141 San Ramon Rd.
Agana, Guam 96910

TENTH GUAM LEGISLATURE 1970 (SECOND) Regular Session

CERTIFICATION OF PASSAGE OF AN ACT TO THE GOVERNOR

This certifies that Bill No. 447, "An Act to add Sections 2110 through 2120, inclusive, to the Code of Civil Procedure to provide for civil arbitration", was on the 5th day of February, 1970, duly and regularly passed.

JOAQUIN C. ARRIOLA Speaker

ATTESTED:

of Gabruary , 1970 at 3:11	_o'clo	ck		~
This Act was received by the Governor	r this		12さん	_
				-
Legislative Secretary				
JAMES T. SABLAN Legislative Secretary				
James I. Dablan				

/s/ Kurt S. Moylan

KURT S. MOYLAN Secretary of Guam

APPROVED:

RECEIVED

day

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CARLOS G. CAMACHO Governor of Guam

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TENTH GUAM LEGISLATURE 1970 (SECOND) Regular Session

Bill No. 447

Introduced	by				
		J.	C.	Arriola	_

AN ACT TO ADD SECTIONS 2110 THROUGH 2120, INCLUSIVE, TO THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE TO PROVIDE FOR CIVIL ARBITRATION.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORY OF GUAM:

Section 1. Sections 2110 through 2120, inclusive, are
hereby added to the Code of Civil Procedure to read as follows:

ment of agreements to arbitrate. A written provision in any transaction or contract to settle by arbitration a controversy thereafter arising out of such contract or transaction, or the refusal to perform the whole or any part thereof, or an agreement in writing to submit to arbitration an existing controversy arising out of such a contract, transaction, or refusal, shall be valid, irrevocable, and enforceable, save upon such grounds as exist at law or in equity for the revocation of any contract.

Section 2111. Stay of proceedings where issue therein referable to arbitration. If any suit or proceeding be brought in the courts of Guam upon any issue referable to arbitration under an agreement in writing for such arbitration, the court in which such suit is pending, upon being satisfied that the issue involved in such suit or proceeding is referable to arbitration under such an agreement, shall on application of one of the parties stay the trial of the action until such arbitration has been had in accordance with the terms of the agreement, providing the applicant for the stay is not in default in proceeding with such arbitration.

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Section 2112. Failure to arbitrate under agreement; petition to court having jurisdiction for order to compel arbitration; notice and service thereof; hearing and determination. A party aggrieved by the alleged failure, neglect, or refusal of another to arbitrate under a written agreement for arbitration may petition any court in Guam having jurisdiction, for an order directing that such arbitration proceed in the manner provided for in such agreement. Five days' notice in writing of such application shall be served upon the party in default. Service thereof shall be made in the manner provided by law for the service of summons in the jurisdiction in which the proceeding is brought. The court shall hear the parties, and upon being satisfied that the making of the agreement for arbitration or the failure to comply therewith is not in issue, the court shall make an order directing the parties to proceed to arbitration in accordance with the terms of the agreement. The hearing and proceedings, under such agreement, shall be in Guam. If the making of the arbitration agreement or the failure, neglect, or refusal to perform the same be in issue, the court shall proceed summarily to the trial thereof. If no jury trial be demanded by the party alleged to be in default, the court shall hear and determine such issue. Where such an issue is raised, the party alleged to be in default may, on or before the return day of the notice of application, demand a jury trial of such issue, and upon such demand the court shall make an order referring the issue or issues to a jury in the manner provided by law for referring to a jury issues in an equity action, or may specially call a jury for that purpose. If the jury find that no agreement in writing for arbitration was

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31 32 made or that there is no default in proceeding thereunder. the proceeding shall be dismissed. If the jury find that an agreement for arbitration was made in writing and that there is a default in proceeding thereunder, the court shall make an order summarily directing the parties to proceed with the arbitration in accordance with the terms thereof.

Section 2113. Appointment of arbitrator or umpire. If in the agreement provision be made for a method of .naming or appointing an arbitrator or arbitrators or an umpire, such method shall be followed; but if no method be provided therein, or if a method be provided and any party thereto shall fail to avail himself of such method, or if for any other reason there shall be a lapse in the naming of an arbitrator or arbitrators or umpire, or in filling a vacancy, then upon the application of either party to the controversy the court shall designate and appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators or umpire, as the case may require, who shall act under the said agreement with the same force and effect as if he or they had been specifically named therein; and unless otherwise provided in the agreement the arbitration shall be by a single arbitrator.

Section 2114. Witnesses before arbitrators; fees; compelling attendance. The arbitrators selected either as prescribed in this Title or otherwise, or a majority of them, may summon in writing any person to attend before them or any of them as a witness and in a proper case to bring with him or them any book, record, document, or paper which may be deemed material as evidence in the case. The fees for such attendance shall be the same as the fees of witnesses before the District Court. Said

summons shall issue in the name of the arbitrator or arbitrators, or a majority of them, and shall be directed to the said person and shall be served in the same manner as subpoenas to appear and testify before the court; if any person or persons so summoned to testify shall refuse or neglect to obey said summons, upon petition the court may compel the attendance of such person or persons before said arbitrator or arbitrators, or punish said person or persons for contempt in the same manner provided by law for securing the attendance of witnesses or their punishment for neglect or refusal to attend in the courts of Guam.

Section 2115. Proceedings begun by libel in admiralty and seizure of vessel or property. If the basis of jurisdiction be a cause of action otherwise justiciable in admiralty, then, notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, the party claiming to be aggrieved may begin his proceeding hereunder by libel and seizure of the vessel or other property of the other party according to the usual course of admiralty proceedings, and the court shall then have jurisdiction to direct the parties to proceed with the arbitration and shall retain jurisdiction to enter its decree upon the award.

Section 2116. Award of arbitrators; confirmation; jurisdiction; procedure. If the parties in their agreement have agreed that a judgment of the court shall be entered upon the award made pursuant to the arbitration, and shall specify the court, then at any time within one year after the award is made any party to the arbitration may apply to the court so specified for an order confirming the award, and thereupon the court must grant such an order unless the award is vacated, modified, or corrected as prescribed in Sections 2117 and 2118 of this Title.

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If no court is specified in the agreement of the parties, then such application may be made to the District Court of Guam. Notice of the application shall be served upon the adverse party, and thereupon the court shall have jurisdiction of such party as though he had appeared generally in the proceeding. If the adverse party is a resident of Guam, such service shall be made upon the adverse party or his attorney as prescribed by law for service of notice of motion in an action in the District Court. If the adverse party shall be a nonresident, then the notice of the application shall be served in like manner as other process of the courts served on nonresidents.

Section 2117. Same: vacation; grounds; rehearing. In either of the following cases the District Court of Guam may make an order vacating the award upon the application of any party to the arbitration •

- (a) Where the award was procured by corruption, fraud, or undue means.
- (b) Where there was evident partiality or corruption in the arbitrators, or either of them.
- (c) Where 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 have been prejudiced.
- (d) Where the arbitrators exceeded their powers, or so imperfectly executed them so that a mutual, final, and definite award upon the subject matter submitted was not made.
- (e) Where an award is vacated and the time within which the agreement required the award to be

made has not expired the court may, in its discretion,
direct a rehearing by the arbitrators.

Section 2118. Same; modification or correction;
grounds; order. In either of the following cases the

District Court of Guam may make an order modifying or correcting the award upon the application of any party

to the arbitration -

(a) Where 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.

- (b) Where the arbitrators have awarded upon a matter not submitted to them, unless it is a matter not affecting the merits of the decision upon the matter submitted.
- (c) Where the award is imperfect in matter of form not affecting the merits of the controversy.

The order may modify and correct the award, so as to effect the intent thereof and promote justice between the parties.

Section 2119. Notice of motions to vacate or modify; service; stay of proceedings. Notice of a motion to vacate, modify, or correct an award must be served upon the adverse party or his attorney within three months after the award is filed or delivered. If the adverse party is a resident of Guam, such service shall be made upon the adverse party or his attorney as prescribed by law for service of notice of motion in an action in the District Court. If the adverse party shall be a non-resident then the notice of the application shall be served by in like manner as other process of the court is served on nonresidents. For the purposes of the motion

any judge who might make an order to stay the proceedings in an action brought in the same court may make an order, to be served with the notice of motion, staying the proceedings of the adverse party to enforce the award.

Section 2120. Papers filed with order on motions; judgment; docketing; force and effect; enforcement. The party moving for an order confirming, modifying, or correcting an award shall, at the time such order is filed with the clerk for the entry of judgment thereon, also file the following papers with the clerk:

- (a) The agreement; the selection or appointment, if any, of an additional arbitrator or umpire; and each written extension of the time, if any, within which to make the award.
 - (b) The award.
- (c) Each notice, affidavit, or other paper used upon an application to confirm, modify, or correct the award, and a copy of each order of the court upon such an application.

The judgment shall be docketed as if it was rendered in an action.

The judgment so entered shall have the same force and effect, in all respects, as, and be subject to all the provisions of law relating to, a judgment in an action; and it may be enforced as if it had been rendered in an action in the court in which it is entered.''

Section 2. This Act is an urgency measure.