



American Arbitration Association

Dispute Resolution Services Worldwide

Home Construction Arbitration Rules and Mediation PROCEDURES

Rules Effective June 1, 2007

Fees Effective January 1, 2010

On June 1, 2007, the American Arbitration Association introduced the Home Construction Arbitration Rules and Mediation Procedures, which replaced the Supplementary Procedures for Residential Construction Disputes. Please reference the Home Construction Arbitration Rules and Mediation Procedures in any new agreements, contracts or warranties related to residential construction and remodeling.

Case filings that reference the Supplementary Procedures for Residential Construction Disputes will be accepted until December 31, 2008. Thereafter, cases filed under the Supplementary Procedures for Residential Construction Disputes will be administered under the Home Construction Arbitration Rules and Mediation Procedures.

Please also note that according to the Home Construction Arbitration Rules and Mediation Procedures (ARB-1), parties must have agreed to file cases under these Rules in order to utilize them. "Agreement" between the parties takes the form of a dispute resolution clause that names the AAA and its Home Construction Rules in a contract or a written consent between the parties to have the Home Construction Arbitration Rules and Mediation Procedures apply post-dispute. If the parties' agreement calls for AAA Rules such as the Construction Industry Arbitration Rules, please file your dispute resolution claim in accordance with the procedures named. If specific Rules are not named, please file your claim under the AAA's Commercial Arbitration Rules and Mediation Procedures.

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INTRODUCTION

Why AAA Home Construction Arbitration Rules and Mediation Procedures?

Each year, over a million new homes are built and sold in the United States. Occasionally, disagreements develop between the homeowner and homebuilder, and it is important to resolve them quickly and cost effectively. These *Home Construction Arbitration Rules and Mediation Procedures* are suggested for mediation and arbitration provisions in homebuilding contracts because they will provide both parties with fair and cost-effective mediation or arbitration of their dispute. The AAA recommends that parties continue to attempt direct negotiations to resolve their problem and recommends using mediation under these Rules whenever possible. But if negotiations fail, the AAA's Home Construction Rules provide the parties with a hearing by an impartial arbitrator who will make a ruling (award) that is binding.

What is mediation?

Mediation is a process in which parties submit their dispute to a neutral third party (the mediator) who works with the parties to reach a settlement of their dispute. Mediation is an extension of the negotiation process. Mediators do not have the authority to decide issues; they simply assist the parties in reaching an acceptable settlement by probing the motivations and

concerns of the parties in an effort to find a basis for resolving the parties' dispute. It is the mediator's neutrality that frequently enables him or her to move beyond the posturing of the parties so that their true concerns can be addressed.

Submitting your dispute to AAA mediation will not cause delay to any pending lawsuit or arbitration you may have unless agreed to by the parties. Mediators who serve on the AAA's Roster are experts in successful negotiation. Mediators receive a fee from the parties for their services. They are also rewarded by knowing that their efforts have resulted in an amicable settlement of a dispute that would have cost substantial time and money had it been litigated through the courts.

What are the benefits of mediation?

The benefits of successfully mediating a dispute to settlement vary, depending on the needs and interests of the parties. The most common advantages are:

- Parties are directly involved in negotiating the settlement.
- The mediator, as a neutral third party, can view the dispute objectively and can assist the parties in exploring alternatives that they might not have considered on their own.
- Because mediation can be scheduled early in the dispute, a settlement can be reached much more quickly than in litigation.
- Parties generally save money through reduced legal costs, especially costs associated with discovery and trial preparation.
- Parties enhance the possibility of continuing their business relationship with each other.
- Creative solutions or accommodations of special needs of the parties can become a part of the settlement.

The parties might wish to try mediation before submitting their dispute to arbitration. Whether mediation is required in the contract, or whether the parties agree to mediate, mediation should always be considered as an option.

Who are the AAA's mediators?

Mediators on the AAA's Roster include lawyers, former judges and business persons who have met the qualification criteria and who have been trained in mediation techniques. Qualification criteria include:

- a minimum of fifteen or more years professional or business experience,
- successful completion of mediator training programs,
- relevant academic and business/professional credentials and licenses,
- scholarship and continuing education achievements,
- dispute management and neutral skills,
- reputation in the business/professional community and
- commitment and availability to serve as a neutral mediator.

When a case is filed with the AAA, the AAA will appoint a mediator, unless the parties' agreement specifies a different method of appointment. The parties will be notified of the mediator's qualifications, including educational institutions attended, degrees earned, employment history, professional licenses or certifications, offices held in professional and trade associations, the individual's work experience and participation in neutral training programs.

Mediators must disclose any relationship with the parties, their attorneys or others involved in the case, such as witnesses; those with disqualifying relationships will not be permitted to serve on the particular case. This assures the parties that the mediator is neutral.

What is arbitration?

Arbitration is the referral of a dispute to one or more impartial persons for final and binding decision or award. It is designed to be private, informal, quick, practical and economical. Parties frequently negotiate certain aspects of the arbitration process to make for a more efficient process. The parties may also provide for expedited arbitration procedures, including expedited rendering of the award, if they anticipate a need for hearings to be scheduled on short notice.

An important feature of arbitration is its informality. Under the standard AAA rules, the procedure is relatively simple: legal rules of evidence are not applicable; there is no motion practice or court conference; there is no requirement for transcripts of the proceedings or for written opinions of the arbitrators. Although there is no formal discovery process, the AAA's rules allow the arbitrator to require production of relevant documents, the deposition of factual witnesses and an exchange of reports of expert witnesses. The standard AAA rules are flexible and may be varied by mutual agreement of the parties.

The fact that the arbitrators are trained and have professional expertise is also important. Arbitrators are selected for specific cases because of their knowledge of the subject matter. Based on that experience, arbitrators can render an award grounded on thoughtful and thorough analysis.

Most parties provide for arbitration of disputes because they are seeking a final and binding resolution of their business conflicts. Court intervention and review are limited by applicable state or federal arbitration laws; award enforcement is facilitated by those same laws.

Another important advantage of arbitration is that it is designed to be private, having no public record of the dispute or of the

facts presented in resolving the dispute.

The AAA has prepared a booklet, *Drafting Dispute Resolution Clauses: A Practical Guide*, which sets forth many examples of specific provisions that can be included in a mediation or an arbitration clause.

In addition, the AAA has available *A Guide to Mediation and Arbitration for Business People*, which details how to initiate and prepare for the arbitration process. Copies of the guides are available from any of the AAA regional offices or by calling the AAA's customer service department at (800) 778-7879. The guides can also be downloaded from the AAA's website at www.adr.org.

What are the benefits of arbitration?

- *Confidentiality.* Arbitration is a private process. There is no public record of the proceedings.
- *Limited Discovery.* Extensive discovery is avoided. Arbitrators arrange for limited exchange of documents, witness lists and depositions appropriate to the particular dispute.
- *Speed.* There is no docket or backlog in arbitration. Hearings are scheduled as soon as the parties and the arbitrator have dates available.
- *Expert Neutrals.* The arbitrators have expertise in the subject matter in dispute, as well as ongoing training in the arbitration process.
- *Cost Savings.* Because of the limited discovery and informal hearing procedures, as well as the expedited nature of the process, the parties save on legal fees and transactional costs.
- *Preservation of Business Relationships.* In most instances, litigation between professionals and their clients destroys the working relationship. Arbitration is less adversarial and, because of its informal nature, it is more likely that the parties will be able to continue their business relationship.

Who are the AAA's arbitrators?

Arbitrators on the AAA's Roster of Home Construction Arbitrators include lawyers and former judges who have met the qualification criteria and who have been trained by the AAA in arbitration techniques. Qualification criteria include:

- a minimum of fifteen or more years professional or business experience,
- successful completion of AAA arbitrator training programs,
- relevant academic and business/professional credentials and licenses,
- scholarship and continuing education achievements,
- dispute management and neutral skills,
- reputation in the business/professional community and
- commitment and availability to serve as a neutral arbitrator or mediator.

When a case is filed with the AAA, the parties select the arbitrator from a list prepared by the AAA. The list contains the proposed arbitrators' credentials, including educational institutions attended, degrees earned, employment history, professional licenses or certifications, offices held in professional and trade associations, the individuals' work experience and participation in neutral training programs.

Arbitrators must disclose any relationship with the parties, their attorneys or others involved in the case, such as witnesses; those with disqualifying relationships will not be permitted to serve on the particular case. This assures the parties that the arbitrator(s) is/are neutral.

What is the role of the AAA?

The AAA primarily serves as an arbitration and mediation administrator. To bring the matter to a prompt, fair conclusion, the AAA will provide administrative services that will include, but are not limited to:

- receipt and acknowledgment of claims and counterclaims,
- an administrative conference with the parties and their counsel,
- preparation of lists of neutral arbitrators or mediators suitable to the specific dispute,
- supervision of the neutral arbitrator or mediator selection process,
- scheduling of meetings or hearings in AAA facilities or at other locations convenient to the parties, management and facilitation of all communications between the parties and the neutral, including any arrangement for compensation of the neutral arbitrator or mediator,
- determination of whether a neutral has a disqualifying relationship and
- ensuring that the mediated settlement or decision of the arbitrator is achieved promptly and fairly.

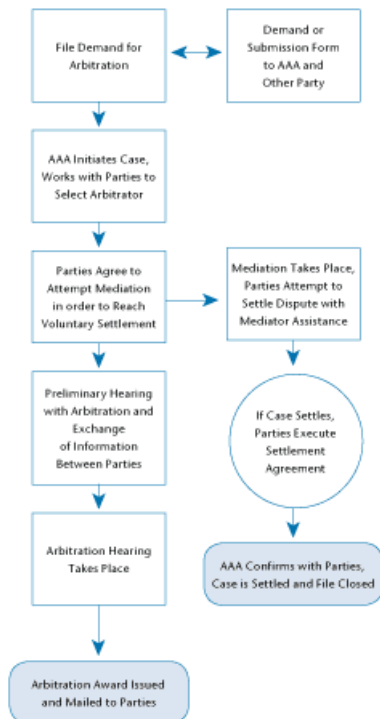
AAA also conducts educational programs, prepares materials that explain alternative dispute resolution (ADR) processes, maintains current data on Roster members and provides related services to the parties, both domestically and internationally.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THESE RULES AND SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Rules are designed specifically for home construction disputes.
- Rules provide processes that may result in significant cost- and time-savings as compared to traditional litigation.
- Claims and counterclaims are divided into Levels so that the process can fit the size of the claim-saving time and money for all concerned.
- Claims filed by homeowner signatories to the contract, for purpose of the arbitration, are considered one Claimant or one Counterclaimant.
- Neutrals serving in these disputes are construction experts and real estate law experts.
- Varied arbitration options including documents only hearings, telephone and in-person hearings are available.

- Parties can mediate and try to resolve the claims themselves without an arbitrator deciding the issues.
- The AAA offers fast, convenient online claim filing through AAA WebFile®. In addition to filing claims, clients can make payments, perform online case management, access rules and procedures, electronically transfer documents, select Neutrals, use a case-customized message board and check the status of their case.
- Please Note: Rules ARB-10c and ARB-14 specify the time limits to file objections to the arbitration or objection to the locale of the arbitration.

Home Construction Arbitration Rules and Mediation Procedures



Resources for Both Parties

At the back of the Rules is a Glossary of Terms, a checklist for a mediation or preparing for an arbitration, and a checklist for filing your demand for arbitration. Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) regarding home construction arbitration, along with other valuable information is available at www.adr.org.

HOME CONSTRUCTION MEDIATION PROCEDURES

M-1. Agreement of Parties

Whenever, by stipulation or in their contract, the parties have provided for mediation or conciliation of existing or future disputes under the auspices of the American Arbitration Association (AAA) or under these procedural guidelines, the parties and their representatives, unless agreed otherwise in writing, shall be deemed to have made these procedures, as amended and in effect as of the date of filing of a request for mediation, a part of their agreement and designate the AAA as the administrator of their mediation.

The parties by mutual agreement may vary any part of these procedures including, but not limited to, agreeing to conduct the mediation via telephone or other electronic or technical means.

M-2. Initiation of Mediation

Any party or parties to a dispute may initiate mediation under the AAA's auspices by making a request for mediation to any of the AAA's regional offices or case management centers via telephone, email, regular mail or fax. Requests for mediation may also be filed online via AAA WebFile at www.adr.org.

The party initiating the mediation shall simultaneously notify the other party or parties of the request. The initiating party shall provide the following information to the AAA and the other party or parties as applicable:

- A copy of the mediation provision of the parties' contract or the parties' stipulation to mediate.
- The names, regular mail addresses, email addresses and telephone numbers of all parties to the dispute and representatives, if any, in the mediation.
- A brief statement of the nature of the dispute and the relief requested.
- Any specific qualifications the mediator should possess.

Where there is no preexisting stipulation or contract by which the parties have provided for mediation of existing or future disputes under the auspices of the AAA, a party may request the AAA to invite another party to participate in "mediation by voluntary submission." Upon receipt of such a request, the AAA will contact the other party or parties involved in the dispute and attempt to obtain a submission to mediation.

M-3. Representation

Subject to any applicable law, any party may be represented by persons of the party's choice. The names and addresses of such persons shall be communicated in writing to all parties and to the AAA.

M-4. Appointment of the Mediator

Parties may search the online profiles of the AAA's Panel of Mediators at www.aaamediation.com in an effort to agree on a mediator. If the parties have not agreed to the appointment of a mediator and have not provided any other method of appointment, the mediator shall be appointed in the following manner:

- i. Upon receipt of a request for mediation, the AAA will send to each party a list of mediators from the AAA's Panel of Mediators. The parties are encouraged to agree to a mediator from the submitted list and to advise the AAA of their agreement.
- ii. If the parties are unable to agree upon a mediator, each party shall strike unacceptable names from the list, number the remaining names in order of preference and return the list to the AAA. If a party does not return the list within the time specified, all mediators on the list shall be deemed acceptable. From among the mediators who have been mutually approved by the parties, and in accordance with the designated order of mutual preference, the AAA shall invite a mediator to serve.
- iii. If the parties fail to agree on any of the mediators listed, or if acceptable mediators are unable to serve, or if for any other reason the appointment cannot be made from the submitted list, the AAA shall have the authority to make the appointment from among other members of the Panel of Mediators without the submission of additional lists.

M-5. Mediator's Impartiality and Duty to Disclose

AAA mediators are required to abide by the *Model Standards of Conduct for Mediators* in effect at the time a mediator is appointed to a case. Where there is a conflict between the Model Standards and any provision of these Mediation Procedures, these Mediation Procedures shall govern. The *Standards* require mediators to (i) decline a mediation if the mediator cannot conduct it in an impartial manner, and (ii) disclose, as soon as practicable, all actual and potential conflicts of interest that are reasonably known to the mediator and could reasonably be seen as raising a question about the mediator's impartiality.

Prior to accepting an appointment, AAA mediators are required to make a reasonable inquiry to determine whether there are any facts that a reasonable individual would consider likely to create a potential or actual conflict of interest for the mediator. AAA mediators are required to disclose any circumstance likely to create a presumption of bias or prevent a resolution of the parties' dispute within the time-frame desired by the parties. Upon receipt of such disclosures, the AAA shall immediately communicate the disclosures to the parties for their comments.

The parties may, upon receiving disclosure of actual or potential conflicts of interest of the mediator, waive such conflicts and proceed with the mediation. In the event that a party disagrees as to whether the mediator shall serve, or in the event that the mediator's conflict of interest might reasonably be viewed as undermining the integrity of the mediation, the mediator shall be replaced.

M-6. Vacancies

If any mediator shall become unwilling or unable to serve, the AAA will appoint another mediator, unless the parties agree otherwise, in accordance with section M-4.

M-7. Duties and Responsibilities of the Mediator

- i. The mediator shall conduct the mediation based on the principle of party self-determination. Self-determination is the act of coming to a voluntary, uncoerced decision in which each party makes free and informed choices as to process and outcome.
- ii. The mediator is authorized to conduct separate or *ex parte* meetings and other communications with the parties and/or their representatives, before, during and after any scheduled mediation conference. Such communications may be conducted via telephone, in writing, via email, online, in person or otherwise.
- iii. The parties are encouraged to exchange all documents pertinent to the relief requested. The mediator may request the exchange of memoranda on issues, including the underlying interests and the history of the parties' negotiations. Information that a party wishes to keep confidential may be sent to the mediator, as necessary, in a separate communication with the mediator.
- iv. The mediator does not have the authority to impose a settlement on the parties but will attempt to help them reach a satisfactory resolution of their dispute. Subject to the discretion of the mediator, the mediator may make oral or written recommendations for settlement to a party privately or, if the parties agree, to all parties jointly.
- v. In the event a complete settlement of all or some issues in dispute is not achieved within the scheduled mediation session(s), the mediator may continue to communicate with the parties, for a period of time, in an ongoing effort to facilitate a complete settlement.
- vi. The mediator is not a legal representative of any party and has no fiduciary duty to any party.

M-8. Responsibilities of the Parties

The parties shall ensure that appropriate representatives of each party, having authority to consummate a settlement, attend the mediation conference.

Prior to and during the scheduled mediation conference session(s) the parties and their representatives shall, as appropriate to each party's circumstances, exercise their best efforts to prepare for and engage in a meaningful and productive mediation.

M-9. Privacy

Mediation sessions and related mediation communications are private proceedings. The parties and their representatives may attend mediation sessions. Other persons may attend only with the permission of the parties and with the consent of the mediator.

M-10. Confidentiality

Subject to applicable law or the parties' agreement, confidential information disclosed to a mediator by the parties or by other participants (witnesses) in the course of the mediation shall not be divulged by the mediator. The mediator shall maintain the confidentiality of all information obtained in the mediation, and all records, reports or other documents received by a mediator while serving in that capacity shall be confidential.

The mediator shall not be compelled to divulge such records or to testify in regard to the mediation in any adversary proceeding or judicial forum.

The parties shall maintain the confidentiality of the mediation and shall not rely on, or introduce as evidence in any arbitral, judicial or other proceeding the following, unless agreed to by the parties or required by applicable law:

- i. Views expressed or suggestions made by a party or other participant with respect to a possible settlement of the dispute,
- ii. Admissions made by a party or other participant in the course of the mediation proceedings,
- iii. Proposals made or views expressed by the mediator or
- iv. The fact that a party had or had not indicated willingness to accept a proposal for settlement made by the mediator.

M-11. No Stenographic Record

There shall be no stenographic record of the mediation process.

M-12. Termination of Mediation

The mediation shall be terminated:

- i. By the execution of a settlement agreement by the parties; or
- ii. By a written or verbal declaration of the mediator to the effect that further efforts at mediation would not contribute to a resolution of the parties' dispute; or
- iii. By a written or verbal declaration of all parties to the effect that the mediation proceedings are terminated; or
- iv. When there has been no communication between the mediator and any party or party's representative for 21 days following the conclusion of the mediation conference.

M-13. Exclusion of Liability

Neither the AAA nor any mediator is a necessary party in judicial proceedings relating to the mediation. Neither the AAA nor any mediator shall be liable to any party for any error, act or omission in connection with any mediation conducted under these procedures.

M-14. Interpretation and Application of Procedures

The mediator shall interpret and apply these procedures insofar as they relate to the mediator's duties and responsibilities. All other procedures shall be interpreted and applied by the AAA.

M-15. Deposits

Unless otherwise directed by the mediator, the AAA will require the parties to deposit in advance of the mediation conference such sums of money as it, in consultation with the mediator, deems necessary to cover the costs and expenses of the mediation and shall render an accounting to the parties and return any unexpended balance at the conclusion of the mediation.

M-16. Expenses

All expenses of the mediation, including required traveling and other expenses or charges of the mediator, shall be borne equally by the parties unless they agree otherwise. The expenses of participants for either side shall be paid by the party requesting the attendance of such participants.

M-17. Cost of the Mediation

There is no filing fee to initiate a mediation or a fee to request the AAA to invite parties to mediate.

The cost of mediation is based on the hourly mediation rate published on the mediator's AAA profile. This rate covers both mediator compensation and an allocated portion for the AAA's services. There is a four-hour minimum charge for a mediation conference. Expenses referenced in Section M-16 may also apply.

If a matter submitted for mediation is withdrawn or cancelled or results in a settlement after the agreement to mediate is filed

but prior to the mediation conference, the cost is \$250 plus any mediator time and charges incurred.

The parties will be billed equally for all costs unless they agree otherwise.

If you have questions about mediation costs or services visit our website at www.adr.org or contact your local AAA office.

Conference Room Rental

The costs described above do not include the use of AAA conference rooms. Conference rooms are available on a rental bases. Please contact your local AAA office for availability and rates.

Mediation Tips for Parties

1. Define and analyze the issues involved in the dispute.
2. Recognize the parameters of the given situation (what can realistically be expected, time constraints, available resources, legal ramifications, business or trade practices, costs, etc.).
3. Identify needs and interests in settling the dispute.
4. Prioritize the issues in light of needs.
5. Determine courses of action, positions and tradeoffs and explore a variety of possible solutions.
6. Seek to make proposals reasonable and legitimate and be willing to accommodate the needs of the other party.
7. Ascertain the strengths and weaknesses of the claim.
8. Ready facts, documents and sound reasoning to support claims.
9. Anticipate the other party's needs, demands, strengths and weaknesses, positions and version of facts.
10. Must have required party with full authority to settle the claim attend the hearing.
11. Develop strategies and tactics through discussion of issues, presentation of proposals and testing of the other party's positions.
12. Recognize that mediation and arbitration are different processes.

HOME CONSTRUCTION ARBITRATION RULES

ARB-1. Agreement of Parties

- a. The parties shall be deemed to have made these Rules a part of their arbitration agreement whenever they have provided for arbitration by the American Arbitration Association under its *Home Construction Arbitration Rules*. These rules and any amendment of them shall apply in the form in effect at the time the administrative requirements are met for a demand for arbitration or submission agreement received by the AAA. The parties, by written agreement, may vary the procedures set forth in these Rules, except there shall be no party-appointed arbitrator procedures used in these Rules. After the appointment of the arbitrator, such modifications may be made only with consent of the arbitrator.
- b. Unless the parties or the AAA determines otherwise, Expedited Hearing Procedures shall apply in any case in which no disclosed monetary claim or counterclaim exceeds \$75,000 (referred to as a Level 1 or Level 2 dispute), exclusive of interest and arbitration fees and costs. Expedited Hearing Procedures are indicated throughout these Rules with italicized text. Parties may also agree to use these Expedited Hearing Procedures in larger cases.

ARB-2. Applicability

These Rules shall apply whenever the dispute relates to home construction and the parties' arbitration agreement refers to arbitration specifically under these Rules, or where the parties mutually agree to utilize these Rules to resolve a dispute relating to home construction. The Glossary defines "home" as used in these Rules.

ARB-3. Dispute Levels

- a. Level 1 disputes shall be those disputes in which no claim or counterclaim exceeds \$10,000. The parties can also resolve their Level 1 disputes in a small claims court if the claim or counterclaim is within the jurisdictional limits of such court. This small claims court option does not extend to courts of regular jurisdiction or appellate courts.
- b. Level 2 disputes shall be those disputes in which a claim or counterclaim is greater than \$10,000 but not more than \$75,000.
- c. Level 3 disputes shall be those disputes in which a claim or counterclaim is greater than \$75,000 or the claim or counterclaim is non-monetary.

ARB-4. Expedited Hearing Procedures

- a. *Level 1 disputes shall be resolved by submission of documents. Any party, however, may ask for a hearing. The arbitrator shall decide whether a formal hearing, via telephone or in person, is necessary (See item c. below). For disputes resolved by submission of documents, the arbitrator shall establish a fair and equitable procedure for the submission of documents.*
- b. Level 2 and Level 3 disputes shall have a hearing unless the parties agree not to have one.
- c. The hearing may be by telephone or in person. The hearing may occur even if the other party does not attend. For Level 1 disputes, a request for a hearing should be made in writing within 10 calendar days after the AAA acknowledges receipt of a claimant's demand for arbitration. Requests received after that date will be allowed at the discretion of the arbitrator.

ARB-5. AAA and Delegation of Duties

When parties agree to arbitrate under these Rules, or when they provide for arbitration by the AAA and 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.

ARB-6. National Panel of Arbitrators

The AAA shall establish and maintain a Panel of Home Construction Arbitrators ("Roster") and shall appoint arbitrators as provided in these Rules. The term "arbitrator" in these Rules refers to the arbitration panel, constituted for a particular case, whether composed of one or more arbitrators, or to an individual arbitrator, as the context requires.

ARB-7. Initiation under an Arbitration Provision in a Contract

- a. Arbitration under an arbitration provision in a contract shall be initiated in the following manner:
 - i. The initiating party (the "Claimant") shall, within the time period, if any, specified in the contract(s), give to the other party (the "Respondent") written notice of its intention to arbitrate (the "demand"), which demand shall contain a statement setting forth the nature of the dispute, the names and addresses of all other parties, the amount involved, if any, the remedy sought, and the hearing locale requested.
 - ii. Claimant shall commence the arbitration by either filing online through AAA WebFile or by sending to any AAA office two copies of the demand and two copies of the contract arbitration provision, along with the appropriate filing fee as provided in the fee schedule included with these Rules.
 - iii. The AAA shall confirm notice of such filing to the parties.
- b. A respondent may file an answering statement in duplicate with the AAA within 15 calendar days after confirmation of notice of filing of the demand is sent by the AAA. The Respondent shall, at the time of any such filing, send a copy of the answering statement to the Claimant. If a counterclaim is asserted, it shall contain a statement setting forth the nature of the counterclaim, the amount involved, if any, and the remedy sought. If a counterclaim is made, the party making the counterclaim shall forward to the AAA with the answering statement the appropriate fee provided in the schedule included with these Rules.
- c. If no answering statement is filed within the stated time, the Respondent will be deemed to deny the claim. Failure to file an answering statement shall not operate to delay the arbitration.
- d. When filing any statement pursuant to this section, the parties shall provide descriptions of their claims in sufficient detail to make the circumstances of the dispute clear to the arbitrator.

ARB-8. Initiation under a Submission Agreement

Parties to any existing dispute may commence an arbitration under these Rules by filing at any office of the AAA two copies of a written submission to arbitrate under these rules, signed by the parties. It shall contain a statement of the nature of the dispute, the names and addresses of all parties, any claims and counterclaims, the amount involved, if any, the remedy sought and the hearing locale requested, together with the appropriate filing fee as provided in the schedule included with these Rules. Unless the parties state otherwise in the submission, all claims and counterclaims will be deemed to be denied by the other party.

ARB-9. Changes of Claim

- a. A party may at any time prior to the close of the hearing increase or decrease the amount of its claim or counterclaim. Any new or different claim or counterclaim, as opposed to an increase or decrease in the amount of a pending claim or counterclaim, shall be made in writing and filed with the AAA, and a copy shall be provided to the other party, who shall have a period of 10 calendar days from the date of such transmittal within which to file an answer with the AAA. After the arbitrator is appointed, no new or different claim or counterclaim may be submitted to the arbitrator except with the arbitrator's consent. Any reduction or increase in claim which may affect the manner in which the case is administered by the AAA, will be addressed by the arbitrator(s).
- b. If an increased claim or counterclaim exceeds \$75,000, the case will be administered under the regular procedures, as opposed to Expedited Hearing Procedures indicated in ARB-1, unless all parties and the arbitrator agree that the case may continue to be administered under the expedited procedures.

ARB-10. 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.
- 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 shall rule on such objections as a preliminary matter or as part of the final award.

ARB-11. Consolidation

If the parties' contractual agreement or the law provides for consolidation or joinder of related arbitrations, all involved parties will endeavor to agree on a process to effectuate the consolidation or joinder. If they are unable to agree on the process to effectuate the consolidation or joinder, the Association shall directly appoint a single arbitrator for the limited purpose of establishing a fair and appropriate process for consolidation or joinder. The AAA may take reasonable administrative action to accomplish the consolidation or joinder as directed by the arbitrator.

ARB-12. Mediation

At any stage of the proceedings, the parties may agree to conduct a mediation conference under the *Home Construction Mediation Procedures* in order to facilitate settlement. The mediator shall not be an arbitrator appointed to the case. Where the parties to a pending arbitration agree to mediate under the AAA's rules, no additional administrative fee is required to initiate the mediation.

ARB-13. Administrative Conference

At the request of any party or upon the AAA's own initiative, the AAA may conduct an administrative conference, in person or by telephone, with the parties and/or their representatives. The conference may address such issues as arbitrator selection, potential mediation of the dispute, potential exchange of information, a timetable for hearings, whether the parties desire a reasoned award and any other administrative matters.

ARB-14. Fixing of Locale

If the parties have not provided a method for determining the locale of the arbitration in the arbitration agreement, the parties may mutually agree on the locale where the arbitration is to be held. If any party (who has not previously agreed to a locale by contract) requests the hearing be held in a specific locale, and the other party files no objection thereto within 15 calendar days after notice of the request has been sent to it by the AAA, the locale shall be the one requested. If a party objects to the locale requested by the other party, the AAA shall have the power to determine the locale, and its decision shall be final and

binding.

ARB-15. Appointment from National Roster

If the parties have not appointed an arbitrator and have not provided any other method of appointment, the arbitrator shall be appointed in the following manner:

Immediately after the filing of the submission or the answering statement or the expiration of the time within which the answering statement is to be filed, the AAA shall send simultaneously to each party to the dispute an identical list of names of persons chosen from the Roster. The parties are encouraged to agree to an arbitrator from the submitted list and to advise the AAA of their agreement.

- a. *For Level 1 and Level 2 disputes, the AAA will submit to each party to the dispute an identical list of no more than five names of persons chosen from the Roster. If the parties do not agree to an arbitrator, each party may strike up to two proposed arbitrators from the list. The parties must return the list, noting any stricken arbitrators to the AAA within seven days of receipt of the list.*

If the parties fail to agree on any of the persons named, or if acceptable arbitrators are unable to act, or if for any other reason the appointment cannot be made from the submitted lists, the AAA shall have the power to make the appointment from among other members of the Roster without the submission of additional lists.

- b. For Level 3 disputes, the AAA will submit to each party an identical list of up to 10 names of persons chosen from the Roster. If the parties are unable to agree upon an arbitrator, each party to the dispute shall have 15 calendar days from the transmittal date in which to strike names objected to, number the remaining names in order of preference and return the list to the AAA. If a party does not return the list within the time specified, all persons named therein shall be deemed acceptable. From among the persons who have been approved on both lists, and in accordance with the designated order of mutual preference, the AAA shall invite the acceptance of an arbitrator to serve. If the parties fail to agree on any of the persons named, or if acceptable arbitrators are unable to act, or if for any other reason the appointment cannot be made from the submitted lists, the AAA shall have the power to make the appointment from among other members of the Roster without the submission of additional lists.
- c. Unless the parties agree otherwise, when there are three or more distinct parties in the arbitration, the AAA may appoint all the arbitrators--either a single arbitrator or a panel of three.

ARB-16. Number of Arbitrators

If the arbitration agreement does not specify the number of arbitrators, the dispute shall be heard and determined by one arbitrator, unless the AAA, in its discretion, directs three arbitrators be appointed. A party may request three arbitrators in the demand or answer, which request the AAA will consider in exercising its discretion regarding the number of arbitrators appointed to the dispute.

ARB-17. Disclosure

- a. Any person appointed or to be appointed as an arbitrator shall disclose to the AAA any circumstance likely to give rise to justifiable doubt as to the arbitrator's impartiality or independence, including any bias or any financial or personal interest in the result of the arbitration or any past or present relationship with the parties or their representatives. Such obligation shall remain in effect throughout the arbitration.
- b. Upon receipt of such information from the arbitrator or another source, the AAA shall communicate the information to the parties and, if it deems it appropriate to do so, to the arbitrator and others.
- c. In order to encourage disclosure by arbitrators, disclosure of information pursuant to this section, ARB-17, is not to be construed as an indication that the arbitrator considers the disclosed circumstance is likely to affect impartiality or independence.

ARB-18. Disqualification of Arbitrator

- a. Any arbitrator shall be impartial and independent and shall perform his or her duties with diligence and in good faith, and shall be subject to disqualification for
 - i. partiality or lack of independence,
 - ii. inability or refusal to perform his or her duties with diligence and in good faith or
 - iii. any grounds for disqualification provided by applicable law.
- b. Upon objection of a party to the continued service of an arbitrator, or on its own initiative, the AAA shall determine whether the arbitrator should be disqualified under the grounds set out above, and shall inform the parties of its decision, which decision shall be conclusive.

ARB-19. Communication with Arbitrator

No party and no one acting on behalf of any party shall communicate *ex parte* with an arbitrator or a candidate for arbitrator concerning the arbitration.

ARB-20. Vacancies

- a. If for any reason an arbitrator is unable to perform the duties of the office, the AAA may, on proof satisfactory to it, declare the office vacant. Vacancies shall be filled in accordance with the applicable provisions of these Rules regarding appointment of arbitrators.
- b. In the event of a vacancy in a panel of neutral arbitrators after the hearings have commenced, the remaining arbitrator or arbitrators may continue with the hearing and determination of the controversy, unless the parties agree otherwise.
- c. In the event of the appointment of a substitute arbitrator, the panel of arbitrators shall determine in its sole discretion whether it is necessary to repeat all or part of any prior hearings.

ARB-21. Preliminary Hearing

- a. At the request of any party or at the discretion of the arbitrator or the AAA, the arbitrator may schedule as soon as practicable a preliminary hearing with the parties and/or their representatives. The preliminary hearing may be conducted by telephone at the arbitrator's discretion.
- b. During the preliminary hearing, the parties and the arbitrator should discuss the future conduct of the case, including clarification of the issues and claims, a schedule for the hearings, whether the parties desire a reasoned award and any other preliminary matters.

ARB-22. Exchange of Information

a. Expedited Procedures for Level 1 and Level 2 Disputes

At least five business days prior to the hearing, the parties shall (a) exchange directly between themselves copies of all exhibits, affidavits and any other information they intend to submit at the hearing, and (b) identify all witnesses they intend to call at the hearing. The arbitrator is authorized to resolve any disputes concerning the exchange of exhibits. If one or more issues directly or indirectly relate to alleged deficiencies in design, materials or construction, the arbitrator shall direct all parties and their experts be allowed to inspect, document (by photographs, videotape or otherwise) and test the alleged deficiencies at least five business days prior to the arbitration hearing. The arbitrator shall have the authority to resolve any disputes relating to the inspection, documentation and testing of the alleged deficiencies.

b. Level 3 Disputes

If one or more issues directly or indirectly relate to alleged deficiencies in design, materials or construction, the arbitrator shall direct that all parties and their experts be allowed to inspect, document (by photograph, videotape or otherwise) and test the alleged deficiencies. The arbitrator shall have the authority to resolve any disputes relating to the inspection, documentation and testing of the alleged deficiencies. Consistent with the expedited nature of arbitration, the arbitrator shall direct (i) the production of relevant documents and other information to be used in the arbitration (including expert reports and information relied upon by the experts), and (ii) the name and address of any witnesses to be called, and (iii) a brief summary of the testimony expected from each witness. At least five business days prior to the hearing, the parties shall exchange copies of all exhibits, affidavits and any other information they intend to submit at the hearing. The arbitrator is authorized to resolve any disputes concerning the exchange of information or objections to such information. There shall be no other discovery, except as indicated below or as ordered by the arbitrator in extraordinary cases when the demands of justice require it.

Documents (applicable only to Level 3 disputes)

- No later than 15 calendar days after the answering statement is filed or 20 calendar days after the claim is filed if no answering statement is filed, whichever is later, Claimant(s) and Respondent(s) shall produce all documents which are relevant to their claim, counterclaim or defense. Both Claimant(s) and Respondent(s) shall have a continuing obligation to supplement the production in the event new or additional relevant documents are created or identified during the arbitration.
- If any party believes additional documents should be produced, the arbitrator shall rule on the party's request, having heard or read the parties' arguments.
- Absent extraordinary circumstances and a showing that the other party is not prejudiced, no party may admit or otherwise use any document or exhibit which was not produced to all other parties to the arbitration more than five days prior to the arbitration hearing, except if the parties agree or the arbitrator determines that the document or exhibit is necessary.

Interviews (applicable only to Level 3 disputes)

- The Claimant(s) may take the recorded and transcribed interview of each Respondent. The Claimant(s) shall, at its cost, produce a copy of the recording or transcription to each Respondent. Subject to the rules governing admissibility of evidence as set forth herein, statements made by the Respondent shall be admissible in the arbitration hearing.
- The Respondent(s) may take the recorded and transcribed interview of each Claimant. The Respondent(s) shall, at its cost, produce a copy of the recording or transcription to each Claimant. Subject to the rules governing admissibility of evidence as set forth herein, statements made by the Claimant shall be admissible in the arbitration hearing.
- The Claimant(s) or Respondent(s) may take the recorded and transcribed interview of each expert witness identified by the other party. The Claimant(s) or Respondent(s) shall, at its cost, produce a copy of the recording or transcription to each party in the arbitration. No later than five business days prior to the deposition or interview, the party sponsoring the expert witness shall produce a written report or, if no written report will be used in the arbitration or by the expert, a written summary of the expert opinions which will be given by the expert witness in the arbitration hearing. Subject to the rules governing admissibility of evidence as set forth herein, statements made by the expert witnesses shall be admissible in the arbitration hearing.
- Additional interviews may be agreed to by the parties or ordered by the arbitrator.
- Disputes concerning interviews will be resolved by the arbitrator.

ARB-23. Date, Time and Place of Hearing

For Level 1 and Level 2 disputes in which a hearing is to be held, the arbitrator will set the date, time and place of the hearing, to be scheduled to take place within 30 days of the arbitrator's appointment. The AAA will notify the parties in advance of the hearing date.

When a hearing is scheduled for Level 3 disputes, the parties shall respond to requests for hearing dates in a timely manner, be cooperative in scheduling the earliest practicable date and adhere to the established hearing schedule. The AAA shall send a notice of hearing to the parties at least 10 days in advance of the hearing date, unless otherwise agreed by the parties.

ARB-24. Attendance at Hearings

The arbitrator and the AAA shall maintain the privacy of the hearings unless the law provides to the contrary. Any person having a direct interest in the arbitration is entitled to attend hearings. The arbitrator shall otherwise have the power to require the exclusion of any witness, other than a party or other essential person, during the testimony of any other witness. It shall be discretionary with the arbitrator to determine the propriety of the attendance of any other person other than a party and its representatives.

ARB-25. Representation

Any party may be represented by counsel or other authorized representative. A party intending to be so represented shall notify the other party and the AAA of the name and address of the representative at least five business days prior to the date set for the hearing at which that person is first to appear. When such a representative initiates an arbitration or responds for a

party, notice is deemed to have been given.

ARB-26. Oaths

Before making any ruling or decisions, proceeding with the first hearing, or, where no hearing is held, before reviewing any evidence, each arbitrator may take an oath of office and, if required by law, shall do so. The arbitrator may require witnesses to testify under oath administered by any duly qualified person and, if it is required by law or requested by any party, shall do so.

ARB-27. Stenographic Record

Any party desiring a stenographic record shall make arrangements directly with a stenographer and shall notify the other parties of these arrangements at least three days in advance of the hearing. The requesting party or parties shall pay the cost of the record. If the transcript is agreed by the parties, or determined by the arbitrator to be the official record of the proceeding, it must be provided to the arbitrator and made available to the other parties for inspection, at a date, time and place determined by the arbitrator.

ARB-28. Interpreters

Any party wishing an interpreter shall make all arrangements directly with the interpreter and shall assume the costs of the service.

ARB-29. Postponements

The arbitrator may postpone any hearing upon agreement of the parties, upon request of a party for good cause shown or upon the arbitrator's own initiative.

ARB-30. Arbitration in the Absence of a Party or Representative

Unless the law provides to the contrary, the arbitration may proceed in the absence of any party or representative who, after due notice, fails to be present or fails to obtain a postponement. An award shall not be made solely on the default of a party. The arbitrator shall require the party who is present to submit such evidence as the arbitrator may require for the making of an award.

ARB-31. Conduct of Proceedings

- a. The claimant shall present evidence to support its claim. The respondent shall then present evidence to support its defense. Witnesses for each party shall also submit to questions from the arbitrator and the adverse party. The arbitrator has the discretion to vary this procedure, provided that the parties are treated with equality and each party has the right to be heard and is given a fair opportunity to present its case.
- b. The arbitrator, exercising his or her discretion, shall conduct the proceedings with a view to expediting the resolution of the dispute and may direct the order of proof, bifurcate proceedings and direct the parties to focus their presentations on issues the decision of which could dispose of all or part of the case.

For Level 1 and Level 2 disputes in which a hearing is scheduled, the hearing generally shall not exceed one day. For good cause shown, the arbitrator may schedule additional hearings within seven business days after the initial day of hearings.

- c. The parties may agree to waive oral hearings in any case.

ARB-32. Evidence

- a. The parties may offer such evidence as is relevant and material to the dispute and shall produce such evidence as the arbitrator may deem necessary to an understanding and determination of the dispute. Conformity to legal rules of evidence shall not be necessary. All evidence shall be taken in the presence of all of the arbitrators and all of the parties, except where any of the parties is absent, in default or has waived the right to be present.
- b. The arbitrator shall determine the admissibility, relevance and materiality of the evidence offered and may exclude evidence deemed by the arbitrator to be cumulative or irrelevant.
- c. The arbitrator shall take into account applicable principles of legal privilege, such as those involving the confidentiality of communications between a lawyer and client.
- d. An arbitrator or other person authorized by law to subpoena witnesses or documents may do so upon the request of any party or independently.

ARB-33. 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, but shall give it only such weight as the arbitrator deems it entitled to after consideration of any objection made to its admission.
- b. If the parties agree or the arbitrator directs that documents or other evidence be submitted to the arbitrator after the hearing, the documents or other evidence shall be filed with the AAA for transmission to the arbitrator. All parties shall be afforded an opportunity to examine and respond to such documents or other evidence.

ARB-34. Inspection or Investigation

An arbitrator finding it necessary to make an inspection or investigation in connection with the arbitration shall direct the AAA to so advise the parties. The arbitrator shall set the date and time and the AAA shall notify the parties. Any party who so desires may be present at such an inspection or investigation. In the event one or all parties are not present at the inspection or investigation, the arbitrator shall make an oral or written report to the parties simultaneously and afford them an opportunity to comment.

ARB-35. Interim Measures

- a. The arbitrator may take whatever interim measures he or she deems necessary, including injunctive relief and measures for the protection or conservation of property and disposition of perishable goods. If it deems necessary, AAA may appoint a different arbitrator for the sole purpose of ruling on any requests for interim measures.
- b. Such interim measures may take the form of an interim award, and the arbitrator may require security for the costs of such measures.
- c. A request for interim measures addressed by a party to a judicial authority shall not be deemed incompatible with the agreement to arbitrate or a waiver of the right to arbitrate.

ARB-36. Closing of Hearing

The arbitrator shall specifically inquire of all parties whether they have any further proofs to offer or witnesses to be heard. Upon receiving negative replies or if satisfied that the record is complete, the arbitrator shall declare the hearing closed. If briefs are to be filed, the hearing shall be declared closed as of the final date set by the arbitrator for the receipt of briefs. If documents are to be filed as provided in section ARB-33 and the date set for their receipt is later than that set for the receipt of briefs, the later date shall be the closing date of the hearing. The time limit within which the arbitrator is required to make the award shall commence, in the absence of other agreements by the parties, upon the closing of the hearing.

ARB-37. Reopening of Hearing

The hearing may be reopened on the arbitrator's initiative, or upon application of a party, at any time before the award is made. If reopening the hearing would prevent the making of the award within the specific time agreed on by the parties in the contract(s) out of which the controversy has arisen, the matter may not be reopened unless the parties agree on an extension of time.

ARB-38. Waiver of Rules

Any party who proceeds with the arbitration after knowledge that any provision or requirement of these Rules has not been complied with and who fails to state an objection in writing shall be deemed to have waived the right to object.

ARB-39. Extensions of Time

For Level 1 and Level 2 disputes, except in extraordinary circumstances, the AAA or the arbitrator may grant a party no more than one seven-day extension of time to respond to the demand for arbitration or counterclaim.

The parties may modify any period of time by mutual agreement. The AAA or the arbitrator may for good cause extend any period of time established by these Rules, except the time for making the award. The AAA shall notify the parties of any extension.

ARB-40. Serving of Notice

- a. Any papers, notices or process necessary or proper for the initiation or continuation of an arbitration under these Rules, for any court action in connection therewith, or for the entry of judgment on any award made under these Rules may be served on a party by mail 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 may also use overnight delivery or electronic facsimile transmission (fax), to give the notices required by these Rules. Where all parties and the arbitrator agree, notices may be transmitted by electronic mail (e-mail), via AAA WebFile process, if applicable, or other methods of communication.

For Level 1 and Level 2 disputes the parties shall also accept notice by telephone, e-mail or AAA WebFile process, if applicable. Telephonic notices by the AAA shall subsequently be confirmed in writing to the parties. Should there be a failure to confirm in writing any such oral notice, the proceeding shall nevertheless be valid if notice has, in fact, been given by telephone.

- c. Unless otherwise instructed by the AAA or by the arbitrator, any documents submitted by any party to the AAA or to the arbitrator shall simultaneously be provided to the other party or parties to the arbitration.

ARB-41. Majority Decision

When the panel consists of more than one arbitrator, unless required by law or by the arbitration agreement, a majority of the arbitrators must make all decisions.

ARB-42. Time of Award

For Level 1 and Level 2 disputes, unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the award shall be rendered no later than 14 calendar days from the date of the closing of the hearing, or, if oral hearings have been waived, from the date of the AAA's transmittal of the final statements and proofs to the arbitrator.

For Level 3 disputes, the award shall be made promptly by the arbitrator and, unless otherwise agreed by the parties or specified by law, no later than 30 calendar days from the date of closing the original or reopened hearing, or, if oral hearings have been waived, from the date of the AAA's transmittal of the final statements and proofs to the arbitrator.

ARB-43. Form and Scope of Award

- a. The arbitrator may grant any legally available remedy or relief that the arbitrator deems just and equitable and within the scope of the agreement of the parties, including, but not limited to, equitable relief and specific performance of a contract.
- b. In addition to the final award, the arbitrator may make other decisions, including interim, interlocutory, or partial rulings, orders, and awards. In any interim, interlocutory, or partial award, the arbitrator may assess and apportion the fees, expenses and compensation related to such award as the arbitrator determines is appropriate but in compliance with Section ARB-50 Administrative Fees, Arbitrator Fees and Expenses and Suspension for Non-Payment.
- c. For Level 2 and Level 3 disputes (see ARB-3), in the final award, the arbitrator shall assess administrative and arbitrator fees as provided for in these Rules. The arbitrator may apportion such fees among the parties in such amounts as the arbitrator determines is appropriate or in accordance with the parties' arbitration agreement if such agreement provides otherwise.
- d. The award of the arbitrator may include:
 - interest as the arbitrator may deem appropriate, and to the extent authorized by law and the arbitration agreement; and
 - an award of attorneys' fees to the extent authorized by law and the arbitration agreement.
- e. In the award, the arbitrator shall apply any pertinent contract terms, statutes and legal precedents. The arbitrator may grant any remedy, relief or outcome the parties could have received in court. The award shall be final and binding. The award is subject to review in accordance with applicable statutes governing arbitration awards.
- f. Any award shall be in writing and shall be executed in the manner required by law. The arbitrator shall provide a concise, written breakdown of the award. For Level 2 and Level 3 cases, if requested in writing by any party, or if the arbitrator believes it is appropriate to do so, the arbitrator shall provide a written explanation of the award, including the legal and factual basis thereof. The award of the arbitrator shall not exceed five pages, except in extraordinary cases when the demands of justice require it.

ARB-44. Award upon Settlement

If the parties settle their dispute during the course of the arbitration and if the parties so request, the arbitrator may set forth the terms of the settlement in a "consent award." A consent award must include an allocation of arbitration costs, including administrative fees and expenses as well as arbitrator fees and expenses.

ARB-45. 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.

ARB-46. Modification of Award

Within 20 calendar days after the transmittal of an award, any party, upon notice to the other parties, may request the arbitrator, through the AAA, to correct any clerical, typographical or computational errors in the award. The arbitrator is not empowered to redetermine the merits of any claim already decided. The other parties shall be given 10 days to respond to the request. The arbitrator shall dispose of the request within 20 calendar days after transmittal by the AAA to the arbitrator of the request and any response thereto.

ARB-47. Release of Documents for Judicial Proceedings

The AAA shall, upon the written request of a party, furnish to the party, at the party's expense, certified copies of any papers in the AAA's possession that may be required in judicial proceedings relating to the arbitration.

ARB-48. Applications to Court and Exclusions of Liability

- a. No 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 judgment upon the arbitration award may be entered in any federal or state court having jurisdiction thereof.
- d. Parties to an arbitration under these Rules shall be deemed to have consented that neither the AAA 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.

ARB-49. Interpretation and Application of Rules

The arbitrator shall interpret and apply these Rules insofar 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.

ARB-50. Administrative Fees, Arbitrator Fees and Expenses and Suspension for Non-Payment

The administrative fee charged by the AAA is for its administration, handling and processing of the arbitration claim. The amount of the administrative fee is based upon the size of the claim and counterclaim and is based only on the actual damages. Any additional damages such as punitive damages and attorneys' fees which may be claimed, are not included in the calculation of the administrative fee. The parties' share of the administrative fee is indicated in the chart that follows. These amounts must be paid at the time of filing.

The case service fee indicated in the chart that follows, is part of the administrative fee, but is only due if a hearing is scheduled. If the claim is settled, the case service fee is not owed.

A case service fee will be incurred for all cases that proceed to their first hearing. This fee will be payable in advance at the

time that the first hearing is scheduled. This fee will be refunded at the conclusion of the case if no hearings have occurred.

The AAA may, in the event of extreme hardship on the part of any party, defer or reduce the administrative fees.

Arbitrator Fees

The chart that follows indicates the amount due for arbitrator compensation based upon the size of the claim. These fees are paid in advance of the arbitration hearing. Any unused deposits are returned at the end of the case.

Expenses

The expenses of witnesses and experts for either side shall be paid by the party producing such witnesses. All other expenses of the arbitration, including required travel and other expenses of the arbitrator, AAA representatives and any witness and the cost of any proof produced at the direct request of the arbitrator, shall be borne equally by the parties, unless they agree otherwise or unless the arbitrator in the award assesses such expenses or any part thereof against any specified party or parties.

Suspension for Nonpayment

If arbitrator compensation or administrative fees have not been paid-in-full five business days prior to commencement of the hearing, the AAA may so inform the parties in order that one of them may advance the required payment. The arbitrator may assess these costs in the final award. If such payments are not made, the arbitrator may order the suspension or termination of the proceedings. If no arbitrator has yet been appointed, the AAA may suspend the proceedings.

ADMINISTRATIVE FEES AND ARBITRATOR COMPENSATION

Fee Schedule

Level 1 Disputes -- \$0 to \$10,000

Hearing Type	Initial Filing Fee		Case Service Fee (if necessary)		Arbitrator Compensation (if necessary)	
	Homeowner	Builder	Homeowner	Builder	Homeowner	Builder
Desk or Telephone	\$125	\$650	-	\$200	-	\$250
In Person	\$125	\$650	-	\$200	-	\$750/day

Level 2 Disputes -- Above \$10,000 to \$75,000

Hearing Type	Initial Filing Fee		Case Service Fee (if necessary)		Arbitrator Compensation (if necessary)	
	Homeowner	Builder	Homeowner	Builder	Homeowner	Builder
In Person	\$150	\$825	\$100	\$200	\$500*	\$500*

*This contemplates a one-day hearing. If additional days of hearing are needed, the parties will be responsible for sharing in the additional cost.

Level 3 Disputes -- Above \$75,000 and Non-monetary

Amount of Claim	Initial Filing Fee		Case Service Fee (if necessary)		Arbitrator Compensation (if necessary)	
	Homeowner	Builder	Homeowner	Builder	Homeowner	Builder
Above \$75,000 to \$300,000	\$550	\$1,525	\$100	\$300	\$900*	\$900*
Above \$300,000	\$1,000	\$2,850	\$150	\$475	\$1,000*	\$1,000*

Non-Monetary or Specific Performance Claims	\$575	\$1,725	\$100	\$200	\$1,000*	\$1,000*
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*This contemplates a one-day hearing. If additional days of hearing are needed, the parties will be responsible for sharing in the additional cost.

Refund Schedule

The AAA offers a refund schedule on filing fees over and above a \$350 minimum AAA fee. No refund will be issued to the homeowner for claims less than \$75,000. Subject to the minimum fee requirements, refunds will be calculated as follows:

- 100% of the filing fee, above \$350, will be refunded if the case is settled or withdrawn within five calendar days of filing.
- 50% of the filing fee, above \$350, will be refunded if the case is settled or withdrawn between six and 30 calendar days of filing.
- 25% of the filing fee, above \$350, will be refunded if the case is settled or withdrawn between 31 and 60 calendar days of filing.

No refund will be made once an arbitrator has been appointed (this includes one arbitrator on a three-arbitrator panel). No refunds will be granted on awarded cases.

Note: the date of receipt of the demand for arbitration with the AAA will be used to calculate refunds of filing fees for both claims and counterclaims.

Hearing Room Rental

The fees described above do not cover the rental of hearing rooms, which are available on a rental basis. Check with the AAA for availability and rates.

Arbitration Checklist

Before you file for arbitration:

- Identify and evaluate your applicable statute of limitations.
- Complete the Demand for Arbitration
 - Identify all parties and their contact information. Delays may occur if information is inaccurate.
 - Be specific in what you are claiming. If you are claiming monetary damages or specific performance (i.e., repairs needed), specify each claim.
 - Indicate the name of these Rules on your Demand form.
 - Sign the form.
- Review the AAA WebFile program available through www.adr.org to file online.
- Send the original completed Demand for Arbitration to the other party (i.e., the builder or the homeowner).
- Send two copies of the Demand for Arbitration to your American Arbitration Association (AAA) local office or Case Management Center. Along with the completed Demand, also send the following items to AAA:
 - Copy of the arbitration clause or provision contained in your contract.
 - The appropriate filing fee indicated in the filing fee chart.

Arbitration Tips for Parties

1. Assemble all documents and papers that you will need for your case. A checklist of documents and exhibits will be helpful toward your orderly presentation.
2. If documents that are needed are in the possession of the other party, ask the other party to make them available to you. Under some state arbitration laws, arbitrators or attorneys have authority to subpoena documents and witnesses.
3. If you provide witness testimony by affidavit, consider using sworn statements. These sworn statements are more persuasive when they are from witnesses with direct knowledge of the facts. Hearsay testimony may be received by an arbitrator but may not be given much weight.
4. Support your allegations with proofs and make sure you identify which proofs are supporting which claims or arguments.
5. Be concise and to the point. Try not to give information to an arbitrator that is not relevant to the case. You must present them with a clear case.
6. Study the case from the other side's point of view and be prepared to respond to the opposition's evidence.
7. Types of documents or records you might use to convince an arbitrator of your position:
 - a. Invoices
 - b. Cancelled checks
 - c. Engineering or architect or expert reports
 - d. Letters or memos
 - e. Plans or blueprints that might be important
 - f. Copies of change orders
8. Be sure to ask the arbitrator to deal with preliminary issues, for example, whether the arbitration is premature pending the parties' compliance with legal or contractual notice, opportunity to repair requirements, etc.

For further information on construction arbitration and mediation, visit our website at www.adr.org.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AAA WebFile

The AAA offers fast, convenient online claim filing through our AAA WebFile service. In addition to filing claims, clients

can make payments, perform online case management, access rules and procedures, electronically transfer documents, select Neutrals, use a case-customized message board and check the status of their case.

Answering Statement

This is a written response, by the respondent, to the initial claim. Typically, the answering statement will be a denial of the claim.

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 decide cases with written decisions or "awards." An award is binding on the parties. A court may enforce an arbitration award, but the court's review of arbitration awards is limited.

Arbitrator

The arbitrator, not a party to the dispute, hears and reviews evidence and testimony from the parties either in person or by document submission and also telephonic hearings. The arbitrator then renders an award, deciding the disputed issues.

Award

This is the final decision or ruling by the arbitrator on a claim and/or counterclaim submitted to arbitration, sometimes called a "Decision."

Case Manager

The Case Manager 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 only manages the case's administrative steps, such as exchanging documents, matching schedules and setting up hearings. The Case Manager is the parties' contact point for almost all aspects of the case outside of any hearings.

Claim

This is the underlying basis for arbitration or mediation. The claim can be either for monetary or non-monetary damages.

Claimant

A Claimant is the party who files the claim or starts the arbitration. Either the homeowner or homebuilder may be the Claimant.

Counterclaim

More than just an answering statement, a counterclaim is an assertion that damages are owed to the Respondent by the Claimant.

Desk Arbitration

In a desk 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 hearing is held.

Home

A home is a single family, duplex, triplex, quadplex, townhome, modular or manufactured home or a unit in a multi-unit residential structure in which title to the individual units is transferred to the owners under a condominium or cooperative system.

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. An in-person hearing, however, is not as formal as going to court.

Level 1 Disputes

No claim or counterclaim exceeds \$10,000. For Level 1 disputes, either party can opt to file their claim in Small Claims Court if the claim or counterclaim is within the jurisdictional limits of such court.

Level 2 Disputes

Claims or counterclaims are greater than \$10,000 but not more than \$75,000.

Level 3 Disputes

Claims or counterclaims are greater than \$75,000 or are non-monetary.

Mediation

In mediation, an impartial person (the mediator) helps the parties try to settle their dispute by facilitating an equitable solution to the problem between them. Mediation should not be confused with arbitration or litigation, in which the parties or their lawyers present their case to a third party (the arbitrator or judge) who makes a decision for them. In mediation, the mediator facilitates the dialogue between the parties, but it is the parties who decide whether there will be an agreement and what the agreement will be.

Owner

An owner means a homeowner, including a subsequent purchaser, tenant, or association or a subrogee or assignee of the homeowner.

Respondent

A Respondent is the party against whom the claim is filed. A Respondent may, in response to the Claimant's demand, state a claim in arbitration against the Claimant. Such a claim is called a counterclaim. Either the homeowner or the homebuilder 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. Often this is done after the parties have sent in documents for the arbitrator to review. A telephone hearing can be less expensive and easier than an in-person hearing.

The American Arbitration Association wishes to recognize the contributions of the advisory committee members who assisted in the development of the *Home Construction Arbitration Rules and Mediation Procedures*.

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