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## Superior Court Mandatory Arbitration Rules

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### RULE MAR 3.2 AUTHORITY OF ARBITRATORS

(a) Authority of Arbitrator. An arbitrator has the authority to:

- (1) Decide procedural issues arising before or during the arbitration hearing, except issues relating to the qualifications of an arbitrator;
- (2) Invite, with reasonable notice, the parties to submit trial briefs;
- (3) Examine any site or object relevant to the case;
- (4) Issue a subpoena under rule 4.3;
- (5) Administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses;
- (6) Rule on the admissibility of evidence under rule 5.3;
- (7) Determine the facts, decide the law, and make an award;
- (8) Award costs and attorney fees as authorized by law; and
- (9) Perform other acts as authorized by these rules or local rules adopted and filed under rule 8.2.

(b) Authority of the Court. The court shall decide:

- (1) Motions for involuntary dismissal, motions to change or add parties to the case, and motions for summary judgment, and
- (2) Issues relating to costs and attorney fees if those issues cannot otherwise be decided by the arbitrator.

[Amended effective September 1, 1989; September 1, 1994; September 1, 2011.]

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