



## SPECIAL ACTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS

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### CROSS REFERENCES

#### 36.300

Arbitration of disputes as to ownership of property removed by high water, 99.010 to 99.040

Indigent defense, arbitration of compensation disagreements, 151.460

Mediation of labor disputes, 662.405 to 662.455

#### 36.355 to 36.365

Writ of review, availability in proceedings, certain, 34.040

#### 36.365

Appeal from judgment in special proceeding, 19.010

**MEDIATION**

**36.100 Policy for ORS 36.100 to 36.210.** It is the policy and purpose of ORS 36.100 to 36.210 that, when two or more persons cannot settle a dispute directly between themselves, it is preferable that the disputants be encouraged and assisted to resolve their dispute with the assistance of a trusted and competent third party mediator, whenever possible, rather than the dispute remaining unresolved or resulting in litigation. [1989 c.718 §1]

**36.105 Declaration of purpose of ORS 36.100 to 36.210.** The Legislative Assembly declares that it is the purpose of ORS 36.100 to 36.210 to:

- (1) Foster the development of community-based programs that will assist citizens in resolving disputes and developing skills in conflict resolution;
- (2) Allow flexible and diverse programs to be developed in this state, to meet specific needs in local areas and to benefit this state as a whole through experiments using a variety of models of peaceful dispute resolution;
- (3) Find alternative methods for addressing the needs of crime victims in criminal cases when those cases are either not prosecuted for lack of funds or can be more efficiently handled outside the courts;
- (4) Provide a method to evaluate the effect of dispute resolution programs on communities and on the justice system; and
- (5) Encourage the development and use of mediation panels for resolution of civil litigation disputes. [1989 c.718 §2]

**36.110 Definitions for ORS 36.100 to 36.210.** As used in ORS 36.100 to 36.210:

- (1) "Arbitration" means any arbitration whether or not administered by a permanent arbitral institution.
- (2) "Commission" means the Dispute Resolution Commission created under ORS 36.115.
- (3) "Director" means the director appointed by the Dispute Resolution Commission under ORS 36.130.
- (4) "Dispute resolution services" include but are not limited to mediation, conciliation and arbitration.
- (5) "Dispute resolution program" means an entity that receives state funds to provide dispute resolution services.
- (6) "Mediation" means a process in which a mediator assists and facilitates two or more parties to a controversy in reaching a mutually acceptable resolution of the controversy and includes all contacts between the mediator and any party or parties, until such

time as a resolution is agreed to by the parties or the mediation process is terminated.

(7) "Mediation program" means a program through which mediation is made available and includes the director, agents and employees of the program.

(8) "Mediator" means a third party who performs mediation. [1989 c.718 §3]

**36.115 Dispute Resolution Commission; terms; confirmation.** (1) There is established a Dispute Resolution Commission consisting of seven members appointed by the Governor.

(2) The term of office of each member is four years, but a member serves at the pleasure of the Governor. Before the expiration of the term of a member, the Governor shall appoint a successor whose term begins on July 1, next following. A member is eligible for reappointment. If there is a vacancy for any cause, the Governor shall make an appointment to become immediately effective for the unexpired term.

(3) The appointment of the members of the Dispute Resolution Commission is subject to confirmation by the Senate in the manner prescribed in ORS 171.562 and 171.565. [1989 c.718 §4; 1991 c.538 §1]

**Note:** The amendments to 36.115 by section 1, chapter 538, Oregon Laws 1991, become operative July 1, 1992. See section 6, chapter 538, Oregon Laws 1991. 36.115 (1989 Edition) is set forth for the user's convenience.

**36.115.** (1) There is established a Dispute Resolution Commission consisting of seven members appointed by the Governor.

(2) The term of office of each member is four years, but a member serves at the pleasure of the Governor. Before the expiration of the term of a member, the Governor shall appoint a successor whose term begins on July 1, next following. A member is eligible for reappointment. If there is a vacancy for any cause, the Governor shall make an appointment to become immediately effective for the unexpired term.

(3) The appointment of the members of the Dispute Resolution Commission is subject to confirmation by the Senate in the manner prescribed in ORS 171.562 and 171.565.

(4) Notwithstanding the term of office specified by subsection (2) of this section, of the members first appointed to the Dispute Resolution Commission:

- (a) Two shall serve for a term ending June 30, 1990.
- (b) Two shall serve for a term ending June 30, 1991.
- (c) Three shall serve for a term ending June 30, 1992.

**36.120 Members of commission; reimbursement.** (1) The members of the Dispute Resolution Commission shall be citizens of this state who are well informed on the principles of dispute resolution. Specific formal education in any field shall not be a prerequisite to serving on the commission.

(2) A member of the Dispute Resolution Commission is not entitled to compensation

but may be reimbursed for actual and necessary travel and other expenses as provided in ORS 292.495. [1989 c.718 §5]

**36.125 Chairperson and vice-chairperson; quorum.** (1) The Dispute Resolution Commission shall select one of its members as chairperson and another as vice-chairperson for such terms and with duties and powers necessary for the performance of the function of such offices as the commission determines.

(2) A majority of the members of the commission constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business. [1989 c.718 §6]

**36.130 Director; duties.** (1) The Dispute Resolution Commission shall:

(a) Appoint a director who shall serve at the pleasure of the commission;

(b) Prescribe the duties of the director; and

(c) Fix the salary of the director.

(2) The designation of the director shall be by written order and filed with the Secretary of State.

(3) Subject to any applicable provisions of the State Personnel Relations Law, the director shall appoint all subordinate officers and employees of the commission, prescribe their duties and fix their compensation. [1989 c.718 §7]

**36.135 Review of dispute resolution programs for compliance with ORS 36.175; mediation; hearing; suspension of funding.** (1) The Director of the Dispute Resolution Commission shall periodically review dispute resolution programs in this state. If the director determines that there are reasonable grounds to believe that a program is not in substantial compliance with the standards and guidelines adopted under ORS 36.175, the director shall negotiate with the manager of the program to bring the program into compliance with the standards and guidelines.

(2) If the negotiations under subsection (1) of this section fail, the director shall give written notice to the program and the county requiring the program to be revised to comply with the standards and guidelines within 30 days after the notice. If, after 30 days, the director concludes that the program is not in compliance, the director shall serve the manager of the program with a request for mediation. The director and the program manager shall mutually select a mediator. If a mediator is not selected within 15 days, the director shall request the presiding judge of the county in which the program is located to appoint a mediator.

(3) If mediation under subsection (2) of this section fails, the director shall, after

giving the program and county not less than 30 days' notice, conduct a hearing to ascertain whether there is substantial compliance or satisfactory progress being made toward compliance. After the hearing, the commission may suspend funding of the program until the required compliance occurs. [1989 c.718 §8]

**36.140 Advisory and technical committees; reimbursement.** (1) To aid and advise the Dispute Resolution Commission in the performance of its functions, the commission may establish such advisory and technical committees as it considers necessary. These committees may be continuing or temporary. The commission shall determine the representation, membership, terms and organization of the committee and shall appoint their members.

(2) Members of these committees are not entitled to compensation but, in the discretion of the commission, may be reimbursed from funds available to the commission for actual and necessary travel and other expenses incurred in the performance of official duties, subject to ORS 292.495. [1989 c.718 §9]

**36.145 Dispute Resolution Account.** The Dispute Resolution Account is established in the State Treasury, separate and distinct from the General Fund. All moneys received by the Dispute Resolution Commission under ORS 36.150, 36.170 and 46.221 shall be deposited to the credit of the account. Moneys in the account are continuously appropriated to the commission to carry out the provisions of ORS 36.100 to 36.210. [1989 c.718 §10]

**36.150 Funding.** The Dispute Resolution Commission may accept and expend moneys from any public or private source, including the Federal Government, made available for the purpose of encouraging, promoting or establishing dispute resolution programs in Oregon or to facilitate and assist the commission in carrying out the commission's function as provided by law. All moneys received by the commission under this section shall be deposited in the Dispute Resolution Account. Notwithstanding the provisions of ORS 291.238, all such moneys are continuously appropriated to the commission for the purposes for which they were made available and shall be expended in accordance with the terms and conditions upon which they were made available. [1989 c.718 §11]

**36.155 Allocation of funding.** The Dispute Resolution Commission shall allocate moneys in the Dispute Resolution Account as follows:

(1) Funds received pursuant to ORS 36.170 and 46.221 (3) shall be allocated as follows:

(a) Funds originating from the first \$2 of each filing fee surcharge shall be allocated to the Dispute Resolution Commission for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of ORS 36.100 to 36.210.

(b) Except as specified in paragraph (a) of this subsection, funds originating from filing fee surcharges shall be awarded by the commission for dispute resolution services in the county from which the funds originated. On or before July 1 of each odd-numbered year, the commission shall advise each county of the county's share of the amount appropriated for the purposes of this subsection. The determination shall be based upon each county's respective share of moneys contributed under ORS 36.170 and 46.221. Before allocating these funds in a county, the county must apply for authority or the commission must proceed under ORS 36.160. If a dispute resolution program is not selected for funding under ORS 36.160 within three fiscal years after the fiscal year in which the filing fee surcharge was collected, then the funds from that fiscal year may be spent by the commission for dispute resolution services as if the funds were moneys governed by subsection (2) of this section.

(2) Moneys received by the commission from any other sources shall be used as follows:

(a) For overhead and administrative expenses of the commission.

(b) For statewide dispute resolution programs or dispute resolution services in any county in this state including but not limited to providing special grants for pilot projects, start-up costs for dispute resolution programs and training programs and to supplement funds otherwise received by dispute resolution programs. [1989 c.718 §12; 1991 c.538 §2]

**36.160 Participation by counties; notice to commission; contents; effect of failure to give notice.** (1) To participate in the expenditure of funds for dispute resolution programs within the county under ORS 36.155 (1), a county shall notify the Dispute Resolution Commission on or before December 31 of each odd-numbered year. Such notification shall be by resolution of the appropriate board of county commissioners or, if the programs are to serve more than one county, by joint resolution. A county providing notice may select the dispute resolution programs to receive funds under ORS 36.155 (1) for providing dispute resolution services within the county from among qualified dispute resolution programs.

(2) The county's notification to the commission shall include a statement of agreement by the county to engage in a selection process and to select as the recipient of funding an entity capable of and willing to provide dispute resolution services according to the rules of the commission. Actual funding by the commission shall be contingent upon the selection by the county of a qualified entity. The commission shall provide consultation and technical assistance to a county to identify, develop and implement dispute resolution programs that meet the standards and guidelines adopted by the commission under ORS 36.175.

(3) If a county does not issue a notification on or before December 31 of each odd-numbered year, the Dispute Resolution Commission may notify a county board of commissioners that the commission intends to fund a dispute resolution program in the county with funds earmarked for the county under ORS 36.155 (1). The Dispute Resolution Commission may, after such notification, assume the county's role under subsection (1) of this section unless the county gives the notice required by subsection (1) of this section. If the commission assumes the county's role, the commission may contract with a qualified program for only one year at a time. The county may, 90 days before the expiration of an agreement between a qualified program and the commission, notify the Dispute Resolution Commission under subsection (1) of this section that the county intends to assume its role under subsection (1) of this section.

(4) All dispute resolution programs identified for funding shall comply with the rules adopted under ORS 36.175.

(5) All funded dispute resolution programs shall submit informational reports and statistics as required by the commission. [1989 c.718 §13; 1991 c.538 §3]

**36.165 Termination of county participation.** (1) Any county that receives financial aid under ORS 36.155 may terminate its participation at the end of any month by delivering a resolution of its board of commissioners to the director of the Dispute Resolution Commission not less than 180 days before the termination date.

(2) If a county terminates its participation under ORS 36.160, the remaining portion of the financial aid made available to the county under ORS 36.160 shall revert to the Dispute Resolution Account to be used as specified in ORS 36.155. [1989 c.718 §14]

**36.170 Surcharge on appearance fees.** (1) In addition to the fees charged under ORS 21.110, the clerk of the circuit court shall collect a surcharge of \$5 at the time of filing

an appearance by the plaintiff or the defendant in the circuit court of any civil action, suit or proceeding, including appeals cases, but not including any domestic relations, probate, conservatorship, guardianship, adoption, change of name or proceedings under ORS 107.700 to 107.730. The surcharge shall be used by the Dispute Resolution Commission to establish community dispute resolution programs under ORS 36.100 to 36.175 and to carry out the commission's duties under ORS 36.100 to 36.210. The surcharges shall be deposited by the State Court Administrator into the State Treasury to the credit of the Dispute Resolution Account.

(2) The surcharge provided for in subsection (1) of this section shall be collected in any circuit court action brought under ORS 105.110 or 105.112 when the circuit court has jurisdiction over the matter pursuant to ORS 46.060 (2). [1989 c.718 §15; 1991 c.538 §4; 1991 c.790 §4]

**36.175 Commission to establish standards for dispute resolution programs.** In accordance with the applicable provisions in ORS 183.310 to 183.550, the Dispute Resolution Commission shall adopt by rule:

(1) Standards and guidelines for dispute resolution programs;

(2) Minimum reporting requirements for dispute resolution programs;

(3) Methods for evaluating dispute resolution programs;

(4) Minimum qualifications and training for persons conducting dispute resolution services in dispute resolution programs;

(5) Minimum qualifications and training qualifications for personnel performing mediation services for the circuit courts under ORS 107.755 to 107.785;

(6) Participating funds requirements, if any, for entities receiving funds under ORS 36.155;

(7) Requirements, if any, for the payment by participants for services provided by a program receiving funds under ORS 36.155; and

(8) Any other provisions or procedures necessary for the administration of the laws that the commission is charged with administering. [1989 c.718 §16]

**36.180 Proposed rules.** The Dispute Resolution Commission shall develop proposed rules consistent with ORS 36.180 to 36.210 to implement and govern the operation and procedures of court mediation and shall submit the proposed rules to the Oregon Supreme Court for its consideration and approval. [1989 c.718 §18]

**36.185 Referral of civil dispute to mediation; objection; information to parties.** After 30 days have passed following the appearance by all parties in any civil action, except proceedings under ORS 107.700 to 107.730, a judge of any district or circuit court may refer a civil dispute to mediation under the terms and conditions set forth in ORS 36.180 to 36.210. When a party to a case files a written objection to mediation with the court, the action shall be removed from mediation and proceed in a normal fashion. All civil disputants shall be provided with written information describing the mediation process, as provided by the Dispute Resolution Commission, along with information on established court mediation opportunities. Filing parties shall be provided with this information at the time of filing a civil action. Responding parties shall be provided with this information by the filing party along with the initial service of filing documents upon the responding party. [1989 c.718 §19]

**36.190 Stipulation to mediation; selection of mediator; stay of proceedings.**

(1) On written stipulation of all parties at any time prior to trial, the parties may elect to mediate their civil dispute under the terms and conditions of ORS 36.180 to 36.210.

(2) Upon referral or election to mediate, the parties shall select a mediator by written stipulation or shall follow procedures for assignment of a mediator from the court's panel of mediators.

(3) During the period of any referred or elected mediation under ORS 36.180 to 36.210, all trial and discovery time lines and requirements shall be tolled and stayed as to the participants. Such tolling shall commence on the date of the referral or election to mediate and shall end on the date the court is notified in writing of the termination of the mediation by the mediator or one party requests the case be put back on the docket. All time limits and schedules shall be tolled, except that a judge shall have discretion to adhere to preexisting pretrial order dates, trial dates or dates relating to temporary relief. [1989 c.718 §20]

**36.195 Presence of attorney; authority and duties of mediator; notice to court at completion of mediation.** (1) Unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the parties, the parties' legal counsel shall not be present at any scheduled mediation sessions conducted under the provisions of ORS 36.100 to 36.175.

(2) Attorneys and other persons who are not parties to a mediation may be included in mediation discussions at the mediator's discretion, with the consent of the parties,

for mediation held under the provisions of ORS 36.180 to 36.210.

(3) The mediator, with the consent of the parties, may adopt appropriate rules to facilitate the resolution of the dispute and shall have discretion, with the consent of the parties, to suspend or continue mediation. The mediator may propose settlement terms either orally or in writing.

(4) All court mediators shall encourage disputing parties to obtain individual legal advice and individual legal review of any mediated agreement prior to signing the agreement.

(5) Within 10 judicial days of the completion of the mediation, the mediator shall notify the court whether an agreement has been reached by the parties. If the parties do not reach agreement, the mediator shall report that fact only to the court, but shall not make a recommendation as to resolution of the dispute without written consent of all parties or their legal counsel. The action shall then proceed in the normal fashion on either an expedited or regular pretrial list.

(6) The court shall retain jurisdiction over a case selected for mediation and shall issue orders as it deems appropriate. [1989 c.718 §21]

**36.200 Mediation panels; qualification; procedure for selecting mediator.** (1) A district or circuit court providing mediation referral under ORS 36.180 to 36.210 shall establish mediation panels. The mediators on such panels shall have such qualifications as set by the Dispute Resolution Commission. Formal education in any particular field shall not be a prerequisite to serving as a mediator.

(2) Unless instructed otherwise by the court, upon referral by the court to mediation, the clerk of the court shall select at least three individuals from the court's panel of mediators and shall send their names to legal counsel for the parties, or to a party directly if not represented, with a request that each party state preferences within five judicial days. If timely objection is made to all of the individuals named, the court shall select some other individual from the mediator panel. Otherwise, the clerk, under the direction of the court, shall select as mediator one of the three individuals about whom no timely objection was made.

(3) Upon the court's or the parties' own selection of a mediator, the clerk shall:

(a) Notify the designated person of the assignment as mediator.

(b) Provide the mediator with the names and addresses of the parties and their representatives and, with copies of the order of

assignment, the pleadings and any scheduling or pretrial order that has been entered.

(4) The parties to a dispute that is referred by the court to mediation may choose, at their option and expense, mediation services other than those suggested by the court, and entering into such private mediation services shall be subject to the same provisions of ORS 36.180 to 36.210.

(5) Disputing parties in mediation shall be free, at their own expense, to retain jointly or individually, experts, attorneys, factfinders, arbitrators and other persons to assist the mediation, and all such dispute resolution efforts shall be subject to the protection of ORS 36.180 to 36.210. [1989 c.718 §22]

**36.205 Confidentiality; disclosure of materials and communications.** (1) If there is a written agreement between any parties to a dispute that mediation communications will be confidential, then all memoranda, work products and other materials contained in the case files of a mediator or mediation program are confidential. Any communication made in or in connection with such mediation which relates to the controversy being mediated, whether made to the mediator or a party, or to any other person if made at a mediation session, is confidential. However, a mediated agreement shall not be confidential unless the parties otherwise agree in writing.

(2) Confidential materials and communications are not subject to disclosure in any judicial or administrative proceeding except:

(a) When all parties to the mediation agree, in writing, to waive the confidentiality;

(b) In a subsequent action between the mediator and a party to the mediation for damages arising out of the mediation; or

(c) Statements, memoranda, materials and other tangible evidence, otherwise subject to discovery, that were not prepared specifically for use in and actually used in the mediation.

(3) When there is a written agreement as described in this section, the mediator may not be compelled to testify in any proceeding, unless all parties to the mediation and the mediator agree in writing. [1989 c.718 §23]

**36.210 Liability of mediators and programs.** Mediators, mediation programs and dispute resolution programs providing services under ORS 36.100 to 36.210 shall be immune from civil liability for or resulting from any act or omission done or made while engaged in efforts to assist or facilitate a mediation, unless the act or omission was made or done in bad faith, with malicious intent or in a manner exhibiting a willful,

wanton disregard of the rights, safety or property of another. [1989 c.718 §24]

### MEDIATION OF FORECLOSURE OF AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY

**Note:** Sections 2 to 10 and 18, chapter 967, Oregon Laws 1989, relating to mediation of foreclosures of agricultural property, provide:

**Sec. 2.** As used in sections 2 to 10 of this Act:

(1) "Agricultural producer" means a person who owns or is purchasing agricultural property for use in agriculture whose gross sales in agriculture averaged \$20,000 or more for the preceding three years.

(2) "Agricultural property" means real property that is principally used for agriculture.

(3) "Agriculture" means the production of livestock, poultry, field crops, fruit, dairy, fur-bearing animals, Christmas trees, food fish or other animal and vegetable matter.

(4) "Coordinator" means the Director of Agriculture or a designee of the Director of Agriculture.

(5) "Creditor" means the holder of a mortgage or trust deed on agricultural property, a vendor of a real estate contract for agricultural property, a person with a perfected security interest in agricultural property or a judgment creditor with a judgment against an agricultural producer.

(6) "Financial analyst" means a person knowledgeable in agriculture and financial matters that can provide financial analysis to aid the agricultural producer in preparing the financial information required under section 5 of this Act. Financial analyst may include county extension agents or other persons approved by the coordinator.

(7) "Mediation" means the process by which a mediator assists and facilitates an agricultural producer and a creditor in a controversy relating to the mortgage, trust deed, real estate contract, security interest or judgment that the creditor has in the agricultural property of the agricultural producer in reaching a mutually acceptable resolution of the controversy and includes all contacts between the mediator and the agricultural producer or the creditor, until such time as a resolution is agreed to by the agricultural producer and the creditor or until the agricultural producer or the creditor discharges the mediator.

(8) "Mediation service" means a person selected by the coordinator to provide mediation under this Act.

(9) "Mediator" means an impartial third party who performs mediations.

(10) "Person" means the state or a public or private corporation, local government unit, public agency, individual, partnership, association, firm, trust, estate or any other legal entity. [1989 c.967 §2]

**Sec. 3.** The Director of Agriculture or a designee of the Director of Agriculture shall serve as the agricultural mediation service coordinator. The coordinator shall establish rules necessary to implement sections 2 to 10 of this Act. The rules shall include, but need not be limited to:

(1) Reasonable mediator training guidelines for persons providing mediation service under sections 2 to 10 of this Act.

(2) Fees to be charged for mediation services. The fee schedule should be sufficient to cover the costs of providing the mediation service but shall not exceed \$30 per hour per participant.

(3) Methods for advertising the availability of mediation services. [1989 c.967 §3]

**Sec. 4.** The coordinator shall contract with a person to provide agricultural producer-creditor mediation

services. The coordinator may contract with, or use the services of, a private mediation organization, community-based program, state agency or a combination of organizations and agencies. The contract may be terminated by the coordinator upon 30 days' written notice and for good cause. The organization awarded the contract is designated as the agricultural mediation service for the duration of the contract. The agricultural mediation service shall be an independent contractor and shall not be considered a state agency for any purpose. [1989 c.967 §4]

**Sec. 5.** (1) An agricultural producer who is in danger of foreclosure on agricultural property under ORS 86.010 to 86.990, 87.001 to 87.920 or 88.710 to 88.740 or a creditor, before or after beginning foreclosure proceedings, may request mediation of the agricultural producer's indebtedness by filing a request with the mediation service on a form provided by the service. However, an agricultural producer or creditor may not request mediation under this section unless, at the time the request is made, the agricultural producer owes more than \$100,000 to one or more creditors, and the debt is either:

(a) Secured by one or more mortgages or trust deeds on the agricultural producer's agricultural property;

(b) Evidenced by a real estate contract covering the agricultural producer's agricultural property; or

(c) The subject of one or more statutory liens that have attached to the agricultural producer's agricultural property.

(2) In filing a mediation request, the agricultural producer shall provide:

(a) The name and address of each creditor;

(b) The amount claimed by each creditor;

(c) The amount of the periodic installment payments made to each creditor;

(d) Any financial statements and projected cash flow statements, including those related to any nonagricultural activities;

(e) The name of the person authorized to enter into a binding mediation agreement; and

(f) Any additional information the mediation service may require.

(3) In filing a mediation request, a creditor shall provide:

(a) Statements regarding the status of the agricultural producer's loan performance;

(b) The name and title of the representative of the creditor authorized to enter into a binding mediation agreement; and

(c) Any additional information the mediation service may require.

(4) Nothing in sections 2 to 10 of this Act shall be construed to require an agricultural producer or creditor to engage or continue in the mediation of any dispute or controversy. Mediation under sections 2 to 10 of this Act shall be entirely voluntary for all persons who are parties to the dispute or controversy, and if such persons agree to engage in mediation, any one of the persons may at any time withdraw from mediation.

(5) If an agricultural producer or a creditor files a mediation request with the mediation service, the service shall within 10 days after receipt of the request give written notice of the request to any other person who is identified in the request for mediation as parties to the dispute or controversy. The notice shall:

(a) Be accompanied by a copy of the request for mediation;

(b) Generally describe the mediation program created by sections 2 to 10 of this Act;

(c) Explain that participation in mediation is voluntary and that the recipient of the notice is not required to engage in mediation or to continue to mediate if mediation is initiated;

(d) Request that the recipient of the notice advise the mediation service in writing and by certified mail within 10 days as to whether the recipient wishes to engage in mediation; and

(e) Explain that if the written advice required under paragraph (d) of this subsection is not received by the mediation service within the 10-day period, the mediation request will be considered denied.

(6) If the person who receives the notice of request for mediation under subsection (5) of this section wishes to engage in mediation, the person shall advise the mediation service in writing within the 10-day period specified in subsection (5) of this section. The response shall include the appropriate information that the responding person would have been required to include in a request for mediation under subsection (2) or (3) of this section.

(7) If the person who receives notice of request for mediation under subsection (5) of this section does not wish to engage in mediation, the person may but shall not be required to so advise the mediation service.

(8) If the person who receives the notice of request for mediation under subsection (5) of this section does not advise the mediation service in writing within the 10-day period specified in the notice described in subsection (5) of this section that the person desires to mediate, the request for mediation shall be considered denied.

(9) The submission of a request for mediation by an agricultural producer or a creditor shall not operate to stay, impede or delay in any manner whatsoever the commencement, prosecution or defense of any action or proceeding by any person.

(10) If requested by the agricultural producer, the coordinator shall provide the services of a financial analyst to assist the agricultural producer in preparation of financial data for the first mediation session. [1989 c.967 §5]

**Sec. 6.** (1) A mediator must be an impartial person knowledgeable in agriculture and financial matters.

(2) In carrying out mediation under sections 2 to 10 of this Act, a mediator shall:

(a) Listen to the agricultural producer and any creditor desiring to be heard.

(b) Attempt to facilitate a negotiated agreement that provides for mutual satisfaction. Such an agreement may include mutually agreed upon forbearance from litigation, rescheduled or renegotiated debt, voluntary sale or other liquidation of agricultural property, authorization for the agricultural producer to continue agriculture while providing reasonable security to the creditor or any other mutually agreed upon outcome.

(c) Seek assistance from any public or private agency to effect the goals of this Act.

(d) Permit any person who is a party to the mediation to be represented in all mediation proceedings by any person selected by the party.

(3) In carrying out a mediation under sections 2 to 10 of this Act, a mediator may invite additional creditors of the agricultural producer to participate in the mediation. A creditor may be invited to participate in a mediation regardless of whether the agricultural producer is in arrears with the creditor. [1989 c.967 §6]

**Sec. 7.** (1) If an agreement is reached between the agricultural producer and a creditor, the mediator shall draft a written mediation agreement to be signed by the agricultural producer and the creditor.

(2) An agricultural producer and any creditor who are parties to a mediation agreement:

(a) Are bound by the terms of the agreement;

(b) May enforce the mediation agreement as a legal contract; and

(c) May use the mediation agreement as a defense against an action contrary to the mediation agreement.

(3) The mediator shall encourage the parties to have the agreement reviewed by independent legal counsel before signing the agreement. [1989 c.967 §7]

**Sec. 8.** (1) All memoranda, work products and other materials contained in the case files of a mediator or mediation service are confidential. Any communication made in, or in connection with, the mediation which relates to the controversy being mediated, whether made to the mediator or a party, or to any other person if made at a mediation session, is confidential. However, a mediated agreement shall not be confidential unless the parties otherwise agree in writing.

(2) Confidential materials and communications are not subject to disclosure in any judicial or administrative proceeding except:

(a) When all parties to the mediation agree, in writing, to waive the confidentiality;

(b) In a subsequent action between the mediator and a party to the mediation for damages arising out of the mediation; or

(c) Statements, memoranda, materials and other tangible evidence, otherwise subject to discovery, that were not prepared specifically for use in and actually used in the mediation.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2) of this section, a mediator may not be compelled to testify in any proceeding, unless all parties to the mediation and the mediator agree, in writing, to waive the confidentiality. [1989 c.967 §8]

**Sec. 9.** Mediators and mediation services shall be immune from civil liability for, or resulting from, any act or omission done or made while engaged in efforts to assist or facilitate a mediation, unless the act or omission was made or done in bad faith, with malicious intent or in a manner exhibiting a willful, wanton disregard of the rights, safety or property of another. [1989 c.967 §9]

**Sec. 10.** (1) During the pendency of any action between a creditor and an agricultural producer, the court may, upon stipulation by all parties requesting mediation under section 5 of this Act, enter an order suspending the action.

(2) A suspension order under subsection (1) of this section suspends all orders and proceedings in the action for the time period specified in the suspension order. In specifying the time period, the court shall exercise its discretion for the purpose of permitting the parties to engage in mediation without prejudice to the rights of any person. The suspension order may include other terms and conditions as the court may consider appropriate. The suspension order may be revoked upon motion of any party or upon motion of the court.

(3) If all parties to the action agree, by written stipulation, that all issues before the court are resolved by mediation under sections 2 to 10 of this Act, the court shall dismiss the action. If the parties do not agree that the issues are resolved or if the court revokes the suspension order under subsection (2) of this section, the action shall proceed as if mediation had not been attempted. [1989 c.967 §10]

**Sec. 18.** Sections 2 to 10 of this Act are repealed June 30, 1995. [1989 c.967 §18]

**ARBITRATION AND AWARD**

**36.300 Controversies arbitrable.** All persons desiring to settle by arbitration any controversy or quarrel, except such as respect the terms or conditions of employment under collective contracts between employers and employees or between employers and associations of employees, may submit their differences to the award or umpirage of any person or persons mutually selected. [Formerly 33.210]

**36.305 Written arbitration agreements valid.** A provision in any written contract to settle by arbitration a controversy thereafter arising out of such contract, or out of the refusal to perform the whole or any part thereof, or an agreement in writing between persons to submit to arbitration any controversy then existing between them, shall, provided the arbitration is held within the State of Oregon, be valid, irrevocable and enforceable, save upon such grounds as exist at law or in equity for the revocation of any contract. [Formerly 33.220]

**36.310 Court order compelling parties to arbitrate as agreed.** A party aggrieved by the failure, neglect or refusal of another to perform under a contract or submission providing for arbitration, described in ORS 36.305, shall petition the circuit court, or a judge thereof, for an order directing that the arbitration proceed in the manner provided for in the contract or submission. Ten days' notice in writing of the application shall be served upon the party in default, in the manner provided for personal service of a summons. The court or judge shall hear the parties, and if satisfied that the making of the contract or submission or the failure to comply therewith is not an issue, shall make an order directing the parties to proceed to arbitration in accordance with the terms of the contract or submission. If the making of the contract or submission or the default is an issue, the court or the judge shall proceed summarily to the trial thereof. If no jury trial is demanded by either party, the court or judge shall hear and determine such issue. Where such an issue is raised, any party may, on or before the return day of the notice of application, demand a jury trial of the issue, and if such demand is made, the court or judge shall make an order referring the issue to a jury in the manner provided by ORCP 51 D. If the jury finds that no written contract providing for arbitration was made or submission entered into, as the case may be, or that there is no default, the proceeding shall be dismissed. If the jury finds that a written contract providing for arbitration was made or submission was entered into and there is a default in the performance thereof, the court or judge shall make an or-

der summarily directing the parties to proceed with the arbitration in accordance with the terms thereof. [Formerly 33.230]

**36.315 Abatement of action or suit involving arbitrable issue.** If any action, suit or proceeding is brought upon any issue arising out of an agreement which contains a provision for arbitration of the matter in controversy in such action, suit or proceeding, then, upon application, any judge of a circuit court, upon being satisfied that the issue is referable to arbitration, shall abate the action, suit or proceeding so that arbitration may be had in accordance with the terms of the agreement. The application shall be heard similarly to hearings on motions. [Formerly 33.240]

**36.320 Appointment of arbitrator; number of arbitrators.** If, in the arbitration agreement, no provision is made for the manner of selecting the arbitrators, or if, for any reason, there is a failure to act or a vacancy, and no provision in the agreement for the filling thereof, then, upon application of any party to the agreement, any court of record shall appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators to fill the vacancy, who shall act with the same force and effect as if specifically named in the arbitration agreement. Unless otherwise provided, the arbitration shall be by a single arbitrator. [Formerly 33.250]

**36.325 Oath of arbitrators.** The arbitrators shall be sworn to try and determine the cause referred to them and to make an award under the hands and seals of a majority of them, agreeable to the terms of the submission. [Formerly 33.260]

**36.330 Compensation of arbitrators.** The compensation of arbitrators shall be determined by agreement between the parties to the arbitration, or, in case of their inability to agree, then by any judge of the circuit court. [Formerly 33.270]

**36.335 Power of arbitrators.** Arbitrators or a majority of them, shall have power to:

(1) Compel the attendance of witnesses duly notified by either party, and to enforce from either party the production of all books, papers and documents the arbitrators deem material to the cause.

(2) Administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses.

(3) Adjourn their meetings from day to day, or for a longer time, and also from place to place.

(4) Decide both the law and the facts involved in the cause submitted to them. [Formerly 33.280]

**36.340 Coercion of witness or party.** Whenever, on motion of any arbitrator or

party in interest, it appears to the circuit court of the county in which the arbitration proceedings are pending that any witness or party has refused to answer a subpoena or obey any lawful order of the arbitrator, the court may require the witness or party to show cause why the witness or party should not be punished for contempt of court, to the same extent and purpose as if the proceedings were pending before the court. [Formerly 33.290]

**36.345 Cost of fees.** Unless otherwise agreed upon, the costs of witness fees and other fees in the case shall be taxed against the losing party, and such fees shall be indorsed upon the award. When the award is confirmed as the judgment of a circuit court, execution shall issue therefor as for costs and disbursements in civil actions. [Formerly 33.300]

**36.350 Filing and service of award; fee; judgment if no exceptions; execution.** The award of the arbitrators, together with the written agreement to submit, shall be delivered to the clerk of the circuit court selected to render judgment on the award. After charging and collecting a fee of \$25 therefor, the clerk shall enter the same of record in the office of the clerk. A copy of the award, signed by the arbitrators, or a majority of them, shall also be served upon or delivered to each of the parties interested in the award, and proof of such service or delivery shall be filed with the clerk. If no exceptions are filed against the same within 20 days after such service, judgment shall be entered as upon the verdict of a jury, and execution may issue thereon, and the same proceedings may be had upon the award with like effect as upon a verdict in a civil action. [Formerly 33.310]

**36.355 Exceptions to award; filing fees.** (1) Within the period specified in ORS 36.350, the party against whom an award was made may file with the circuit court exceptions in writing to the award for any of the following causes:

(a) The award was procured by corruption, fraud or undue means.

(b) There was evident partiality or corruption on the part of the arbitrators, or any of them.

(c) The arbitrators were guilty of misconduct in refusing to postpone the hearing, upon sufficient cause shown, or in refusing to hear evidence pertinent and material to the controversy; or of any other misbehavior by which the rights of any party were prejudiced.

(d) The arbitrators exceeded their powers, or so imperfectly executed them that a

mutual, final and definite award upon the subject matter submitted was not made.

(e) There was an evident material miscalculation of figures or an evident material mistake in the description of any person, thing or property referred to in the award.

(f) The arbitrators awarded upon a matter not submitted to them, unless it was a matter not affecting the merits of the decision upon the matters submitted.

(g) The award was imperfect in matter of form not affecting the merits of the controversy.

(2) The clerk of the court shall collect from the party filing exceptions under subsection (1) of this section a filing fee of \$25, and from a party filing an appearance in opposition to the exceptions a filing fee of \$15. However, if the exceptions relate to an arbitration award made following abatement under ORS 36.315 of an action, suit or proceeding in respect to which the parties have paid filing fees under ORS 21.110, no filing fees shall be collected under this subsection. No exceptions or appearance in opposition thereto shall be deemed filed unless the fee required by this subsection is paid by the filing party. [Formerly 33.320]

**36.360 Vacation or modification of award on exceptions.** If, upon exceptions filed, it appears to the court that the award should be vacated or modified, the court may refer the cause back to the arbitrators with proper instructions for correction or rehearing and, upon failure of the arbitrators to follow said instructions, the court shall have jurisdiction over the case and proceed to its determination. [Formerly 33.330]

**36.365 Appeal from judgment on award.** Whenever no objection is made to the entering of judgment after award, judgment shall be entered according to the award and shall have the force and effect of a judgment obtained in the circuit court after default. Whenever any judgment is entered after objection on the part of any party by the order of such court, such judgment shall be subject to appeal to the higher courts in the manner provided by law for taking appeals to such courts. The right to except to or review an award or to appeal from a judgment thereon shall not be circumscribed or abridged by any contractual provisions; nor shall any burden or penalty, other than such as are provided by law, be imposed by anyone against any party who excepts or appeals. [Formerly 33.340]

**COURT ARBITRATION PROGRAM**

**36.400 Method of establishing; suspension or termination.** (1) An arbitration

program under ORS 36.400 to 36.425 for civil actions may be established for:

(a) The circuit court in a judicial district by an affirmative vote of a majority of the judges of the court, subject to the approval of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, or by an order of the Chief Justice.

(b) The district court for a county or counties by an affirmative vote of a majority of the judges of the court, subject to the approval of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, or by an order of the Chief Justice.

(2) Rules consistent with ORS 36.400 to 36.425 to govern the operation and procedure of an arbitration program established under subsection (1) of this section for a court may be made in the same manner as other rules applicable to the court pursuant to ORS 1.002 (1), 3.065 (3), 3.220, 46.280 or 46.665 (3). Rules to govern the operation and procedure of a program made pursuant to ORS 3.065 (3), 3.220, 46.280 or 46.665 (3) are subject to the approval of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

(3) An arbitration program established under subsection (1) of this section may be suspended or terminated by an order of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. A civil action may not be referred to arbitration under a program while the program is suspended or after the program is terminated, but an action referred to arbitration under a program before the program is suspended or terminated and pending on the effective date of the suspension or termination shall continue to be governed by the applicable provisions of ORS 36.400 to 36.425 and rules made under subsection (2) of this section.

(4) ORS 36.400 to 36.425 do not apply to appeals from a county, justice's or municipal court or actions in the small claims department of a district court. [Formerly 33.350]

**36.405 Mandatory arbitration; exemptions.** (1) In a civil action in a circuit or district court having an arbitration program established under ORS 36.400, where all parties have appeared, the court shall refer the action to arbitration under ORS 36.400 to 36.425 if:

(a) The only relief claimed is recovery of money or damages, and no party asserts a claim for money or general and special damages in an amount exceeding \$25,000 in the circuit court, or in an amount exceeding \$10,000 in the district court, exclusive of attorney fees, costs and disbursements and interest on judgment.

(b) The action is a domestic relations suit, as defined in ORS 107.510, in which the only contested issue is the division or other disposition of property between the parties.

(2) The presiding judge of the court may exempt from arbitration under ORS 36.400 to 36.425 a civil action that otherwise would be referred to arbitration under subsection (1) of this section, or may remove from further arbitration proceedings a civil action that has been referred to arbitration under subsection (1) of this section, when, in the opinion of the judge, good cause exists for that exemption or removal. [Formerly 33.360]

**36.410 Stipulation for arbitration; conditions; relief.** (1) In a civil action in a circuit or district court having an arbitration program established under ORS 36.400, where all parties have appeared and agreed to arbitration by stipulation, the court shall refer the action to arbitration under ORS 36.400 to 36.425 if:

(a) The relief claimed is more than or other than recovery of money or damages.

(b) The action is in the circuit court, the only relief claimed is recovery of money or damages and a party asserts a claim for money or general and special damages in an amount exceeding \$25,000, exclusive of attorney fees, costs and disbursements and interest on judgment.

(2) If a civil action is referred to arbitration under subsection (1) of this section, the arbitrator may grant any relief that could have been granted if the action were determined by a judge of the court. [Formerly 33.370]

**36.415 Arbitration after waiver of amount of claim exceeding \$25,000.** In a civil action in a circuit court having an arbitration program established under ORS 36.400, where all parties have appeared, where the only relief claimed is recovery of money or damages, where a party asserts a claim for money or general and special damages in an amount exceeding \$25,000, exclusive of attorney fees, costs and disbursements and interest on judgment, and where all parties asserting those claims waive the amounts of those claims that exceed \$25,000, the court shall refer the action to arbitration under ORS 36.400 to 36.425. A waiver of an amount of a claim under this section shall be for the purpose of arbitration under ORS 36.400 to 36.425 only and shall not restrict assertion of a larger claim in a trial de novo under ORS 36.425. [Formerly 33.380]

**36.420 Notice of arbitration hearing; open proceeding; compensation and expenses.** (1) At least five days before the date set for an arbitration hearing, the arbitrator shall notify the clerk of the court of the time and place of the hearing. The clerk shall post a notice of the time and place of the hearing in a conspicuous place for trial notices at the principal location for the sitting of the court

in the county in which the action was commenced.

(2) The arbitration proceeding and the records thereof shall be open to the public to the same extent as would a trial of the action in the court and the records thereof.

(3) The compensation of the arbitrator and other expenses of the arbitration proceeding shall be the obligation of the parties or any of them as provided by rules made under ORS 36.400 (2). However, if those rules require the parties or any of them to pay any of those expenses in advance, in the form of fees or otherwise, as a condition of arbitration, the rules shall also provide for the waiver in whole or in part, deferral in whole or in part, or both, of that payment by a party whom the court finds is then unable to pay all or any part of those advance expenses. Expenses so waived shall be paid by the state from funds available for the purpose. Expenses so deferred shall be paid, if necessary, by the state from funds available for the purpose, and the state shall be reimbursed according to the terms of the deferral. [Formerly 33.390]

**36.425 Filing of decision and award; notice of appeal; trial de novo; fees; effect of arbitration decision and award.** (1) At the conclusion of arbitration under ORS 36.400 to 36.425 of a civil action, the arbitrator shall file the decision and award with the clerk of the court that referred the action to arbitration, together with proof of service of a copy of the decision and award upon each party.

(2)(a) Within 20 days after the filing of a decision and award with the clerk of the court under subsection (1) of this section, a party against whom relief is granted by the decision and award or a party whose claim for relief was greater than the relief granted to the party by the decision and award, but no other party, may file with the clerk a written notice of appeal and request for a trial de novo of the action in the court on all issues of law and fact. After the filing of the written notice a trial de novo of the action shall be held. If the action is triable by right to a jury and a jury is demanded by a party having the right of trial by jury, the trial de novo shall include a jury.

(b) If a party files a written notice under paragraph (a) of this subsection, a trial fee or jury trial fee, as applicable, shall be collected as provided in ORS 21.270 or 46.221.

(c) A party filing a written notice under paragraph (a) of this subsection shall deposit with the clerk of the court the sum of \$150. If the position under the arbitration decision and award of the party filing the written notice is not improved as a result of a judgment

in the action on the trial de novo, the clerk shall dispose of the sum deposited in the same manner as a fee collected by the clerk. If the position of the party is improved as a result of a judgment, the clerk shall return the sum deposited to the party. If the court finds that the party filing the written notice is then unable to pay all or any part of the sum to be deposited, the court may waive in whole or in part, defer in whole or in part, or both, the sum. If the sum or any part thereof is so deferred and the position of the party is not improved as a result of a judgment, the deferred amount shall be paid by the party according to the terms of the deferral.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law or the Oregon Rules of Civil Procedure, a party filing a written notice under paragraph (a) of this subsection whose position under the arbitration decision and award is not improved as a result of a judgment in the action on the trial de novo shall not be entitled to attorney fees or costs and disbursements, and shall be taxed the costs and disbursements of the other parties to the action on the trial de novo.

(3) If a written notice is not filed under paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of this section within the 20 days prescribed, the clerk of the court shall enter the arbitration decision and award as a final judgment of the court, which shall have the same force and effect as a final judgment of the court in the civil action and may not be appealed. [Formerly 33.400]

**OREGON INTERNATIONAL  
COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION AND  
CONCILIATION ACT**

**36.450 Definitions for ORS 36.450 to 36.558.** For the purposes of ORS 36.450 to 36.558:

(1) "Arbitral award" means any decision of the arbitral tribunal on the substance of the dispute submitted to it and includes any interim, interlocutory or partial arbitral award.

(2) "Arbitral tribunal" means a sole arbitrator or a panel of arbitrators.

(3) "Arbitration" means any arbitration whether or not administered by a permanent arbitral institution.

(4) "Arbitration agreement" means an agreement by the parties to submit to arbitration all or certain disputes which may arise between them in respect to a defined legal relationship, whether contractual or not. An arbitration agreement may be in the form of an arbitration clause in a contract or in the form of a separate agreement.

(5) "Commercial" means matters arising from all relationships of a commercial nature including, but not limited to, any of the following transactions:

(a) A transaction for the supply or exchange of goods or services.

(b) A distribution agreement.

(c) A commercial representation or agency.

(d) An exploitation agreement or concession.

(e) A joint venture or other forms of industrial or business cooperation.

(f) The carriage of goods or passengers by air, sea, rail or road.

(g) Construction.

(h) Insurance.

(i) Licensing.

(j) Factoring.

(k) Leasing.

(L) Consulting.

(m) Engineering.

(n) Financing.

(o) Banking.

(p) The transfer of data or technology.

(q) Intellectual or industrial property, including trademarks, patents, copyrights and software programs.

(r) Professional services.

(6) "Conciliation" means any conciliation whether or not administered by a permanent conciliation institution.

(7) "Chief Justice" means the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Oregon or designee.

(8) "Circuit court" means the circuit court in the county in this state selected as pursuant to ORS 36.464.

(9) "Court" means a body or an organ of the judicial system of a state or country.

(10) "Party" means a party to an arbitration or conciliation agreement.

(11) "Supreme Court" means the Supreme Court of Oregon. [1991 c.405 §4]

### **36.452 Policy of Legislative Assembly.**

(1) It is the policy of the Legislative Assembly to encourage the use of arbitration and conciliation to resolve disputes arising out of international relationships and to assure access to the courts of this state for legal proceedings ancillary to or otherwise in aid of such arbitration and conciliation and to encourage the participation and use of Oregon facilities and resources to carry out the purposes of ORS 36.450 to 36.558.

(2) Any person may enter into a written agreement to arbitrate or conciliate any existing dispute or any dispute arising thereafter between that person and another. If the dispute is within the scope of ORS 36.450 to 36.558, the agreement shall be enforced by the courts of this state in accordance with the Act without regard to the justifiable character of the dispute. In addition, if the agreement is governed by the law of this state, it shall be valid and enforceable in accordance with ordinary principles of contract law. [1991 c.405 §2]

**36.454 Application of ORS 36.450 to 36.558; when arbitration or conciliation agreement is international; validity of written agreements.** (1) ORS 36.450 to 36.558 applies to international commercial arbitration and conciliation, subject to any agreement in force between the United States of America and any other country or countries.

(2) The provisions of ORS 36.450 to 36.558, except ORS 36.468, 36.470, 36.522 and 36.524, apply only if the place of arbitration or conciliation is within the territory of the State of Oregon.

(3) An arbitration or conciliation agreement is international if any of the following applies:

(a) The parties to an arbitration or conciliation agreement have, at the time of the conclusion of that agreement, their places of business in different countries.

(b) One of the following places is situated outside the country in which the parties have their places of business:

(A) The place of arbitration or conciliation if determined in, or pursuant to, the arbitration or conciliation agreement.

(B) Any place where a substantial part of the obligations of the commercial relationship is to be performed.

(C) The place with which the subject matter of the dispute is most closely connected.

(c) The parties have expressly agreed that the subject matter of the arbitration or conciliation agreement relates to commercial interests in more than one country.

(d) The subject matter of the arbitration or conciliation agreement is otherwise related to commercial interests in more than one country.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3) of this section:

(a) If a party has more than one place of business, the place of business is that which has the closest relationship to the arbitration or conciliation agreement; or

(b) If a party does not have a place of business, reference is to be made to the habitual residence of the party.

(5) If a written agreement to submit an existing controversy to arbitration or a provision in a written contract to submit to arbitration a controversy thereafter arising between the parties qualifies for arbitration pursuant to this section, that written agreement or provision shall be valid, enforceable and irrevocable, save on such grounds as exist at law or in equity for the revocation of any contract.

(6) Except as provided in this subsection, ORS 36.450 to 36.558 shall not affect any other law of the State of Oregon by virtue of which certain disputes may not be submitted to arbitration or conciliation or may be submitted to arbitration or conciliation only according to provisions other than those of ORS 36.450 to 36.558. ORS 36.450 to 36.558 supersedes ORS 36.100 to 36.425 with respect to international commercial arbitration and conciliation. [1991 c.405 §3]

**36.456 Construction of ORS 36.450 to 36.558.** (1) Except as specified in ORS 36.508, where a provision of ORS 36.450 to 36.558 leaves the parties free to determine a certain issue, such freedom includes the right of the parties to authorize a third party, including an institution, to make that determination.

(2) Where a provision of ORS 36.450 to 36.558 refers to the fact that the parties have agreed or that they may agree or in any other way refers to an agreement of the parties, such agreement includes any arbitration or conciliation rules referred to in that agreement.

(3) Except as provided in ORS 36.502 (1) and 36.516 (2)(a), where a provision of ORS 36.450 to 36.558 refers to a claim, it also applies to a counterclaim, and where it refers to a defense, it also applies to a defense of a counterclaim. [1991 c.405 §5]

**36.458 When written communication considered to have been received.** (1) Unless otherwise agreed by the parties:

(a) Any written communication is considered to have been received if it is delivered to the addressee personally or if it is delivered at the place of business, habitual residence or mailing address of the addressee. If none of these can be found after making a reasonable inquiry, a written communication is considered to have been received if it is sent to the addressee's last-known place of business, habitual residence or mailing address by registered letter or by any other means which provides a record of the attempt to deliver it; and

(b) The communication is considered to have been received on the day it is so delivered.

(2) The provisions of this section do not apply to communications in court proceedings. [1991 c.405 §6]

**36.460 Waiver of objection to arbitration.** (1) A party who knows that any provision of ORS 36.450 to 36.558 or of any requirement under the arbitration agreement that has not been complied with and yet proceeds with the arbitration without stating an objection to such noncompliance without undue delay or, if a time limit is provided for stating that objection, within that period of time, shall be deemed to have waived the right to object.

(2) For purposes of subsection (1) of this section, "any provision of ORS 36.450 to 36.558" means any provision of ORS 36.450 to 36.558 in respect of which the parties may otherwise agree. [1991 c.405 §7]

**36.462 Prohibition on intervention by court.** In matters governed by ORS 36.450 to 36.558, no court shall intervene except where so provided in ORS 36.450 to 36.558 or in applicable federal law. [1991 c.405 §8]

**36.464 Venue** (1) The functions referred to in ORS 36.468 and 36.470 shall be performed by the circuit court in:

(a) The county where the arbitration agreement is to be performed or was made.

(b) If the arbitration agreement does not specify a county where the agreement is to be performed and the agreement was not made in any county in the State of Oregon, the county where any party to the court proceeding resides or has a place of business.

(c) In any case not covered by paragraph (a) or (b) of this subsection, in any county in the State of Oregon.

(2) All other functions assigned by ORS 36.450 to 36.558 to the circuit court shall be performed by the circuit court of the county in which the place of arbitration is located. [1991 c.405 §9]

**36.466 Arbitration agreements to be in writing.** The arbitration agreement shall be in writing. An agreement is in writing if it is contained in a document signed by the parties or in an exchange of letters, telex, telegrams or other means of telecommunication which provides a record of the agreement, or in an exchange of statements of claim and defense in which the existence of an agreement is alleged by one party and not denied by another. The reference in a contract to a document containing an arbitration clause constitutes an arbitration agreement provided that the contract is in writing and the reference is such as to make

that clause a part of the contract. [1991 c.405 §10]

**36.468 Application to stay judicial proceedings and compel arbitration.** (1) When a party to an international commercial arbitration agreement commences judicial proceedings seeking relief with respect to a matter covered by the agreement to arbitrate, any other party to the agreement may apply to the court in which the judicial proceedings are commenced for an order to stay the proceedings and to compel arbitration.

(2) A timely request for a stay of judicial proceedings made under subsection (1) of this section shall be granted unless the court finds that the agreement is null and void, inoperative or incapable of being performed. [1991 c.405 §11]

**36.470 Interim judicial relief; factors considered by court; determination of arbitral tribunal's jurisdiction.** (1) It is not incompatible with an arbitration agreement for a party to request from the circuit court, before or during arbitral proceedings, an interim measure of protection or for the circuit court to grant such a measure.

(2) Any party to an arbitration governed by ORS 36.450 to 36.558 may request the circuit court to take any interim measure of protection of an arbitral tribunal pursuant to ORS 36.486. Enforcement shall be granted pursuant to the law applicable to the granting of the type of interim relief requested.

(3) Measures which the circuit court may grant in connection with a pending arbitration include, but are not limited to:

(a) An order of attachment issued to assure that the award to which the applicant may be entitled is not rendered ineffectual by the dissipation of party assets.

(b) A preliminary injunction granted in order to protect trade secrets or to conserve goods which are the subject matter of the arbitral dispute.

(4) In considering a request for interim relief, the court shall give preclusive effect to any and all findings of fact of the arbitral tribunal, including the probable validity of the claim which is the subject of the award for interim relief and which the arbitral tribunal has previously granted in the proceeding in question, provided that such interim award is consistent with public policy.

(5) Where the arbitral tribunal has not ruled on an objection to its jurisdiction, the court shall not grant preclusive effect to the tribunal's findings until the court has made an independent finding as to the jurisdiction of the arbitral tribunal. If the court rules that the arbitral tribunal did not have juris-

diction, the application for interim measures of relief shall be denied. Such a ruling by the court that the arbitral tribunal lacks jurisdiction is not binding on the arbitral tribunal or subsequent judicial proceedings. [1991 c.405 §12]

**36.472 Number of arbitrators.** The parties may agree on the number of arbitrators. If the parties do not agree, the number of arbitrators shall be one. [1991 c.405 §13]

**36.474 Procedure for appointment of arbitrators; appointment by circuit court.**

(1) No person shall be precluded by reason of nationality from acting as an arbitrator unless otherwise agreed by the parties.

(2) The parties may agree on a procedure for appointing the arbitrator or arbitrators, subject to the provisions of subsections (4) and (5) of this section.

(3) If the parties do not agree on a procedure for appointing the arbitrator or arbitrators:

(a) In an arbitration with two parties and involving three or more arbitrators, each party shall appoint one arbitrator and the appointed arbitrators shall appoint the remaining arbitrators. If a party fails to appoint an arbitrator within 30 days of receipt of a request to do so from the other party or parties, or if the two appointed arbitrators fail to agree on the remaining arbitrators within 30 days of their appointment, upon the request of any party, the circuit court shall make the appointment.

(b) In an arbitration with more than two parties or in an arbitration with two parties involving fewer than three arbitrators, then, upon the request of any party, the arbitrator or arbitrators shall be appointed by the circuit court.

(4) Unless the parties' agreement on the appointment procedure provides other means for securing the appointment, any party may request the circuit court to make the appointment if there is an appointment procedure agreed upon by the parties and if:

(a) A party fails to act as required under such procedure;

(b) The parties, or the appointed arbitrators, are unable to reach an agreement as expected of them under such procedure; or

(c) A third party, including an institution, fails to perform any function entrusted to it under such procedure.

(5) A decision by the circuit court on a matter entrusted to it by subsection (3) or (4) of this section shall be final and not subject to appeal.

(6) The circuit court, in appointing an arbitrator, shall have due regard to all of the following:

(a) Any qualifications required of the arbitrator by the agreement of the parties;

(b) Other considerations as are likely to secure the appointment of an independent and impartial arbitrator; and

(c) The advisability of appointing an arbitrator of a nationality other than those of the parties. [1991 c.405 §14]

**36.476 Disclosure by proposed arbitrators and conciliators; waiver of disclosure; grounds for challenge.** (1) Except as otherwise provided in ORS 36.450 to 36.558, all persons whose names have been submitted for consideration for appointment or designation as arbitrators or conciliators, or who have been appointed or designated as such, shall, within 15 days, make a disclosure to the parties of any information which might cause their impartiality to be questioned including, but not limited to, any of the following instances:

(a) The person has a personal bias or prejudice concerning a party or personal knowledge of the disputed evidentiary facts concerning the proceeding.

(b) The person served as a lawyer in the matter in controversy, or the person is or has been associated with another who has participated in the matter during such association, or the person has been a material witness concerning it.

(c) The person served as an arbitrator or conciliator in another proceeding involving one or more of the parties to the proceeding.

(d) The person, individually or as a fiduciary, or the person's spouse or minor child, or anyone residing in the person's household, has a financial interest in the subject matter in controversy or in a party to the proceeding, or any other interest that could be substantially affected by the outcome of the proceeding.

(e) The person, the person's spouse or minor child, anyone residing in the person's household, any individual within the third degree of relationship to any of them, or the spouse of any of them, meets any of the following conditions:

(A) The person is or has been a party to the proceeding, or an officer, director or trustee of a party.

(B) The person is acting or has acted as a lawyer in the proceeding.

(C) The person is known to have an interest that could be substantially affected by the outcome of the proceeding.

(D) The person is likely to be a material witness in the proceeding.

(f) The person has a close personal or professional relationship with a person who meets any of the following conditions:

(A) The person is or has been a party to the proceeding, or an officer, director or trustee of a party.

(B) The person is acting or has acted as a lawyer or representative in the proceeding.

(C) The person is or expects to be nominated as an arbitrator or conciliator in the proceedings.

(D) The person is known to have an interest that could be substantially affected by the outcome of the proceeding.

(E) The person is likely to be a material witness in the proceeding.

(2) The obligation to disclose information set forth in subsection (1) of this section is mandatory and cannot be waived by the parties with respect to persons serving either as the sole arbitrator or sole conciliator or as one of two arbitrators or conciliators or as the chief or prevailing arbitrator or conciliator. The parties may otherwise agree to waive such disclosure.

(3) From the time of appointment and throughout the arbitral proceedings, an arbitrator shall, without delay, disclose to the parties any circumstances referred to in subsection (1) of this section which were not previously disclosed.

(4) Unless otherwise agreed by the parties or allowed by the rules governing the arbitration, an arbitrator may be challenged only if circumstances exist that give rise to justifiable doubts as to the independence or impartiality of the arbitrator, or as to possession of the qualifications upon which the parties have agreed.

(5) A party may challenge an arbitrator appointed by it, or in whose appointment it has participated, only for reasons of which it becomes aware after the appointment has been made. [1991 c.405 §15]

**36.478 Procedure for challenging arbitrator.** (1) The parties may agree on a procedure for challenging an arbitrator and the decision reached pursuant to that procedure shall be final.

(2) Failing any agreement referred to in subsection (1) of this section, a party which intends to challenge an arbitrator shall, within 15 days after becoming aware of the constitution of the arbitral tribunal or after becoming aware of any circumstances referred to in ORS 36.476 (4) and (5), whichever shall be later, send a written statement of

the reasons for the challenge to the arbitral tribunal.

(3) Unless the arbitrator challenged under subsection (2) of this section withdraws from office or the other party agrees to the challenge, the arbitral tribunal shall decide the challenge.

(4)(a) If a challenge under any procedure agreed upon by the parties or under the procedure under subsection (3) of this section is not successful, the challenging party may request the circuit court, within 30 days after having received notice of the decision rejecting the challenge, to decide on the challenge.

(b) When the request is made, the circuit court may refuse to decide on the challenge if it is satisfied that, under the procedure agreed upon by the parties, the party making the request had an opportunity to have the challenge decided upon by other than the arbitral tribunal.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (b) of this subsection, whether the challenge is under any procedure agreed upon by the parties or under the procedure under subsection (3) of this section, if a challenge is based upon the grounds set forth in ORS 36.476 (1), the circuit court shall hear the challenge and, if it determines that the facts support a finding that such ground or grounds fairly exist, then the challenge shall be sustained.

(5) The decision of the circuit court under subsection (4) of this section is final and not subject to appeal.

(6) While a request under subsection (4) of this section is pending, the arbitral tribunal, including the challenged arbitrator, may continue with the arbitral proceedings and make an arbitral award. [1991 c.405 §16]

**36.480 Withdrawal of arbitrator; termination of mandate.** (1) If an arbitrator withdraws from the case or if the parties agree on termination because the arbitrator becomes unable, de facto or de jure, to perform the functions of the arbitrator or for other reasons fails to act without undue delay, then the arbitrator's mandate terminates.

(2) If a controversy remains concerning any of the grounds referred to in subsection (1) of this section, a party may request the circuit court to decide on the termination of the mandate.

(3) The decision of the circuit court under subsection (2) of this section is not subject to appeal.

(4) If, under this section or ORS 36.478 (3), an arbitrator withdraws from office or a party agrees to the termination of the mandate of an arbitrator, this does not imply ac-

ceptance of the validity of any ground referred to under this section or under ORS 36.476 (4) and (5). [1991 c.405 §17]

**36.482 Substitute arbitrator; effect of substitution.** (1) In addition to the circumstances referred to under ORS 36.478 and 36.480, the mandate of an arbitrator terminates upon withdrawal from office for any reason, or by or pursuant to the agreement of the parties.

(2) Where the mandate of an arbitrator terminates, a substitute arbitrator shall be appointed according to the rules that were applicable to the appointment of the arbitrator being replaced.

(3) Unless otherwise agreed by the parties:

(a) Where the number of arbitrators is less than three and an arbitrator is replaced, any hearings previously held shall be repeated.

(b) Where the presiding arbitrator is replaced, any hearings previously held shall be repeated.

(c) Where the number of arbitrators is three or more and an arbitrator other than the presiding arbitrator is replaced, any hearings previously held may be repeated at the discretion of the arbitral tribunal.

(4) Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, an order or ruling of the arbitral tribunal made prior to the replacement of an arbitrator under this section is not invalid because there has been a change in the composition of the tribunal. [1991 c.405 §18]

**36.484 Arbitral tribunal may rule on own jurisdiction; time for raising issue of jurisdiction; review by circuit court.** (1) The arbitral tribunal may rule on its own jurisdiction, including any objections with respect to the existence or validity of the arbitration agreement and, for that purpose, an arbitration clause which forms part of a contract shall be treated as an agreement independent of the other terms of the contract. A decision by the arbitral tribunal that the contract is null and void shall not entail ipso jure the invalidity of the arbitration clause.

(2) A plea that the arbitral tribunal does not have jurisdiction shall be raised no later than the submission of the statement of defense. However, a party is not precluded from raising such a plea by the fact that the party has appointed, or participated in the appointment of, an arbitrator. A plea that the arbitral tribunal is exceeding the scope of its authority shall be raised as soon as the matter alleged to be beyond the scope of its authority is raised during the arbitral proceedings. In either case, the arbitral tribunal

may admit a later plea if it considers the delay justified.

(3) If the arbitral tribunal rules as a preliminary question that it has jurisdiction, any party shall request the circuit court, within 30 days after having received notice of that ruling, to decide the matter or shall be deemed to have waived objection to such finding.

(4) The decision of the circuit court under subsection (3) of this section is not subject to appeal.

(5) While a request under subsection (3) of this section is pending, the arbitral tribunal may continue with the arbitral proceedings and make an arbitral award. [1991 c.405 §19]

**36.486 Interim measures of protection ordered by arbitral tribunal; security.** Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, at the request of a party, the arbitral tribunal may order any party to take such interim measure of protection as the arbitral tribunal may consider necessary in respect to the subject matter of the dispute. The arbitral tribunal may require any party to provide appropriate security in connection with such measure. [1991 c.405 §20]

**36.488 Fairness in proceedings.** The parties shall be treated with equality and each party shall be given a full opportunity to present the case of the party. [1991 c.405 §21]

**36.490 Procedures subject to agreement by parties; procedure in absence of agreement.** (1) Subject to the provisions of ORS 36.450 to 36.558, the parties are free to agree on the procedure to be followed by the arbitral tribunal in conducting the proceedings.

(2) If the parties fail to agree, subject to the provisions of ORS 36.450 to 36.558, the arbitral tribunal may conduct the arbitration in such a manner as it considers appropriate.

(3) The power of the arbitral tribunal under subsection (2) of this section includes the power to determine the admissibility, relevance, materiality and weight of any evidence. [1991 c.405 §22]

**36.492 Place of arbitration.** (1) The parties are free to agree on the place of arbitration. If the parties do not agree, the place of arbitration shall be determined by the arbitral tribunal or, if any members of the arbitral tribunal are not yet appointed and are to be appointed by the circuit court as pursuant to ORS 36.474 (4), by the Chief Justice, taking into account the circumstances of the case, including the convenience of the parties.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, unless other-

wise agreed by the parties, the arbitral tribunal may meet at any place it considers appropriate for consultation among its members, for hearing witnesses, experts or the parties, or for the inspection of documents, goods or other property. [1991 c.405 §23]

**36.494 Commencement of arbitral proceedings.** Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the arbitral proceedings in respect to a particular dispute commence on the date which a request for referral of that dispute to arbitration is received by the respondent. [1991 c.405 §24]

**36.496 Language used in proceedings.** (1) The parties are free to agree on the language or languages to be used in the arbitral proceedings. If the parties do not agree, the arbitral tribunal shall determine the language or languages to be used in the proceedings. Unless otherwise specified therein, this agreement or determination shall apply to any written statement by a party, any hearing and any award, decision or other communication by the arbitral tribunal.

(2) The arbitral tribunal may order that any documentary evidence shall be accompanied by a translation into the language or languages agreed upon by the parties or determined by the arbitral tribunal. [1991 c.405 §25]

**36.498 Contents of statements by claimant and respondent; amendment or supplement.** (1) Within the period of time agreed upon by the parties or determined by the arbitral tribunal, the claimant shall state the facts supporting the claim of the claimant, the points at issue, and the relief or remedy sought, and the respondent shall state the defense of the respondent in respect of these particulars, unless the parties have otherwise agreed as to the required elements of those statements.

(2) The parties may submit with their statements all documents they consider to be relevant or may add a reference to the documents or other evidence they will submit.

(3) Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, either party may amend or supplement the claim or defense of the party during the course of the arbitral proceedings, unless the arbitral tribunal considers it inappropriate to allow the amendment or supplement having regard to the delay in making it. [1991 c.405 §26]

**36.500 Oral hearing; notice; discovery.** (1) Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the arbitral tribunal shall decide whether to hold oral hearings for the presentation of evidence or for oral argument or whether the proceedings shall be conducted on the basis of documents and other materials.

(2) Unless the parties have agreed that no oral hearings shall be held, the arbitral tribunal shall hold oral hearings at an appropriate state of the proceedings, if so requested by a party.

(3) The parties shall be given sufficient advance notice of any hearing and of any meeting of the arbitral tribunal for the purpose of the inspection of documents, goods or other property.

(4) All statements, documents or other information supplied to, or applications made to, the arbitral tribunal by one party shall be communicated to the other party, and any expert report or evidentiary document on which the arbitral tribunal may rely in making its decision shall be communicated to the parties.

(5) Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, all oral hearings and meetings in arbitral proceedings shall be held in camera. [1991 c.405 §27]

**36.502 Effect of failure to make required statement or to appear at oral hearing.** (1) Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, where, without showing sufficient cause, the claimant fails to communicate the statement of claim of the claimant in accordance with ORS 36.498 (1) and (2), the arbitral tribunal shall terminate the proceedings.

(2) Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, where, without showing sufficient cause, the respondent fails to communicate the statement of defense of the respondent in accordance with ORS 36.498 (1) and (2), the arbitral tribunal shall continue the proceedings without treating that failure in itself as an admission of the claimant's allegations.

(3) Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, where, without showing sufficient cause, a party fails to appear at an oral hearing or to produce documentary evidence, the arbitral tribunal may continue with the proceedings and make the arbitral award on the evidence before it. [1991 c.405 §28]

**36.504 Appointment of experts.** (1) Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the arbitral tribunal may appoint one or more experts to report to it on specific issues to be determined by the arbitral tribunal and require a party to give the expert any relevant information or to produce, or to provide access to, any relevant documents, goods or other property for inspection by the arbitral tribunal.

(2) Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, if a party so requests or if the arbitral tribunal considers it necessary, the expert shall, after delivery of the expert's written or oral report, participate in an oral hearing

where the parties have the opportunity to question the expert and to present expert witnesses on the points at issue. [1991 c.405 §29]

**36.506 Circuit court assistance in taking evidence; circuit court authorized to enter certain orders upon application.** (1) The arbitral tribunal, or a party with the approval of the arbitral tribunal, may request from the circuit court assistance in taking evidence and the court may execute the request within its competence and according to its rules on taking evidence. In addition, a subpoena may be issued as provided in ORCP 55, in which case the witness compensation provisions of ORS chapter 44 shall apply.

(2) When the parties to two or more arbitration agreements have agreed, the circuit court may, on application by one party with the consent of all other parties to those arbitration agreements, do one or more of the following:

(a) Order the arbitration proceedings arising out of those arbitration agreements to be consolidated on terms the court considers just and necessary.

(b) Where all the parties cannot agree on an arbitral tribunal for the consolidated arbitration, appoint an arbitral tribunal in accordance with ORS 36.474 (6).

(c) Where the parties cannot agree on any other matter necessary to conduct the consolidated arbitration, make any other order it considers necessary.

(d) Order the arbitration proceedings arising out of those arbitration agreements to be held at the same time or one immediately after another.

(e) Order any of the arbitration proceedings arising out of those arbitration agreements to be stayed until the determination of any other of them.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the parties to two or more arbitrations from agreeing to consolidate those arbitrations and taking any steps that are necessary to effect that consolidation. [1991 c.405 §30]

**36.508 Choice of laws.** (1) The arbitral tribunal shall decide the dispute in accordance with the rules of law designated by the parties as applicable to the substance of the dispute.

(2) Any designation by the parties of the law or legal system of a given country or political subdivision thereof shall be construed, unless otherwise expressed, as directly referring to the substantive law of that state and not to its conflict of laws rules.

(3) Failing any designation of the law under subsection (1) of this section by the

parties, the arbitral tribunal shall apply the rules of law it considers to be appropriate given all the circumstances surrounding the dispute.

(4) The arbitral tribunal shall decide *ex aequo et bono* or as *amiabile compositeur* if the parties have expressly authorized it to do so.

(5) In all cases, the arbitral tribunal shall decide in accordance with the terms of the contract and shall take into account the usages of the trade applicable to the transaction. [1991 c.405 §31]

**36.510 Decision of arbitral tribunal.** Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, any decision of the arbitral tribunal in arbitral proceedings with more than two arbitrators shall be made by a majority of all its members. However, the parties or all members of the arbitral tribunal may authorize a presiding arbitrator to decide questions of procedure. [1991 c.405 §32]

**36.512 Settlement.** (1) It is not incompatible with an arbitration agreement for an arbitral tribunal to encourage settlement of the dispute and, with the agreement of the parties, the arbitral tribunal may use mediation, conciliation or other procedures at any time during the arbitral proceedings to encourage settlement.

(2) If, during arbitral proceedings, the parties settle the dispute, the arbitral tribunal shall terminate the proceedings and, if requested by the parties and not objected to by the arbitral tribunal, record the settlement in the form of an arbitral award on agreed terms.

(3) An arbitral award on agreed terms shall be made in accordance with ORS 36.514 and shall state that it is an arbitral award.

(4) An arbitral award on agreed terms has the same status and effect as any other arbitral award on the substance of the dispute. [1991 c.405 §33]

**36.514 Arbitral award; contents; interim award; award for costs of arbitration.** (1) The arbitral award shall be made in writing and shall be signed by the arbitrator or arbitrators. In arbitral proceedings with more than one arbitrator, the signatures of the majority of all the members of the arbitral tribunal shall suffice so long as the reason for any omitted signature is stated.

(2) The arbitral award shall state the reasons upon which it is based, unless the parties have agreed that no reasons are to be given or the award is an arbitral award on agreed terms under ORS 36.512.

(3) The arbitral award shall state its date and the place of arbitration as determined in

accordance with ORS 36.492 (1) and the award shall be considered to have been made at that place.

(4) After the arbitral award is made, a copy signed by the arbitrators in accordance with subsection (1) of this section shall be delivered to each party.

(5) The arbitral tribunal may, at any time during the arbitral proceedings, make an interim arbitral award on any matter with respect to which it may make a final arbitral award. The interim award may be enforced in the same manner as a final arbitral award.

(6) Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the arbitral tribunal may award interest.

(7)(a) Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the costs of an arbitration shall be at the discretion of the arbitral tribunal.

(b) In making an order for costs, the arbitral tribunal may include as costs any of the following:

(A) The fees and expenses of the arbitrators and expert witnesses.

(B) Legal fees and expenses.

(C) Any administration fees of the institution supervising the arbitration, if any.

(D) Any other expenses incurred in connection with the arbitral proceedings.

(c) In making an order for costs, the arbitral tribunal may specify any of the following:

(A) The party entitled to costs.

(B) The party who shall pay the costs.

(C) The amount of costs or the method of determining that amount.

(D) The manner in which the costs shall be paid. [1991 c.405 §34]

**36.516 Termination of arbitral proceedings.** (1) The arbitral proceedings are terminated by the final arbitral award or by an order of the arbitral tribunal in accordance with subsection (2) of this section.

(2) The arbitral tribunal shall issue an order for the termination of the arbitral proceedings when:

(a) The claimant withdraws the claim, unless the respondent objects thereto and the arbitral tribunal recognizes a legitimate interest on the part of the respondent in obtaining a final settlement of the dispute;

(b) The parties agree on the termination of the proceedings; or

(c) The arbitral tribunal finds that the continuation of the proceedings has for any other reason become unnecessary or impossible. [1991 c.405 §35]

**36.518 Correction of errors in award; interpretation of award; additional award.** (1) Within 30 days of receipt of the award, unless another period of time has been agreed upon by the parties:

(a) A party, with notice to the other party, may request the arbitral tribunal to correct in the award any errors in computation, clerical or typographical errors, or errors of similar nature; and

(b) If so agreed by the parties, a party, with notice to the other party, may request the arbitral tribunal to give an interpretation of a specific point or part of the award. If the arbitral tribunal considers the request to be justified, it shall make the correction or give the interpretation within 30 days of receipt of the request. The interpretation shall form part of the award.

(2) The arbitral tribunal may correct any error of the type referred to in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section on its own initiative within 30 days of the date of the award.

(3) Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, a party, with notice to the other party, may request, within 30 days of receipt of the award, the arbitral tribunal to make an additional award as to claims presented in the arbitral proceedings but omitted from the award. If the arbitral tribunal considers the request to be justified, it shall make the additional award within 60 days.

(4) If necessary, the arbitral tribunal may extend the period of time within which it shall make a correction, interpretation or an additional award under subsection (1) or (3) of this section.

(5) The provisions of ORS 36.514 shall apply to a correction or interpretation of the award or to an additional award. [1991 c.405 §36]

**36.520 Setting aside award; grounds; time for application; circuit court fees.** (1) Recourse to a court against an arbitral award may only be by an application for setting aside in accordance with subsections (2) and (3) of this section.

(2) An arbitral award may be set aside by the circuit court only if:

(a) The party making application furnishes proof that:

(A) A party to the arbitration agreement referred to in ORS 36.466 was under some incapacity or that the agreement is not valid under the law to which the parties have subjected or, failing any indication thereon, under the laws of the State of Oregon or the United States;

(B) The party making the application was not given proper notice of the appointment

of an arbitrator or of the arbitral proceedings or was otherwise unable to present the party's case;

(C) The award deals with a dispute not contemplated by or not falling within the terms of the submission to arbitration or contains decisions on matters beyond the scope of the submission to arbitration, provided that, if the decisions on matters not submitted to arbitration can be separated from those not so submitted, only that part of the award which contains decisions on matters not submitted to arbitration may be set aside; or

(D) The composition of the arbitral tribunal or the arbitral procedure was not in accordance with the agreement of the parties, unless such agreement was in conflict with a provision of ORS 36.450 to 36.558 from which the parties cannot derogate, or, failing such agreement, was not in accordance with ORS 36.450 to 36.558; or

(b) The circuit court finds that:

(A) The subject matter of the dispute is not capable of settlement by arbitration under the laws of the State of Oregon or of the United States; or

(B) The award is in conflict with the public policy of the State of Oregon or of the United States.

(3) An application for setting aside may not be made after three months have elapsed from the date on which the party making that application had received the award or, if a request had been made under ORS 36.518, from the date on which that request had been disposed of by the arbitral tribunal.

(4) The circuit court, when asked to set aside an arbitral award, may, where appropriate and so requested by a party, suspend the setting aside proceedings for a period of time determined by it in order to give the arbitral tribunal an opportunity to resume the arbitral proceedings or to take such other action as in the arbitral tribunal's opinion will eliminate the grounds for setting aside.

(5) The clerk of the circuit court shall collect from the party making application for setting aside under subsection (1) of this section a filing fee of \$25 and from a party filing an appearance in opposition to the application a filing fee of \$15. However, if the application relates to an arbitral award made following an application or request to a circuit court under any section of ORS 36.450 to 36.558 in respect to which the parties have paid filing fees under ORS 21.110, filing fees shall not be collected under this subsection. An application for setting aside or an appearance in opposition thereto shall not be deemed filed unless the fee required by this

subsection is paid by the filing party. [1991 c.405 §37]

**36.522 Enforcement of award; procedure; entry of judgment.** (1) An arbitral award, irrespective of the country in which it was made, shall be recognized as binding and, upon application in writing to the circuit court, shall be enforced subject to the provisions of this section and ORS 36.524.

(2) The party relying on an award or applying for its enforcement shall supply the authenticated original or a certified copy of the award and the original or certified copy of the arbitration agreement referred to in ORS 36.466. If the award or agreement is not made in the English language, then the party relying on the award or applying for its enforcement shall supply a duly certified translation thereof into the English language.

(3) The party relying on an arbitral award or applying for its enforcement shall deliver to the clerk of the circuit court the documents specified in subsection (2) of this section along with proof of the delivery of a copy of the arbitral award as required by ORS 36.514 (4). The relying party shall pay to the clerk a filing fee of \$25, after which the clerk shall enter the arbitral award of record in the office of the clerk. If no application to set aside is filed against the arbitral award as provided in ORS 36.520 within the time specified in ORS 36.520 (3) or, if such an application is filed, the relying party after the disposition of the application indicates the intention to still rely on the award or to apply for its enforcement, judgment shall be entered as upon the verdict of a jury, and execution may issue thereon, and the same proceedings may be had upon the award with like effect as upon a verdict in a civil action. [1991 c.405 §38]

**36.524 Grounds for refusal to enforce award.** (1) Recognition or enforcement of an arbitral award, irrespective of the country in which it was made, may be refused only:

(a) At the request of the party against whom it is invoked, if that party pays the clerk of the circuit court a filing fee of \$25 and furnishes to the court where recognition or enforcement is sought proof that:

(A) A party to the arbitration agreement referred to in ORS 36.466 was under some incapacity or that the agreement is not valid under the law to which the parties have subjected it or under the law of the country where the award was made;

(B) The party against whom the award is invoked was not given proper notice of the appointment of an arbitrator or of the arbitral proceedings or was otherwise unable to present the party's case;

(C) The arbitral award deals with a dispute not contemplated by or not falling within the terms of the submission to arbitration or the award contains decisions on matters beyond the scope of the submission to arbitration, provided that, if the decisions on matters submitted to arbitration can be separated from those not so submitted, that part of the award which contains decisions on matters submitted to arbitration may be recognized and enforced;

(D) The composition of the arbitral tribunal or the arbitral procedure was not in accordance with the agreement of the parties or, failing such agreement, was not in accordance with the law of the country where the arbitration took place; or

(E) The award has not yet become binding on the parties or has been set aside or suspended by a court of the country in which, or under the law of which, that award was made; or

(b) If the court finds that:

(A) The subject matter of the dispute is not capable of settlement by arbitration under the laws of the State of Oregon or of the United States; or

(B) The recognition or enforcement of the arbitral award would be contrary to the public policy of the State of Oregon or of the United States.

(2) If an application for setting aside or suspension of an award has been made to the court referred to in subparagraph (E) of paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section, and if it considers it proper, the court where recognition or enforcement is sought may adjourn its decision on application of the party claiming recognition or enforcement of the award. The court may also order the other party to provide appropriate security. [1991 c.405 §39]

**36.526 Provisions to be interpreted in good faith.** In construing ORS 36.454 to 36.524, a court or arbitral tribunal shall interpret those sections in good faith, in accordance with the ordinary meaning to be given to their terms in their context, and in light of their objects and purposes. Recourse may be had for these purposes, in addition to aids in interpretation ordinarily available under the laws of this state, to the documents of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law and its working group respecting the preparation of the UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration and shall give those documents the weight that is appropriate in the circumstances. [1991 c.405 §40]

**36.528 Policy to encourage conciliation.** It is the policy of the State of Oregon to encourage parties to an international

commercial agreement or transaction which qualifies for arbitration or conciliation pursuant to ORS 36.454 (3) to resolve disputes arising from such agreements or transactions through conciliation. The parties may select or permit an arbitral tribunal or other third party to select one or more persons to service as the conciliator or conciliators who shall assist the parties in an independent and impartial manner in their attempt to reach an amicable settlement of their dispute. [1991 c.405 §41]

**36.530 Guiding principles of conciliators.** The conciliator or conciliators shall be guided by principles of objectivity, fairness and justice, giving consideration to, among other things, the rights and obligations of the parties, the usages of the trade concerned and the circumstances surrounding the dispute, including any previous practices between the parties. [1991 c.405 §42]

**36.532 Manner of conducting conciliation proceedings.** The conciliator or conciliators may conduct the conciliation proceedings in such a manner as they consider appropriate, taking into account the circumstances of the case, the wishes of the parties and the desirability of a speedy settlement of the dispute. Except as otherwise provided in ORS 36.450 to 36.558, no provision of the Oregon Rules of Civil Procedure nor any other provision of the Oregon Revised Statutes governing procedural matters shall apply to any conciliation proceeding brought under ORS 36.450 to 36.558. [1991 c.405 §43]

**36.534 Draft conciliation settlement.** (1) At any time during the proceedings, the conciliator or conciliators may prepare a draft conciliation settlement which may include the assessment and apportionment of costs between the parties and send copies to the parties, specifying the time within which the parties must signify their approval.

(2) No party may be required to accept any settlement proposed by the conciliator or conciliators. [1991 c.405 §44]

**36.536 Prohibition on use of statements, admissions or documents arising out of conciliation proceedings.** When persons agree to participate in conciliation under ORS 36.450 to 36.558:

(1) Evidence of anything said or of any admission made in the course of the conciliation is not admissible in evidence and disclosure of any such evidence shall not be compelled in any civil action in which, pursuant to law, testimony may be compelled to be given. However, this subsection does not limit the admissibility of evidence if all parties participating in conciliation consent, in writing, to its disclosure, provided that such

consent is given after the statement or admission to be disclosed is made in the conciliation proceeding.

(2) In the event that any such evidence is offered in contravention of this section, the arbitration tribunal or the court shall make any order which it considers to be appropriate to deal with the matter, including, without limitation, orders restricting the introduction of evidence, or dismissing the case without prejudice.

(3) Unless the document otherwise provides, no document prepared for the purpose of, or in the course of, or pursuant to, the conciliation, or any copy thereof, is admissible in evidence and disclosure of any such document shall not be completed in any arbitration or civil action in which, pursuant to law, testimony may be compelled to be given. [1991 c.405 §45]

**36.538 Conciliation to act as stay of other proceedings; tolling of limitation periods during conciliation.** (1) The agreement of the parties to submit a dispute to conciliation shall be deemed an agreement between or among those parties to stay all judicial or arbitral proceedings from the commencement of conciliation until the termination of conciliation proceedings.

(2) All applicable limitation periods, including periods of prescription, shall be tolled or extended upon the commencement of conciliation proceedings to conciliate a dispute under ORS 36.450 to 36.558 and all limitation periods shall remain tolled and periods of prescription extended as to all parties to the conciliation proceedings until the 10th day following the termination of conciliation proceedings.

(3) For purposes of this section, conciliation proceedings are deemed to have commenced as soon as:

(a) A party has requested conciliation of a particular dispute or disputes; and

(b) The other party or parties agree to participate in the conciliation proceeding. [1991 c.405 §46]

**36.540 Termination of conciliation proceedings.** (1) The conciliation proceedings may be terminated as to all parties by any of the following:

(a) A written declaration of the conciliator or conciliators, after consultation with the parties, to the effect that further efforts at conciliation are no longer justified, on the date of the declaration.

(b) A written declaration of the parties addressed to the conciliator or conciliators to the effect that the conciliation proceedings are terminated on the date of the declaration.

(c) The signing of a settlement agreement by all of the parties on the date of the agreement.

(2) The conciliation proceedings may be terminated as to particular parties by either of the following:

(a) A written declaration of a party to the other party and the conciliator or conciliators, if appointed, to the effect that the conciliation proceedings shall be terminated as to that particular party, on the date of the declaration.

(b) The signing of a settlement agreement by some of the parties, on the date of the agreement. [1991 c.405 §47]

**36.542 Conciliator not to be arbitrator or take part in arbitral or judicial proceedings.** No person who has served as conciliator may be appointed as an arbitrator for, or take part in, any arbitral or judicial proceedings in the same dispute unless all parties manifest their consent to such participation or the rules adopted for conciliation or arbitration otherwise provide. [1991 c.405 §48]

**36.544 Submission to conciliation not waiver.** By submitting to conciliation, no party shall be deemed to have waived any rights or remedies which that party would have had if conciliation had not been initiated, other than those set forth in any settlement agreement which results from the conciliation. [1991 c.405 §49]

**36.546 Conciliation agreement to be treated as arbitral award.** If the conciliation succeeds in settling the dispute and the result of the conciliation is reduced to writing and signed by the conciliator or conciliators and the parties or their representatives, the written agreement shall be treated as an arbitral award rendered by an arbitral tribunal duly constituted in and pursuant to the laws of this state and shall have the same force and effect as a final award in arbitration. [1991 c.405 §50]

**36.548 Costs of conciliation proceedings.** Upon termination of the conciliation proceedings, the conciliator or conciliators shall fix the costs of the conciliation and give written notice thereof to the parties. As used in this section and in ORS 36.550, "costs" includes only the following:

(1) A reasonable fee to be paid to the conciliator or conciliators.

(2) The travel and other reasonable expenses of the conciliator or conciliators.

(3) The travel and other reasonable expenses of witnesses requested by the conciliator or conciliators with the consent of the parties.

(4) The cost of any expert advice requested by the conciliator or conciliators with the consent of the parties.

(5) The cost of any court. [1991 c.405 §51]

**36.550 Payment of costs.** The costs fixed by the conciliator or conciliators as pursuant to ORS 36.548 shall be borne equally by the parties unless the settlement agreement provides for a different apportionment. All other expenses incurred by a party shall be borne by that party. [1991 c.405 §52]

**36.552 Effect of conciliation on jurisdiction of courts.** Neither the request for conciliation, the consent to participate in the conciliation proceeding, the participation in such proceedings, nor the entering into a conciliation agreement or settlement, shall be deemed as consent to the jurisdiction of any court in this state in the event conciliation fails. [1991 c.405 §53]

**36.554 Immunities.** (1) Neither the conciliator or conciliators, the parties, nor their representatives, shall be subject to service of process on any civil matter while they are present in this state for the purpose of arranging for or participating in conciliation pursuant to ORS 36.450 to 36.558.

(2) No person who serves as a conciliator shall be held liable in an action for damages resulting from any act or omission in the performance of the role as a conciliator in any proceeding subject to ORS 36.450 to 36.558. [1991 c.405 §54]

**36.556 Severability.** If any provision of ORS 36.450 to 36.558 or its application to any person or circumstance is held to be invalid, the invalidity does not affect the other provisions or applications of ORS 36.450 to 36.558 which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application and to this end the provisions of ORS 36.450 to 36.558 are severable. [1991 c.405 §55]

**36.558 Short title.** ORS 36.450 to 36.558 shall be known and may be cited as the "Oregon International Commercial Arbitration and Conciliation Act." [1991 c.405 §1]

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CHAPTERS 37 TO 39

[Reserved for expansion]

**SPECIAL ACTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS**

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