

UNIFORM ARBITRATION ACT (EXCERPT)
Act 371 of 2012

691.1687 Order to compel or stay arbitration.

Sec. 7.

(1) On motion of a person showing an agreement to arbitrate and alleging another person's refusal to arbitrate under the agreement, the court shall do both of the following:

- (a) If the refusing party does not appear or does not oppose the motion, order the parties to arbitrate.
- (b) If the refusing party opposes the motion, proceed summarily to decide the issue and order the parties to arbitrate unless it finds that there is no enforceable agreement to arbitrate.

(2) On motion of a person alleging that an arbitration proceeding has been initiated or threatened but that there is no agreement to arbitrate, the court shall proceed summarily to decide the issue. If the court finds that there is an enforceable agreement to arbitrate, it shall order the parties to arbitrate.

(3) If the court finds that there is no enforceable agreement, it shall not order the parties to arbitrate under subsection (1) or (2).

(4) The court shall not refuse to order arbitration because the claim subject to arbitration lacks merit or grounds for the claim have not been established.

(5) If a proceeding involving a claim referable to arbitration under an alleged agreement to arbitrate is pending in court, a motion under this section must be made in that court. Otherwise, a motion under this section may be made in any court as provided in section 27.

(6) If a party moves the court to order arbitration, the court on just terms shall stay any judicial proceeding that involves a claim alleged to be subject to the arbitration until the court renders a final decision under this section.

(7) If the court orders arbitration, the court on just terms shall stay any judicial proceeding that involves a claim subject to the arbitration. If a claim subject to the arbitration is severable, the court may limit the stay to that claim.

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