

RULES OF NO-FAULT INSURANCE ARBITRATION PROCEDURE

(with amendments effective January 1, 2019)

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RULES OF NO-FAULT INSURANCE ARBITRATION PROCEDURE

Rule 1. Purpose and Administration

a. The purpose of the Minnesota no-fault arbitration system is to promote the orderly and efficient administration of justice in this State. To this end, the Court, pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 65B.525, and in the exercise of its rule making responsibilities, does hereby adopt these rules. These rules are intended to implement the Minnesota No-Fault Act.

b. Arbitration under Minnesota Statutes, section 65B.525, shall be administered by a standing committee of not less than twelve members to be appointed by the Minnesota Supreme Court. Members shall be appointed for a four-year term commencing on January 1, with at least three members' terms expiring each year. No member shall serve more than two full terms and any partial term.

c. The day-to-day administration of arbitration under Minnesota Statutes, section 65B.525, shall be by an arbitration organization designated by the Standing Committee with the concurrence of the Supreme Court. The administration shall be subject to the continuing supervision of the Standing Committee.

(Amended effective January 1, 2019.)

Rule 2. Appointment of Arbitrator

The Standing Committee may conditionally approve and submit to the arbitration organization nominees to the panel of arbitrators quarterly in March, June, September and December of each year, commencing March 1988. These nominees then may be included in the panel of arbitrators that the Standing Committee shall nominate annually for approval by the Supreme Court. The panel appointed by the Supreme Court shall be certified by the Standing Committee to the arbitration organization.

Rule 3. Name of Tribunal

Any tribunal constituted by the parties for the settlement of their dispute under these rules shall be called the Minnesota No-Fault Arbitration Tribunal.

Rule 4. Administrator

When parties agree to arbitrate under these rules, or when they provide for arbitration by the arbitration organization and an arbitration is initiated thereunder, they thereby constitute the arbitration organization for the administrator of the arbitration.

(Amended effective March 1, 2016.)

Rule 5. Initiation of Arbitration

a. **Mandatory Arbitration** (for claims of \$10,000 or less at the commencement of arbitration). At such time as the respondent denies a claim, the respondent shall advise the claimant of claimant's right to demand arbitration.

b. **Nonmandatory Arbitration** (for claims over \$10,000). At such time as the respondent denies a claim, the respondent shall advise the claimant whether or not it is willing to submit the claim to arbitration.

c. **All Cases.** In all cases the respondent shall also advise the claimant that information on arbitration procedures may be obtained from the arbitration organization, giving the arbitration organization's current address and email address. On request, the arbitration organization will provide a claimant with a petition form for initiating arbitration together with a copy of these rules. Arbitration is commenced by the filing of the signed, form, together with the required filing fee, with the arbitration organization. If the claimant asserts a claim against more than one insurer, claimant shall so designate upon the arbitration petition. In the event that a respondent claims or asserts that another insurer bears some or all of the responsibility for the claim, respondent shall file a petition identifying the insurer and setting forth the amount of the claim that it claims is the responsibility of another insurer. Regardless of the number of respondents identified on the claim petition, the claim is subject to the jurisdictional limits set forth in [Rule 6](#).

d. **Denial of Claim.** If a respondent fails to respond in writing within 30 days after reasonable proof of the fact and the amount of loss is duly presented to the respondent, the claim shall be deemed denied for the purpose of activating these rules.

e. The claimant shall simultaneously provide a copy of the petition and any supporting documents to the respondent and arbitration organization. The arbitration organization shall provide notice to the parties of the commencement of the arbitration. The filing date for purposes of the 30-day response period shall be the date of the arbitration organization's commencement notice.

f. **Itemization of Claim.** At the time of filing the arbitration form, or within 30 days after, the claimant shall file an itemization of benefits claimed and supporting

documentation. Medical and replacement services claims must detail the names of providers, dates of services claimed, and total amounts owing. Income-loss claims must detail employers, rates of pay, dates of loss, method of calculation, and total amounts owing.

g. Insurer's Response. Within 30 days after receipt of the itemization of benefits claimed and supporting documentation from claimant, respondent shall serve a response to the petition setting forth all grounds upon which the claim is denied and accompanied by all documents supporting denial of the benefits claimed. There is no additional administrative fee where parties to a pending arbitration attempt to mediate their dispute under the arbitration organization's auspices.

(Amended effective March 1, 2016.)

Advisory Committee Comment (2015)

The addition of an e-mail address, in Rule 5(c), is consistent with the trend of facilitating electronic communication. The term "executed" is removed from Rule 5(c) to avoid redundancy.

The purpose of the change in Rule 5(e) is to streamline the filing process and provide a clear "filing date" for purposes of Rule 5(g), the Insurer's Response.

The rules consistently use "arbitration organization" when referring to the administrator.

Rule 6. Jurisdiction in Mandatory Cases

By statute, mandatory arbitration applies to all claims for no-fault benefits or comprehensive or collision damage coverage where the total amount of the claim, at the commencement of arbitration, is in an amount of \$10,000 or less. In cases where the amount of the claim continues to accrue after the petition is filed, the arbitrator shall have jurisdiction to determine all amounts claimed including those in excess of \$10,000.

If the claimant waives a portion of the claim in order to come within the \$10,000 jurisdictional limit, the claimant must specify within 30 days of filing the claims in excess of the \$10,000 being waived.

(Amended effective March 1, 2016.)

Rule 7. Notice

Upon the filing of the petition form, the arbitration organization shall send notice to the other party together with a request for payment of the filing fee.

(Amended effective March 1, 2016.)

Advisory Committee Comment (2015)

The claimant is the only party who may file a petition for No-Fault arbitration. In order to avoid confusion, the language “by either party” was removed.

Under Rule 5(e), the claimant will not be responsible to furnish a copy of the petition to the respondent.

The 20-day notification requirement was removed as it does not serve a necessary purpose.

Rule 8. Selection of Arbitrator and Challenge Procedure

The arbitration organization shall send simultaneously to each party to the dispute an identical list of four names of persons chosen from the panel. Each party to the dispute shall have seven business days from the date of transmission in which to cross out a maximum of one name objected to, number the remaining names in order of preference, and return the list to the arbitration organization. In the event of multiparty arbitration, the arbitration organization may increase the number of potential arbitrators and divide the strikes so as to afford an equal number of strikes to each adverse interest. If a party does not return the list within the time specified, all persons named therein shall be deemed acceptable.

One of the persons who have been approved on both lists shall be invited by the arbitration organization to serve in accordance with the designated order of the mutual preference. Any objection to an arbitrator based on the arbitrator’s post-appointment disclosure must be made within seven business days from the date of transmission of the arbitrator disclosure form. Failure to object to the appointed arbitrator based upon the post-appointment disclosure within seven business days constitutes waiver of any objections based on the post-appointment disclosure, subject to the provisions in [Rule 10](#). An objection to a potential arbitrator shall be determined initially by the arbitration organization, subject to appeal to the Standing Committee.

If an acceptable arbitrator is unable to act, or for any other reason the appointment cannot be made from the submitted list, the arbitration organization shall have the power to make the appointment from among other members of the panel without the submission of

additional lists. If any arbitrator should resign, be disqualified, or unable to perform the duties of the office, the arbitration organization shall appoint another arbitrator from the no-fault panel to the case.

(Amended effective March 1, 2016.)

Advisory Committee Comment (2015)

The change in language is consistent with the trend of facilitating electronic communications.

Rule 9. Notice to Arbitrator of Appointment

Notice of the appointment of the neutral arbitrator, whether appointed mutually by the parties or by the arbitration organization, shall be transmitted to the arbitrator by the arbitration organization and the signed acceptance of the arbitrator shall be filed with the arbitration organization prior to the opening of the first hearing.

(Amended effective March 1, 2016.)

Rule 10. Qualification of Arbitrator and Disclosure Procedure

a. Every member of the panel shall be a licensed attorney at law of this state or a retired attorney or judge in good standing. Effective January 1, 2004, requirements for qualification as an arbitrator shall be: (1) at least 5 years in practice in this state; (2) at least one-third of the attorney's practice is with auto insurance claims or, for an attorney not actively representing clients, at least one-third of an ADR practice is with motor vehicle claims or not-fault matters; (3) completion of an arbitrator training program approved by the No-Fault Standing Committee prior to appointment to the panel; (4) at least three CLE hours on no-fault issues in the last year; and (5) arbitrators will be required to re-certify each year, confirming at the time of recertification that they continue to meet the above requirements.

b. No person shall serve as an arbitrator in any arbitration in which he or she has a financial or personal conflict of interest. Under procedures established by the Standing Committee and immediately following appointment to a case, every arbitrator shall be required to disclose any circumstances likely to create a presumption or possibility of bias or conflict that may disqualify the person as a potential arbitrator. Every arbitrator shall supplement the disclosures as circumstances require. The fact that an arbitrator or the arbitrator's firm represents automobile accident claimants against insurance companies or self-insureds, including the respondent, does not create a presumption of bias. It is a financial conflict of interest if, within the last year, the appointed arbitrator or the arbitrator's firm has been hired by the respondent to represent the respondent or

respondent's insureds in a dispute for which the respondent provides insurance coverage. It is a financial conflict of interest if the appointed arbitrator received referrals within the last year from officers, employees or agents of any entity whose bills are in dispute in the arbitration or the arbitrator's firm has received such referrals.

c. If an arbitrator has been certified and has met the requirements of subdivision (a) for the past five years but becomes ineligible for certification under Rule 10(a) due to retirement or change in practice, the arbitrator may continue to seek annual certification for up to five years from the date of retirement licensure or practice change if the following requirements are satisfied:

The arbitrator completes and files an annual No-Fault Arbitrator Recertification form which certifies that:

1. He or she is an attorney licensed to practice law in Minnesota and is in good standing or a retired attorney or judge in good standing;
2. He or she has retained current knowledge of the Minnesota No-Fault Act (Minn. Stat. §§ 65B.41-65B.71), Minnesota appellate court decisions interpreting the Act, the Minnesota No-Fault Arbitration Rules, and the Arbitrators' Standards of Conduct; and
3. He or she has attended CLE course(s) in the last year containing at least three credits relating to no-fault matters.

The rules regarding bias and conflict of interest as set forth in subdivision (b) remain applicable to arbitrators who are recertified under this subdivision (c).

(Amended effective March 1, 2016.)

Advisory Committee Comment (2015)

The conflict-of-interest disclosure requirements in Rule 10 have been broadened to promote accountability and fairness. To ensure prompt and inexpensive arbitration with the limited number of available no-fault arbitrators, the disclosure requirements are not as broad as the requirements of the Uniform Arbitration Act. See Minn. Stat. § 572B.12(a).

Mandatory no-fault arbitration is different from voluntary arbitration governed by the Uniform Arbitration Act. No-fault arbitration is intended to promptly resolve relatively small claims for insurance coverage. See Rule 1 and Minn. Stat. § 65B.42. Unlike arbitrators appointed under the Uniform Arbitration Act, no-fault arbitrators are approved by the standing committee and the Supreme Court, based

on their willingness and experience with no-fault matters. This necessarily limits the number of no-fault arbitrators.

A change is made in Rule 10(a) to promote consistency between 10(a) and 10(c) in the CLE requirement.

The removal of the phrase, “is aware,” in Rule 10(b), adds a greater responsibility to ensure that a complete disclosure is made, as well as is now prohibited as a financial conflict.

The inclusion of “licensure” in Rule 10(c) provides a clear definition of what constitutes a retired arbitrator and when the five-year limit in Rule 10(c) begins to run.

Rule 11. Vacancies

If for any reason an arbitrator should be unable to perform the duties of the office, the arbitration organization may, on proof satisfactory to it, declare the office vacant. Vacancies shall be filled in accordance with the applicable provisions of these rules.

(Amended effective March 1, 2016.)

Rule 12. Discovery

The voluntary exchange of information is encouraged. Formal discovery is discouraged except that a party is entitled to:

1. exchange of medical reports;
2. medical authorizations directed to all medical providers consulted by the claimant in; the seven years prior to the accident;
3. employment records and authorizations for two years prior to the accident, when wage loss is in dispute;
4. supporting documentation required under No-Fault Arbitration Rule 5; and
5. other exhibits to be offered at the hearing.

However, upon application and good cause shown by any party, the arbitrator may permit any discovery allowable under the Minnesota Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts. Any medical examination for which the respondent can establish good cause shall be completed within 90 days following the commencement of the case unless extended by the arbitrator for good cause.

The Minnesota Rules of Civil Procedure shall apply to claims for comprehensive or collision damage coverage.

(Amended effective March 1, 2016.)

Rule 13. Withdrawal

A claimant may withdraw a petition up until 10 days prior to the hearing, thereafter the consent of the respondent shall be required. The claimant will be responsible for the arbitrator's fee, if any, upon withdrawal. If the petition is withdrawn after a panel of arbitrators is submitted and if the claimant shall file another petition arising from the same accident against the same insurer, the same panel of arbitrators shall be resubmitted to the claimant and the respondent. If the petition is withdrawn after the arbitrator is selected and if the claimant shall file another petition arising from the same accident against the same insurer, the same arbitrator who was earlier assigned shall be reassigned. The claimant who withdraws a petition shall be responsible for all parties' filing fees incurred upon the refiling of the petition.

(Amended effective March 1, 2016.)

Advisory Committee Comment (2015)

The addition codifies the current practice.

Rule 14. Date, Time and Place of Arbitration

An informal arbitration hearing will be held in the arbitrator's office or some other appropriate place in the general locale within a 50-mile radius of the claimant's residence, or other place agreed upon by the parties. The arbitrator may fix the date, time, and place for the hearing. If the claimant resides outside the state of Minnesota, the arbitration organization shall designate the appropriate place for the hearing. At least 14 days prior to the hearing, the arbitration organization shall transmit notice thereof to each party or to a party's designated representative. Notice of hearing may be waived by any party. When an arbitration hearing has been scheduled for a day certain, the courts of the state shall recognize the date as the equivalent of a day certain court trial date in the scheduling of their calendars.

(Amended effective March 1, 2016.)

Advisory Committee Comment (2015)

Switching the order of the second and third sentences promotes consistency.

Rule 15. Postponements

The arbitrator, for good cause shown, may postpone any hearing upon the request of a party or upon the arbitrator's own initiative, and shall also grant such postponement when all of the parties agree thereto. The party requesting a postponement will be billed for the cost of the rescheduling; if, however, the arbitrator determines that a postponement was necessitated by a party's failure to cooperate in providing information required under [Rule 5](#) or [Rule 12](#), the arbitrator may assess the rescheduling fee to that party.

Rule 16. Representation

Any party may be represented by counsel or other representative named by that party. A party intending to be so represented shall notify the other party and the arbitration organization of the name, mailing address, and email address of the representative at least three 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.

If counsel or other representative named by the claimant withdraws from representation of any pending matter, the claim shall be dismissed, unless the claimant advises the arbitration organization of the intention to proceed pro se or a replacement counsel or representative is named within 30 days of the sending of the notice of withdrawal.

(Amended effective March 1, 2016.)

Advisory Committee Comment (2015)

The amendment in the first paragraph is consistent with the trend of facilitating electronic communications. A similar change has been recommended to the Rules of Civil Procedure.

There have been an increasing number of representatives withdrawing from representation of claimants. This has resulted in a number of unresponsive or unreachable pro se claimants. The language added as the second paragraph of this rule will provide a clear process to follow, for arbitrators, the arbitration organization, and pro se claimants in the event of a withdrawal.

Rule 17. Stenographic Record

Any party desiring an audio or stenographic record shall make arrangements directly with a stenographer and shall notify the other party of these arrangements at least 24 hours 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 to be, or determined by the arbitrator to be, the official

record of the proceeding, it must be made available to the arbitrator and to the other parties for inspection, at a date, time, and place determined by the arbitrator.

(Amended effective March 1, 2016.)

Rule 18. Interpreters

Any party desiring an interpreter shall make all arrangements directly with the interpreter and shall assume the costs of the service. The arbitrator may assess the cost of an interpreter pursuant to [Rule 42](#).

Interpreters must be independent of the parties, counsel, and named representatives. All interpreters must abide by the Code of Professional Responsibility for Interpreters in the Minnesota State Court System.

(Amended effective March 1, 2016.)

Rule 19. Attendance at Hearing

The arbitrator shall maintain the privacy of the hearings. 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.

Rule 20. Oaths

Arbitrators, upon accepting appointment to the panel, shall take an oath or affirmation of office. The arbitrator may require witnesses to testify under oath or affirmation.

Rule 21. Order of Proceedings and Communication with Arbitrator

The hearing shall be opened by the recording of the date, time, and place of the hearing, and the presence of the arbitrator, the parties, and their representatives, if any. Either party may make an opening statement regarding the claim. The claimant shall then present evidence to support the claim. The respondent shall then present evidence supporting the defense. Witnesses for each party shall submit to questions or other examination. The arbitrator has the discretion to vary this procedure, but shall afford a full and equal opportunity to all parties for the presentation of any material and relevant evidence. Exhibits, when offered by either party, may be received in evidence by the arbitrator.

The names and addresses of all witnesses and description of the exhibits in the order received shall be made part of the record. There shall be no direct communication between the arbitrator and the parties other than at the hearing, unless otherwise advised by the

arbitration organization or by agreement of the parties and arbitrator. However, an arbitrator may directly contact the parties, but such communication is limited to administrative matters. Any direct communication between the arbitrator and parties must be conveyed to the arbitration organization, except communications at the hearing. Pre-hearing exhibits can be sent directly to the arbitrator, delivered in the same manner and at the same time to the opposing party. Parties are encouraged to submit any pre-hearing exhibits at least 24 hours in advance of the scheduled hearing. If the exhibits are not provided to opposing counsel and the arbitrator at least 24 hours before the hearing or if the exhibits contain new information and opposing counsel has not had a reasonable amount of time to review and respond to the information, the arbitrator may hold the record open until the parties have had time to review and respond to the material or reconvene the arbitration at a later date. Any other oral or written communication from the parties to the arbitrator shall be directed to the arbitration organization for transmittal to the arbitrator.

(Amended effective March 1, 2016.)

Advisory Committee Comment (2015)

The inclusion of the additional language will expedite administration.

Rule 22. 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.

Rule 23. Witnesses, Subpoenas and Depositions

a. Through the arbitration organization, the arbitrator may, on the arbitrator's initiative or at the request of any party, issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses at the arbitration hearing or at such deposition as ordered under [Rule 12](#), and the production of books, records, documents and other evidence. The subpoenas so issued shall be served, and upon application to the district court by either party or the arbitrator, enforced in the manner provided by law for the service and enforcement of subpoenas for a civil action.

b. All provisions of law compelling a person under subpoena to testify are applicable.

c. Fees for attendance as a witness shall be the same as for a witness in the district courts.

Rule 24. Evidence

The parties may offer such evidence as they desire and shall produce such additional evidence as the arbitrator may deem necessary to an understanding and determination of the issues. The arbitrator shall be the judge of the relevancy and materiality of any evidence offered, and conformity to legal rules of evidence shall not be necessary. The parties shall be encouraged to offer, and the arbitrator shall be encouraged to receive and consider, evidence by affidavit or other document, including medical reports, statements of witnesses, officers, accident reports, medical texts and other similar written documents that would not ordinarily be admissible as evidence in the courts of this state. In receiving this evidence, the arbitrator shall consider any objections to its admission in determining the weight to which he or she deems it is entitled.

Rule 25. Close of Hearing

The arbitrator shall specifically inquire of all parties as to whether they have any further evidence. If they do not, the arbitrator shall declare the hearing closed. If briefs or documents are to be filed, the hearing shall be declared closed as of the final date set by the arbitrator for the receipt of said documents. The time limit within which the arbitrator is required to make his or her award shall commence to run upon the close of the hearing.

(Amended effective March 1, 2016.)

Rule 26. Re-opening the Hearing

At any time before the award is made, a hearing may be reopened by the arbitrator on the arbitrator's own motion, or upon application of a party for good cause shown.

Rule 27. Waiver of Oral Hearing

The parties may provide, by written agreement, for the waiver of oral hearings in any case. If the parties are unable to agree as to the procedure, the arbitration organization shall specify a fair and equitable procedure.

Rule 28. Extensions of Time

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

Rule 29. Serving of Notice

Each party waives the requirements of Minn. Stat. § 572B.20 and shall be deemed to have agreed that any notices or process necessary or proper for the initiation or continuation of an arbitration under these rules; for any court action in connection herewith including application for the confirmation, vacation, modification, or correction of an award issued hereunder as provided in [Rule 38](#); or for the entry of judgment on any award made under these rules may be served on a party by mail or electronic means 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 thereto has been granted to the party.

(Amended effective March 1, 2016.)

Advisory Committee Comment (2015)

The term “electronic means” was added to the first paragraph, therefore the entire second paragraph is redundant.

Rule 30. Time of Award

The award shall be made promptly by the arbitrator, unless otherwise agreed by the parties or specified by law, no later than 30 days from the date of closing the hearing, or if oral hearings have been waived, from the date of the arbitration organization’s transmittal of the final statements and proofs to the arbitrator. In the event the 30th day falls on a weekend or federal holiday, the award shall be made no later than the next business day.

(Amended effective March 1, 2016.)

Rule 31. Form of Award

The award shall be in writing and shall be signed by the arbitrator. It shall be executed in the manner required by law.

Rule 32. Scope of Award

The arbitrator may grant any remedy or relief that the arbitrator deems just and equitable consistent with the Minnesota No-Fault Act. The arbitrator may, in the award, include arbitration fees, expenses, rescheduling fees and compensation as provided in [Rules 39](#), [40](#), [41](#) and [42](#) in favor of any party and, in the event that any administrative fees or expenses are due the arbitration organization, in favor of the arbitration organization, except that the arbitrator must award interest when required by Minn. Stat. § 65B.54. The arbitrator may not, in the award, include attorneys fees for either party.

Given the informal nature of no-fault arbitration proceedings, the no-fault award shall not be the basis for a claim of estoppel or waiver in any other proceeding.

Rule 33. Delivery of Award to Parties

The award may be delivered to the parties or their representatives by the arbitration organization by mail, electronic means, personal service, or any other manner permitted by law.

(Amended effective March 1, 2016.)

Advisory Committee Comment (2015)

References to copies are removed because in an electronic environment, the concepts “original” and “copy” are often without meaning.

Rule 34. 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 thereto in writing shall be deemed to have waived the right to object.

Rule 35. Interpretation and Application of Rules

The arbitrator shall interpret and apply these rules insofar as they relate to the arbitrator’s powers and duties. All other rules shall be interpreted by the arbitration organization.

Rule 36. Release of Documents for Judicial Proceedings

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

The arbitration organization shall not release documents that are privileged or otherwise protected by law from disclosure. This includes, but is not limited to, any notes, memoranda, or drafts thereof prepared by the arbitrator or employee of the arbitrator that were used in the process of preparing the award, and any internal communications between members of the standing committee made as part of the committee’s deliberative process.

(Amended effective March 1, 2016.)

Advisory Committee Comment (2015)

The No-Fault Standing Committee concluded that some documents and communications are privileged and are therefore protected from disclosure. The language is based on Rule 45.03(c) of the Minnesota Rules of Civil Procedure, which limits the use of subpoenas to compel disclosure of privileged material, and upon Rule 4(c) of the Rules of Public Access to Records of the Judicial Branch, which provides that judicial work product is not accessible to the public.

Rule 37. Applications to Court and Exclusion of Liability

- a. No judicial proceedings 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 arbitration organization nor any arbitrator in a proceeding under these rules can be made a witness or is a necessary party in judicial proceedings relating to the arbitration.
- c. Parties to proceedings governed by 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. Neither the arbitration organization nor any arbitrator shall be liable to any party for any act or omission in connection with any arbitration conducted under these rules.

(Amended effective March 1, 2016.)

Rule 38. Confirmation, Vacation, Modification, or Correction of Award

The provisions of Minn. Stat. § 572B.01 through § 572B.31 shall apply to the confirmation, vacation, modification, or correction of award issued hereunder, except that service of process pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 572B.05 shall be made as provided in [Rule 29](#) of these rules.

(Amended effective March 1, 2016.)

Advisory Committee Comment (2015)

Minnesota Statutes § 572 was repealed.

Rule 39. Administrative Fees

The initial fee is due and payable at the time of filing and shall be paid as follows: by the claimant, \$40.00; by the respondent, \$150.00. In the event that there is more than one respondent in an action, each respondent shall pay the \$150.00 fee.

Upon review of a petition, if the arbitration organization determines that a claim was filed in error, the organization may require that payment of respondent's filing fee be assessed against the claimant.

The arbitration organization may, in the event of extreme hardship on the part of any party, defer or reduce the administrative fee.

(Amended effective September 1, 2016.)

Advisory Committee Comment (2015)

The arbitration organization receives filings in error from time to time. In order to relieve the respondent from the cost of these errors, the amendment allows the arbitration organization to shift the administrative fee to the party responsible for the error.

Rule 40. Arbitrator's Fees

- a. An arbitrator shall be compensated for services and for any use of office facilities in the amount of \$300 per case.
- b. If the arbitration organization is notified of a settlement or a withdrawal of a claim at any time up to 24 hours prior to the scheduled hearing, but after the appointment of the arbitrator, the arbitrator's fee shall be \$50. If the arbitration organization is notified of a postponement, settlement or a withdrawal of a claim 24 hours or less prior to the scheduled hearing, the arbitrator's fee shall be \$300. Unless the parties agree otherwise, the fee in a settlement shall be assessed equally to the parties, the fee in a withdrawal shall be borne by claimant, and the fee in a postponement shall be borne by the requesting party. Regardless of the resolution of the case, the arbitrator's fee shall not exceed \$300 and is subject to the provisions of [Rule 15](#).
- c. An arbitrator serving on a court-ordered consolidated glass case shall be compensated at a rate of \$200.00 per hour.
- d. Once a hearing is commenced, the arbitrator shall direct assessment of the fee.

(Amended effective March 1, 2016.)

Advisory Committee Comment (2015)

In response to Illinois Farmers Insurance Company v. Glass Service Co., 683 N.W.2d 792 (Minn. 2004), the No-Fault Standing Committee issued a resolution in which a rate of \$200.00 per hour may be charged on court-ordered consolidated glass cases.

Rule 41. Rescheduling or Cancellation Fees

A party requesting to reschedule or cancel a hearing shall be charged a fee of \$100.00, provided that the request does not fall within the provisions of [Rule 40.b](#) that specifically address settlement or withdrawal.

(Amended effective March 1, 2016.)

Advisory Committee Comment (2015)

Fees are at a flat rate of \$100.00.

Rule 42. Expenses

Generally each side should pay its own expenses. An arbitrator does, however, have the discretion to direct a party or parties to pay expenses as part of an award.

Rule 43. Amendment or Modification

The Standing Committee may propose amendments to these rules as circumstances may require. All changes in these rules and all other determinations of the Standing Committee shall be subject to review and approval by the Minnesota Supreme Court.