

UNIFORM ARBITRATION ACT (EXCERPT)
Act 371 of 2012

691.1703 Vacating award.

Sec. 23.

(1) On motion to the court by a party to an arbitration proceeding, the court shall vacate an award made in the arbitration proceeding if any of the following apply:

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

(b) There was any of the following:

(i) Evident partiality by an arbitrator appointed as a neutral arbitrator.

(ii) Corruption by an arbitrator.

(iii) Misconduct by an arbitrator prejudicing the rights of a party to the arbitration proceeding.

(c) An arbitrator refused to postpone the hearing upon showing of sufficient cause for postponement, refused to consider evidence material to the controversy, or otherwise conducted the hearing contrary to section 15, so as to prejudice substantially the rights of a party to the arbitration proceeding.

(d) An arbitrator exceeded the arbitrator's powers.

(e) There was no agreement to arbitrate, unless the person participated in the arbitration proceeding without raising the objection under section 15(3) not later than the beginning of the arbitration hearing.

(f) The arbitration was conducted without proper notice of the initiation of an arbitration as required in section 9 so as to prejudice substantially the rights of a party to the arbitration proceeding.

(2) A motion under this section must be filed within 90 days after the moving party receives notice of the award under section 19 or within 90 days after the moving party receives notice of a modified or corrected award under section 20, unless the moving party alleges that the award was procured by corruption, fraud, or other undue means, in which case the motion must be made within 90 days after the ground is known or by the exercise of reasonable care would have been known by the moving party.

(3) If the court vacates an award on a ground other than that set forth in subsection (1)(e), it may order a rehearing. If the award is vacated on a ground stated in subsection (1)(a) or (b), the rehearing shall be before a new arbitrator. If the award is vacated on a ground stated in subsection (1)(c), (d), or (f), the rehearing may be before the arbitrator who made the award or the arbitrator's successor. The arbitrator shall render the decision in the rehearing within the same time as that provided in section 19(2) for an award.

(4) If the court denies a motion to vacate an award, it shall confirm the award unless a motion to modify or correct the award is pending.

History: 2012, Act 371, Eff. July 1, 2013