing.
479	(3) If an arbitrator orders a hearing, the arbitrator
480	shall set a time and place and give notice of the hearing not
481	less than 5 days before the hearing begins. Unless a party to
482	the arbitration proceeding makes an objection to lack or
483	insufficiency of notice not later than the beginning of the
484	hearing, the party's appearance at the hearing waives the
485	objection. Upon request of a party to the arbitration proceeding
486	and for good cause shown, or upon the arbitrator's own
487	initiative, the arbitrator may adjourn the hearing from time to
488	time as necessary but may not postpone the hearing to a time 307397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM Page 18 of 47

Bill No. HB 963 (2012)

489	Amendment No. 1 later than that fixed by the agreement to arbitrate for making
490	the award unless the parties to the arbitration proceeding
491	consent to a later date. The arbitrator may hear and decide the
492	controversy upon the evidence produced although a party who was
493	duly notified of the arbitration proceeding did not appear. The
494	court, on request, may direct the arbitrator to conduct the
495	hearing promptly and render a timely decision. The hearing shall
496	be conducted by all of the arbitrators but a majority may
497	determine any question and render a final award. An umpire
498	authorized to hear and decide the cause upon the failure of the
499	arbitrators to agree upon an award shall sit with the
500	arbitrators throughout their hearing but shall not be counted as
501	a part of their quorum or in the making of their award. If,
502	during the course of the hearing, an arbitrator for any reason
503	ceases to act, the remaining arbitrator, arbitrators or umpire
504	appointed to act as neutrals may continue with the hearing and
505	determination of the controversy.
506	(4) At a hearing under subsection (3), a party to the
507	arbitration proceeding has a right to be heard, to present
508	evidence material to the controversy, and to cross-examine
509	witnesses appearing at the hearing.
510	(5) If an arbitrator ceases or is unable to act during the
511	arbitration proceeding, a replacement arbitrator must be
512	appointed in accordance with s. 682.04 to continue the
513	proceeding and to resolve the controversy.
514	Section 17. Section 682.07, Florida Statutes, is amended
515	to read:
	307397 - h0963-strike docx

307397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM Page 19 of 47

Bill No. HB 963 (2012)

Amendment No. 1 516 682.07 Representation by attorney.-A party to an 517 arbitration proceeding may has the right to be represented by an 518 attorney at any arbitration proceeding or hearing under this 519 law. A waiver thereof prior to the proceeding or hearing is 520 ineffective. 521 Section 18. Section 682.08, Florida Statutes, is amended 522 to read: 523 682.08 Witnesses, subpoenas, depositions.-524 An arbitrator may issue a subpoena for the attendance (1)525 of a witness and for the production of records and other 526 evidence at any hearing and may administer oaths. A subpoena 527 must be served in the manner for service of subpoenas in a civil 528 action and, upon motion to the court by a party to the 529 arbitration proceeding or the arbitrator, enforced in the manner for enforcement of subpoenas in a civil action. Arbitrators, or 530 531 an umpire authorized to hear and decide the cause upon failure 532 of the arbitrators to agree upon an award, in the course of her 533 or his jurisdiction, may issue subpoenas for the attendance of 534 witnesses and for the production of books, records, documents 535 and other evidence, and shall have the power to administer oaths. Subpoenas so issued shall be served, and upon application 536 537 to the court by a party to the arbitration or the arbitrators, 538 or the umpire, enforced in the manner provided by law for the 539 service and enforcement of subpoenas in a civil action. 540 In order to make the proceedings fair, expeditious, (2)and cost effective, upon request of a party to, or a witness in, 541 an arbitration proceeding, an arbitrator may permit a deposition 542 of any witness to be taken for use as evidence at the hearing, 543 307397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM Page 20 of 47

Bill No. HB 963 (2012)

Amendment No. 1 544 including a witness who cannot be subpoenaed for or is unable to 545 attend a hearing. The arbitrator shall determine the conditions under which the deposition is taken. On application of a party 546 547 to the arbitration and for use as evidence, the arbitrators, or 548 the umpire in the course of her or his jurisdiction, may permit a deposition to be taken, in the manner and upon the terms 549 550 designated by them or her or him of a witness who cannot be 551 subpoenaed or is unable to attend the hearing.

(3) <u>An arbitrator may permit such discovery as the</u>
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. All
provisions of law compelling a person under subpoena to testify
are applicable.

559 (4) If an arbitrator permits discovery under subsection 560 (3), the arbitrator may order a party to the arbitration 561 proceeding to comply with the arbitrator's discovery-related 562 orders, issue subpoenas for the attendance of a witness and for 563 the production of records and other evidence at a discovery 564 proceeding, and take action against a noncomplying party to the 565 extent a court could if the controversy were the subject of a 566 civil action in this state.

567 (5) An arbitrator may issue a protective order to prevent 568 the disclosure of privileged information, confidential 569 information, trade secrets, and other information protected from 570 disclosure to the extent a court could if the controversy were 571 the subject of a civil action in this state. 307397 - h0963-strike.docx

Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM Page 21 of 47

572	Amendment No. 1 (6) All laws compelling a person under subpoena to testify
573	and all fees for attending a judicial proceeding, a deposition,
574	or a discovery proceeding as a witness apply to an arbitration
575	proceeding as if the controversy were the subject of a civil
576	action in this state.
577	(7) The court may enforce a subpoena or discovery-related
578	order for the attendance of a witness within this state and for
579	the production of records and other evidence issued by an
580	arbitrator in connection with an arbitration proceeding in
581	another state upon conditions determined by the court so as to
582	make the arbitration proceeding fair, expeditious, and cost
583	effective. A subpoena or discovery-related order issued by an
584	arbitrator in another state must be served in the manner
585	provided by law for service of subpoenas in a civil action in
586	this state and, upon motion to the court by a party to the
587	arbitration proceeding or the arbitrator, enforced in the manner
588	provided by law for enforcement of subpoenas in a civil action
589	in this state.
590	<u>(8)</u> Hees for attendance as a witness shall be the same
591	as for a witness in the circuit court.
592	Section 19. Section 682.081, Florida Statutes, is created
593	to read:
594	682.081 Judicial enforcement of preaward ruling by
595	arbitrator
596	(1)If an arbitrator makes a preaward ruling in favor of a party
597	to the arbitration proceeding, the party may request that the
598	arbitrator incorporate the ruling into an award under s. 682.12.
599	A prevailing party may make a motion to the court for an
	307397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM Page 22 of 47

	Amendment No. 1
600	expedited order to confirm the award under s. 682.12, in which
601	case the court shall summarily decide the motion. The court
602	shall issue an order to confirm the award unless the court
603	vacates, modifies, or corrects the award under s. 682.13 or s.
604	682.14 , except as provided below.
605	(2) A party to a provisional remedy award for injunctive or
606	equitable relief may make a motion to the court seeking to
607	confirm or vacate the provisional remedy award.
608	(a) The court shall confirm a provisional remedy award for
609	injunctive or equitable relief if the award satisfies the legal
610	standards for awarding a party injunctive or equitable relief.
611	(b) The court shall vacate a provisional remedy award for
612	injunctive or equitable relief which fails to satisfy the legal
613	standards for awarding a party injunctive or equitable relief.
614	Section 20. Section 682.09, Florida Statutes, is amended
615	to read:
616	682.09 Award
617	(1) An arbitrator shall make a record of an award. The
618	record must be signed or otherwise authenticated by any
619	arbitrator who concurs with the award. The arbitrator or the
620	arbitration organization shall give notice of the award,
621	including a copy of the award, to each party to the arbitration
622	proceeding. The award shall be in writing and shall be signed by
623	the arbitrators joining in the award or by the umpire in the
624	course of his or her jurisdiction. They or he or she shall
625	deliver a copy to each party to the arbitration either
626	personally or by registered or certified mail, or as provided in
627	the agreement or provision.
	307397 - h0963-strike.docx
	Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM
	Page 23 of 47

	Amendment No. 1
628	(2) An award must be made within the time specified by the
629	agreement to arbitrate or, if not specified therein, within the
630	time ordered by the court. The court may extend, or the parties
631	to the arbitration proceeding may agree in a record to extend,
632	the time. The court or the parties may do so within or after the
633	time specified or ordered. A party waives any objection that an
634	award was not timely made unless the party gives notice of the
635	objection to the arbitrator before receiving notice of the
636	award. An award shall be made within the time fixed therefor by
637	the agreement or provision for arbitration or, if not so fixed,
638	within such time as the court may order on application of a
639	party to the arbitration. The parties may, by written agreement,
640	extend the time either before or after the expiration thereof.
641	Any objection that an award was not made within the time
642	required is waived unless the objecting party notifies the
643	arbitrators or umpire in writing of his or her objection prior
644	to the delivery of the award to him or her.
645	Section 21. Section 682.10, Florida Statutes, is amended
646	to read:
647	682.10 Change of award by arbitrators or umpire
648	(1) On motion to an arbitrator by a party to an
649	arbitration proceeding, the arbitrator may modify or correct an
650	award:
651	(a) Upon a ground stated in s. 682.14(1)(a) or (c);
652	(b) Because the arbitrator has not made a final and
653	definite award upon a claim submitted by the parties to the
654	arbitration proceeding; or
655	(c) To clarify the award.
	307397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM
	Page 24 of 47

Bill No. HB 963 (2012)

656	Amendment No. 1 (2) A motion under subsection (1) must be made and notice
657	given to all parties within 20 days after the movant receives
658	notice of the award.
659	(3) A party to the arbitration proceeding must give notice
660	of any objection to the motion within 10 days after receipt of
661	the notice.
662	(4) If a motion to the court is pending under s. 682.12,
663	s. 682.13, or s. 682.14, the court may submit the claim to the
664	arbitrator to consider whether to modify or correct the award:
665	(a) Upon a ground stated in s. 682.14(1)(a) or (c);
666	(b) Because the arbitrator has not made a final and
667	definite award upon a claim submitted by the parties to the
668	arbitration proceeding; or
669	(c) To clarify the award.
670	(5) An award modified or corrected pursuant to this
671	section is subject to ss. 682.09(1), 682.12, 682.13, and 682.14.
672	On application of a party to the arbitration, or if an
673	application to the court is pending under s. 682.12, s. 682.13
674	or s. 682.14, on submission to the arbitrators, or to the umpire
675	in the case of an umpire's award, by the court under such
676	conditions as the court may order, the arbitrators or umpire may
677	modify or correct the award upon the grounds stated in s.
678	682.14(1)(a) and (c) or for the purpose of clarifying the award.
679	The application shall be made within 20 days after delivery of
680	the award to the applicant. Written notice thereof shall be
681	given forthwith to the other party to the arbitration, stating
682	that he or she must serve his or her objections thereto, if any,

307397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM Page 25 of 47

683	Amendment No. 1 within 10 days from the notice. The award so modified or
684	- corrected is subject to the provisions of ss. 682.12-682.14.
685	Section 22. Section 682.11, Florida Statutes, is amended
686	to read:
687	682.11 <u>Remedies;</u> fees and expenses of arbitration
688	proceeding
689	(1) An arbitrator may award punitive damages or other
690	exemplary relief if such an award is authorized by law in a
691	civil action involving the same claim and the evidence produced
692	at the hearing justifies the award under the legal standards
693	otherwise applicable to the claim.
694	(2) An arbitrator may award reasonable attorney fees and
695	other reasonable expenses of arbitration if such an award is
696	authorized by law in a civil action involving the same claim or
697	by the agreement of the parties to the arbitration proceeding.
698	(3) As to all remedies other than those authorized by
699	subsections (1) and (2), an arbitrator may order such remedies
700	as the arbitrator considers just and appropriate under the
701	circumstances of the arbitration proceeding. The fact that such
702	a remedy could not or would not be granted by the court is not a
703	ground for refusing to confirm an award under s. 682.12 or for
704	vacating an award under s. 682.13.
705	(4) An arbitrator's expenses and fees, together with other
706	expenses, must be paid as provided in the award.
707	(5) If an arbitrator awards punitive damages or other
708	exemplary relief under subsection (1), the arbitrator shall
709	specify in the award the basis in fact justifying and the basis
710	in law authorizing the award and state separately the amount of
·	307397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM Page 26 of 47

711	Amendment No. 1 the punitive damages or other exemplary relief. Unless otherwise
712	provided in the agreement or provision for arbitration, the
713	arbitrators' and umpire's expenses and fees, together with other
714	expenses, not including counsel fees, incurred in the conduct of
715	the arbitration, shall be paid as provided in the award.
716	Section 23. Section 682.12, Florida Statutes, is amended
717	to read:
718	682.12 Confirmation of an award.—After a party to an
719	arbitration proceeding receives notice of an award, the party
720	may make a motion to the court for an order confirming the award
721	at which time the court shall issue a confirming order unless
722	the award is modified or corrected pursuant to s. 682.10 or s.
723	682.14 or is vacated pursuant to s. 682.13. Upon application of
724	a party to the arbitration, the court shall confirm an award,
725	unless within the time limits hereinafter imposed grounds are
726	urged for vacating or modifying or correcting the award, in
727	which case the court shall proceed as provided in ss. 682.13 and
728	682.14.
729	Section 24. Section 682.13, Florida Statutes, is amended
730	to read:
731	682.13 Vacating an award
732	(1) Upon motion application of a party to an arbitration
733	proceeding, the court shall vacate an arbitration award if when:
734	(a) The award was procured by corruption, fraud <u>,</u> or other
735	undue means <u>;</u> -
736	(b) There was:
737	<u>1.</u> Evident partiality by an arbitrator appointed as a
738	neutral <u>arbitrator;</u>
-	307397 - h0963-strike.docx
	Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM Page 27 of 47

Bill No. HB 963 (2012)

Amendment No. 1 739 2. Corruption by an arbitrator; or 740 3. Misconduct by an arbitrator prejudicing the rights of a 741 party to the arbitration proceeding; or corruption in any of the 742 arbitrators or umpire or misconduct prejudicing the rights of 743 any party. (c) An arbitrator refused to postpone the hearing upon 744 745 showing of sufficient cause for postponement, refused to hear 746 evidence material to the controversy, or otherwise conducted the 747 hearing contrary to s. 682.06, so as to prejudice substantially the rights of a party to the arbitration proceeding; The 748 749 arbitrators or the umpire in the course of her or his 750 jurisdiction exceeded their powers. 751 (d) An arbitrator exceeded the arbitrator's powers; The 752 arbitrators or the umpire in the course of her or his 753 jurisdiction refused to postpone the hearing upon sufficient 754 cause being shown therefor or refused to hear evidence material 755 to the controversy or otherwise so conducted the hearing, 756 contrary to the provisions of s. 682.06, as to prejudice 757 substantially the rights of a party. 758 (e) There was no agreement to arbitrate, unless the person 759 participated in the arbitration proceeding without raising the 760 objection under s. 682.06(3) not later than the beginning of the 761 arbitration hearing; or There was no agreement or provision for 762 arbitration subject to this law, unless the matter was 763 determined in proceedings under s. 682.03 and unless the party 764 participated in the arbitration hearing without raising the 765 objection.

307397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM Page 28 of 47

766	Amendment No. 1 (f) The arbitration was conducted without proper notice of
767	the initiation of an arbitration as required in s. 682.032 so as
768	to prejudice substantially the rights of a party to the
769	arbitration proceeding.
770	But the fact that the relief was such that it could not or would
771	not be granted by a court of law or equity is not ground for
772	vacating or refusing to confirm the award.
773	(2) <u>A motion under this section must be filed within 90</u>
774	days after the movant receives notice of the award pursuant to
775	s. 682.09 or within 90 days after the movant receives notice of
776	a modified or corrected award pursuant to s. 682.10, unless the
777	movant alleges that the award was procured by corruption, fraud,
778	or other undue means, in which case the motion must be made
779	within 90 days after the ground is known or by the exercise of
780	reasonable care would have been known by the movant. An
781	application under this section shall be made within 90 days
782	after delivery of a copy of the award to the applicant, except
783	that, if predicated upon corruption, fraud or other undue means,
784	it shall be made within 90 days after such grounds are known or
785	should have been known.
786	(3) If the court vacates an award on a ground other than
787	that set forth in paragraph (1)(e), it may order a rehearing. If
788	the award is vacated on a ground stated in paragraph (1)(a) or
789	paragraph (1)(b), the rehearing must be before a new arbitrator.
790	If the award is vacated on a ground stated in paragraph (1)(c),
791	paragraph (1)(d), or paragraph (1)(f), the rehearing may be
792	before the arbitrator who made the award or the arbitrator's
793	successor. The arbitrator must render the decision in the
	307397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM Page 29 of 47

1	Amendment No. 1
794	rehearing within the same time as that provided in s. 682.09(2)
795	for an award. In vacating the award on grounds other than those
796	stated in paragraph (1)(e), the court may order a rehearing
797	before new arbitrators chosen as provided in the agreement or
798	provision for arbitration or by the court in accordance with s.
799	682.04, or, if the award is vacated on grounds set forth in
800	paragraphs (1)(c) and (d), the court may order a rehearing
801	before the arbitrators or umpire who made the award or their
802	successors appointed in accordance with s. 682.04. The time
803	within which the agreement or provision for arbitration requires
804	the award to be made is applicable to the rehearing and
805	commences from the date of the order therefor.
806	(4) If <u>a motion</u> the application to vacate is denied and no
807	motion to modify or correct the award is pending, the court
808	shall confirm the award.
809	Section 25. Section 682.14, Florida Statutes, is amended
810	to read:
811	682.14 Modification or correction of award
812	(1) Upon motion made within 90 days after the movant
813	receives notice of the award pursuant to s. 682.09 or within 90
814	days after the movant receives notice of a modified or corrected
815	award pursuant to s. 682.10, the court shall modify or correct
816	the award if Upon application made within 90 days after delivery
817	of a copy of the award to the applicant, the court shall modify
818	or correct the award when:
819	(a) There is an evident miscalculation of figures or an
820	evident mistake in the description of any person, thing, or
821	property referred to in the award.
	307397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM Page 30 of 47

822	Amendment No. 1 (b) The arbitrators or umpire have awarded upon a matter
823	not submitted <u>in the arbitration</u> to them or him or her and the
824	award may be corrected without affecting the merits of the
825	decision upon the issues submitted.
826	(c) The award is imperfect as a matter of form, not
827	affecting the merits of the controversy.
828	(2) If the application is granted, the court shall modify
829	and correct the award so as to effect its intent and shall
830	confirm the award as so modified and corrected. Otherwise,
831	unless a motion to vacate the award under s. 682.13 is pending,
832	the court shall confirm the award as made.
833	(3) An application to modify or correct an award may be
834	joined in the alternative with an application to vacate the
835	award <u>under s. 682.13</u> .
836	Section 26. Section 682.15, Florida Statutes, is amended
837	to read:
838	682.15 Judgment or decree on award
839	(1) Upon granting an order confirming, vacating without
840	directing a rehearing, modifying, or correcting an award, the
841	court shall enter a judgment in conformity therewith. The
842	judgment may be recorded, docketed, and enforced as any other
843	judgment in a civil action.
844	(2) A court may allow reasonable costs of the motion and
845	subsequent judicial proceedings.
846	(3) On motion of a prevailing party to a contested
847	judicial proceeding under s. 682.12, s. 682.13, or s. 682.14,
848	the court may add reasonable attorney fees and other reasonable
849	expenses of litigation incurred in a judicial proceeding after
	enponeed of fieldation modified in a justicial proceeding after

850	Amendment No. 1
	the award is made to a judgment confirming, vacating without
851	directing a rehearing, modifying, or correcting an award. Upon
852	the granting of an order confirming, modifying or correcting an
853	award, judgment or decree shall be entered in conformity
854	therewith and be enforced as any other judgment or decree. Costs
855	of the application and of the proceedings subsequent thereto,
856	and disbursements may be awarded by the court.
857	Section 27. Section 682.16, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
858	Section 28. Section 682.17, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
859	Section 29. Section 682.18, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
860	Section 30. Section 682.181, Florida Statutes, is created
861	to read:
862	682.181 Jurisdiction
863	(1) A court of this state having jurisdiction over the
864	controversy and the parties may enforce an agreement to
865	arbitrate.
866	(2) An agreement to arbitrate providing for arbitration in
867	this state confers exclusive jurisdiction on the court to enter
868	judgment on an award under this chapter.
869	Section 31. Section 682.19, Florida Statutes, is amended
870	to read:
871	682.19 Venue <u>A petition pursuant to s. 682.015 must be</u>
872	filed in the court of the county in which the agreement to
873	arbitrate specifies the arbitration hearing is to be held or, if
874	the hearing has been held, in the court of the county in which
875	it was held. Otherwise, the petition may be made in the court of
876	any county in which an adverse party resides or has a place of
877	business or, if no adverse party has a residence or place of
	307397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM Page 32 of 47

	Amendment No. 1
878	business in this state, in the court of any county in this
879	state. All subsequent petitions must be made in the court
880	hearing the initial petition unless the court otherwise directs.
881	Any application under this law may be made to the court of the
882	county in which the other party to the agreement or provision
883	for arbitration resides or has a place of business, or, if she
884	or he has no residence or place of business in this state, then
885	to the court of any county. All applications under this law
886	subsequent to an initial application shall be made to the court
887	hearing the initial application unless it shall order otherwise.
888	Section 32. Section 682.20, Florida Statutes, is amended
889	to read:
890	682.20 Appeals
891	(1) An appeal may be taken from:
892	(a) An order denying an application to compel arbitration
893	made under s. 682.03.
894	(b) An order granting <u>a motion</u> an application to stay
895	arbitration pursuant to made under s. 682.03(2)-(4).
896	(c) An order confirming or denying confirmation of an
897	award.
898	(d) An order denying confirmation of an award unless the
899	court has entered an order under s. 682.10(4) or s. 682.13. All
900	other orders denying confirmation of an award are final orders.
901	<u>(e)</u> An order modifying or correcting an award.
902	<u>(f)</u> An order vacating an award without directing a
903	rehearing.
904	<u>(g)(f) A judgment or decree entered pursuant to this</u>
905	chapter the provisions of this law.
I	307397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM Page 33 of 47

906	Amendment No. 1 (2) The appeal shall be taken in the manner and to the									
907	same extent as from orders or judgments in a civil action.									
908	Section 33. Section 682.21, Florida Statutes, is repealed.									
909	Section 34. Section 682.22, Florida Statutes, is repealed.									
910	Section 35. Section 682.23, Florida Statutes, is created									
911	to read:									
912	682.23 Relationship to Electronic Signatures in Global and									
913	National Commerce ActThe provisions of this chapter governing									
914	the legal effect, validity, and enforceability of electronic									
915	records or electronic signatures and of contracts performed with									
916	the use of such records or signatures conform to the									
917	requirements of s. 102 of the Electronic Signatures in Global									
918	and National Commerce Act, 15 U.S.C. s. 7002.									
919	Section 36. Section 682.25, Florida Statutes, is created									
920	to read:									
921	682.25 Disputes excludedThis chapter does not apply to									
922	any dispute involving child custody, visitation, or child									
923	support.									
924	Section 37. Section 44.104, Florida Statutes, is amended									
925	to read:									
926	44.104 Voluntary binding arbitration and voluntary trial									
927	resolution									
928	(1) Two or more opposing parties who are involved in a									
929	civil dispute may agree in writing to submit the controversy to									
930	voluntary binding arbitration, or voluntary trial resolution, in									
931	lieu of judicial litigation of the issues involved, prior to or									
932	after a lawsuit has been filed , provided no constitutional issue									
933	is involved.									
	307397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM Page 34 of 47									

Bill No. HB 963 (2012)

I	Amendment No. 1									
934	(2) If the parties have entered into <u>such</u> an agreement <u>and</u>									
935	the agreement which provides in voluntary binding arbitration									
936	for a method for appointing of one or more arbitrators, or which									
937	provides in voluntary trial resolution a method for appointing									
938	the a member of The Florida Bar in good standing for more than 5									
939	years to act as trial resolution judge, that method shall be									
940	followed the court shall proceed with the appointment as									
941	prescribed. However, in voluntary binding arbitration at least									
942	one of the arbitrators, who shall serve as the chief arbitrator,									
943	shall meet the qualifications and training requirements adopted									
944	pursuant to s. 44.106. In the absence of an agreement <u>on a</u>									
945	method for appointing the trial resolution judge, or if the									
946	agreement method fails or for any reason cannot be followed, <u>and</u>									
947	the parties fail to agree on the person to serve as the trial									
948	resolution judge, the court, on application of a party, shall									
949	appoint one or more qualified arbitrators, or the trial									
950	resolution judge, as the case requires.									
0 - 1										

951 <u>(3) A trial resolution judge must have agreed to serve and</u> 952 <u>must be a member of The Florida Bar in good standing for 5 years</u> 953 <u>or more.</u>

954 <u>(4) (3)</u> The arbitrators or trial resolution judge shall be 955 compensated by the parties according to their agreement with the 956 <u>trial resolution judge</u>.

957 <u>(5)(4)</u> Within 10 days after the submission of the request 958 for binding arbitration, or voluntary trial resolution, the 959 court shall provide for the appointment of the arbitrator or 960 arbitrators, or trial resolution judge, as the case requires.

307397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM Page 35 of 47

Bill No. HB 963 (2012)

Amendment No. 1 961 Once appointed, the arbitrators or trial resolution judge shall 962 notify the parties of the time and place for the hearing.

963 (6) (5) Application for voluntary binding arbitration or voluntary trial resolution shall be filed and fees paid to the 964 965 clerk of court as if for complaints initiating civil actions. 966 The clerk of the court shall handle and account for these 967 matters in all respects as if they were civil actions, except 968 that the clerk of court shall keep separate the records of the 969 applications for voluntary binding arbitration and the records 970 of the applications for voluntary trial resolution from all 971 other civil actions.

972 <u>(7) (6)</u> Filing of the application for binding arbitration 973 or voluntary trial resolution tolls will toll the running of the 974 applicable statutes of limitation.

975 (8) (7) The chief arbitrator or trial resolution judge may 976 administer oaths or affirmations and conduct the proceedings as 977 the rules of court shall provide. At the request of any party, 978 the chief arbitrator or trial resolution judge shall issue 979 subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and for the production 980 of books, records, documents, and other evidence and may apply 981 to the court for orders compelling attendance and production. 982 Subpoenas shall be served and shall be enforceable in the manner 983 provided by law. The trial resolution judge may order temporary relief in the same manner, and to the same extent, as in civil 984 985 actions generally. Any party may enforce such an order by filing 986 a petition in the court. Orders entered by the court are 987 reviewable by the appellate court in the same manner, and to the 988 same extent, as orders in civil actions generally. 307397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM

Page 36 of 47

Bill No. HB 963 (2012)

989 <u>(9) (8)</u> A voluntary binding arbitration hearing shall be 990 conducted by all of the arbitrators, but a majority may 991 determine any question and render a final decision. A trial 992 resolution judge shall conduct a voluntary trial resolution 993 hearing. The trial resolution judge may determine any question 994 and render a final decision.

Amendment No. 1

995 <u>(10)(9)</u> The Florida Evidence Code <u>and Florida Rules of</u> 996 <u>Civil Procedure</u> shall apply to all proceedings under this 997 section, except that voluntary trial resolution is not governed 998 <u>by procedural rules regulating general and special magistrates</u>, 999 <u>and rulings of the trial resolution judge are not reviewable by</u> 1000 <u>filing exceptions with the court</u>.

1001 (10) An appeal of a voluntary binding arbitration decision 1002 shall be taken to the circuit court and shall be limited to 1003 review on the record and not de novo, of:

1004 (a) Any alleged failure of the arbitrators to comply with 1005 the applicable rules of procedure or evidence.

1006 (b) Any alleged partiality or misconduct by an arbitrator 1007 prejudicing the rights of any party.

1008(c) Whether the decision reaches a result contrary to the1009Constitution of the United States or of the State of Florida.

(11) Any party may enforce a final decision rendered in a voluntary trial by filing a petition for final judgment in the circuit court in the circuit in which the voluntary trial took place. Upon entry of final judgment by the circuit court, any party may appeal to the appropriate appellate court. <u>The</u> <u>judgment is reviewable by the appellate court in the same</u> manner, and to the same extent, as a judgment in a civil action.

307397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM Page 37 of 47

Bill No. HB 963 (2012)

Amendment No. 1

1017 Factual findings determined in the voluntary trial are not 1018 subject to appeal.

appeals. No further review shall be permitted unless a

constitutional issue is raised.

(12) The harmless error doctrine shall apply in all

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1022 (12) (13) If no appeal is taken within the time provided by 1023 rules promulgated by the Supreme Court, then the decision shall 1024 be referred to the presiding judge in the case, or if one has not been assigned, then to the chief judge of the circuit for 1025 assignment to a circuit judge, who shall enter such orders and 1026 1027 judgments as are required to carry out the terms of the 1028 decision. Equitable remedies are, which orders shall be 1029 enforceable by the contempt powers of the court to the same 1030 extent as in civil actions generally. When a judgment provides for execution, and for which judgments execution shall issue on 1031 request of a party. 1032

1033 (13) (14) This section does shall not apply to any dispute involving child custody, visitation, or child support, or to any 1034 1035 dispute that which involves the rights of a third party not a 1036 party to the arbitration or voluntary trial resolution when the third party would be an indispensable party if the dispute were 1037 1038 resolved in court or when the third party notifies the chief 1039 arbitrator or the trial resolution judge that the third party 1040 would be a proper party if the dispute were resolved in court, 1041 that the third party intends to intervene in the action in 1042 court, and that the third party does not agree to proceed under 1043 this section.

307397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM Page 38 of 47

	Amendment No. 1									
1044	(14) A trial resolution judge does not have jurisdiction									
1045	to declare unconstitutional a statute, ordinance, or provision									
1046	of a constitution. If any such claim is made in the voluntary									
1047	trial resolution proceeding, that claim shall be severed and									
1048	adjudicated by a judge of the court.									
1049	(15) The parties may agree to a trial by a privately									
1050	selected jury. The court's jury pool may not be used for this									
1051	purpose. In all other cases, the trial resolution judge shall									
1052	conduct a bench trial.									
1053	Section 38. Subsection (1) of section 44.107, Florida									
1054	Statutes, is amended to read:									
1055	44.107 Immunity for arbitrators, voluntary trial									
1056	resolution judges, mediators, and mediator trainees									
1057	(1) Arbitrators serving under s. 44.103, voluntary trial									
1058	resolution judges serving under or s. 44.104, mediators serving									
1059	under s. 44.102, and trainees fulfilling the mentorship									
1060	requirements for certification by the Supreme Court as a									
1061	mediator shall have judicial immunity in the same manner and to									
1062	the same extent as a judge.									
1063	Section 39. Section 440.1926, Florida Statutes, is amended									
1064	to read:									
1065	440.1926 Alternate dispute resolution; claim arbitration									
1066	Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the									
1067	employer, carrier, and employee may mutually agree to seek									
1068	consent from a judge of compensation claims to enter into									
1069	binding claim arbitration in lieu of any other remedy provided									
1070	for in this chapter to resolve all issues in dispute regarding									
1071	an injury. Arbitrations agreed to pursuant to this section shall									
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	Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM Page 39 of 47									
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Bill No. HB 963 (2012)

Amendment No. 1 1072 be governed by chapter 682, the Revised Florida Arbitration 1073 Code, except that, notwithstanding any provision in chapter 682, 1074 the term "court" shall mean a judge of compensation claims. An 1075 arbitration award in accordance with this section is shall be enforceable in the same manner and with the same powers as any 1076 1077 final compensation order. 1078 Section 40. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 1079 489.1402, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 1080 489.1402 Homeowners' Construction Recovery Fund; definitions.-1081 1082 The following definitions apply to ss. 489.140-(1)489.144: 1083 1084 (a) "Arbitration" means alternative dispute resolution entered into between a claimant and a contractor either pursuant 1085 1086 to a construction contract that contains a mandatory arbitration 1087 clause or through any binding arbitration under chapter 682, the 1088 Revised Florida Arbitration Code. Section 41. Subsection (2) of section 731.401, Florida 1089 1090 Statutes, is amended to read: 1091 731.401 Arbitration of disputes.-Unless otherwise specified in the will or trust, a 1092 (2)1093 will or trust provision requiring arbitration shall be presumed 1094 to require binding arbitration under chapter 682, the Revised 1095 Florida Arbitration Code s. 44.104. 1096 Section 42. The Division of Statutory Revision is directed 1097 to redesignate the title of chapter 44, Florida Statutes, as 1098 "Alternative Dispute Resolution." 1099 Section 43. This act shall take effect July 1, 2012. 307397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM Page 40 of 47

Bill No. HB 963 (2012)

Amendment No. 1

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TITLE AMENDMENT

1105 Remove the entire title and insert: 1106 An act relating to dispute resolution; amending s. 1107 682.01, F.S.; revising the short title of the "Florida 1108 Arbitration Code" to the "Revised Florida Arbitration Code"; creating s. 682.011, F.S.; providing 1109 1110 definitions; creating s. 682.012, F.S.; specifying how 1111 a person gives notice to another person and how a 1112 person receives notice; creating s. 682.013, F.S.; 1113 specifying the applicability of the revised code; creating s. 682.014, F.S.; providing that an agreement 1114 1115 may waive or vary the effect of statutory arbitration provisions; providing exceptions; creating s. 682.015, 1116 F.S.; providing for petitions for judicial relief; 1117 1118 providing for service of notice of an initial petition 1119 for such relief; amending s. 682.02, F.S.; revising 1120 provisions relating to the making of arbitration 1121 agreements; requiring a court to decide whether an 1122 agreement to arbitrate exists or a controversy is 1123 subject to an agreement to arbitrate; providing for 1124 determination of specified issues by an arbitrator; 1125 providing for continuation of an arbitration proceeding pending resolution of certain issues by a 1126 court; revising provisions relating to applicability 1127 307397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM

Page 41 of 47

Bill No. HB 963 (2012)

	Amendment No. 1
1128	of provisions to certain interlocal agreements;
1129	amending s. 682.03, F.S.; revising provisions relating
1130	to proceedings to compel and to stay arbitration;
1131	creating s. 682.031, F.S.; providing for a court to
1132	order provisional remedies before an arbitrator is
1133	appointed and is authorized and able to act; providing
1134	for orders for provisional remedies by an arbitrator;
1135	providing that a party does not waive a right of
1136	arbitration by seeking provisional remedies in court;
1137	creating s. 682.032, F.S.; providing for initiation of
1138	arbitration; providing that a person waives any
1139	objection to lack of or insufficiency of notice by
1140	appearing at the arbitration hearing; providing an
1141	exception; creating s. 682.033, F.S.; providing for
1142	consolidation of separate arbitration proceedings as
1143	to all or some of the claims in certain circumstances;
1144	prohibiting consolidation if the agreement prohibits
1145	consolidation; amending s. 682.04, F.S.; revising
1146	provisions relating to appointment of an arbitrator;
1147	prohibiting an individual who has an interest in the
1148	outcome of an arbitration from serving as a neutral
1149	arbitrator; creating s. 682.041, F.S.; requiring
1150	certain disclosures of interests and relationships by
1151	a person before accepting appointment as an
1152	arbitrator; providing a continuing obligation to make
1153	such disclosures; providing for objections to an
1154	arbitrator based on information disclosed; providing
1155	for vacation of an award if an arbitrator failed to
·	307397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM

Page 42 of 47

Bill No. HB 963 (2012)

1156	Amendment No. 1 disclose a fact as required; providing that an
1157	arbitrator appointed as a neutral arbitrator who does
1158	not disclose certain interests or relationships is
1159	presumed to act with partiality for specified
1160	purposes; requiring parties to substantially comply
1161	with agreed-to procedures of an arbitration
1162	organization or any other procedures for challenges to
1163	arbitrators before an award is made in order to seek
1164	vacation of an award on specified grounds; amending s.
1165	682.05, F.S.; requiring that if there is more than one
1166	arbitrator, the powers of an arbitrator must be
1167	exercised by a majority of the arbitrators; requiring
1168	all arbitrators to conduct the arbitration hearing;
1169	creating s. 682.051, F.S.; providing immunity from
1170	civil liability for an arbitrator or an arbitration
1171	organization acting in that capacity; providing that
1172	this immunity is supplemental to any immunity under
1173	other law; providing that failure to make a required
1174	disclosure does not remove immunity; providing that an
1175	arbitrator or representative of an arbitration
1176	organization is not competent to testify and may not
1177	be required to produce records concerning the
1178	arbitration; providing exceptions; providing for
1179	awarding an arbitrator, arbitration organization, or
1180	representative of an arbitration organization with
1181	reasonable attorney fees and expenses of litigation
1182	under certain circumstances; amending s. 682.06, F.S.;
1183	revising provisions relating to the conduct of
·	307397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM

Page 43 of 47

Bill No. HB 963 (2012)

1184	Amendment No. 1 arbitration hearings; providing for summary
1185	disposition, notice of hearings, adjournment, and
1186	rights of a party to the arbitration proceeding;
1187	requiring appointment of a replacement arbitrator in
1188	certain circumstances; amending s. 682.07, F.S.;
1189	providing that a party to an arbitration proceeding
1190	
	may be represented by an attorney; amending s. 682.08,
1191	F.S.; revising provisions relating to the issuance,
1192	service, and enforcement of subpoenas; revising
1193	provisions relating to depositions; authorizing an
1194	arbitrator to permit discovery in certain
1195	circumstances; authorizing an arbitrator to order
1196	compliance with discovery; authorizing protective
1197	orders by an arbitrator; providing for applicability
1198	of laws compelling a person under subpoena to testify
1199	and all fees for attending a judicial proceeding, a
1200	deposition, or a discovery proceeding as a witness;
1201	providing for court enforcement of a subpoena or
1202	discovery-related order; providing for witness fees;
1203	creating s. 682.081, F.S.; providing for judicial
1204	enforcement of a preaward ruling by an arbitrator in
1205	certain circumstances; amending s. 682.09, F.S.;
1206	revising provisions relating to the record needed for
1207	an award; revising provisions relating to the time
1208	within which an award must be made; amending s.
1209	682.10, F.S.; revising provisions relating to
1210	requirements for a motion to modify or correct an
1211	award; amending s. 682.11, F.S.; revising provisions
I	307397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM Page 44 of 47

Page 44 of 47

Bill No. HB 963 (2012)

1212	Amendment No. 1
	relating to fees and expenses of arbitration;
1213	authorizing punitive damages and other exemplary
1214	relief and remedies; amending s. 682.12, F.S.;
1215	revising provisions relating to confirmation of an
1216	award; amending s. 682.13, F.S.; revising provisions
1217	relating to grounds for vacating an award; revising
1218	provisions relating to a motion for vacating an award;
1219	providing for a rehearing in certain circumstances;
1220	amending s. 682.14, F.S.; revising provisions relating
1221	to the time for moving to modify or correct an award;
1222	deleting references to the term "umpire"; revising a
1223	provision concerning confirmation of awards; amending
1224	s. 682.15, F.S.; revising provisions relating to a
1225	court order confirming, vacating without directing a
1226	rehearing, modifying, or correcting an award;
1227	providing for award of costs and attorney fees in
1228	certain circumstances; repealing s. 682.16, F.S.,
1229	relating to judgment roll and docketing of certain
1230	orders; repealing s. 682.17, F.S., relating to
1231	application to court; repealing s. 682.18, F.S.,
1232	relating to the definition of the term "court" and
1233	jurisdiction; creating s. 682.181, F.S.; providing for
1234	jurisdiction relating to the revised code; amending s.
1235	682.19, F.S.; revising provisions relating to venue
1236	for actions relating to the code; amending s. 682.20,
1237	F.S.; providing that an appeal may be taken from an
1238	order denying confirmation of an award unless the
1239	court has entered an order under specified provisions;
·	307397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM

Page 45 of 47

Bill No. HB 963 (2012)

	Amendment No. 1
1240	providing that all other orders denying confirmation
1241	of an award are final orders; repealing s. 682.21,
1242	F.S., relating to the previous code not applying
1243	retroactively; repealing s. 682.22, F.S., relating to
1244	conflict of laws; creating s. 682.23, F.S.; specifying
1245	the relationship of the code to the Electronic
1246	Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act;
1247	providing for applicability; creating s. 682.25, F.S.;
1248	providing that the revised code does not apply to any
1249	dispute involving child custody, visitation, or child
1250	support; amending s. 44.104, F.S.; deleting references
1251	to binding arbitration from provisions providing for
1252	voluntary trial resolution; providing for temporary
1253	relief; revising provisions relating to procedures in
1254	voluntary trial resolution; providing that a judgment
1255	is reviewable in the same manner as a judgment in a
1256	civil action; deleting provisions relating to
1257	applicability of the harmless error doctrine;
1258	providing limitations on the jurisdiction of a trial
1259	resolution judge; providing for the use of juries;
1260	providing for the title of a trial resolution judge
1261	and the use of judicial robes; amending s. 44.107,
1262	F.S.; providing immunity for voluntary trial
1263	resolution judges serving under specified provisions;
1264	amending ss. 440.1926, 489.1402, and 731.401, F.S.;
1265	conforming cross-references; providing a directive to
1266	the Division of Statutory Revision to redesignate the
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307397 - h0963-strike.docx Published On: 2/23/2012 8:39:16 PM Page 46 of 47

	Ameno	dment									
1267		title	of	ch.	44,	F.S.,	as	"Alternat:	ive	Dispute	
1268		Resol	utio	n";	prov	viding	an	effective	dat	e.	
1269											
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