1	MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT ARBITRATION
2	AMENDMENTS
3	2010 GENERAL SESSION
4	STATE OF UTAH
5	Chief Sponsor: Stephen H. Urquhart
6	House Sponsor: James A. Dunnigan
7 8	LONG TITLE
9	General Description:
0	This bill modifies the Insurance Code by amending provisions relating to the use of
1	arbitration for certain motor vehicle accident claims.
2	Highlighted Provisions:
3	This bill:
4	• increases the arbitration award limit for a party that submits a bodily injury claim to
5	arbitration;
6	 provides that a claim submitted to arbitration is not subject to subrogation on the
7	part of the underinsured motorist carrier;
8	 provides that a party that elects to proceed against a defendant through certain
9	arbitration proceedings:
0	 waives the right to obtain a judgment against the personal assets of the
1	defendant; and
2	 is limited only to recovery against available insurance coverage;
3	 repeals the time limit that discovery must be completed within after arbitration is
4	elected;
5	 provides that unless otherwise agreed to by the parties or ordered by the court, the
6	case shall be concluded within a certain time period;

• increases the limits on the award of certain costs in a trial de novo on an arbitration



27

28	proceeding;
29	 increases the limits on trial verdict in a trial de novo on an arbitration proceeding;
30	 provides that when either party requests a trial de novo, the non-moving party may
31	advise the jury of the amount of the underlying arbitration award;
32	 provides that personal assets of the defendant shall be accessible for any amount of
33	the judgment not covered by the motor vehicle insurance in a trial de novo on an
34	arbitration proceeding; and
35	makes technical changes.
36	Monies Appropriated in this Bill:
37	None
38	Other Special Clauses:
39	None
40	Utah Code Sections Affected:
41	AMENDS:
42	31A-22-321 , as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapters 3, 162, and 221
4.0	
43	
44	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
	Section 1. Section 31A-22-321 is amended to read:
44	
44 45	Section 1. Section 31A-22-321 is amended to read:
44 45 46	Section 1. Section 31A-22-321 is amended to read: 31A-22-321. Use of arbitration in third party motor vehicle accident cases.
44 45 46 47	Section 1. Section 31A-22-321 is amended to read: 31A-22-321. Use of arbitration in third party motor vehicle accident cases. (1) A person injured as a result of a motor vehicle accident may elect to submit all third
44 45 46 47 48	Section 1. Section 31A-22-321 is amended to read: 31A-22-321. Use of arbitration in third party motor vehicle accident cases. (1) A person injured as a result of a motor vehicle accident may elect to submit all third party bodily injury claims to arbitration by filing a notice of the submission of the claim to
44 45 46 47 48 49	Section 1. Section 31A-22-321 is amended to read: 31A-22-321. Use of arbitration in third party motor vehicle accident cases. (1) A person injured as a result of a motor vehicle accident may elect to submit all third party bodily injury claims to arbitration by filing a notice of the submission of the claim to binding arbitration in a district court if:
44 45 46 47 48 49 50	Section 1. Section 31A-22-321 is amended to read: 31A-22-321. Use of arbitration in third party motor vehicle accident cases. (1) A person injured as a result of a motor vehicle accident may elect to submit all third party bodily injury claims to arbitration by filing a notice of the submission of the claim to binding arbitration in a district court if: (a) the claimant or the claimant's representative has:
44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51	Section 1. Section 31A-22-321 is amended to read: 31A-22-321. Use of arbitration in third party motor vehicle accident cases. (1) A person injured as a result of a motor vehicle accident may elect to submit all third party bodily injury claims to arbitration by filing a notice of the submission of the claim to binding arbitration in a district court if: (a) the claimant or the claimant's representative has: (i) previously and timely filed a complaint in a district court that includes a third party
44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52	Section 1. Section 31A-22-321 is amended to read: 31A-22-321. Use of arbitration in third party motor vehicle accident cases. (1) A person injured as a result of a motor vehicle accident may elect to submit all third party bodily injury claims to arbitration by filing a notice of the submission of the claim to binding arbitration in a district court if: (a) the claimant or the claimant's representative has: (i) previously and timely filed a complaint in a district court that includes a third party bodily injury claim; and
44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53	Section 1. Section 31A-22-321 is amended to read: 31A-22-321. Use of arbitration in third party motor vehicle accident cases. (1) A person injured as a result of a motor vehicle accident may elect to submit all third party bodily injury claims to arbitration by filing a notice of the submission of the claim to binding arbitration in a district court if: (a) the claimant or the claimant's representative has: (i) previously and timely filed a complaint in a district court that includes a third party bodily injury claim; and (ii) filed a notice to submit the claim to arbitration within 14 days after the complaint
44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53	Section 1. Section 31A-22-321 is amended to read: 31A-22-321. Use of arbitration in third party motor vehicle accident cases. (1) A person injured as a result of a motor vehicle accident may elect to submit all third party bodily injury claims to arbitration by filing a notice of the submission of the claim to binding arbitration in a district court if: (a) the claimant or the claimant's representative has: (i) previously and timely filed a complaint in a district court that includes a third party bodily injury claim; and (ii) filed a notice to submit the claim to arbitration within 14 days after the complaint has been answered; and
44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55	Section 1. Section 31A-22-321 is amended to read: 31A-22-321. Use of arbitration in third party motor vehicle accident cases. (1) A person injured as a result of a motor vehicle accident may elect to submit all third party bodily injury claims to arbitration by filing a notice of the submission of the claim to binding arbitration in a district court if: (a) the claimant or the claimant's representative has: (i) previously and timely filed a complaint in a district court that includes a third party bodily injury claim; and (ii) filed a notice to submit the claim to arbitration within 14 days after the complaint has been answered; and (b) the notice required under Subsection (1)(a)(ii) is filed while the action under

59	does not exceed $[\$25,000]$ $[\$50,000]$ in addition to any available personal injury protection
60	benefits and any claim for property damage.
61	(b) There shall be no right of subrogation on the part of the undersinsured motorist
62	carrier for a claim submitted to arbitration under this section.
63	[(b)] (c) A claim for reimbursement of personal injury protection benefits is to be
64	resolved between insurers as provided for in Subsection 31A-22-309(6)(a)(ii).
65	[(c)] (d) A claim for property damage may not be made in an arbitration proceeding
66	under Subsection (1) unless agreed upon by the parties in writing.
67	(e) A party who elects to proceed against a defendant under this section:
68	(i) waives the right to obtain a judgment against the personal assets of the defendant;
69	<u>and</u>
70	(ii) is limited to recovery only against available insurance coverage.
71	(f) (i) This section does not prevent a party from pursuing an underinsured motorist
72	claim as set out in Section 31A-22-305.3.
73	(ii) An underinsured motorist claim described in Subsection (2)(f)(i) is not limited to
74	the \$50,000 limit described in Subsection (2)(a).
75	(3) A claim for punitive damages may not be made in an arbitration proceeding under
76	Subsection (1) or any subsequent proceeding, even if the claim is later resolved through a trial
77	de novo under Subsection (11).
78	(4) (a) A person who has elected arbitration under this section may rescind the person's
79	election if the rescission is made within:
80	(i) 90 days after the election to arbitrate; and
81	(ii) no less than 30 days before any scheduled arbitration hearing.
82	(b) A person seeking to rescind an election to arbitrate under this Subsection (4) shall:
83	(i) file a notice of the rescission of the election to arbitrate with the district court in
84	which the matter was filed; and
85	(ii) send copies of the notice of the rescission of the election to arbitrate to all counsel
86	of record to the action.
87	(c) All discovery completed in anticipation of the arbitration hearing shall be available
88	for use by the parties as allowed by the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure and Utah Rules of
89	Fyidence

S.B. 105 01-26-10 10:41 AM

(d) A party who has elected to arbitrate under this section and then rescinded the election to arbitrate under this Subsection (4) may not elect to arbitrate the claim under this section again.
(5) (a) Unless otherwise agreed to by the parties or by order of the court, an arbitration process elected under this section is subject to Rule 26, Utah Rules of Civil Procedure.

- (b) Unless otherwise agreed to by the parties or ordered by the court, [discovery shall be completed within 150 days after the date arbitration is elected under this section] the case shall be concluded within 270 days from the date arbitration is elected under this section.
- (6) (a) Unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the parties, a claim that is submitted to arbitration under this section shall be resolved by a single arbitrator.
- (b) Unless otherwise agreed to by the parties or ordered by the court, all parties shall agree on the single arbitrator selected under Subsection (6)(a) within 90 days of the answer of the defendant.
- (c) If the parties are unable to agree on a single arbitrator as required under Subsection (6)(b), the parties shall select a panel of three arbitrators.
 - (d) If the parties select a panel of three arbitrators under Subsection (6)(c):
 - (i) each side shall select one arbitrator; and

- (ii) the arbitrators appointed under Subsection (6)(d)(i) shall select one additional arbitrator to be included in the panel.
 - (7) Unless otherwise agreed to in writing:
- (a) each party shall pay an equal share of the fees and costs of the arbitrator selected under Subsection (6)(a); and
 - (b) if an arbitration panel is selected under Subsection (6)(d):
- (i) each party shall pay the fees and costs of the arbitrator selected by that party's side; and
 - (ii) each party shall pay an equal share of the fees and costs of the arbitrator selected under Subsection (6)(d)(ii).
 - (8) Except as otherwise provided in this section and unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the parties, an arbitration proceeding conducted under this section shall be governed by Title 78B, Chapter 11, Utah Uniform Arbitration Act.
- 120 (9) (a) Subject to the provisions of this section, the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure and

- 121 Utah Rules of Evidence apply to the arbitration proceeding. 122 (b) The Utah Rules of Civil Procedure and Utah Rules of Evidence shall be applied 123 liberally with the intent of concluding the claim in a timely and cost-efficient manner. 124 (c) Discovery shall be conducted in accordance with Rules 26 through 37 of the Utah 125 Rules of Civil Procedure and shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the district court in which 126 the matter is filed. 127 (d) Dispositive motions shall be filed, heard, and decided by the district court prior to 128 the arbitration proceeding in accordance with the court's scheduling order. 129 (10) A written decision by a single arbitrator or by a majority of the arbitration panel 130 shall constitute a final decision. 131 (11) An arbitration award issued under this section shall be the final resolution of all 132 bodily injury claims between the parties and may be reduced to judgment by the court upon 133 motion and notice unless: 134 (a) either party, within 20 days after service of the arbitration award: 135 (i) files a notice requesting a trial de novo in the district court; and 136 (ii) serves the nonmoving party with a copy of the notice requesting a trial de novo 137 under Subsection (11)(a)(i); or (b) the arbitration award has been satisfied. 138 139 (12) (a) Upon filing a notice requesting a trial de novo under Subsection (11), the claim 140 shall proceed through litigation pursuant to the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure and Utah Rules 141 of Evidence in the district court. 142 (b) In accordance with Rule 38, Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, either party may 143 request a jury trial with a request for trial de novo filed under Subsection (11)(a)(i). 144 (13) (a) If the plaintiff, as the moving party in a trial de novo requested under 145 Subsection (11), does not obtain a verdict that is at least \$5,000 and is at least 35% greater than 146 the arbitration award, the plaintiff is responsible for all of the nonmoving party's costs.
 - (i) any costs set forth in Rule 54(d), Utah Rules of Civil Procedure; and

(b) Except as provided in Subsection (13)(c), the costs under Subsection (13)(a) shall

(ii) the costs of expert witnesses and depositions.

147

148

149

150

include:

(c) An award of costs under this Subsection (13) may not exceed [\$4,000] \$6,000.

S.B. 105 01-26-10 10:41 AM

152	(14) (a) If a defendant, as the moving party in a trial de novo requested under
153	Subsection (11), does not obtain a verdict that is at least 35% less than the arbitration award,
154	the defendant is responsible for all of the nonmoving party's costs.
155	(b) Except as provided in Subsection (14)(c), the costs under Subsection (14)(a) shall
156	include:
157	(i) any costs set forth in Rule 54(d), Utah Rules of Civil Procedure; and
158	(ii) the costs of expert witnesses and depositions.
159	(c) An award of costs under this Subsection (14) may not exceed [\$4,000] \$6,000.
160	(15) For purposes of determining whether a party's verdict is greater or less than the
161	arbitration award under Subsections (13) and (14), a court may not consider any recovery or
162	other relief granted on a claim for damages if the claim for damages:
163	(a) was not fully disclosed in writing prior to the arbitration proceeding; or
164	(b) was not disclosed in response to discovery contrary to the Utah Rules of Civil
165	Procedure.
166	(16) If a district court determines, upon a motion of the nonmoving party, that the
167	moving party's use of the trial de novo process was filed in bad faith as defined in Section
168	78B-5-825, the district court may award reasonable attorney fees to the nonmoving party.
169	(17) Nothing in this section is intended to affect or prevent any first party claim from
170	later being brought under any first party insurance policy under which the injured person is a
171	covered person.
172	(18) (a) If a defendant requests a trial de novo under Subsection (11), the verdict at trial
173	may not exceed [\$40,000] \$65,000.
174	(b) If a plaintiff requests a trial de novo under Subsection (11), the verdict at trial may
175	not exceed [\$25,000] \$50,000.
176	(19) When either party requests a trial de novo, the non-moving party may advise the
177	jury of the amount of the underlying arbitration award.
178	(20) The personal assets of the defendant shall be accessible for any amount of the
179	judgment not covered by the motor vehicle insurance.
180	[(19)] (21) All arbitration awards issued under this section shall bear postjudgment
181	interest pursuant to Section 15-1-4.

Legislative Review Note as of 1-25-10 12:57 PM

Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel

S.B. 105 - Motor Vehicle Accident Arbitration Amendments

Fiscal Note

2010 General Session State of Utah

State Impact

This bill may entice up to 200 motor vehicle accident cases into arbitration. The court fees required in arbitration cases are about the same as those litigated. The amount of time spent on an arbitration case is reduced for judges and attorneys and remains the same for others such as paralegals, clerks and secretaries. Total time savings could be significant but there are too many variables for a reliable estimate.

Individual, Business and/or Local Impact

Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Businesses and individuals may be impacted due to proposed changes in award limits.

2/22/2010, 1:44:23 PM, Lead Analyst: Ricks, G./Attny: SCH

Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst