

Alternative Dispute Resolution Information Packet

Overview & History

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) is an increasingly popular option that allows people to resolve disputes outside of court in a cooperative manner. ADR can be faster, cheaper, and less stressful than going to court. Most importantly, the use of ADR can provide greater satisfaction with the way disputes are resolved.

ADR has been gradually evolving within the Fresno Superior Court for the past several years. In 1999 the Court recognized a need for greater public access to dispute resolution for cases and established an ADR Department. This department assists parties by providing information regarding ADR processes and services.

Additionally, in 2006 a Case Management Conference (CMC) order was implemented requiring parties in general civil cases to participate in ADR prior to trial. This order and supporting ADR forms can be found on the court's website, www.fresnosuperiorcourt.org under the "forms," section. Also, participation in ADR does not eliminate the need for proper and timely filing of case documents, such as an Answer to Complaint.

Disputes

ADR techniques have been used successfully in a variety of disputes involving individuals, small and large businesses, government, and the general public. Various types of ADR processes are available depending on the nature of the dispute. Many types of conflict often lend themselves to an alternative and informal method of dispute resolution. Some examples of disputes often settled by ADR include **but are not limited to:**

- Business disputes- contracts, partnerships
- Property / Land use disputes- property transfers, boundaries, easements
- Family disputes – divorce, property, custody, visitation, support issues
- Consumer / Collection disputes- repairs, services, warranties, debts
- Employment disputes- employment contracts, terminations
- Landlord/tenant disputes- evictions, rent, repairs, security deposits
- Neighborhood disputes / Relational disputes or other civil or personal conflicts
- Personal Injury / Insurance disputes- accidents, coverage, liability

Processes:

The most common forms of ADR are Mediation, Arbitration, and Case Evaluation. In most ADR processes, a trained, impartial person decides or helps the parties reach resolution of their dispute together. The persons are neutrals who are normally chosen by the disputing parties or by the court. Neutrals can often help parties resolve disputes without having to go to court or trial. Below is a description of commonly used processes:

Mediation

In mediation, the mediator (a neutral) assists the parties in reaching a mutually acceptable resolution of their dispute. Unlike lawsuits or some other types of ADR, the mediator **does not** decide how the dispute is to be resolved. The parties do. It is a cooperative process in which the parties work together toward a resolution that tries to meet everyone's interests, instead of working against each other. Mediation often leads to better communication between the parties and lasting resolutions. It is particularly effective when parties have a continuing relationship, such as neighbors or businesses. It also is very effective where personal feelings are getting in the way of a resolution. Mediation normally gives the parties a chance to express their concerns in a voluntary, confidential process while working towards a resolution. **The mediation process is commonly used for most civil case types and can provide the greatest level of flexibility for parties.**

Arbitration

In arbitration, the arbitrator (a neutral) reviews evidence, hears arguments, and **makes a decision (award) to resolve the dispute**. This is very different from mediation whereby the mediator helps the parties reach their own resolution. Arbitration normally is more informal, quicker, and less expensive than a lawsuit. In a matter of hours, an arbitrator often can hear a case that otherwise may take a week in court to try. This is because the evidence can be submitted by documents rather than by testimony.

1. **Binding arbitration:** Usually conducted by a private arbitrator, this process takes place outside of the court. "Binding" means that the arbitrator's decision (award) is final and there will not be a trial or an opportunity to appeal the decision.
2. **Non-binding arbitration:** May be ordered through the court (Judicial Arbitration) or conducted privately. In this process, the arbitrator's decision is "not binding." This means that if a party is not satisfied with the decision of the arbitrator, they can file a request for trial with the court within a specified time. However, depending on the process if that party does not receive a more favorable result at trial, they may have to pay a penalty.

Case Evaluation

In case evaluation, the evaluator (a neutral) gives an opinion on the strengths and weaknesses of each party's evidence and arguments. Each party gets a chance to present their case and hear the other side. This may lead to a settlement, or at the least, help the parties prepare to resolve the dispute later. Case evaluation, like mediation, can come early in the dispute and save time and money. The case evaluation process is most effective when parties have an unrealistic view of the dispute, need outside assistance in determining case value, and have technical or scientific questions to be worked out. This process is sometimes used in combination with mediation or arbitration.

ADR Agreements:

Agreements reached through ADR normally are put into writing and can become binding contracts that can be enforced by the court if the parties. Parties may choose to seek the advice of an attorney as to your legal rights and other matters relating to the dispute before finalizing any agreement.

ADR Process Selection & Information:

There are several other types of ADR. Some of these include conciliation, settlement conference, fact finding, mini-trial, Victim Offender conferencing, and summary jury trial. Sometimes parties will try a combination of ADR types. The important thing is to find the type of ADR that is most likely to resolve the dispute. Contact the ADR department staff for assistance for additional information and referral to services appropriate for each specific case.

Advantages & Disadvantages of ADR:

Advantages

- **Often quicker than going to trial**, a dispute may be resolved in a matter of days or weeks instead of months or years.
- **Often less expensive**, saving the litigants court costs, attorney's fees and expert fees.
- **Permits more participation and empowerment**, allowing the parties the opportunity to tell their side of the story and have more control over the outcome.
- **Allows for flexibility** in choice of ADR processes and resolution of the dispute.
- **Fosters cooperation** by allowing the parties to work together with the neutral to resolve the dispute and mutually agree to a remedy.
- **Often less stressful** than litigation. Most people have reported a high degree of satisfaction with ADR.

Because of these advantages, many parties choose ADR to resolve disputes instead of filing a lawsuit. Even after a lawsuit has been filed, the court can refer the dispute to a neutral before the lawsuit becomes costly. ADR has been used to resolve disputes even after trial, when the result is appealed.

Disadvantages of ADR

- ADR may not be suitable for every dispute.
- If the ADR process is binding, the parties normally give up most court protections, including a decision by a judge or jury under formal rules of evidence and procedure, and review for legal error by an appellate court.
- ADR may not be effective if it takes place before the parties have sufficient information to resolve the dispute.
- The neutral may charge a fee for his or her services. If the dispute is not resolved through ADR, the parties may then have to face the usual and traditional costs, such as attorney's fees and expert fees.
- Lawsuits must be brought within specified periods of time, known as Statutes of Limitations. Parties must be careful not to let a Statute of Limitation run while a dispute is in an ADR process

Neutral Selection:

The selection of a neutral is an important decision. Please note that currently there is no legal requirement that the neutral be licensed or hold any particular certificate. However, the Court and many private programs have established qualification requirements and standards of conduct for their neutral panels.

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY <i>(Name, state bar number, and address):</i> TELEPHONE NO: _____ FAX NO: _____ ATTORNEY FOR <i>(Name):</i> _____	FOR COURT USE ONLY CASE NUMBER: _____
<p style="text-align: center;">SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA • COUNTY OF FRESNO FHEAU Court Fresno, California 93701 (559) 457-1909</p>	
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: _____ DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT: _____	
STIPULATION REGARDING ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR)	CASE NUMBER: _____

The parties stipulate that they will engage in the following Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) process:

Mediation
 Arbitration
 Neutral Case Evaluation
 Other _____

The parties further stipulate that _____ has been selected as the mediator/arbitrator/neutral.

Address: _____
 City, State, Zip _____
 Phone Number: () _____

The parties acknowledge that they shall engage in some form of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR). The Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) must be completed within **180 days** after the Case Management Conference or prior to the Mandatory Settlement Conference, whichever is earlier, unless given prior approval by the court to continue the date.

Parties will be required to file an **Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Status Report at least 10 court days prior** to the Mandatory Settlement Conference. Failure to do so may result in sanctions at an Order to Show Cause (OSC) hearing set by the court.

Date	Type or Print Name	Signature of Party or Attorney for Party
Date	Type or Print Name	Signature of Party or Attorney for Party
Date	Type or Print Name	Signature of Party or Attorney for Party
Date	Type or Print Name	Signature of Party or Attorney for Party

Additional signatures on Stipulation Regarding Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Attachment

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, state bar number, and address):	FOR COURT USE ONLY
TELEPHONE NO: _____ FAX NO: _____ ATTORNEY FOR (Name): _____	
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA • COUNTY OF FRESNO 1130 "O" Street Fresno, California 93724-0002 (559) 457-1909	
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: _____ DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT: _____	
ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION STATUS REPORT (ADR)	CASE NUMBER: _____

Type of Civil Case:

Personal Injury – Property Damage/Auto Personal Injury – Property Damage Contract Other _____

Date Complaint Filed: _____

Amount in controversy:

\$0 to \$25,000 \$25,000 to \$50,000 \$50,000 to \$100,000 Over \$100,000.00 (specify) _____

Date of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Conference: _____

Name, address, and telephone number of person who conducted the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Conference:

Case resolved by Alternative Dispute Resolution:

Yes (proper filing of a **Notice of Settlement** or **Dismissal** form is required by clerk's office)

No Reason: _____

Alternative Dispute Resolution process concluded:

Yes

No Reason for delay: _____

Next scheduled hearing date: _____

Type of resolution process used:

Mediation Arbitration Neutral Case Evaluation Other (specify): _____

Case was resolved by:

Direct Result of ADR Process Indirect Result of ADR Process Resolution was unrelated to ADR Process

If case went through ADR and resolved, estimate the closest dollar amount that was saved in attorney fees and/or expert witness fees by participating in the process.

\$0 \$250 \$500 \$750 \$1,000 More than \$1,000 (specify) _____

If case went through ADR and did not resolve, estimate the closest dollar amount of additional costs incurred due to participation in the ADR process.

\$0 \$250 \$500 \$750 \$1,000 More than \$1,000 (specify) _____

