

**COMPARISON CHART OF
CURRENT AND PROPOSED NASD ARBITRATION CODES FOR CUSTOMER DISPUTES**

SUBJECT	PROPOSED RULE	CURRENT RULE	COMMENTS
PART I DEFINITIONS, ORGANIZATION AND AUTHORITY			The current Code does not contain a separate definitions section, although some rules, such as Rule 10308, include definitions applicable only to the specific rule. Frequent users of the forum have advised that it would be helpful to include a comprehensive definitions section that applies to the entire Code. Some of the definitions are based on the definitions already contained in specific rules, some are based on definitions contained in other NASD rules or By-laws, and some are based on current practice.
Definitions	12100. Definitions (a) Associated Person The term “associated person” or		In the interest of Plain English, the revised Code uses the term “associated person” to mean “person associated with a

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	“associated person of a member” means a person associated with a member, as that term is defined in paragraph (m).		member” or “associated person of a member” as defined in NASD By-Laws.
	(b) Board The term “Board” means the Board of Governors of NASD		
	(c) Claim The term “claim” means an allegation or request for relief.		In paragraph (h), the term “dispute” is defined to mean “a dispute, claim or controversy.” A dispute may consist of one or more claims. Throughout the Code, the term “claim” is used to refer to a specific allegation or request for relief, while the term “dispute” refers to the entire matter submitted to arbitration.
	(d) Claimant The term “claimant” means a party that files the statement of claim that initiates an arbitration under Rule 12302.		

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	(e) Code The term “Code” means the Code of Arbitration Procedure for Customer Disputes. For disputes involving only industry parties, see the NASD code of Arbitration Procedure for Industry Disputes.		NASD will maintain separate Customer, Industry and Mediation Codes.
	(f) Counterclaim The term “counterclaim” means a claim asserted against a claimant by a respondent		
	(g) Cross Claim The term “cross claim” means a claim asserted by a respondent against another already-named respondent.		
	(h) Dispute The term “dispute” means a dispute, claim or controversy.		A dispute may consist of one or more claims. Throughout the Code, the term “claim” is used to refer to a specific allegation or request for relief, while the term “dispute” refers to the

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			entire matter submitted to arbitration.
	(i) Day Except as otherwise provided, the term “day” means calendar days. If a deadline specified in the Code falls on a Saturday, Sunday or any NASD holiday, the deadline is extended until the next business day.	10308(a)(1) "day" For purposes of this Rule, the term "day" means calendar day.	
	(j) Director The term “Director” means the Director of NASD Dispute Resolution. Unless the Code provides that the Director may not delegate a specific function, the term includes NASD staff to whom the Director has delegated authority.		
	(k) Hearing The term “hearing” means the hearing on the merits of an arbitration under Rule 12600.		

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	(l) Hearing Session The term "hearing session" means any meeting between the parties and arbitrator(s) of 4 hours or less, including a hearing or a prehearing conference.		
	(m) Member For purposes of this Code, the term "member" means any broker or dealer admitted to membership in NASD, whether or not the membership has been terminated or cancelled.		
	(n) Non-Public Arbitrator The term "non-public arbitrator" means a person who is otherwise qualified to serve as an arbitrator and: (1) Is, or within the past five years, was:	Rule10308 (a)(4)"non-public arbitrator" The term "non-public arbitrator" means a person who is otherwise qualified to serve as an arbitrator and: (A) is, or within the past 5 years, was:	

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	(A) Associated with a broker or a dealer (including a government securities broker or dealer or a municipal securities dealer); (B) Registered under the Commodity Exchange Act; (C) A member of a commodities exchange or a registered futures association; or (D) Associated with a person or firm registered under the Commodity Exchange Act; (2) Is retired from, or spent a substantial part of a career engaging in, any of the business activities listed in paragraph (n)(1); (3) Is an attorney, accountant, or other professional who has devoted 20 percent or more of his or her professional work, in the last two years, to clients who are engaged in any of the business activities listed in paragraph (n)(1); or (4) Is an employee of a bank or other financial institution and effects transactions in securities, including	(i) associated with a broker or a dealer (including a government securities broker or dealer or a municipal securities dealer); (ii) registered under the Commodity Exchange Act; (iii) a member of a commodities exchange or a registered futures association; or (iv) associated with a person or firm registered under the Commodity Exchange Act; (B) is retired from, or spent a substantial part of a career, engaging in any of the business activities listed in subparagraph (4)(A); (C) is an attorney, accountant, or other professional who has devoted 20 percent or more of his or her professional work, in the last two years, to clients who are engaged in any of the business activities listed in subparagraph (4)(A); or	

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	government or municipal securities, and commodities futures or options or supervises or monitors the compliance with the securities and commodities laws of employees who engage in such activities.	(D) is an employee of a bank or other financial institution and effects transactions in securities, including government or municipal securities, and commodities futures or options or supervises or monitors the compliance with the securities and commodities laws of employees who engage in such activities.	
	(o) Panel The term “panel” means the arbitration panel, whether it consists of one or more arbitrators.		A panel normally consists of one or three arbitrators, depending on the amount in dispute. However, a panel could consist of two arbitrators if an arbitrator is removed from a three-arbitrator panel, and the parties agree to proceed with only the remaining arbitrators. See Rule 12411(a).
	(p) Person Associated with a Member		This is based on Article I, Section dd, of NASD’s By-Laws.

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	The term “person associated with a member” means: (1) A natural person registered under the Rules of NASD; or (2) A sole proprietor, partner, officer, director, or branch manager of a member, or a natural person occupying a similar status or performing similar functions, or a natural person engaged in the investment banking or securities business who is directly or indirectly controlling or controlled by a member, whether or not any such person is registered or exempt from registration with NASD under the By-Laws or the Rules of NASD. For purposes of this Code, a person formerly associated with a member is a person associated with a member.		
	(q) Prehearing Conference The term “prehearing conference” means any hearing session, including an Initial Prehearing Conference, that		

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	takes place before the hearing on the merits begins.		
	(r) Public Arbitrator The term "public arbitrator" means a person who is otherwise qualified to serve as an arbitrator: and (1) Is not engaged in the conduct or activities described in paragraphs (n)(1)-(4); (2) Was not engaged in the conduct or activities described in paragraphs (n)(1)-(4) for a total of 20 years or more; (3) Is not an investment adviser; (4) Is not an attorney, accountant, or other professional whose firm derived 10 percent or more of its annual revenue in the past two years from any persons or entities listed in paragraphs (n)(1)-(4); and	10308(a)(5) "public arbitrator" (A) The term "public arbitrator" means a person who is otherwise qualified to serve as an arbitrator and: (i) is not engaged in the conduct or activities described in paragraphs (a)(4)(A) through (D); (ii) was not engaged in the conduct or activities described in paragraphs (a)(4)(A) through (D) for a total of 20 years or more; (iii) is not an investment adviser; (iv) is not an attorney,	

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	(5) is not the spouse or a family member of a person who is engaged in the conduct or activities described in paragraphs (n)(1)-(4). For the purpose of this Rule, the term " family member" means: (A) A parent, stepparent, child or stepchild of any person engaged in the conduct described in paragraphs (n)(1)-(4), regardless of whether the child is claimed as a dependent or is a member of the household; (B) A member of the household of a person engaged in the conduct or activities described in paragraphs (n)(1)-(4); (C) A person who receives financial support of more than 50 percent of his or her annual income from a person engaged in the conduct or activities described in paragraphs (n)(1)-(4); or (D) A person who is claimed as a dependent for federal income tax purposes by a person engaged in the conduct or activities described in paragraphs (n)(1)-(4).	accountant, or other professional whose firm derived 10 percent or more of its annual revenue in the past 2 years from any persons or entities listed in paragraph (a)(4)(A); and (v) is not the spouse or an immediate family member of a person who is engaged in the conduct or activities described in paragraphs (a)(4)(A) through (D). (B) For the purpose of this Rule, the term "immediate family member" means: (i) the parent, stepparent, child, or stepchild, of a person engaged in the conduct or activities described in paragraphs (a)(4)(A) through (D); (ii) a member of the household of a person engaged in the conduct or activities described in paragraphs (a)(4)(A) through (D).	

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		(D); (iii) a person who receives financial support of more than 50 percent of his or her annual income from a person engaged in the conduct or activities described in paragraphs (a)(4)(A) through (D); or (iv) a person who is claimed as a dependent for federal income tax purposes by a person engaged in the conduct or activities described in paragraphs (a)(4)(A) through (D).	
	(s) Respondent The term “respondent” means a party against whom a statement of claim or third party claim has been filed. A claimant against whom a counterclaim has been filed is not a respondent for purposes of the Code.		
	(t) Statement of Claim The term “statement of claim” means		

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	the initial or amended claim filed by the party or parties initiating the arbitration.		
	(u) Third Party Claim The term “third party claim” means a claim asserted against a party not already named in the statement of claim or any other previous pleading.		
	(v) Uniform Submission Agreement The term “Uniform Submission Agreement” means the NASD Uniform Submission Agreement. The NASD Uniform Submission Agreement is a document that parties must sign at the outset of an arbitration in which they agree to submit to arbitration under the Code.		
Applicability of Code and Incorporation by	12101. Applicability of Code and Incorporation by Reference	10204. Applicability of Uniform Code	This rule has been amended to reflect the new organization of the

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Reference	(a) Applicability of Code This Code applies to any dispute between a customer and a member or associated person of a member that is submitted to arbitration under Rule 12200 or 12201. (b) Incorporation by Reference When a dispute is submitted to arbitration under this Code pursuant to an arbitration agreement, the Code is incorporated by reference into the agreement.	Except as otherwise provided in the Rule 10200 Series, the Rules and procedures applicable to arbitrations concerning industry and clearing controversies shall be those set forth hereinafter under the Rule 10300 Series. 10331. Incorporation By Reference This Code shall be deemed a part of and incorporated by reference in every agreement to arbitrate under the Rules of the Association including a duly executed Submission Agreement.	Code, including the creation of separate Industry and Customer Codes.
National Arbitration and Mediation Committee	12102. National Arbitration and Mediation Committee (a) The Board shall appoint a National Arbitration and Mediation Committee ("NAMC"). (1) The NAMC shall consist of no	10102. National Arbitration and Mediation Committee (a) The NASD Dispute Resolution Board of Directors, following the annual election of its members by the NASD Board of Governors, shall	The proposed rule is substantially similar to the current rule, but has been updated based on the Plan of Allocation and Delegation of Functions by NASD to Subsidiaries.

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	fewer than ten and no more than 25 members. At least 50 percent of the NAMC shall be Non-Industry members. (2) The Chairperson of the Board shall name the chairperson of the NAMC. (b) The NAMC shall have the authority to recommend rules, regulations, procedures and amendments relating to arbitration, mediation, and other dispute resolution matters to the Board. All matters recommended by the NAMC to the Board must have been approved by a majority of the NAMC members present and voting. The NAMC has such other power and authority as is necessary to carry out the purposes of this Code. (c) The NAMC may meet as frequently as necessary, but must meet at least once a year.	appoint a National Arbitration and Mediation Committee of such size and composition, including representation from the public at large, as it shall deem appropriate and in the public interest. The Chairman of the Committee shall be named by the Chairman of the NASD Dispute Resolution Board. The said Committee shall establish and maintain rosters of neutrals composed of persons from within and without the securities industry. (b) The Committee shall have the authority to recommend to the NASD Dispute Resolution Board appropriate Rules, regulations, and procedures to govern the conduct of all arbitration, mediation, and other dispute resolution matters before the Association. All Rules, regulations, and procedures and amendments thereto presented by the Committee must be by a majority vote of all the members of the said	

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		Committee. It also shall have such other power and authority as is necessary to effectuate the purposes of this Code. (c) The Committee shall meet at least once each year and at such other times as are deemed necessary by the Committee.	
Director of Dispute Resolution	12103. Director of Dispute Resolution (a) The Board shall appoint a Director of Dispute Resolution. The Director shall perform all the administrative duties relating to arbitrations submitted under this Code. The Director may delegate his or her duties when it is appropriate, unless the Code provides otherwise. (b) The Director shall report to the NAMC at the NAMC's request. (c) The President of NASD Dispute Resolution may perform the Director's duties. If the Director is unable to perform his or her duties, the	10103. Director of Arbitration The Board of Governors of the Association shall appoint a Director of Arbitration (Director) who shall be charged with the performance of all administrative duties and functions in connection with matters submitted for arbitration pursuant to this Code. The Director shall be directly responsible to the National Arbitration and Mediation Committee and shall report to it at periodic intervals established by the Committee and at such other times as called upon by the Committee	To reflect current corporate structure, the proposed rule provides that the President of NASD Dispute Resolution is authorized to perform the Director's duties, and that only the President of NASD Dispute Resolution may appoint an interim director if necessary. (Under the current rule, the President of NASD Dispute Resolution or an Executive Vice President of NASD may appoint an interim Director.)

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	President of NASD Dispute Resolution may appoint an interim Director.	to do so. The duties and functions of the Director may be delegated by the Director, as appropriate. In the event of the incapacitation, resignation, removal, or other permanent or indefinite inability of the Director to perform the duties and responsibilities of the Director, the President or an Executive Vice President of the Association may appoint an interim Director.	
Effect of Arbitration on NASD Regulatory Activities	12104. Effect of Arbitration on NASD Regulatory Activities (a) Submitting a dispute to arbitration under this Code does not limit or preclude any right, action or determination by NASD that it would otherwise be authorized to adopt, administer or enforce. (b) At the conclusion of an arbitration, any arbitrator may refer to NASD for disciplinary investigation any matter that has come to the arbitrator's attention during and in connection with the arbitration, either from the	10105. Non-Waiver of Association Objects and Purposes The submission of any matter to arbitration under this Code shall in no way limit or preclude any right, action or determination by the Association which it would otherwise be authorized to adopt, administer or enforce. If any matter comes to the attention of an arbitrator during and in connection with the arbitrator's participation in a	No substantive change.

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	record of the proceeding or from material or communications related to the arbitration, which the arbitrator has reason to believe constitutes a violation of NASD's rules, the federal securities laws, or other applicable rules or laws.	proceeding, either from the record of the proceeding or from material or communications related to the proceeding, that the arbitrator has reason to believe may constitute a violation of the Association's Rules or the federal securities laws, the arbitrator may initiate a referral of the matter to the Association for disciplinary investigation; provided, however, that any such referral should only be initiated by an arbitrator after the matter before him has been settled or otherwise disposed of, or after an award finally disposing of the matter has been rendered pursuant to Rule 10330 of the Code	

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PART II GENERAL ARBITRATION RULES			
Arbitration Under an Arbitration Agreement or the Rules of NASD	12200. Arbitration Under an Arbitration Agreement or the Rules of NASD Parties must arbitrate a dispute under the Code if: • Arbitration under the Code is either: (1) Required by a written agreement; or (2) Requested by the customer. • The dispute is between a customer and a member or associated person of a member; and • The dispute arises in connection with the business activities of the member or the associated person, except the insurance business	10301. Required Submission (a) Any dispute, claim, or controversy eligible for submission under the Rule 10100 Series between a customer and a member and/or associated person arising in connection with the business of such member or in connection with the activities of such associated persons shall be arbitrated under this Code, as provided by any duly executed and enforceable written agreement or upon the demand of the customer	No substantive change. In the interest of having shorter, more readable rules, the substance of current Rule 10301 has been broken into several rules. The remainder of current Rule 10301(a) is now in proposed Rule 12202. For other parts of current Rule 10301, see Rules 12203 and 12204.

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	activities of a member that is also an insurance company.		

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Elective Arbitration	12201. Elective Arbitration Parties may arbitrate a dispute under the Code if: • The parties agree in writing to submit the dispute to arbitration under the Code after the dispute arises; and • The dispute is between a customer and a member, associated person of a member, or other related party; and • The dispute arises in connection with the business activities of a member or an associated person, except disputes involving the insurance business activities of a member that is also an insurance company.	10101. Matters Eligible for Submission This Code of Arbitration Procedure is prescribed and adopted pursuant to Article VII, Section 1(a)(iv) of the By-Laws of the Association for the arbitration of any dispute, claim, or controversy arising out of or in connection with the business of any member of the Association, or arising out of the employment or termination of employment of associated person(s) with any member, with the exception of disputes involving the insurance business of any member which is also an insurance company: (a) between or among members; (b) between or among members and associated persons; (c) between or among members or associated persons and public customers,	No substantive change.

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		or others; and (d) between or among members, registered clearing agencies with which the Association has entered into an agreement to utilize the Association's arbitration facilities and procedures, and participants, pledgees, or other persons using the facilities of a registered clearing agency, as these terms are defined under the rules of such a registered clearing agency	
Claims Against Inactive Members	12202. Claims Against Inactive Members A claim by or against a member in one of the following categories is ineligible for arbitration under the Code unless the customer agrees in writing to arbitrate after the claim has arisen: • A member whose membership is terminated, suspended, cancelled or revoked;	10301. Required Submission (a) . . . A claim involving a member in the following categories shall be ineligible for submission to arbitration under the Code unless the customer agrees in writing to arbitrate the claim after it has arisen: (1) A member whose membership is terminated, suspended, canceled, or revoked;	The phrase “ a claim “involving a member” has been changed to “a claim by or against a member” to clarify that the rule does not apply to claims that may tangentially involve a member firm that falls into one of the enumerated categories, but that are not by or against such a member firm.

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	• A member that has been expelled from NASD; or • A member that is otherwise defunct.	(2) A member that has been expelled from the NASD; or (3) A member that is otherwise defunct.	
Denial of NASD Forum	12203. Denial of NASD Forum and Referral to Other Forums (a) The Director may decline to permit the use of the NASD arbitration forum if the Director determines that, given the purposes of NASD and the intent of the Code, the subject matter of the dispute is inappropriate, or for other reasons if extraordinary circumstances exist. Only the Director or the President of NASD Dispute Resolution may exercise the Director's authority under this Rule. (b) Disputes that arise out of transactions in a readily identifiable market may be referred to the arbitration forum for that market, if the claimant agrees.	10301. Required Submission (b) Under this Code, the Director of Arbitration, upon approval of the Executive Committee of the National Arbitration and Mediation Committee, or the National Arbitration and Mediation Committee, shall have the right to decline the use of its arbitration facilities in any dispute, claim, or controversy, where, having due regard for the purposes of the Association and the intent of this Code, such dispute, claim, or controversy is not a proper subject matter for arbitration. (c) Claims which arise out of transactions in a readily identifiable market may, with the consent of the Claimant, be	To give the Director more flexibility in addressing security concerns and other unusual but serious situations that may require immediate resolution, the proposed rule also expands the grounds upon which the Director may deny the forum to include "other reasons if extraordinary circumstances exist." The requirement that the NAMC or its Executive Committee must approve decisions by the Director to deny the forum has been deleted. However, the proposed rule provides that the Director's authority under this rule may not

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		referred to the arbitration forum for that market by the Association.	delegated or exercised by anyone other than the Director or the President of NASD Dispute Resolution.
Class Action Claims	12204. Class Action Claims (a) Class action claims may not be arbitrated under this Code. (b) No claim that is included in a court-certified class action or a putative class action, or that is ordered by a court for class-wide arbitration at a forum not sponsored by a self-regulatory organization, will be arbitrated under this Code, unless the party bringing the claim shows that it is not participating in the class action, or has withdrawn from the class according to conditions set by the court, if any. (c) The Director will refer to a panel any dispute as to whether a claim is part of a class action, unless a party asks the court hearing the class action to resolve the dispute within 10 calendar days of receiving notice that	10301. Required Submission (d) Class Action Claims (1) A claim submitted as a class action shall not be eligible for arbitration under this Code at the Association. (2) Any claim filed by a member or members of a putative or certified class action is also ineligible for arbitration at the Association if the claim is encompassed by a putative or certified class action filed in federal or state court, or is ordered by a court to an arbitral forum not sponsored by a self-regulatory organization for classwide arbitration. However, such claims shall be eligible for arbitration in accordance with paragraph (a) or pursuant to the parties' contractual agreement, if any, if a claimant	No substantive change.

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	the Director is referring the dispute to a panel. (d) A member or associated person may not enforce any arbitration agreement against a member of a certified or putative class action with respect to any claim that is the subject of the certified or putative class action until: • The class certification is denied; • The class is decertified; • The member of the certified or putative class is excluded from the class by the court; or • The member of the certified or putative class elects not to participate in the class or withdraws from the class according to conditions set by the court, if any. This paragraph does not otherwise affect the enforceability of any rights under this Code or any other agreement.	demonstrates that it has elected not to participate in the putative or certified class action or, if applicable, has complied with any conditions for withdrawing from the class prescribed by the court. Disputes concerning whether a particular claim is encompassed by a putative or certified class action shall be referred by the Director of Arbitration to a panel of arbitrators in accordance with Rule 10302 or Rule 10308, as applicable. Either party may elect instead to petition the court with jurisdiction over the putative or certified class action to resolve such disputes. Any such petition to the court must be filed within ten business days of receipt of notice that the Director of Arbitration is referring the dispute to a panel of arbitrators. (3) No member or associated person shall seek to enforce any agreement to arbitrate	

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		against a customer, other member or person associated with a member who has initiated in court a putative class action or is a member of a putative or certified class with respect to any claims encompassed by the class action unless and until: (A) the class certification is denied; (B) the class is decertified; (C) the customer, other member or person associated with a member is excluded from the class by the court; or (D) the customer, other member or person associated with a member elects not to participate in the putative or certified class action or, if applicable, has complied with any conditions for withdrawing from the class prescribed by the court. (4) No member or associated person shall be deemed to have waived any of its rights under this Code or under any agreement to arbitrate to which	

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		it is party except to the extent stated in this paragraph.	

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Shareholder Derivative Actions	12205. Shareholder Derivative Actions Shareholder derivative actions may not be arbitrated under this Code.		New rule. Similar to NYSE Rule 600(e).
Time Limits	12206. Time Limits (a) Time Limitation on Submission of Claims No claim shall be eligible for submission to arbitration under this Code where six years have elapsed from the occurrence or event giving rise to the claim. The panel will resolve any questions regarding the eligibility of a claim under this Rule. (b) Dismissal under Rule Dismissal of a claim under this Rule does not prohibit a party from pursuing the claim in court. By filing a motion to dismiss a claim under this Rule, the moving party agrees that if the panel dismisses a claim under the Rule, the non-moving party may withdraw any remaining related claims without prejudice and may	Rule 10304. Time Limitation Upon Submission (a) No dispute, claim, or controversy shall be eligible for submission to arbitration under this Code where six (6) years have elapsed from the occurrence or event giving rise to the act or dispute, claim or controversy. The panel will resolve any questions regarding the eligibility of a claim under this Rule. (b) Dismissal of a claim under this Rule does not prohibit a party from pursuing the claim in court. By requesting dismissal of a claim under this Rule, the requesting party agrees that if the panel dismisses a claim under the Rule, the party that filed the	No substantive change.

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	pursue all of the claims in court. (c) Effect of Rule on Time Limits for Filing Claim in Court The Rule does not extend applicable statutes of limitations. However, where permitted by applicable law, when a claimant files a statement of claim in arbitration, any time limits for the filing of the claim in court will be tolled while NASD retains jurisdiction of the claim. (d) Effect of Filing a Claim in Court on Time Limits for Filing in Arbitration If a party submits a claim to a court of competent jurisdiction, the six-year time limitation will not run while the court retains jurisdiction of the claim matter.	dismissed claim may withdraw any remaining related claims without prejudice and may pursue all of the claims in court. * * * 10307. Tolling of Time Limitation(s) for the Institution of Legal Proceedings and Extension of Time Limitation(s) for Submission to Arbitration (a) Where permitted by applicable law, the time limitations which would otherwise run or accrue for the institution of legal proceedings shall be tolled where a duly executed Submission Agreement is filed by the Claimant(s). The tolling shall continue for such period as the Association shall retain jurisdiction upon the matter submitted. (b) The six (6) year time	

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		limitation upon submission to arbitration shall not apply when the parties have submitted the dispute, claim or controversy to a court of competent jurisdiction. The six (6) year time limitation shall not run for such period as the court shall retain jurisdiction upon the matter submitted.	
Extension of Deadlines	12207. Extension of Deadlines (a) The parties may agree in writing to extend or modify any deadline for: • Serving an answer; • Returning arbitrator or chairperson lists; • Responding to motions; or • Exchanging documents or witness lists. If the parties agree to extend or modify a deadline under this Rule, they must notify the Director of the new deadline in writing.	10314. Initiation of Proceedings (a) (5) The time period to file any pleading, whether such be denominated as a Claim, Answer, Counterclaim, Cross-Claim, Reply, or Third-Party Pleading, may be extended for such further period as may be granted by the Director of Arbitration or with the consent of the initial claimant. Extensions of the time period to file an Answer are disfavored and will not be granted by the Director except in extraordinary circumstances.	The proposed rule is intended to provide more guidance to parties and arbitrators regarding when and under what circumstances deadlines established by the panel and the Code may be modified or extended. It is designed to give parties maximum control over extensions of deadlines set by the Code, but to ensure that the panel retains control over deadlines established by the panel. It also gives the Director limited authority to extend or

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	new deadline in writing. (b) The panel may extend or modify any deadline listed in paragraph (a), or any other deadline set by the panel, either on its own initiative or upon motion of a party. (c) The Director may extend or modify any deadline or time period set by the Code for good cause, or by the panel in extraordinary circumstances.		modify deadlines.
Representation of Parties	12208. Representation of Parties All parties have the right to be represented by counsel during any stage of an arbitration.	10316. Representation by Counsel All parties shall have the right to representation by counsel at any stage of the proceedings	No substantive change.
Legal Proceedings	12209. Legal Proceedings During an arbitration, no party may bring any suit, legal action, or proceeding against any other party that concerns or that would resolve any of the matters raised in the arbitration, except as otherwise provided by the Code or by applicable	10106. Legal Proceedings No party shall, during the arbitration of any matter, prosecute or commence any suit, action, or proceeding against any other party touching upon any of the matters referred to arbitration	No substantive change.

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	law.	pursuant to this Code.	
Ex Parte Communications	12210. Ex Parte Communications (a) No party, or anyone acting on behalf of a party, may communicate with any arbitrator outside of a scheduled hearing or conference regarding an arbitration, unless all parties or their representatives are present. (b) No party, or anyone acting on behalf of a party, may send or give any written motion, request, submission or other materials directly to any arbitrator, unless the arbitrators and the parties agree, or the Code provides otherwise.		New rule. The proposed rule is based on general ex parte rules applicable in court proceedings, and reflects current NASD practice. The NASD Arbitrators' Manual and NASD arbitrator training materials currently direct arbitrators to avoid ex parte communications with parties, and arbitrators receive training on how and why to do so.
Sanctions	12211. Sanctions (a) The panel may sanction a party or a party's representative for failure to comply with any provision in the Code, or any order of the panel or single arbitrator authorized to act on behalf of the panel, unless prohibited	10305. Dismissal of Proceedings (b) The arbitrators may dismiss a claim, defense, or proceeding with prejudice as a sanction for willful and intentional material failure to comply with an order	The proposed rule incorporates and codifies the sanctions provisions the NASD Discovery Guide. The proposed rule is intended to provide more guidance to parties and arbitrators regarding

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	behalf of the panel. Unless prohibited by applicable law, sanctions may include, but are not limited to: - Assessing monetary penalties payable to one or more parties; - Precluding a party from presenting evidence; - Making an adverse inference against a party; - Assessing postponement and/or forum fees; and - Assessing attorneys' fees, costs and expenses. (b) The panel may initiate a disciplinary referral at the conclusion of an arbitration. (c) The panel may dismiss a claim, defense or arbitration with prejudice as a sanction for material and intentional failure to comply with an order of the panel if prior warnings or sanctions have proven ineffective.	of the arbitrator(s) if lesser sanctions have proven ineffective.	and arbitrators regarding the scope of arbitrator authority to address noncompliance with the Code or orders of the panel. The proposed rule also provides that the panel may sanction a party or a party's representative in egregious situations.
Hearing	12212. Hearing Locations		New rule. This proposed

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Locations	(a) The Director will decide which of NASD's hearing locations will be the hearing location for the arbitration. Generally, the Director will select the hearing location closest to the customer's residence at the time of the events giving rise to the dispute. (b) Before arbitrator lists are sent to the parties under Rule 12403, the parties may agree in writing to a hearing location other than the one selected by the Director. (c) The Director may change the hearing location upon motion of a party.		rule codifies current practice and provides guidance to parties regarding the selection of hearing locations.

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Payment of Arbitrators	12213. Payment of Arbitrators Except as provided in Rule 12800, NASD will pay the panel an honorarium, as follows: • \$200 to each arbitrator for each hearing session in which he or she participates; and • An additional \$75 per day to the chairperson for each hearing on the merits.	IM-10104. Arbitrators' Honorarium All persons selected to serve as arbitrators pursuant to the Association's Code of Arbitration Procedure shall be paid an honorarium for each hearing session (including a prehearing conference) in which they participate. The honorarium shall be \$200 for each hearing session, \$50 for travel to a canceled hearing, and \$75 per day additional honorarium to the chairperson of the panel. The honorarium for a case not requiring a hearing shall be \$125.	The amount of the honorarium in Simplified Arbitrations is in the Simplified Arbitration Rule, 12800. The reference to expenses for travel to a cancelled hearing has been removed from this rule. NASD has a comprehensive policy regarding arbitrator travel expenses. NASD believes that the partial and incomplete reference to travel expenses in the Code may be confusing to parties and arbitrators. NASD's policy for reimbursement of travel expenses is available at www.nasd.com.

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SUBJECT	PROPOSED RULE	CURRENT RULE	COMMENTS
PART III			
INITIATING AND RESPONDING TO CLAIMS			
Methods of Filing and Serving Documents	12300. Methods of Filing and Serving Documents (a) Initial statements of claim must be filed with the Director, with enough copies for each other party and each arbitrator. The number of arbitrators is determined in accordance with Rule 12401. The Director will serve the statement of claim on the other parties, and send copies of the statement of claim to each arbitrator. (b) The parties must serve all other pleadings and other documents directly on each other party. Parties must serve all pleadings on all parties at the same time and in the same manner, unless the parties agree otherwise. (c) Unless the Code provides otherwise, parties must also file all	Rule 10314. Initiation of Proceedings (c) Service and Filing with the Director of Arbitration (1) Service may be effected by mail or other means of delivery. Service and filing are accomplished on the date of mailing either by first-class postage pre-paid or by means of overnight mail service or, in the case of other means of service, on the date of delivery. Filing with the Director of Arbitration shall be made on the same date as service on a party	To make rules shorter and easier to read, the substance of current Rule 12314 has been broken into several rules. Please see Rules 12300-12306; Rule 12308; and Rules 12312-12314. This rule is intended to provide general information about when and how pleadings must be filed and served. Paragraph (f) imposes a new requirement on parties to notify the Director of any changes in address during an arbitration. This provision is intended to streamline the administration of arbitrations and save

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	pleadings and other documents with the Director, with additional copies for each arbitrator. Pleadings and other documents must be filed with the Director at the same time and in the same manner in which they are served on the other parties. Parties filing pleadings and other documents with the Director must include a certificate of service stating the names of the parties served, the date and method of service, and the address(es) to which service was made. (d) Pleadings and other documents may be filed and served by: first class mail; overnight mail or delivery service; hand delivery; facsimile; or any other method, including electronic mail, that is approved or required by the panel. (e) Filing and service are accomplished on the date of mailing either by first-class postage prepaid mail or overnight mail service, or, in the case of other means of service, on the date of delivery. Whenever pleadings and other documents must		NASD staff and parties time and resources.

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	be filed with the Director and served on the other parties, filing and service must occur on the same day and in the same manner, unless the parties agree or the panel directs otherwise. (f) A party must inform the Director and all other parties in writing of any change of address during an arbitration.		

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Service on Persons Currently Associated with a Member	12301. Service on Persons Currently Associated with a Member If a member and a person currently associated with the member are named as respondents to the same arbitration, service on the person associated with the member may be made on the member, or directly on the associated person. If service is made on the member, the member must serve the associated person, even if the member will not be representing the associated person in the arbitration. If the member is not representing the associated person in the arbitration, the member must notify, and provide the associated person's current address to, all parties and the Director.	Rule 10314. Initiation of Proceedings (c) Service and Filing with the Director of Arbitration (2) If a member firm and a person associated with the member firm are named parties to an arbitration proceeding at the time of the filing of the Statement of Claim, service on the person associated with the member firm may be made on the associated person or the member firm, which shall perfect service upon the associated person. If the member firm does not undertake to represent the associated person, the member firm shall serve the associated person with the Statement of Claim, shall advise all parties and the Director of Arbitration of that fact, and shall provide such associated person's current address.	No substantive change.

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Filing an Initial Statement of Claim	12302. Filing an Initial Statement of Claim (a) Filing Claim with the Director To initiate an arbitration, a claimant must file the following with the Director: • Signed and dated Uniform Submission Agreement; and • A statement of claim specifying the relevant facts and remedies requested. The claimant may include any additional documents supporting the statement of claim. (b) Number of Copies The claimant must file enough copies of the statement of claim and the signed Uniform Submission Agreement, and any additional materials, for the Director, each	10314. Initiation of Proceedings Except as otherwise provided herein, an arbitration proceeding under this Code shall be instituted as follows: (a) Statement of Claim The Claimant shall file with the Director of Arbitration an executed Submission Agreement, a Statement of Claim of the controversy in dispute, together with the documents in support of the Claim, and the required deposit. Sufficient additional copies of the Submission Agreement and the Statement of Claim and supporting documents shall be provided to the Director of Arbitration for each party and each arbitrator. The Statement of Claim shall specify the relevant facts and	Paragraph (c) of the proposed rule codifies current practice, and provides notice to claimants that they must pay all fees required at the time of filing.

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	arbitrator and each other party. (c) Fees At the time the statement of claim is filed, the claimant must pay all required filing fees and deposits. (d) Service by Director Unless the statement of claim is deficient under Rule 12307, the Director will send a copy of the statement of claim, the Uniform Submission Agreement, and any additional materials filed by the claimant, to each other party, and to each arbitrator once the panel has been appointed.	the remedies sought. The Director of Arbitration shall endeavor to serve promptly by mail or otherwise on the Respondent(s) one (1) copy of the Submission Agreement and one (1) copy of the Statement of Claim.	
Answering the Statement of Claim	12303. Answering the Statement of Claim (a) Respondent(s) must directly serve each other party with the following documents within 45 calendar days of receipt of the statement of claim: Signed and dated Uniform	10314. Initiation of Proceedings (b) Answer – Defenses, Counterclaims, and/or Cross-Claims (1) Within 45 calendar days from receipt of the Statement	Paragraph (b) of the proposed rule provides that parties serving third party claims must include all materials served by the parties or the Director up until that point in the proceeding. This provision is intended to

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	Submission Agreement; and An answer specifying the relevant facts and available defenses to the statement of claim. The respondent must include any additional documents supporting the answer to the statement of claim. Parties that fail to answer in the time provided may be subject to default proceedings under Rule 12801. (b) The answer to the statement of claim may include any counterclaims against the claimant, cross claims against other respondents, or third party claims, specifying all relevant facts and remedies requested, as well as any additional documents supporting such claim. When serving a third party claim, the respondent must provide each new respondent with copies of all documents previously served by any party, or sent to the parties by the Director. (c) At the same time that the answer to the statement of claim is served on the other parties, the respondent	of Claim, Respondent(s) shall serve each party with an executed Submission Agreement and a copy of the Respondent's Answer. Respondent's executed Submission Agreement and Answer shall also be filed with the Director of Arbitration with sufficient additional copies for the arbitrator(s) along with any deposit required under the schedule of fees. The Answer shall specify all relevant facts and available defenses to the Statement of Claim submitted and may set forth any related Counterclaim the Respondent(s) may have against the Claimant, any Cross-Claim the Respondent(s) may have against any other named Respondent(s), and any Third-Party Claim against any other party or person based upon any existing dispute, claim, or controversy subject to arbitration under this Code.	ensure that newly added parties are able to obtain all relevant materials in a timely manner, and to expedite and streamline the administration of the arbitration. This will not apply to copies of the Code or Discovery Guide, which NASD will continue to provide.

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	must file copies of the Uniform Submission Agreement, the answer to the statement of claim, and any additional documents, with the Director, with additional copies for each arbitrator. (d) If the answer to the statement of claim contains any counterclaims, cross claims or third party claims, the respondent must pay all required filing fees and deposits.	* * * Rule 10314 Initiation of Proceedings (b) Answer – Defenses, Counterclaims, and/or Cross-Claims (3) Respondent(s) shall serve each party with a copy of any Third-Party Claim. The Third-Party Claim shall also be filed with the Director of Arbitration with sufficient additional copies for the arbitrator(s) along with any deposit required under the schedule of fees.	
Answering Counterclaims	12304. Answering Counterclaims (a) A claimant must directly serve an answer to a counterclaim on each other party within 20 calendar days of receipt of the counterclaim. At the same time, the claimant must file the answer to the counterclaim with the Director, with additional copies for each arbitrator.	10314. Initiation of Proceedings (b) Answer – Defenses, Counterclaims, and/or Cross-Claims (4) The Claimant shall serve each party with a Reply to a Counterclaim within ten (10) days of receipt of an Answer containing a Counterclaim. The	As part of the effort to standardize the time limits in the Code, the time for answering counterclaims has been extended from 10 days to 20 days. (Please see Rule 12305, in which the time to answer a cross-claim has been shortened from 45 days to 20 days.) NASD

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	(b) The answer must include the relevant facts and available defenses to the counterclaim. The claimant may include any additional documents supporting the answer to the counterclaim.	Reply shall also be filed with the Director of Arbitration with sufficient additional copies for the arbitrator(s).	believes that parties who have already filed a pleading in an arbitration should have the same amount of time to respond to a cross or counter claim, and that 10 days (the time the current Code provides for responding to counter claims) is too short, and 45 days (the time the current Code provides for responding to cross claims) is too long. NASD believes that 20 calendar days is the appropriate amount of time for parties to respond to both counter and cross claims.
Answering Cross Claims	12305. Answering Cross Claims (a) A respondent must directly serve an answer to a cross claim on each other party within 20 calendar days from the date that the respondent's answer to the statement of claim is due, or from the receipt of the cross	10314. Initiation of Proceedings (b) Answer – Defenses, Counterclaims, and/or Cross-Claims (2)(C) A Respondent, Responding Claimant, Cross-	For the reasons explained in the comment section to Rule 12304, the time to answer a cross claim has been shortened from 45 days to 20 days.

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	claim, whichever is later. At the same time, the respondent must file the answer to the cross claim with the Director, with additional copies for each arbitrator. (b) The answer must include the relevant facts and available defenses to the cross claim. The respondent may include any additional documents supporting the answer to the cross claim.	Claimant, Cross-Respondent, or Third-Party Respondent who fails to file an Answer within 45 calendar days from receipt of service of a Claim, unless the time to answer has been extended pursuant to subparagraph (5), below, may, in the discretion of the arbitrators, be barred from presenting any matter, arguments, or defenses at the hearing.	
Answering Third Party Claims	12306. Answering Third Party Claims (a) A party responding to a third party claim must directly serve all other parties with the following documents within 45 calendar days of receipt of the third party claim: Signed and dated Uniform Submission Agreement; and	10314. Initiation of Proceedings (b) Answer – Defenses, Counterclaims, and/or Cross-Claims (3) . . . Third-Party Respondent(s) shall answer in the manner provided for response to the Claim, as provided in subparagraphs (1)	No substantive change.

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	An answer specifying the relevant facts and available defenses to the third party claim. The respondent may include any additional documents supporting the answer to the third party claim. (b) The answer to the third party claim may include any counterclaims, cross claims, or third party claims, specifying all relevant facts and remedies requested. The answer may include any additional documents supporting such claim. When serving a third party claim, the respondent must provide each new respondent with copies of all documents previously served by any party, or sent to the parties by the Director. (c) At the same time that the answer to the third party claim is served on the other parties, the third party respondent must also file copies of the Uniform Submission Agreement the answer to the third party claim, and any additional documents, with the Director, with additional copies for	and (2) above.	

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	each arbitrator. (d) If the answer to the third party claim contains any counterclaim, cross claim or third party claim, the party must also pay all required filing fees and deposits.		
Deficient Claims	12307. Deficient Claims (a) The Director will not serve any claim that is deficient. The reasons a claim may be deficient include the following: • A Uniform Submission Agreement was not filed by each claimant; • The Uniform Submission Agreement was not properly signed and dated; • The Uniform Submission Agreement does not name all parties named in the claim; • The claimant did not file the correct number of copies of the Uniform Submission Agreement, statement of claim or supporting		New rule. The proposed rule codifies current deficiency practice. NASD believes that providing guidance to parties in the Code regarding what constitutes a deficient claim will help parties avoid deficiencies, which will reduce delay and expedite the administration of arbitrations.

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	documents for service on respondents and for the arbitrators; • The claim does not specify the customer's home address at the time of the events giving rise to the dispute; • The claim does not specify the claimant's or the claimant's representative's current address; • The claimant did not pay all required filing fees or deposits, unless the Director deferred the fees. (b) The Director will notify the claimant in writing if the claim is deficient. If all deficiencies are not corrected within 30 calendar days from the time the claimant receives notice, the Director will close the case without serving the claim, and will not refund any filing fees or deposits paid by the claimant. (c) The panel will not consider any counterclaim, cross claim or third		

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	party claim that is deficient. The reasons a counterclaim, cross claim or third party claim may be deficient include the reasons listed in paragraph (a). The Director will notify the party making the counterclaim, cross claim or third party claim of the any deficiencies in writing. If all deficiencies are not corrected within 30 calendar days from the time the party making the counterclaim, cross claim or third party claim receives notice of the deficiency, the panel will proceed with the arbitration as though the deficient counterclaim, cross claim or third party claim had not been made.		
Loss of Defenses Due to Untimely or Incomplete Answer	12308. Loss of Defenses Due to Untimely or Incomplete Answer (a) If a party fails to answer any claim within the time period specified in the Code, the panel may, upon motion, bar that party from presenting any defenses or facts at the hearing, unless the time to answer was extended in accordance with the Code. The party may also be subject to default proceedings under Rule	10314. Initiation of Proceedings (b) Answer – Defenses, Counterclaims, and/or Cross-Claims (2)(A) A Respondent, Responding Claimant, Cross-Claimant, Cross-Respondent, or Third-Party Respondent who pleads only a general denial to	The order of this rule has been reversed, and current paragraphs (2)(A) and (B) have been condensed into one.

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	12801. (b) If a party answers a claim that alleges specific facts and contentions with a general denial, or fails to include defenses or relevant facts in its answer that were known to it at the time the answer was filed, the panel may bar that party from presenting the omitted defenses or facts at the hearing.	a pleading that states specific facts and contentions may, upon objection by a party, in the discretion of the arbitrators, be barred from presenting any facts or defenses at the time of the hearing. (B) A Respondent, Responding Claimant, Cross-Claimant, Cross-Respondent, or Third-Party Respondent who fails to specify all available defenses and relevant facts in such party's answer may, upon objection by a party, in the discretion of the arbitrators, be barred from presenting such facts or defenses not included in such party's Answer at the hearing. C) A Respondent, Responding Claimant, Cross-Claimant, Cross-Respondent, or Third-Party Respondent who fails to file an Answer within 45 calendar days from receipt of service of a Claim, unless the time to answer has been extended pursuant to	

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		subparagraph (5), below, may, in the discretion of the arbitrators, be barred from presenting any matter, arguments, or defenses at the hearing. Such a party may also be subject to default procedures as provided in paragraph (e) below	
Amending Pleadings	12309. Amending Pleadings (a) Before Panel Appointment Except as provided in paragraph (c), a party may amend a pleading at any time before the panel has been appointed. (1) To amend a statement of claim that has been filed but not yet served by the Director, the claimant must file the amended claim with the Director, with additional copies for each arbitrator and each other party. The Director will then serve the amended claim in accordance with Rule 12301. (2) To amend any other pleading, a party must serve the amended	10328. Amendments (a) After the filing of any pleadings, if a party desires to file a new or different pleading, such change must be made in writing and filed with the Director of Arbitration with sufficient additional copies for each arbitrator. The party filing a new or different pleading shall serve on all other parties, a copy of the new or different pleading in accordance with the provisions set forth in Rule 10314(b). . . .	Paragraph (c) of the New proposed rule. Under the current Code, parties may amend pleadings at any time prior to panel appointment, but, after panel appointment, they must obtain approval to amend a pleading. This means that between the time that the Director consolidates the arbitrator lists and the panel is appointed, a party could amend a pleading to add a party to the proceeding, and the newly-added party would neither be able to participate in NLSS or object to being

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	pleading on each party. At the same time, the party must file the amended pleading with the Director, with additional copies for each arbitrator. If a pleading is amended to add a party to the arbitration, the party amending the pleading must provide each new party with copies of all documents previously served by any party, or sent to the parties by the Director. (b) After Panel Appointment Once a panel has been appointed, a party may only amend a pleading if the panel grants a motion to amend in accordance with Rule 12503. Motions to amend a pleading must include a copy of the proposed amended pleading. If the panel grants the motion to amend, the amended pleading does not need to be re-served on the other parties, the Director, or the panel, unless the panel determines otherwise. (c) Amendments to Add Parties Once the ranked arbitrator lists are	(c) After a panel has been appointed, no new or different pleading may be filed except for a responsive pleading as provided for in (a) above or with the panel's consent.	added to the arbitration. To address this issue, which has been the subject of concern among some users of the forum, the proposed rules governing amending pleadings (12309) and the application of NLSS to newly added parties (12407) have been amended to provide that no party may be added by amendment after ranked lists are due to the Director and before a panel is appointed and approves a request to add the party. Rule 12309(c) also makes clear that the party to be added after panel appointment must be given an opportunity to be heard before the panel can grant the motion to amend. This change will ensure that a party added to an arbitration by amendment either will be

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	due to the Director under Rule 12404(c), no party may amend a pleading to add a new party to the arbitration until a panel has been appointed and the panel grants a motion to add the party. Motions to add a party after panel appointment must be served on all parties, including the party to be added, and the party to be added may respond to the motion in accordance with Rule 12503 without waiving any rights or objections under the Code.		able to participate in NLSS, or will be able to object to being added. (Proposed Rule 12407 also clarifies that parties added prior to the cut-off date may participate in NLSS, but parties added by amendment after panel appointment do not have the ability to rank and strike arbitrators under NLSS. However, they may challenge an arbitrator for cause under Rule 12410.)
Answering Amended Claims	12310. Answering Amended Claims (a) If a claim is amended before it has been answered, the respondent's original time to answer is extended by 20 calendar days. (b) If a claim is amended after it has been answered, but before a panel has been appointed, the respondent has 20 calendar days from the time the amended claim is served to serve	10328. Amendments (a) . . . The other parties may, within ten (10) business days from the receipt of service, file a response with all other parties and the Director of Arbitration in accordance with Rule 10314(b).	As part of the initiative to standardize time limits in the Code, the time to answer an amended pleading has been extended from 10 business to 20 calendar days.

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	an amended answer. (c) If a claim is amended after a panel has been appointed, the respondent has 20 calendar days from the time the respondent receives notice that the panel has granted the motion to amend the claim to serve an amended answer. (d) The amended answer must be directly served on each other party. At the same time, the amended answer must also be filed with the Director, with additional copies for each arbitrator. (e) If the amended claim adds a new party to the arbitration, the new party's answer is governed by Rule 12306.		
Amendments to Amount in Dispute	12311. Amendments to Amount in Dispute If an amended pleading increases the amount in dispute, all filing fees, hearing session deposits, surcharges and process fees required by the Code will be recalculated based on	10328. Amendments (b) If a new or amended pleading increases the amount in dispute, all filing fees, hearing session deposits, surcharges, and process fees required under Rules 10332	No substantive change.

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	the new amount in dispute.	and 10333 will be recalculated based on the amended amount in dispute.	
Multiple Claimants	12312. Multiple Claimants (a) One or more parties may join multiple claims together if the claims contain common questions of law or fact and: • The claims assert any right to relief jointly and severally; or • The claims arise out of the same transaction or occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences. (b) After all responsive pleadings have been served, the Director or the panel may separate claims joined together under paragraph (a) of this Rule into two or more arbitrations.	10314. Initiation of Proceedings (d) Joinder and Consolidation Multiple Parties (1) Permissive Joinder. All persons may join in one action as claimants if they assert any right to relief jointly, severally, or arising out of the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences and if any questions of law or fact common to all these claimants will arise in the action. All persons may be joined in one action as respondents if there is asserted against them, jointly or severally, any right to relief arising out of the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences and if any questions of law or fact	The provisions relating to joinder and consolidation of multiple parties have been broken into three rules. (See Rules 12312; 12313 and 12314. Legal terminology has been replaced by shorter, more common phrases. The provisions relating to defenses and awards have been deleted, because NASD believes that they are not necessary, may provide incomplete guidance depending on applicable law, and are more confusing than helpful.

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		common to all respondents will arise in the action. A claimant or respondent need not assert rights to or defend against all the relief demanded. Judgment may be given for one or more of the claimants according to their respective rights to relief, and against one or more respondents according to their respective liabilities. (2) In arbitrations where there are multiple Claimants, Respondents, and/or Third-Party Respondents, the Director of Arbitration shall be authorized to determine preliminarily whether such parties should proceed in the same or separate arbitrations. Such determination will be considered subsequent to the filing of all responsive pleadings.	
Multiple Respondents	12313. Multiple Respondents (a) One or more parties may name one or more respondents in the same	10314. Initiation of Proceedings (d) Joinder and Consolidation	See comment section to proposed Rule 12312.

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	arbitration if their claims contain any questions of law or fact common to all respondents and: • The claims are asserted against the respondents jointly and severally; or • The claims arise out of the same transaction or occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences. (b) After all responsive pleadings have been served, the Director or the panel may separate claims joined together under paragraph (a) of this Rule into two or more arbitrations.	Multiple Parties (1) Permissive Joinder. All persons may join in one action as claimants if they assert any right to relief jointly, severally, or arising out of the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences and if any questions of law or fact common to all these claimants will arise in the action. All persons may be joined in one action as respondents if there is asserted against them, jointly or severally, any right to relief arising out of the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences and if any questions of law or fact common to all respondents will arise in the action. A claimant or respondent need not assert rights to or defend against all the relief demanded. Judgment may be given for one or more of the claimants according to	

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		their respective rights to relief, and against one or more respondents according to their respective liabilities. (2) In arbitrations where there are multiple Claimants, Respondents, and/or Third-Party Respondents, the Director of Arbitration shall be authorized to determine preliminarily whether such parties should proceed in the same or separate arbitrations. Such determination will be considered subsequent to the filing of all responsive pleadings.	

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Combining Claims	12314. Combining Claims Before ranked arbitrator lists are due to the Director under Rule 12404(c), the Director may combine separate but related claims into one arbitration. Once a panel has been appointed, the panel may reconsider the Director's decision upon motion of a party.	10314. Initiation of Proceedings (d) Joinder and Consolidation Multiple Parties (3) The Director of Arbitration shall be authorized to determine preliminarily whether claims filed separately are related and shall be authorized to consolidate such claims for hearing and award purposes. (4) Further determinations with respect to joinder, consolidation, and multiple parties under this paragraph (d) shall be made by the arbitration panel and shall be deemed final.	See comment section to proposed Rule 12312. The proposed rule provides more guidance regarding the time frame for consolidating claims.

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SUBJECT	PROPOSED RULE	CURRENT RULE	COMMENTS
PART IV APPOINTMENT; DISQUALIFICA- TION AND AUTHORITY OF ARBITRATORS			
Neutral List Selection System and Arbitrator Rosters	12400. Neutral List Selection System and Arbitrator Rosters (a) Neutral List Selection System The Neutral List Selection System is a computer system that generates, on a random basis, lists of arbitrators from NASD's rosters of arbitrators for the selected hearing location for each proceeding. The parties will select their panel through a process of striking and ranking the arbitrators on lists generated by the Neutral List Selection System. (b) Arbitrators Rosters NASD maintains the following roster of arbitrators:	10308. Selection of Arbitrators (a) Definitions (3) "Neutral List Selection System" The term "Neutral List Selection System" means the software that maintains the roster of arbitrators and performs various functions relating to the selection of arbitrators.	To make rules shorter and easier to read, the substance of current Rule 10308 has been broken into several rules. See proposed Rules 12400-12409. The definitions in current Rule 10308(a) have been moved to proposed rule 12100. This rule and the rules that follow include a series of proposed changes to the NLSS system. Those changes include:

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	- A roster of non-public arbitrators as defined in Rule 12100(n); - A roster of public arbitrators as defined in Rule 12100(r); and - A roster of arbitrators who are eligible to serve as chairperson of a panel as described in paragraph (c). (c) Eligibility for Chairperson Roster In customer disputes, chairpersons must be public arbitrators. Arbitrators are eligible for the chairperson roster if they have completed chairperson training provided by NASD or have substantially equivalent training or experience and: - Have a law degree and be a member of a bar of at least one jurisdiction and have served as an arbitrator through award on at least two arbitrations administered by a self-regulatory organization in which hearings were held; or		- Shifting to a random (as opposed to the current rotational) system of generating arbitrator names for the lists sent to parties (12400(a)); - Creating of a separate list of public chair-qualified arbitrators from which the chairperson of the panel will be selected (12400(b) and (c)); - Eliminating the ability of parties to unilaterally request arbitrators with particular expertise (see current Rule 10308(b)(4)(B)); and - Expanding of the number of names of proposed arbitrators provided to the parties, but limiting the number of arbitrators

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	Have served as an arbitrator through award on at least three arbitrations administered by a self-regulatory organization in which hearings were held.		from each list that each party may strike (12403). NASD believes that these modifications to NLSS will streamline and simplify the arbitrator selection process, and that the creation of a chairperson list will enhance the quality of NASD arbitrations. In addition, the proposed changes will make the NLSS component of NASD's proposed new computerized case management system, CMS/MATRICS simpler and less expensive to program and implement.
Number of Arbitrators	12401. Number of Arbitrators (a) Claims of \$25,000 or Less If the amount of a claim is \$25,000 or less, exclusive of interest and expenses, the panel will consist of	10308. Selection of Arbitrators (b)(1) Composition of Arbitration Panel	Under the proposed rule: For claims under \$25,000, the single arbitrator could no longer request a three-arbitrator panel;

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	one arbitrator and the claim is subject to the simplified arbitration procedures under Rule 12800. (b) Claims of More Than \$25,000 Up To \$50,000 If the amount of a claim is more than \$25,000 but not more than \$50,000, exclusive of interest and expenses, the panel will consist of one arbitrator unless any party requests a panel of three arbitrators. (c) Claims of More Than \$50,000; Unspecified or Non-Monetary Claims If the amount of a claim is more than \$50,000, exclusive of interest and expenses, or is unspecified, or if the claim does not request money damages, the panel will consist of three arbitrators, unless the parties agree in writing to one arbitrator.	(A) Claims of \$50,000 or Less If the amount of a claim is \$50,000 or less, the Director shall appoint an arbitration panel composed of one public arbitrator, unless the parties agree to the appointment of a non-public arbitrator. (i) If the amount of a claim is \$25,000 or less and an arbitrator appointed to the case requests that a panel of three arbitrators be appointed, the Director shall appoint an arbitration panel composed of one non-public arbitrator and two public arbitrators, unless the parties agree to a different panel composition. (ii) If the amount of a claim is greater than \$25,000 and not more than \$50,000 and a party in its initial filing or an arbitrator appointed to the case requests that a panel of three arbitrators be appointed, the Director shall appoint an arbitration panel composed of one non-public	and For claims involving between \$25,000 and \$50,000, any party could still request a three-arbitrator panel, but the single arbitrator could not. (In a related change, proposed Rule 12402(a) provides that a single arbitrator must be from the chairperson roster unless the parties agree otherwise.) NASD believes that these changes will help to streamline the administration of smaller claims, and minimize the cost of bringing and prosecuting small claim. NASD believes that requiring that single arbitrators be chair-qualified will help ensure the quality of single

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		arbitrator and two public arbitrators, unless the parties agree to a different panel composition. (B) Claims of More Than \$50,000 If the amount of a claim is more than \$50,000, the Director shall appoint an arbitration panel composed of one non-public arbitrator and two public arbitrators, unless the parties agree to a different panel composition.	arbitrator proceedings.
Composition of Arbitration Panels	12402. Composition of Arbitration Panels (a) If the panel consists of one arbitrator, the arbitrator will be a public arbitrator selected from the chairperson roster, unless the parties agree in writing otherwise. (b) If the panel consists of three arbitrators, one will be a non-public arbitrator and two will be public arbitrators, one of whom will be	10308. Selection of Arbitrators (b)(1) Composition of Arbitration Panel (A) Claims of \$50,000 or Less If the amount of a claim is \$50,000 or less, the Director shall appoint an arbitration panel composed of one public arbitrator, unless the parties agree to the appointment of a	As part of the proposed changes to NLSS, the proposed rule provides that in single arbitrator cases, the single arbitrator will be selected from the new chair-qualified roster (See 12400(b) and (c), unless the parties agree otherwise. The proposed rule also provides that in three-arbitrator cases, one arbitrator will be selected

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SUBJECT	PROPOSED RULE	CURRENT RULE	COMMENTS
	selected from the chairperson roster, unless the parties agree in writing otherwise.	agree to the appointment of a non-public arbitrator. (i) If the amount of a claim is \$25,000 or less and an arbitrator appointed to the case requests that a panel of three arbitrators be appointed, the Director shall appoint an arbitration panel composed of one non-public arbitrator and two public arbitrators, unless the parties agree to a different panel composition. (ii) If the amount of a claim is greater than \$25,000 and not more than \$50,000 and a party in its initial filing or an arbitrator appointed to the case requests that a panel of three arbitrators be appointed, the Director shall appoint an arbitration panel composed of one non-public arbitrator and two public arbitrators, unless the parties agree to a different panel composition. (B) Claims of More Than \$50,000	from the chair-qualified roster.

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		If the amount of a claim is more than \$50,000, the Director shall appoint an arbitration panel composed of one non-public arbitrator and two public arbitrators, unless the parties agree to a different panel composition.	
Generating and Sending Lists to the Parties	12403. Generating and Sending Lists to the Parties (a) Generating Lists (1) If the panel consists of one arbitrator, the Neutral List Selection System will generate a list of seven public arbitrators from the NASD's chairperson roster. (2) If the panel consists of three arbitrators, the Neutral List Selection System will generate: • A list of seven arbitrators from the NASD's non-public arbitrator roster; • A list of seven arbitrators from the NASD's public arbitrator roster;	10308. Selection of Arbitrators (b)(2) One List for Panel of One Arbitrator If one arbitrator will serve as the arbitration panel, the Director shall send to the parties one list of public arbitrators, unless the parties agree otherwise. (3) Two Lists for Panel of Three Arbitrators If three arbitrators will serve as the arbitration panel, the Director shall send two lists to the parties, one with the names of public arbitrators and one with the names of non-public	As part of the proposed changes to NLSS, the proposed rule provides that parties would receive a chairperson list as well as non-public and public lists, and that each list would contain seven names. As part of the proposed changes to NLSS, the ability of a party to unilaterally request arbitrators with certain expertise in current Rule 10308(b)(4)(B) has been eliminated.

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	and A list of seven public arbitrators from the NASD's chairperson roster. (3) The Neutral List Selection System will exclude arbitrators from the lists based upon current conflicts of interest identified within the Neutral List Selection System. (b) Sending Lists to Parties (1) The Director will send the lists generated by the Neutral List Selection System to all parties at the same time, within approximately 30 calendar days after the last answer is due. The parties will also receive employment history for the past ten years and other background information for each arbitrator listed. (2) If a party requests additional information about an arbitrator, the Director will request the additional information from the arbitrator, and will send any response to all of the parties at the same time. When a	arbitrators. The lists shall contain numbers of public and non-public arbitrators, in a ratio of approximately two to one, respectively, to the extent possible, based on the roster of available arbitrators. (4) Preparation of Lists (A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B) below, the Neutral List Selection System shall generate the lists of public and non-public arbitrators on a rotating basis within a designated geographic hearing site and shall exclude arbitrators based upon conflicts of interest identified within the Neutral List Selection System database. (B) If a party requests that the lists include arbitrators with expertise classified in the Neutral List Selection System, the lists may include some arbitrators having the designated expertise.	

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	party requests additional information, the Director may, but is not required to, toll the time for parties to return the ranked lists under Rule 12404(c).	(5) Sending of Lists to Parties The Director shall send the lists of arbitrators to all parties at the same time approximately 30 days after the last answer is due. (6) Information About Arbitrators The Director shall send to the parties employment history for each listed arbitrator for the past 10 years and other background information. If a party requests additional information about an arbitrator, the Director shall send such request to the arbitrator, and shall send the arbitrator's response to all parties at the same time. When a party requests additional information, the Director may, but is not required to, toll the time for the parties to return the ranked lists under paragraph (c)(2).	
Striking and Ranking	12404. Striking and Ranking Arbitrators	10308. Selection of Arbitrators	As part of the proposed changes to NLSS, the

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Arbitrators	(a) Each separately represented party may strike up to five of the arbitrators from each list for any reason by crossing through the names of the arbitrators. Two names must remain on each list. (b) Each separately represented party shall rank all remaining arbitrators on the lists in order of preference, with a "1" indicating the party's first choice, a "2" indicating the party's second choice, and so on. Each list of arbitrators must be ranked separately. (c) The ranked lists must be returned to the Director no more than 20 calendar days after the date upon which the Director sent the lists to the parties. If the Director does not receive a party's ranked lists within that time, the Director will proceed as though the party did not want to strike any arbitrator, or have any preferences among the listed arbitrators.	(c) Striking, Ranking, and Appointing Arbitrators on Lists (1) Striking and Ranking Arbitrators (A) Striking An Arbitrator A party may strike one or more of the arbitrators from each list for any reason. (B) Ranking - Panel of One Arbitrator Each party shall rank all of the arbitrators remaining on the list by assigning each arbitrator a different, sequential, numerical ranking, with a "1" rank indicating the party's first choice, a "2" indicating the party's second choice, and so on. (C) Ranking - Panel of Three Arbitrators Each party shall rank all of the	proposed rule provides that parties would have five strikes, and would have to leave two names on the lists. This change is intended to avoid the possibility that all names will be stricken from the lists, which is intended to minimize the likelihood that the Director will have to appoint an arbitrator not on the original lists sent to parties. (See Rule 12406.)

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		public arbitrators remaining on the list by assigning each arbitrator a different, sequential, numerical ranking, with a "1" rank indicating the party's first choice, a "2" indicating the party's second choice, and so on. Each party separately shall rank all of the non-public arbitrators remaining on the list, using the same procedure. (2) Period for Ranking Arbitrators; Failure to Timely Strike and Rank A party must return to the Director the list or lists with the rankings not later than 20 days after the Director sent the lists to the parties, unless the Director has extended the period. If a party does not timely return the list or lists, the Director shall treat the party as having retained all the arbitrators on the list or lists and as having no preferences.	

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SUBJECT	PROPOSED RULE	CURRENT RULE	COMMENTS
Combining Lists	12405. Combining Lists For each arbitrator classification (public, non-public, and chairperson), the Director will prepare combined ranked lists of arbitrators based on the parties' numerical rankings, as follows: • The Director will add the rankings of all claimants together, and the rankings of all respondents together, to produce separate combined ranked lists for the claimants and the respondents. • The Director will then add the combined rankings of claimants and the respondents together, to produce a single combined ranking number for each arbitrator, excluding all arbitrators stricken by a party. • The Director will create separate combined ranked lists for each arbitrator classification in cases with both public and non-public arbitrators.	10308. Selection of Arbitrators (c) Striking, Ranking, and Appointing Arbitrators on Lists (3) Process of Consolidating Parties' Rankings The Director shall prepare one or two consolidated lists of arbitrators, as appropriate under paragraph (b)(2) or (b)(3), based upon the parties' numerical rankings. The arbitrators shall be ranked by adding the rankings of all claimants together and all respondents together, including third-party respondents, to produce separate consolidated rankings of the claimants and the respondents. The Director shall then rank the arbitrators by adding the consolidated rankings of the claimants, the respondents, including third-party respondents, and any other party together, to produce a single consolidated	As part of the proposed changes to NLSS, the proposed rule includes the chairperson list. Otherwise, the process for combining lists remains the same.

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SUBJECT	PROPOSED RULE	CURRENT RULE	COMMENTS
		ranking number, excluding arbitrators who were stricken by any party.	
Appointment of Arbitrators; Discretion to Appoint Arbitrators Not on List	12406. Appointment of Arbitrators; Discretion to Appoint Arbitrators Not on List (a) If a panel consists of one arbitrator, the Director will appoint the highest-ranked available arbitrator from the combined chairperson list. (b) If a panel consists of three arbitrators, the Director will appoint: • The highest-ranked available non-public arbitrator from the combined non-public arbitrator list; • The highest-ranked available public arbitrator from the combined public arbitrator list, and • The highest-ranked available public arbitrator from the	10308. Selection of Arbitrators (c) Striking, Ranking, and Appointing Arbitrators on Lists (4) Appointment of Arbitrators (A) Appointment of Listed Arbitrators The Director shall appoint arbitrators to serve on the arbitration panel based on the order of rankings on the consolidated list or lists, subject to availability and disqualification. (B) Discretion to Appoint Arbitrators Not on List If the number of arbitrators	As part of the proposed changes to NLSS, the proposed rule incorporates a chairperson list, and current Rule 10308(c)(5), governing selection of chairperson, has been deleted. In the past, there have been questions regarding when appointment of arbitrators occurs. To address this question, paragraph (d) of the proposed rule clarifies that appointment of arbitrators occurs when the Director sends notice to the parties of the names of the arbitrators on the panel. In addition, the arbitrator oath

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	combined chairperson list, who will serve as chairperson of the panel. (c) If the number of arbitrators available to serve from the combined list(s) is not sufficient to fill an initial panel, the Director will appoint one or more arbitrators of the required classification to complete the panel from names generated randomly by the Neutral List Selection System. If the Director must appoint a non-public arbitrator, the Director may not appoint a non-public arbitrator as defined in Rule 12100(n)(2) or (3), unless the parties agree otherwise. The Director will provide the parties information about the arbitrators as provided in Rule 12403 and the parties will have the right to challenge the arbitrators as provided in Rule 12410. (d) Appointment of arbitrators occurs when the Director sends notice to the parties of the names of the arbitrators on the panel. Before making any decision as an arbitrator or attending a hearing session, the arbitrators	available to serve from the consolidated list is not sufficient to fill a panel, the Director shall appoint one or more arbitrators to complete the arbitration panel. Unless the parties agree otherwise, the Director may not appoint a non-public arbitrator under paragraphs (a)(4)(B) or (a)(4)(C). The Director shall provide the parties information about the arbitrator as provided in paragraph (b)(6), and the parties shall have the right to object to the arbitrator as provided in paragraph (d)(1). (5) Selecting a Chairperson for the Panel The parties shall have 15 days from the date the Director sends notice of the names of the arbitrators to select a chairperson. If the parties cannot agree, the Director shall appoint a chairperson from the panel as follows: (A) The Director shall appoint as the chairperson the public	currently in Rule 10327 has been moved here.

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	must execute NASD's arbitrator oath or affirmation.	arbitrator who is the most highly ranked by the parties as long as the person is not an attorney, accountant, or other professional who has devoted 50% or more of his or her professional or business activities, within the last two years, to representing or advising public customers in matters relating to disputed securities or commodities transactions or similar matters. (B) If the most highly ranked public arbitrator is subject to the exclusion set forth in subparagraph (A), the Director shall appoint as the chairperson the other public arbitrator, as long as the person also is not subject to the exclusion set forth in subparagraph (A). (C) If both public arbitrators are subject to the exclusion set forth in subparagraph (A), the Director shall appoint as the chairperson the public arbitrator who is the most	

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		highly ranked by the parties.	
Additional Parties	12407. Additional Parties (a) If a party is added to an arbitration after the Director sends the lists generated by the Neutral List Selection System to the parties, but before parties must return the ranked lists to the Director, the Director will send the lists to the newly added party, with employment history for the past ten years and other background information for each arbitrator listed. The newly added party may rank and strike the arbitrators in accordance with Rule 12404. If the newly added party returns the lists within 20 calendar days after the date upon which the Director sent the lists to the party, the Director will include the new party's lists when combining rankings under Rule 12405. If the Director does not receive the list within that time, the Director will proceed as though the party did not want to strike any arbitrator, or have any preference among the listed arbitrators. (b) Once the ranked lists are due to	10308. Selection of Arbitrators (c) Striking, Ranking, and Appointing Arbitrators on Lists (6) Additional Parties If a party is added to an arbitration proceeding before the Director has consolidated the other parties' rankings, the Director shall send to that party the list or lists of arbitrators and permit the party to strike and rank the arbitrators. The party must return to the Director the list or lists with numerical rankings not later than 20 days after the Director sent the lists to the party. The Director shall then consolidate the rankings as specified in this paragraph (c).	Paragraph (b) of the proposed rule is new. In the current Code, parties may amend pleadings at any time prior to panel appointment, but, after panel appointment, they must obtain approval to amend a pleading. This means that between the time that the Director consolidates the arbitrator lists and the panel is appointed, a party could amend a pleading to add a party to the proceeding, and the newly-added party would neither be able to participate in NLSS or object to being added to the arbitration. To address this issue, which has been the subject of concern among some users of the forum, the proposed rules governing amending

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	the Director under Rule 12404, no party may amend a pleading to add a new party to the arbitration until a panel is appointed and grants a motion to add the party. If the panel grants the motion to add the party, the newly added party may not strike and rank the arbitrators, but may challenge an arbitrator for cause in accordance with Rule 12410.		pleadings (12309) and the application of NLSS to newly added parties (12407) provide that no party may be added by amendment after ranked lists are due to the Director and before a panel is appointed and approves a request to add the party. Proposed Rule 12309(c) also makes clear that the party to be added after panel appointment must be given an opportunity to be heard before the panel can grant the motion to amend. This change will ensure that a party added to an arbitration by amendment either will be able to participate in NLSS, or will be able to object to being added. Proposed Rule 12407 also clarifies that parties added prior to the cut-off

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			date may participate in NLSS, but parties added by amendment after panel appointment do not have the ability to rank and strike arbitrators under NLSS. However, they may challenge an arbitrator for cause under Rule 12410.
Disclosures Required of Arbitrators	12408. Disclosures Required of Arbitrators (a) Before appointing arbitrators to a panel, the Director will notify the arbitrators of the nature of the dispute and the identity of the parties. Each potential arbitrator must make a reasonable effort to learn of, and must disclose to the Director, any circumstances which might preclude the arbitrator from rendering an objective and impartial determination in the proceeding, including: (1) Any direct or indirect financial or personal interest in the outcome of	10312. Disclosures Required of Arbitrators and Director's Authority to Disqualify (a) Each arbitrator shall be required to disclose to the Director of Arbitration any circumstances which might preclude such arbitrator from rendering an objective and impartial determination. Each arbitrator shall disclose: (1) Any direct or indirect financial or personal interest in the outcome of the arbitration;	No substantive change.

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	the arbitration; (2) Any existing or past financial, business, professional, family, social, or other relationships or circumstances with any party, any party's representative, or anyone whom the arbitrator is told may be a witness in the proceeding, that are likely to affect impartiality or might reasonably create an appearance of partiality or bias; and (3) Any such relationship or circumstances involving members of their families or their current employers, partners, or business associates. (b) The obligation to disclose interests, relationships, or circumstances that might preclude an arbitrator from rendering an objective and impartial determination described in paragraph (a) is a continuing duty that requires an arbitrator who accepts appointment to an arbitration proceeding to disclose, at any stage of the proceeding, any such interests, relationships, or circumstances that	(2) Any existing or past financial, business, professional, family, social, or other relationships or circumstances that are likely to affect impartiality or might reasonably create an appearance of partiality or bias. Persons requested to serve as arbitrators must disclose any such relationships or circumstances that they have with any party or its counsel, or with any individual whom they have been told will be a witness. They must also disclose any such relationship or circumstances involving members of their families or their current employers, partners, or business associates. (b) Persons who are requested to accept appointment as arbitrators must make a reasonable effort to inform themselves of any interests, relationships or circumstances	

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	arise, or are recalled or discovered. (c) The Director will inform the parties to the arbitration of any information disclosed to the Director under this Rule unless the arbitrator who disclosed the information declines appointment or voluntarily withdraws from the panel as soon as the arbitrator learns of any interest, relationship or circumstance that might preclude the arbitrator from rendering an objective and impartial determination in the proceeding, or the Director removes the arbitrator.	described in paragraph (a) above. (a) The obligation to disclose interests, relationships, or circumstances that might preclude an arbitrator from rendering an objective and impartial determination described in paragraph (a) is a continuing duty that requires a person who accepts appointment as an arbitrator to disclose, at any stage of the arbitration, any such interests, relationships, or circumstances that arise, or are recalled or discovered. * * * (e) The Director shall inform the parties to an arbitration proceeding of any information disclosed to the Director under this Rule unless either the arbitrator who disclosed the information withdraws voluntarily as soon as the arbitrator learns of any interest, relationship, or circumstances	

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		described in paragraph (a) that might preclude the arbitrator from rendering an objective and impartial determination in the proceeding, or the Director removes the arbitrator.	
Arbitrator Recusal	12409. Arbitrator Recusal Any party may ask an arbitrator to recuse himself or herself from the panel for good cause. Requests for arbitrator recusal are decided by the arbitrator who is the subject of the request.		New rule. The proposed rule provides guidance to parties on how recusal requests may be made, and decided. The rule provides that the subject of the request for recusal must decide the request because the weight of case law on the subject prohibits removal of an arbitrator by other arbitrators.
Removal of Arbitrator by Director	12410. Removal of Arbitrator by Director (a) Before First Hearing Session Begins Before the first hearing session	10308. Selection of Arbitrators (d) Disqualification and Removal of Arbitrator Due to Conflict of Interest or Bias	No substantive change. The proposed rule combines the substance of current Rules 10308(d), 10312 (d), and 10313, which all address disqualification and

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	begins, the Director may remove an arbitrator for conflict of interest or bias, either upon request of a party or on the Director's own initiative. (1) The Director will grant a party's request to remove an arbitrator if it is reasonable to infer, based on information known at the time of the request, that the arbitrator is biased, lacks impartiality, or has an interest in the outcome of the arbitration. The interest or bias must be direct, definite, and capable of reasonable demonstration, rather than remote or speculative. Close questions regarding challenges to an arbitrator by a customer under this Rule will be resolved in favor of the customer. (2) The Director must first notify the parties before removing an arbitrator on the Director's own initiative. The Director may not remove the arbitrator if the parties agree in writing to retain the arbitrator within 5 calendar days of receiving notice of the Director's intent to remove the arbitrator.	(1) Disqualification By Director After the appointment of an arbitrator and prior to the commencement of the earlier of (A) the first pre-hearing conference or (B) the first hearing, if the Director or a party objects to the continued service of the arbitrator, the Director shall determine if the arbitrator should be disqualified. If the Director sends a notice to the parties that the arbitrator shall be disqualified, the arbitrator will be disqualified unless the parties unanimously agree otherwise in writing and notify the Director not later than 15 days after the Director sent the notice. (2) Removal by Director After the commencement of the earlier of (A) the first pre-hearing conference or (B) the first hearing, the Director may remove an arbitrator from an arbitration panel based on	removal of arbitrators.

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	(b) After First Hearing Session Begins After the first hearing session begins, the Director may remove an arbitrator based only on information required to be disclosed under Rule 12408 that was not previously known by the parties. The Director may exercise this authority upon request of a party, or on the Director's own initiative. Only the Director or the President of NASD Dispute Resolution may exercise the Director's authority under this paragraph (b).	information that is required to be disclosed pursuant to Rule 10312 and that was not previously disclosed. (3) The Director will grant a party's request to disqualify an arbitrator if it is reasonable to infer, based on information known at the time of the request, that the arbitrator is biased, lacks impartiality, or has an interest in the outcome of the arbitration. The interest or bias must be direct, definite, and capable of reasonable demonstration, rather than remote or speculative. * * * (f) Challenges by Customers In cases involving public customers, any close questions regarding arbitrator classification or challenges for cause brought by a customer will be resolved in favor of the customer. * * * 10312. Disclosures Required of Arbitrators and Director's	

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		Authority to Disqualify (d) Removal by Director (1) The Director may remove an arbitrator based on information that is required to be disclosed pursuant to this Rule. (2) After the commencement of the earlier of (A) the first pre-hearing conference or (B) the first hearing, the Director may remove an arbitrator based only on information not known to the parties when the arbitrator was selected. The Director's authority under this subparagraph (2) may be exercised only by the Director or the President of NASD Dispute Resolution. (3) The Director will grant a party's request to disqualify an arbitrator if it is reasonable to infer, based on information known at the time of the request, that the arbitrator is biased, lacks impartiality, or has an interest	

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		in the outcome of the arbitration. The interest or bias must be direct, definite, and capable of reasonable demonstration, rather than remote or speculative.	
Replacement of Arbitrators	12411. Replacement of Arbitrators (a) If an arbitrator is removed, or becomes otherwise unable or unwilling to serve, the Director will appoint a replacement arbitrator in accordance with this Rule, unless the parties agree in writing to proceed with only the remaining arbitrators. (b) The Director will appoint as a replacement arbitrator the arbitrator who is the most highly ranked available arbitrator of the required classification remaining on the combined list. (c) If there are no available arbitrators of the required classification on the consolidated list, the Director will appoint an arbitrator of the required classification to complete the panel from names generated by the Neutral	10308. Selection of Arbitrators (d) Disqualification and Removal of Arbitrator Due to Conflict of Interest or Bias (3) Vacancies Created by Disqualification or Resignation Prior to the commencement of the earlier of (A) the first pre-hearing conference or (B) the first hearing, if an arbitrator appointed to an arbitration panel is disqualified or is otherwise unable or unwilling to serve, the Director shall appoint from the consolidated list of arbitrators the arbitrator who is the most highly ranked available arbitrator of the	Under the current Code, the provisions regarding replacement of arbitrators are contained in several different sections, and contain numerous cross-references to other rules. The proposed rule consolidates the various current rules, but contains No substantive change. other than extending the option of electing to proceed with only the remaining arbitrators to all stages of the proceeding, but eliminating the 5-day limitation on electing that option, both of which are contained in current Rule 10313. NASD believes that

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	List Selection System. The Director will provide the parties information about the arbitrator as provided in Rule 12403, and the parties shall have the right to object to the arbitrator as provided in Rule 12410. (d) If the Director must appoint a non-public arbitrator under paragraph (c), the Director may not appoint a non-public arbitrator as defined in Rule 12100(n)(2) or (3), unless the parties agree otherwise.	proper classification remaining on the list. If there are no available arbitrators of the proper classification on the consolidated list, the Director shall appoint an arbitrator of the proper classification subject to the limitation set forth in paragraph (c)(4)(B). The Director shall provide the parties information about the arbitrator as provided in paragraph (b)(6), and the parties shall have the right to object to the arbitrator as provided in paragraph (d)(1). * * * (4) Appointment of Arbitrators (B) Discretion to Appoint Arbitrators Not on List If the number of arbitrators available to serve from the consolidated list is not sufficient to fill a panel, the Director shall appoint one or more arbitrators to complete the arbitration panel. Unless	parties should have the right to jointly decide to proceed with only the remaining arbitrators regardless of when the replacement occurs, and that the parties should be able to elect that option up until the time the appointment of the replacement arbitrator occurs.

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		the parties agree otherwise, the Director may not appoint a non-public arbitrator under paragraphs (a)(4)(B) or (a)(4)(C). The Director shall provide the parties information about the arbitrator as provided in paragraph (b)(6), and the parties shall have the right to object to the arbitrator as provided in paragraph (d)(1). * * * 10308. Selection of Arbitrators (4) "non-public arbitrator" The term "non-public arbitrator" means a person who is otherwise qualified to serve as an arbitrator and: (A) is, or within the past three years, was: (i) associated with a broker or a dealer (including a government securities broker or dealer or a municipal securities dealer); (ii) registered under the	

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		Commodity Exchange Act; (iii) a member of a commodities exchange or a registered futures association; or (iv) associated with a person or firm registered under the Commodity Exchange Act; (B) is retired from engaging in any of the business activities listed in subparagraph (4)(A); (C) is an attorney, accountant, or other professional who has devoted 20 percent or more of his or her professional work, in the last two years, to clients who are engaged in any of the business activities listed in subparagraph (4)(A); or (D) is an employee of a bank or other financial institution and effects transactions in securities, including government or municipal securities, and commodities futures or options or supervises or monitors the compliance with the securities and	

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		commodities laws of employees who engage in such activities. * * * 10313. Disqualification or Other Disability of Arbitrators (a) In the event that any arbitrator, after the commencement of the earlier of (1) the first pre-hearing conference or (2) the first hearing but prior to the rendition of the award, should become disqualified, resign, die, refuse or otherwise be unable to perform as an arbitrator, the Director shall appoint a replacement arbitrator to fill the vacancy and the hearing shall continue. In the alternative, if all parties agree to proceed with any remaining arbitrator(s), they shall inform the Director in writing within 5 business days of notification of the vacancy, and the remaining arbitrator(s) shall continue with the hearing	

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		and determination of the controversy. (b) The Director shall inform the parties as soon as possible of the name and employment history of the replacement arbitrator for the past 10 years, as well as information disclosed pursuant to Rule 10312. A party may make further inquiry of the Director concerning the replacement arbitrator's background. If the arbitration proceeding is subject to Rule 10308, the party may exercise his or her right to challenge the replacement arbitrator within the time remaining prior to the next scheduled hearing session by notifying the Director in writing of the name of the arbitrator challenged and the basis for such challenge. If the arbitration proceeding is not subject to Rule 10308, within the time remaining prior to the next scheduled hearing session or the 10 day period provided under Rule 10311,	

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		whichever is shorter, a party may exercise the party's right to challenge the replacement arbitrator as provided in Rule 10311.	
Director's Discretionary Authority	12412. Director's Discretionary Authority The Director may exercise discretionary authority and make any decision that is consistent with the purposes of the Code to facilitate the appointment of arbitrators and the resolution of arbitrations.	10308. Selection of Arbitrators (e) Discretionary Authority The Director may exercise discretionary authority and make any decision that is consistent with the purposes of this Rule and the Rule 10000 Series to facilitate the appointment of arbitration panels and the resolution of arbitration disputes.	No substantive change.
Jurisdiction of Panel and Authority to Interpret the Code	12413. Jurisdiction of Panel and Authority to Interpret the Code The panel has the authority to interpret and determine the applicability of all provisions under the Code. Such interpretations are	10324. Interpretation of Provisions of Code and Enforcement of Arbitrator Rulings The arbitrators shall be empowered to interpret and	No substantive change.

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	final and binding upon the parties.	determine the applicability of all provisions under this Code and to take appropriate action to obtain compliance with any ruling by the arbitrator(s). Such interpretations and actions to obtain compliance shall be final and binding upon the parties.	
Determinations of Arbitration Panel	12414. Determinations of Arbitration Panel All rulings and determinations of the panel must be made by a majority of the arbitrators, unless the parties agree, or the Code or applicable law provides otherwise	10325. Determination of Arbitrators All rulings and determinations of the panel shall be by a majority of the arbitrators.	The proposed rule reflects that under the Code, and applicable law, some decisions may be may by a single member of a three-arbitrator panel. E.g., proposed Rule 12503 provides that some motions may be decided by a single arbitrator. Also, applicable law may permit a single arbitrator to issue a subpoena. (See Rule 12512.)

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PART V			
PREHEARING PROCEDURES AND DISCOVERY			
Initial Prehearing Conference	12500. Initial Prehearing Conference (a) After the panel is appointed, the Director will schedule an Initial Prehearing Conference before the panel, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this Rule. (b) The Initial Prehearing Conference will generally be held by telephone. Unless the parties agree otherwise, the Director must notify each party of the time and place of the Initial Prehearing Conference at least 20 calendar days before it takes place. (c) At the Initial Prehearing Conference, the panel will set discovery, briefing, and motions deadlines, schedule subsequent hearing sessions, and address other preliminary matters. The parties may agree to forgo the Initial Prehearing		New rule; codifies current practice. The proposed rule would codify NASD's current practice of scheduling an initial pre-hearing conference in every case unless the parties provide certain scheduling and other information. The practice streamlines and expedites the administration of arbitrations. The propose rule will provide guidance to parties regarding NASD procedure.

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	Conference only if they jointly provide the Director with the following information, in writing, with additional copies for each arbitrator, before the Initial Prehearing Conference is scheduled to be held: • A statement that the parties accept the panel; • Whether any other prehearing conferences will be held, and if so, for each prehearing conference, a minimum of four mutually agreeable dates and times, and whether the chairperson or the full panel will preside; • A minimum of four sets of mutually agreeable hearing dates; • A discovery schedule; • A list of all anticipated motions, with filing and response due dates; and A determination regarding whether briefs will be submitted, and, if so, the		

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	due date for the briefs and any reply briefs.		
Other Prehearing Conferences	12501. Other Prehearing Conferences (a) At a party's request, or at the discretion of the panel, the panel may schedule one or more additional prehearing conferences regarding any outstanding preliminary matters, including: • Discovery disputes; • Motions; • Witness lists and subpoenas; • Stipulation of facts; • Unresolved scheduling issues; • Contested issues on which the parties will submit briefs; and • Any other matter that will simplify or expedite the arbitration. (b) The panel will determine the time and place of any additional	10321. General Provisions Governing Pre-Hearing Proceedings (d) Pre-Hearing Conference (1) Upon the written request of a party, an arbitrator, or at the discretion of the Director of Arbitration, a pre-hearing conference shall be scheduled. The Director of Arbitration shall set the time and place of a pre-hearing conference and appoint a person to preside. The pre-hearing conference may be held by telephone conference call. The presiding person shall seek to achieve agreement among the parties on any issue which relates to the pre-hearing process or to the hearing, including but not limited to exchange of information, exchange or production of documents, identification of witnesses, identification and exchange of	No substantive change.

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	prehearing conferences. Prehearing conferences will generally be held by telephone. Unless the full panel is under Rule 12503, prehearing conferences may be held before a single arbitrator, generally the chairperson.	identification and exchange of hearing documents, stipulation of facts, identification and briefing of contested issues, and any other matters which will expedite the arbitration proceedings. (2) Any issues raised at the pre-hearing conference that are not resolved may be referred to a single member of the arbitration panel for decision.	
Recording Prehearing Conferences	12502. Recording Prehearing Conferences (a) Except as provided in Rule 12504, prehearing conferences will not be tape-recorded unless the panel determines otherwise, either on its own initiative or upon motion of a party. (b) If a prehearing conference is tape-recorded, the Director will provide a copy of the tape to any party upon request for a nominal fee.		New rule. The proposed rule will provide guidance to parties and arbitrators regarding when and under what circumstances prehearing conferences are recorded.
Motions	12503. Motions		New rule. Although the

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	(a) Motions (1) A party may make motions in writing, or orally during any hearing session. Before making a motion, a party must make an effort to resolve the matter that is the subject of the motion with the other parties. Every motion, whether written or oral, must include a description of the efforts made by the moving party to resolve the matter before making the motion. (2) Written motions are not required to be in any particular form, and may take the form of a letter, legal motion, or any other form that the panel decides is acceptable. Written motions must be served directly on each other party, at the same time and in the same manner. Written motions must also be filed with the Director, with additional copies for each arbitrator, at the same time and in the same manner in which they are served on the parties. (3) Except as provided by Rule 12504, written motions must be		current Code does not address motions, parties are using motions in arbitration with increasing frequency. The lack of guidance in the Code regarding how and when motions may be made, the time for responding to motions, and who decides motions, had created confusion among parties and arbitrators. The proposed Rule would provide guidance to parties and arbitrators, and to help to establish procedural uniformity in the forum. Paragraph (a)(2) makes clear that written motions do not need to be formal or take any specific form, but may simply be letters, or any other form the panel decides is acceptable.

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	served at least 20 calendar days before a scheduled hearing, unless the panel decides otherwise. (4) Motions to amend a pleading after panel appointment pursuant to Rule 12309(c) must be accompanied by copies of the proposed amended pleading when the motion is served on the other parties and filed with the Director. If the panel grants the motion, the amended pleading does not have to be served again, unless the panel determines otherwise. If a party moves to amend a pleading to add a party, the motion must be served on all parties, including the party to be added, and the party to be added may respond to the motion in accordance with paragraph (c) without waiving any rights or objections under the Code. (b) Responding to Motions Except as provided by Rule 12504, parties have 10 calendar days from the receipt of a written motion to respond to the motion, unless the moving party agrees to an extension		

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	of time, or the Director or the panel decides otherwise. Responses to written motions must be served directly on each other party, at the same time and in the same manner. Responses to written motions must also be filed with the Director, with additional copies for each arbitrator, at the same time and in the same manner in which they are served on the parties. (c) Authority to Decide Motions (1) The Director decides motions relating to use of the forum under Rule 12203 and removal of an arbitrator under Rule 12410. (2) Motions relating to combining or separating claims or arbitrations, or changing the hearing location, are decided by the Director before a panel is appointed, and by the panel after the panel is appointed. (3) Discovery-related motions are decided by one arbitrator, generally the chairperson. The arbitrator may refer such motions to the full panel		

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	either at his or her own initiative, or at the request of a party. The arbitrator must refer motions relating to privilege to the full panel at the request of a party. (4) Motions for arbitrator recusal under Rule 12409 are decided by the arbitrator who is the subject of the request. (5) The full panel decides all other motions, including motions relating to the eligibility of a claim under Rule 12206, or to decide a claim or arbitration before a hearing under Rule 12504, unless the Code provides or the parties agree otherwise.		
Motions to Decide Claims Before a Hearing on the Merits	12504. Motions to Decide Claims Before a Hearing on the Merits (a) Except as provided in Rule 12206, motions to decide a claim before a hearing are discouraged, and may only be granted in extraordinary circumstances. (b) Motions under this Rule must be		New rule. Currently, the Code does not address the authority of the panel to decide dispositive motions before a hearing on the merits. Consequently, arbitrator decisions with respect to it lack uniformity, and the

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	made in writing. Unless the parties agree or the panel determines otherwise, motions under this Rule must be served at least 60 days before a scheduled hearing, and parties have 45 days to respond to the motion. (c) Motions under this Rule will be decided by the full panel. The panel may not grant a motion under this Rule unless a prehearing conference on the motion is held, or waived by the parties. Prehearing conferences to consider motions under this Rule will be tape-recorded. (d) The panel may issue sanctions under Rule 12211 if it determines that a party filed a motion under this Rule in bad faith.		issue of arbitrator authority to decide such motions has generated confusion and collateral litigation. Generally, NASD believes that parties have the right to a hearing in arbitration. However, NASD also acknowledges that in certain extraordinary circumstances, it would be unfair to require a party to proceed to a hearing. To strike the appropriate balance between discouraging dispositive motions, but allowing them in certain circumstances, the proposed rule would: • provide that, except for motions relating to the eligibility of claims under the Code's six year time limit (12206), motions that

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			would resolve a claim before a hearing on the merits are discouraged, and may only be granted in extraordinary circumstances; • require that a prehearing conference before the full panel must be held to discuss the motion before the panel could decide it; and • allow the panel to issue sanctions against a party for making a dispositive motion in bad faith.
Cooperation of Parties in Discovery	12505. Cooperation of Parties in Discovery The parties must cooperate to the fullest extent practicable in the voluntary exchange of documents and information to expedite the arbitration	10321. General Provisions Governing Pre-Hearing Proceedings (a) Requests for Documents and Information The parties shall cooperate to	One of the most frequent comments made by users of the NASD forum is that the NASD's Discovery Guidelines are routinely ignored, resulting in significant delay and the frequent need for

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		the fullest extent practicable in the voluntary exchange of documents and information to expedite the arbitration. . . .	arbitrator intervention in the discovery process. To address these concerns, the revised Code would codify the discovery procedures currently outlined in the NASD Discovery Guide in proposed Rules 12505-10511. The proposed rules would extend the time parties have to respond to Document Production Lists and other requests, but would also provide more serious consequences when parties fail to respond, or when parties frivolously object to production of documents or information.
Document Production Lists	12506. Document Production Lists (a) Applicability of Document Production Lists When the Director serves the statement of claim, the Director will		New rule. Based on NASD Discovery Guidelines The proposed rule would clarify that it is mandatory for parties to either

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	provide the NASD Discovery Guide and Document Production Lists to the parties. Document Production Lists 1 and 2 describe the documents that are presumed to be discoverable in all arbitrations between a customer and a member or associated person. Other Document Production Lists may also apply, depending on the specific cause(s) of action alleged. (b) Time for Responding to Document Production Lists Unless the parties agree otherwise, within 60 calendar days of the date that the answer to the statement of claim is due, or, for parties added by amendment or third party claim, within 60 calendar days of the date that their answer is due, parties must either: • Produce to all other parties all documents in their possession or control that are described in the Document Production Lists 1 and 2, and any other Document Production List that is applicable based on the cause(s) of action		produce documents on relevant document production lists, to explain why production is not possible, or to object. To address concerns of many frequent users of the forum that the current time frame to respond to discovery is unrealistic, and may therefore lead to unnecessary disputes, the proposed rule also would extend the initial time to respond to discovery lists from 30 to 60 calendar days.

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	alleged; - Identify and explain the reason that specific documents described in Document Production Lists 1 and 2, and any other Document Production List that is applicable based on the cause(s) of action alleged, cannot be produced within the required time, and state when the documents will be produced; or - Object as provided in Rule 10508.		
Other Discovery Requests	12507. Other Discovery Requests (a) Making Other Discovery Requests Parties may also request additional documents or information from any party by serving a written request directly on the party. Such requests may be served: On the claimant, or any respondent named in the initial statement of claim, 45 calendar	10321. General Provisions Governing Pre-Hearing Proceedings (a) Requests for Documents and Information The parties shall cooperate to the fullest extent practicable in the voluntary exchange of documents and information to expedite the arbitration. Any request for documents or other information should be specific, relate to the matter in	To address concerns of many frequent users of the forum that the current time frame to respond to discovery is unrealistic, and may therefore lead to unnecessary disputes, the proposed rule would extend the initial time to respond to discovery lists from 30 to 60 calendar days.

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	days or more after the Director serves the statement of claim; and - On any party subsequently added to the arbitration, 45 calendar days or more after the statement of claim is served on that party. At the same time, the party must serve copies of the request on all other parties. Any request for documents or information not described in applicable Document Production Lists should be specific, and relate to the matter in controversy. (b) Responding to Other Discovery Requests Unless the parties agree otherwise, within 60 calendar days from the date a discovery request other than the Document Production Lists is received, the party receiving the request must either: - Produce the requested documents or information to all	relate to the matter in controversy, and afford the party to whom the request is made a reasonable period of time to respond without interfering with the time set for the hearing. (b) Document Production and Information Exchange (1) Any party may serve a written request for information or documents ("information request") upon another party 45 calendar days or more after service of the Statement of Claim by the Director of Arbitration or upon filing of the Answer, whichever is earlier. The requesting party shall serve the information request on all parties and file a copy with the Director of Arbitration. The parties shall endeavor to resolve disputes regarding an information request prior to serving any objection to the request. Such efforts shall be set forth in the objection.	

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	other parties; - Identify and explain the reason that specific requested documents or information cannot be produced within the required time, and state when the documents will be produced; or - Object as provided in Rule 12508.		
Objecting to Discovery; Waiver of Objection	12508. Objecting to Discovery; Waiver of Objection (a) If a party objects to producing any document described in Document Production Lists 1 or 2, any other applicable Document Production List, or any document or information requested under Rule 12506, it must specifically identify which document or requested information it is objecting to, and why. Objections must be in writing, and must be served on all other parties at the same time and in the same manner. Objections should not be filed with the Director. Parties must produce all applicable listed documents, or other requested documents or information	10321. General Provisions Governing Pre-Hearing Proceedings (b) Document Production and Information Exchange (2) Unless a greater time is allowed by the requesting party, information requests shall be satisfied or objected to within thirty (30) calendar days from the date of service. Any objection to an information request shall be served by the objecting party on all parties and filed with the Director of Arbitration.	The proposed rule would provide more guidance regarding the procedures for objecting to a discovery request.

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	not specified in the objection. (b) Any objection not made within the required time is waived unless the panel determines that the party had substantial justification for failing to make the objection within the required time.		
Motions to Compel Discovery	12509. Motions to Compel Discovery (a) A party may make a motion asking the panel to order another party to produce documents or information if the other party has: - Failed to comply with Rule 12506 or 12507; or - Objected to the production of documents or information under Rule 12508. (b) Motions to compel discovery must be made, and will be decided, in accordance with Rule 12503. Such motions must include the disputed document request or list, a copy of any objection thereto, and a	10321. General Provisions Governing Pre-Hearing Proceedings (b) Document Production and Information Exchange (3) Any response to objections to an information request shall be served on all parties and filed with the Director of Arbitration within ten (10) calendar days of receipt of the objection.	The proposed rule would provide more guidance regarding the procedures for resolving discovery disputes.

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	description of the efforts of the moving party to resolve the issue before making the motion.		
Depositions	12510. Depositions Depositions are strongly discouraged in arbitration. Upon motion of a party, the panel may permit depositions, but only under very limited circumstances, including: • To preserve the testimony of ill or dying witnesses; • To accommodate essential witnesses who are unable or unwilling to travel long distances for a hearing and may not otherwise be required to participate in the hearing; • To expedite large or complex cases; and • If the panel determines that extraordinary circumstances exist.		New rule. Based on NASD Discovery Guide.
Discovery Sanctions	12511. Discovery Sanctions		New rule. Based on NASD Discovery Guide.

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	(a) Failure to cooperate in the exchange of documents and information as required under the Code may result in sanctions. The panel may issue sanctions against any party in accordance with Rule 12211(a) for: • Failing to comply with the discovery provisions of the Code, unless the panel determines that there is substantial justification for the failure to comply; or • Frivolously objecting to the production of requested documents or information. (b) The panel may dismiss a claim, defense or proceeding with prejudice in accordance with Rule 12211(c) for intentional and material failure to comply with a discovery order of the panel if prior warnings or sanctions have proven ineffective.		The proposed rule would codify the authority of arbitrators to address non-compliance with discovery rules or orders. NASD believes this provision will help alleviate discovery abuse in NASD arbitrations.
Subpoenas	12512. Subpoenas (a) To the extent possible, parties should produce documents and make	10322. Subpoenas and Power to Direct Appearances (a) Subpoenas	The proposed rule has been modified to require that if a subpoena is issued, the issuing party

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SUBJECT	PROPOSED RULE	CURRENT RULE	COMMENTS
	witnesses available to each other without the use of subpoenas. Subpoenas for documents or the appearance of witnesses may be issued as provided by law. (b) If a subpoena is issued, the issuing party must send copies of the subpoena to all other parties at the same time and in the same manner in which the subpoena was issued.	The arbitrators and any counsel of record to the proceeding shall have the power of the subpoena process as provided by law. All parties shall be given a copy of a subpoena upon its issuance. Parties shall produce witnesses and present proofs to the fullest extent possible without resort to the subpoena process.	must send copies to all other parties at the same time and in the same manner as the subpoena was issued. This is intended to ensure that parties receive notice of the subpoena in a timely manner.
Authority of Panel to Direct Appearances of Witnesses and Production of Documents Without Subpoenas	12513. Authority of Panel to Direct Appearances of Witnesses and Production of Documents Without Subpoenas (a) Upon motion of a party, the panel may order the following without the use of subpoenas: • The appearance of any employee or associated person of a member of NASD; or • The production of any documents in the possession or control of such persons or members.	10322. Subpoenas and Power to Direct Appearances (b) Power to Direct Appearances and Production of Documents The arbitrator(s) shall be empowered without resort to the subpoena process to direct the appearance of any person employed or associated with any member of the Association and/or the production of any records in the possession or control of such persons or	No substantive change.

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SUBJECT	PROPOSED RULE	CURRENT RULE	COMMENTS
	(b) Unless the panel directs otherwise, the party requesting the appearance of witnesses by, or the production of documents from, non-parties under this Rule shall pay the reasonable costs of the appearance and/or production.	members. Unless the arbitrator(s) directs otherwise, the party requesting the appearance of a person or the production of documents under this Rule shall bear all reasonable costs of such appearance and/or production.	
Exchange of Documents and Witness Lists Before Hearing	12514. Exchange of Documents and Witness Lists Before Hearing (a) Documents and Other Materials At least 20 calendar days before the first scheduled hearing date, all parties must provide all other parties with copies of all documents and other materials in their possession or control that they intend to use at the hearing that have not already been produced. The parties should not file the documents with the Director or the arbitrators before the hearing. (b) Witness Lists At least 20 calendar days before the first scheduled hearing date, all	10321. General Provisions Governing Pre-Hearing Proceedings (a) Pre-Hearing Exchange At least twenty (20) calendar days prior to the first scheduled hearing date, all parties shall serve on each other copies of documents in their possession they intend to present at the hearing and shall identify witnesses they intend to present at the hearing. The arbitrators may exclude from the arbitration any documents not exchanged or witnesses not identified. This paragraph does not require service of	Frequent users of the forum have advised NASD that the current document exchange procedures often result in the exchange of material that has already been exchanged, which can cause delay and add to the cost of arbitration without significantly assisting parties in preparing for hearing. Under the proposed rule, parties would only be required to exchange copies of documents that have not already been produced to the other

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	first scheduled hearing date, all parties must provide each other party with the names and business affiliations of all witnesses they intend to present at the hearing. At the same time, each party must file their witness lists with the Director, with enough copies for each arbitrator. (c) Exclusion of Documents or Witnesses Parties may not present any document or other materials not produced and or any witnesses not identified in accordance with this Rule at the hearing, unless the panel determines that good cause exists for the failure to produce the document or identify the witness. Good cause includes the need to use documents or call witnesses for rebuttal or impeachment purposes based on developments during the hearing.	copies of documents or identification of witnesses which parties may use for cross-examination or rebuttal.	parties. This would save parties time, reduce cost, and would still ensure that parties exchange documents that they intend to use at the hearing. The proposed rule also makes clear that the documents are not to be filed with the Director or the arbitrators before the hearing. To make witness lists more useful, the proposed rule would require that witness lists include the names and business affiliations of any witnesses the parties intend to present at the hearing. The proposed rule would also strengthen the consequences of non-compliance with the rule, by creating a presumption

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			that parties may not present any documents not produced, or witnesses not identified, in accordance with the rule, unless the panel determines that good cause exists.

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SUBJECT	PROPOSED RULE	CURRENT RULE	COMMENTS
PART VI HEARINGS; EVIDENCE; CLOSING THE RECORD			
Required Hearings	12600. Required Hearings (a) Hearings will be held, unless: • The arbitration is administered under Rule 12800 or Rule 12801; • The parties agree otherwise in writing; or • The arbitration has been settled, withdrawn or dismissed. (b) The panel will decide the time and date of the hearing. The Director will notify the parties of the time and place at least 10 calendar days before the hearing begins, unless the parties agree to a shorter time.	10303. Hearing Requirements—Waiver of Hearing (a) Any dispute, claim or controversy except as provided in Rule 10203 (Simplified Industry Arbitration) or Rule 10302 (Simplified Arbitration), shall require a hearing unless all parties waive such hearing in writing and request that the matter be resolved solely upon the pleadings and documentary evidence. (b) Notwithstanding a written waiver of a hearing by the parties, a majority of the arbitrators may call for and conduct a hearing. In	The proposed rule would clarify that hearings are held in most arbitrations, but that hearings are not required to be held if: the arbitration is administered under the Simplified Arbitration rule; the parties agree to waive the hearing; or the arbitration has been settled, withdrawn or dismissed. (See Rules 10700, 10701, and 10702.) The proposed rule also incorporates the substance of current Rule 10315 regarding scheduling of hearings. The New rule. leaves the manner of notification to the Director's discretion,

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		addition, any arbitrator may request the submission of further evidence. * * * 10315. Designation of Time and Place of Hearing The Director shall determine the time and place of the first meeting of the arbitration panel and the parties, whether the first meeting is a pre-hearing conference or a hearing, and shall give notice of the time and place at least 15 business days prior to the date fixed for the first meeting by personal service, registered or certified mail to each of the parties unless the parties shall, by their mutual consent, waive the notice provisions under this Rule. The arbitrators shall determine the time and place for all subsequent meetings, whether the meetings are pre-hearing conferences, hearings, or any other type of meetings, and shall give notice as the	and eliminates the reference to the “place” of the first hearing, because that is now covered by proposed Rule [12207, regarding selection of hearing locations. To expedite the administration of arbitrations, the proposed rule also shortens the notice time from 15 business days to 10 calendar days.

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		arbitrators may determine. Attendance at a meeting waives notice thereof.	
Postponement of Hearings	12601. Postponement of Hearings (a) When a Hearing May Postponed A hearing may be postponed only: • By agreement of the parties; • By the Director, in extraordinary circumstances; • By the panel, in its own discretion; or • By the panel, upon motion of a party. The panel may not grant a motion to postpone a hearing made within 10 calendar days of the date that the hearing is scheduled to begin, unless the panel determines that good cause exists. (b) Postponement Fees (1) Except as otherwise provided, a	10319. Adjournments (a) The arbitrator(s) may, in their discretion, adjourn any hearing(s) either upon their own initiative or upon the request of any party to the arbitration. (b) If an adjournment requested by a party is granted after arbitrators have been appointed, the party requesting the adjournment shall pay a fee equal to the initial deposit of hearing session fees for the first adjournment and twice the initial deposit of hearing session fees, not to exceed \$1,500, for a second or subsequent adjournment requested by that party. The arbitrators may waive these fees in their discretion. If more than one party requests the adjournment, the arbitrators shall allocate the fees among	Paragraph (a) of the proposed rule has been amended to provide that the panel may not grant requests to postpone a hearing that are made within 10 days of a scheduled hearing session unless the panel determines that good cause exists. This provision is intended to reduce the number of last minute requests for postponements, a practice that many users of the forum believe results in unnecessary delay and unfairness to parties. In paragraph (b) of the proposed rule, the fee would no longer increase for a second or subsequent request by

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SUBJECT	PROPOSED RULE	CURRENT RULE	COMMENTS
	postponement fee will be charged for each postponement agreed to by the parties, or granted upon request of one or more parties. The fee will equal the applicable hearing session fee under Rule 12902. The panel may allocate the fee among the party or parties that agreed to or requested the postponement. The panel may also assess part or all of any postponement fees against a party that did not request the postponement, if the panel determines that the non-requesting party caused or contributed to the need for the postponement. The panel may waive the fees. (2) No postponement fee will be charged if a hearing is postponed: • Because the parties agree to submit the matter to mediation at NASD; • By the panel in its own discretion; or • By the Director in extraordinary circumstances.	the requesting parties. (c) Upon receiving a third request consented to by all parties for an adjournment, the arbitrator(s) may dismiss the arbitration without prejudice to the Claimant filing a new arbitration.	the same party. This change is intended to simplify the rule and to avoid confusion when one party requesting a postponement has made a previous request, but one or more of the other parties requesting the same postponement have not. The proposed rule also gives the panel the authority to allocate the postponement fees among non-requesting parties if the panel determines that the non-requesting party caused or contributed to the need for the postponement. In paragraph (c) of the proposed rule, the panel may dismiss the arbitration without prejudice if all parties jointly request more than two postponements. The

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	(c) Dismissal of Arbitration Due to Multiple Postponements If all parties jointly request, or agree to, more than two postponements, the panel may dismiss the arbitration without prejudice.		change is intended to clarify that arbitrators have the authority to dismiss the arbitration upon a fourth or subsequent request. The current rule might be interpreted to limit the arbitrators' authority to the third joint request.
Attendance at Hearings	12602. Attendance at Hearings The parties and their representatives are entitled to attend all hearings. The panel will decide who else may attend any or all of the hearings.	10317. Attendance at Hearings The attendance or presence of all persons at hearings including witnesses shall be determined by the arbitrators. However, all parties to the arbitration and their counsel shall be entitled to attend all hearings.	No substantive change.

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Failure to Appear	12603. Failure to Appear If a party fails to appear at a hearing after having been notified of the time, date and place of the hearing, the hearing may go forward, and the panel may render an award as though all parties had been present.	10318. Failure to Appear If any of the parties, after due notice, fails to appear at a hearing or at any continuation of a hearing session, the arbitrators may, in their discretion, proceed with the arbitration of the controversy. In such cases, all awards shall be rendered as if each party had entered an appearance in the matter submitted.	No substantive change.
Evidence	12604. Evidence (a) The panel will decide what evidence to admit. The panel is not required to follow state or federal rules of evidence.	10323. Evidence The arbitrators shall determine the materiality and relevance of any evidence proffered and shall not be bound by rules governing the admissibility of evidence.	.
Witness Oath	12605. Witness Oath All witnesses must testify under oath or affirmation.	10327. Oaths of the Arbitrators and Witnesses Prior to the commencement of the first session, an oath or affirmation shall be administered to the arbitrators.	The arbitrator oath requirement has been moved to Rule 12406(d), governing appointment of arbitrators.

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		All testimony shall be under oath or affirmation.	
Record of Proceedings	12606. Record of Proceedings (a) Tape Recording (1) Except as provided in paragraph (b), the Director will make a tape recording of every hearing. The Director will provide a copy of the tape to any party upon request for a nominal fee. (2) The panel may order the parties to provide a transcription of the tape recording. If the panel orders a transcription, copies of the transcription must be provided to each arbitrator and each party. The panel will determine which party or parties must pay the cost of making the transcription and copies. (3) The tape recording is the official record of the proceeding, even if it is transcribed. (b) Stenographic Record	10326. Record of Proceedings (a) A verbatim record by stenographic reporter or a tape recording of all arbitration hearings shall be kept. If a party or parties to a dispute elect to have the record transcribed, the cost of such transcription shall be borne by the party or parties making the request unless the arbitrators direct otherwise. The arbitrators may also direct that the record be transcribed. If the record is transcribed at the request of any party, a copy shall be provided to the arbitrators. (b) A verbatim record of mediation conducted pursuant to the Rule 10400 Series shall not be kept.	This rule has been amended to reflect current practice, to eliminate possible confusion regarding the official record, and to give parties more specific guidance on how proceedings will be recorded and how the cost of the record will be allocated among the parties.

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	(1) Any party may make a stenographic record of the hearing. Even if a stenographic record is made, the tape recording will be the official record of the proceeding, unless the panel determines otherwise. If the panel determines in advance that the stenographic record will be the official record, the Director will not make a tape recording. (2) If the stenographic record is the official record of the proceeding, a copy must be provided to the Director, each arbitrator, and each other party. The cost of making and copying the stenographic record will be borne by the party electing to make the stenographic record, unless the panel decides that one or more other parties should bear all or part of the costs.		
Order of Presentation of Evidence and Arguments	12607. Order of Presentation of Evidence and Arguments Generally, the claimant shall present its case, followed by the respondent's defense. The panel has the discretion	IM-10317. Closing Arguments In response to recent questions concerning the order of closing argument in arbitration proceedings conducted under	This rule expands the scope of current IM-10317 to provide guidance to parties regarding the order of proceedings.

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	to vary the order in which the hearing is conducted, provided that each party is given a fair opportunity to present its case.	the auspices of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., it is the practice in these proceedings to allow claimants to proceed first in closing argument, with rebuttal argument being permitted. Claimants may reserve their entire closing for rebuttal. The hearing procedures may, however, be varied in the discretion of the arbitrators, provided all parties are allowed a full and fair opportunity to present their respective cases.	
Closing The Record	12608. Closing the Record (a) The panel will decide when the record is closed. Once the record is closed, no further submissions will be accepted from any party. (b) In cases in which no hearing is held, the record is presumed to be closed when the Director sends the pleadings to the panel, unless the panel requests, or agrees to accept, additional submissions from any party. If so, the record is presumed		New rule.

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	to be closed when the last such submission is due. (c) In cases in which a hearing is held, the panel will generally close the record at the end of the last hearing session, unless the panel requests, or agrees to accept, additional submissions from any party. If so, the panel will inform the parties when the submissions are due and when the record will close.		
Reopening the Record	12609. Reopening the Record The panel may reopen the record on its own initiative or upon motion of any party at any time before the award is rendered, unless prohibited by applicable law.	10329. Reopening of Hearings Where permitted by applicable law, the hearings may be reopened by the arbitrators on their own motion or at the discretion of the arbitrators upon application of a party at any time before the award is rendered.	No substantive change.

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SUBJECT	PROPOSED RULE	CURRENT RULE	COMMENTS
PART VII TERMINATION OF AN ARBITRATION BEFORE AWARD			
Dismissal of Proceedings Prior to Award	12700. Dismissal of Proceedings Prior to Award (a) The panel must dismiss an arbitration or a claim at the joint request of the parties to that arbitration or claim. The dismissal will be with or without prejudice, depending on the request of the parties. (b) The panel may dismiss a claim or an arbitration: • Upon motion of a party under Rule 12206 or Rule 12504; or • On its own initiative under Rule 12211(c) or Rule 12601(c).	10305. Dismissal of Proceedings (a) At any time during the course of an arbitration, the arbitrators may either upon their own initiative or at the request of a party, dismiss the proceeding and refer the parties to their judicial remedies, or to any dispute resolution forum agreed to by the parties, without prejudice to any claims or defenses available to any party. (b) The arbitrators may dismiss a claim, defense, or proceeding with prejudice as a sanction for willful and intentional material failure to comply with an order of the arbitrator(s) if lesser sanctions have proven	The new rule cross-references the sections of the Code that authorize the panel to dismiss a claim prior to award in certain circumstances: Rule 12206 (six-year eligibility rule); Rule 12504 (motions to dismiss prior to award); Rule 12211 (sanctions) and Rule 12601 (postponements).

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		ineffective.	
Settlement	12701. Settlement (a) Parties to an arbitration may agree to settle their dispute at any time. Parties who settle their dispute must notify the Director. The Director will continue to administer the arbitration, and fees may continue to accrue, until the Director receives written notice of the settlement. The parties do not need to disclose the terms of the settlement agreement to the Director or to NASD Dispute Resolution, but members and associated persons may have reporting obligations under the Rules of NASD. (b) Settling parties will remain responsible for fees incurred under the Code. If parties to a settlement fail to agree on the allocation of any outstanding fees, those fees will be divided equally among the settling parties, except member surcharges and prehearing and hearing process fees required by the Code, which will remain the responsibility of the	10306. Settlements (a) Parties to an arbitration may agree to settle their dispute at any time. (b) The terms of a settlement agreement do not need to be disclosed to the Association. However, the parties will remain responsible for payment of fees incurred, including fees for previously scheduled hearing sessions. If the parties fail to agree on the allocation of outstanding fees, the fees shall be divided equally among all parties.	The proposed rule clarifies that parties must notify the Director in writing that a settlement has been reached to prevent any additional fees from accruing.

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	member party or parties.		
Withdrawal of Claims	12702. Withdrawal of Claims (a) Before a claim has been answered by a party, the claimant may withdraw the claim against that party with or without prejudice. (b) After a claim has been answered by a party, the claimant may only withdraw it against that party with prejudice unless the panel decides, or the claimant and that party agree, otherwise.		New rule. This rule is intended to provide guidance to parties and arbitrators regarding withdrawals and to prevent prejudice to a party that has filed an answer.

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PART VIII SIMPLIFIED ARBITRATION AND DEFAULT PROCEEDINGS			
Simplified Arbitration	12800. Simplified Arbitration (a) Applicability of Rule This Rule applies to arbitrations involving \$25,000 or less, exclusive of interest and expenses. Except as otherwise provided in this Rule, all provisions of the Code apply to such arbitrations. (b) Single Arbitrator All arbitrations administered under this Rule will be decided by a single public arbitrator appointed from the NASD's chairperson roster in accordance with the Neutral List Selection System. (c) Hearings (1) No hearing will be held in	10302. Simplified Arbitration (a) Any dispute, claim, or controversy arising between a public customer(s) and an associated person or a member subject to arbitration under this Code involving a dollar amount not exceeding \$25,000, exclusive of attendant costs and interest, shall be arbitrated as hereinafter provided. (b) The Claimant shall file with the Director of Arbitration an executed Submission Agreement and a copy of the Statement of Claim of the controversy in dispute and the required deposit, together with documents in support of the Claim. Sufficient additional copies of the Submission	The simplified arbitration rule has been significantly shortened and simplified. Currently, in addition to the procedures that are unique to simplified arbitrations, Rule 10302 repeats some, but not all, of the general provisions that apply to both regular and simplified cases. The proposed rule includes only those provisions that are unique to simplified cases. The proposed rule does not include special time limits or deadlines for pleadings in simplified cases as the current rule does, because the time limits would now be the

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	arbitrations administered under this Rule unless the customer requests a hearing. (2) If no hearing is held, no initial prehearing conference or other prehearing conference will be held, and the arbitrator will render an award based on the pleadings and other materials submitted by the parties. If a hearing is held, the regular provisions of the Code relating to prehearings and hearings, including fee provisions, will apply. (d) Discovery and Additional Evidence (1) Document Production Lists, described in Rule 12506, do not apply to arbitrations subject to this rule. However, the arbitrator may, in his or her discretion, choose to use relevant portions of the Document Production Lists in a manner consistent with the expedited nature of simplified proceedings. (2) The parties may request documents and other information from each other. All requests for the	copies of the Submission Agreement and the Statement of Claim and supporting documents shall be provided to the Director of Arbitration for each party and the arbitrator. The Statement of Claim shall specify the relevant facts, the remedies sought and whether a hearing is demanded. (c) The Claimant shall pay a non-refundable filing fee and shall remit a hearing session deposit as specified in Rule 10332 of this Code upon the filing of the Submission Agreement. The final disposition of the fee or deposit shall be determined by the arbitrator. (d) The Director of Arbitration shall endeavor to serve promptly by mail or otherwise on the Respondent(s) one (1) copy of the Submission Agreement and one (1) copy of the Statement of Claim. Within twenty (20) calendar days from receipt of the Statement of	same as those in regular cases. Frequent users of the forum, as well as NASD staff, report that the time limits in simplified cases are routinely extended under the current rule. Requests for extensions would now be governed by the same rule (proposed Rule 12207) as in other cases. Rule 12207 provides that deadlines set by the Code may be extended by the Director for good cause. In simplified cases, the Director would consider the expedited nature of simplified cases in determining whether good cause existed in a given case. NASD believes that this approach will simplify and streamline the administration of simplified cases, and, because extensions are routine under the current Code, will not result in significant delay in the

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	from each other. All requests for the production of documents and other information must be served on all other parties, and filed with the Director, within 30 calendar days from the date that the last answer is due. Any response or objection to a discovery request must be served on all other parties and filed with the Director within 10 calendar days of the receipt of the requests. The arbitrator will resolve any discovery disputes. (e) Increases in Amount in Dispute If any pleading increases the amount in dispute to more than \$25,000, the arbitration will no longer be administered under this Rule, and the regular provisions of the Code will apply. If an arbitrator has been appointed, that arbitrator will remain on the panel. If a three-arbitrator panel is required or requested under Rule 12401, the remaining arbitrators will be appointed by the Director in accordance with Rule 12406(b). If no arbitrator has been appointed, the entire panel will be appointed in	Claim, Respondent(s) shall serve each party with an executed Submission Agreement and a copy of Respondent's Answer. Respondent's executed Submission Agreement and Answer shall also be filed with the Director of Arbitration with sufficient additional copies for the arbitrator(s) along with any deposit required under the schedule of fees for customer disputes. The Answer shall designate all available defenses to the Claim and may set forth any related Counterclaim and/or related Third-Party Claim the Respondent(s) may have against the Claimant or any other person. If the Respondent(s) has interposed a Third-Party Claim, the Respondent(s) shall serve the Third- Party Respondent with an executed Submission Agreement, a copy of the Respondent's Answer containing the Third-Party	significant delay in the administration of simplified cases. Under the proposed rule, the single arbitrator would be selected from the chairperson roster, unless the parties agreed otherwise. The proposed rule would eliminate the ability of the single arbitrator to require a hearing. The customer could still request a hearing. Under the proposed rule, the single arbitrator would no longer be able to request a 3-arbitrator panel, and the arbitrator would no longer have the option of dismissing without prejudice a counterclaim or other responsive pleading that increased the amount in dispute above the

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	accordance with the Neutral List Selection System. (f) Arbitrator Honoraria NASD will pay the arbitrator an honorarium of \$125 for each arbitration administered under this Rule.	Claim, and a copy of the original Claim filed by the Claimant. The Third-Party Respondent shall respond in the manner herein provided for response to the Claim. If the Respondent(s) files a related Counterclaim exceeding \$25,000 exclusive of attendant costs and interest, the arbitrator may refer the Claim, Counterclaim and/or Third-Party Claim, if any, to a panel of three (3) arbitrators in accordance with Rule 10308 or, he may dismiss the Counterclaim and/or Third-Party Claim without prejudice to the Counterclaimant(s) and/or Third-Party Claimant(s) pursuing the Counterclaim and/or Third-Party Claim in a separate proceeding. The costs to the Claimant under either proceeding shall in no event exceed the total amount specified in Rule 10332. (e) All parties shall serve on all other parties and the Director	simplified case threshold. If a pleading increased the amount in dispute above the threshold, the case would be administered under the regular provisions of the Code. Both changes are intended to streamline and simplify the administration of arbitrations.

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		of Arbitration, with sufficient additional copies for the arbitrator(s), a copy of the Answer, Counterclaim, Third-Party Claim, Amended Claim, or other responsive pleading, if any. The Claimant, if a Counterclaim is asserted against him, shall within ten (10) calendar days either (1) serve on each party and on the Director of Arbitration, with sufficient additional copies for the arbitrator(s), a Reply to any Counterclaim or, (2) if the amount of the Counterclaim exceeds the Claim, shall have the right to file a statement withdrawing the Claim. If the Claimant withdraws the Claim, the proceedings shall be discontinued without prejudice to the rights of the parties. (f) The dispute, claim or controversy shall be submitted to a single public arbitrator knowledgeable in the securities industry appointed by the Director of Arbitration. Unless	

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		the public customer demands or consents to a hearing, or the arbitrator calls a hearing, the arbitrator shall decide the dispute, claim or controversy solely upon the pleadings and evidence filed by the parties. If a hearing is necessary, such hearing shall be held as soon as practicable at a locale selected by the Director of Arbitration. (g) The Director of Arbitration may grant extensions of time to file any pleading upon a showing of good cause. (h) (1) The arbitrator shall be authorized to require the submission of further documentary evidence as he, in his sole discretion, deems advisable. (2) If a hearing is demanded or consented to in accordance with paragraph (f), the General Provisions Governing Pre-Hearing Proceedings under	

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		Rule 10321 shall apply. (3) If no hearing is demanded or consented to, all requests for document production shall be submitted in writing to the Director of Arbitration within ten (10) business days of notification of the identity of the arbitrator selected to decide the case. The requesting party shall serve simultaneously its request for document production on all parties. Any response or objections to the requested document production shall be served on all parties and filed with the Director of Arbitration within five (5) business days of receipt of the requests for production. The appointed arbitrator shall resolve all requests under this Rule on the papers submitted. (i) Upon the request of the arbitrator, the Director of Arbitration shall appoint two (2) additional arbitrators to the panel which shall decide the	

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		matter in controversy. (j) In any case where there is more than one (1) arbitrator, the majority shall be public arbitrators. (k) In his discretion, the arbitrator may, at the request of any party, permit such party to submit additional documentation relating to the pleadings. (l) Except as otherwise provided herein, the general arbitration rules of the Association shall be applicable to proceedings instituted under this Rule.	
	12801. Default Proceedings (a) Applicability of Rule A claimant may request default proceedings against any respondent that falls within one of the following categories and fails to file an answer within the time provided by the Code.	10314. Initiation of Proceedings (e) Default Procedures (1) A Respondent, Cross-Respondent, or Third-Party Respondent that fails to file an Answer within 45 calendar days from receipt of service of	No substantive change.

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	• A member whose membership has been terminated, suspended, canceled, or revoked; • A member that has been expelled from the NASD; • A member that is otherwise defunct; or • An associated person whose registration is terminated, revoked, or suspended. (b) Initiating Default Proceedings (1) To initiate default proceedings against one or more respondents that fail to file a timely answer, the claimant must notify the Director in writing and must send a copy of the notification to all other parties at the same time and in the same manner as the notification was sent to the Director. If there is more than one claimant, all claimants must agree in writing to proceed under this Rule against a defaulting respondent before this Rule may be used.	a Claim, unless the time to answer has been extended pursuant to paragraph (b)(5), may be subject to default procedures, as provided in this paragraph, if it is: (A) a member whose membership has been terminated, suspended, canceled, or revoked; (B) a member that has been expelled from the NASD; (C) a member that is otherwise defunct; or (D) an associated person whose registration is terminated, revoked, or suspended. (2) If all Claimants elect to use these default procedures, the Claimant(s) shall notify the Director in writing and shall send a copy of such notification to all other parties at the same time and in the	

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	(2) If the Director receives written notice from the claimant and determines that the requirements for proceeding under this Rule have been met, the Director will: • Notify all parties that the claim against the defaulting respondent will proceed under this Rule; and • Appoint a single arbitrator in accordance with the Neutral List Selection System to consider the statement of claim and other documents presented by the claimant. (c) Hearings No hearing shall be held. The arbitrator may request additional information from the claimant before rendering an award. (d) Amendments to Increase Relief Requested Claimants may not amend a claim to increase the relief requested from the defaulting respondent after the Director has notified the parties that	same manner as the notification was sent to the Director. (3) If the case meets the requirements for proceeding under default procedures, the Director shall notify all parties. (4) The Director shall appoint a single arbitrator pursuant to Rule 10308 to consider the Statement of Claim and other documents presented by the Claimant(s). The arbitrator may request additional information from the Claimant(s) before rendering an award. No hearing shall be held, and the default award shall have no effect on any non-defaulting party. (5) The Claimant(s) may not amend the claim to increase the relief requested after the Director has notified the parties that the claim will proceed under default procedures. (6) An arbitrator may not make an award based solely on the	

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	Director has notified the parties that the claim will proceed under this Rule. (e) Awards (1) The arbitrator may not issue an award based solely on the nonappearance of a party. Claimants must present a sufficient basis to support the making of an award. The arbitrator may not award damages in an amount greater than the damages requested in the statement of claim, and may not award any other relief that was not requested in the statement of claim. (2) The default award shall have no effect on any non-defaulting party. (f) Respondent's Answer If a defaulting respondent files an answer after the Director has notified the parties that the claim against that respondent will proceed under this Rule but before an award has been issued, the proceedings against that respondent under this Rule will be terminated and the claim against that	non-appearance of a party. The party who appears must present a sufficient basis to support the making of an award in that party's favor. The arbitrator may not award damages in an amount greater than the damages requested in the Statement of Claim, and may not award any other relief that was not requested in the Statement of Claim. (7) If the Respondent files an Answer after the Director has notified the parties that the claim will proceed under default procedures but before an award has been rendered, the proceedings under this paragraph shall be terminated and the case will proceed under the regular procedures.	

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	respondent will proceed under the regular provisions in the Code.		

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PART IX FEES AND AWARDS			
Fees Due When a Claim is Filed	12900. Fees Due When a Claim is Filed (a) Fees for Claims Filed by Customers, Associated Persons and Other Non-Members (1) Customers, associated persons, and other non-members who file a claim, counterclaim, cross claim or third party claim must pay a filing fee in the amount indicated in the schedule below. [See note.] The Director may defer payment of all or part of the filing fee on a showing of financial hardship. If payment of the fee is not deferred, failure to pay the required amount will result in a deficiency under Rule 12307. [Note: For purposes of this chart, the fee tables have been placed in appendices to the chart. See Filing Fees for Claims Filed by Customers, Associated Persons or Other Non-	10332. Schedule of Fees for Customer Disputes (a) At the time of filing a Claim, Counterclaim, Third-Party Claim or Cross-Claim, a party shall pay a non-refundable filing fee and shall remit a hearing session deposit to the Association in the amounts indicated in the schedules below unless such fee or deposit is specifically waived by the Director of Arbitration. Where multiple hearing sessions are required, the arbitrators may require any of the parties to make additional hearing deposits for each additional hearing session. In no event shall the amount deposited by all parties per hearing session exceed the amount of the largest initial hearing deposit made by any	One of the most frequent criticisms of the current Code is that the fee schedules are difficult to understand, particularly with respect to what claimants must pay at the time of filing. Currently, claimants must pay a non-refundable filing fee, and an initial hearing session deposit that may be refundable under certain circumstances. In addition, parties also must pay hearing session fees for each hearing session. Although the filing fee and the initial hearing session deposit are both due upon filing, they are presented in the Code as separate fees, making it hard for some parties to

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	Members in Appendix 1.] (2) If the claim does not request or specify money damages, the Director may determine that the filing fee should be more or less than the amount specified in the schedule above, but in any event, the amount of the filing fee may not be less than \$75 or more than \$1,800. (b) Fees for Claims Filed by Members (1) Members filing a claim, counterclaim, cross claim, or third party claim must pay a filing fee in the amount indicated in the schedule below. Failure to pay the required amount will result in a deficiency under Rule 12307. [See Fees for Claims Filed by Members table in Appendix 2.] (2) If the claim does not request or specify money damages, the Director may determine that the filing fee should be more or less than the amount specified in the schedule	party under the schedules below. (b) A hearing session is any meeting between the parties and the arbitrator(s), including a pre-hearing conference with an arbitrator, which lasts four (4) hours or less. The forum fee for a pre-hearing conference with an arbitrator shall be the amount set forth in the schedules below as a hearing session deposit for a hearing with a single arbitrator. (c) The arbitrators, in their awards, shall determine the amount chargeable to the parties as forum fees and shall determine who shall pay such forum fees. Forum fees chargeable to the parties shall be assessed on a per hearing session basis, and the aggregate for each hearing session may equal but shall not exceed the amount of the largest initial hearing deposit deposited by any party, except	understand the total amount due upon filing. To address this issue, the filing fee and the hearing session deposit have been combined into one single fee that is paid when a claim is filed. Although what is now the refundable hearing session deposit would no longer be paid separately, an amount equal to the current hearing session deposit would be refunded if the case is settled at least 10 calendar days prior to the hearing on the merits. (Under the current Code, the initial hearing session deposit may be refunded if the case is settled 8 days prior to the hearing on the merits; this has been changed to 10 days as part of the overall effort to standardize the time frames used in the Code.)

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	above, but in any event, the filing fee may not be less than \$350 or more than \$3,700. (c) Partial Refund of Filing Fee (1) If a claim is settled or withdrawn more than 10 calendar days before the date that a hearing on the merits under Rule 12600 is scheduled to begin, a party paying a filing fee will receive a partial refund of the filing fee in the amount indicated in the schedule below, less any other fees or costs assessed against the party under the Code, including any hearing session fees assessed under Rule 12902. No refund will be paid if the NASD receives notice that a claim is settled or withdrawn within 10 calendar days of the date that the hearing on the merits under Rule 12600 is scheduled to begin. [See Partial Refund for Settlement or Withdrawal More Than 10 Days Before Hearing on the Merits table in Appendix 3.] (2) If the claim does not request or	in a case where claims have been joined subsequent to filing in which case hearing session fees shall be computed as provided in paragraph (d). The arbitrator(s) may determine in the award that a party shall reimburse to another party any non-refundable filing fee it has paid. If a customer is assessed forum fees in connection with an industry claim, forum fees assessed against the customer shall be based on the hearing deposit required under the industry claims schedule for the amount awarded to industry parties to be paid by the customer and not based on the size of the industry claim. No fees shall be assessed against a customer in connection with an industry claim that is dismissed; however, in cases where there is also a customer claim, the customer may be assessed forum fees based on the customer claim under the	The consolidation of the filing fee and the hearing session deposit is intended to make it easier for claimants to understand how much they have to pay when they file a claim and what, if any, portion of that fee may be refunded. In addition, several sets of brackets in the filing fee schedule would be condensed. Currently, there are 14 separate fee brackets in the customer filing fee schedule. Some of the fees for different brackets are the same; others are separated by amounts ranging from \$25-\$100. The result is a schedule that is confusing and difficult to read. To simplify the schedule, the customer filing fee brackets would be reorganized as follows: the \$.01-\$1,000 bracket (\$50)

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	specify money damages, and the Director determined that the hearing session fee should be a different amount than the amount specified in the schedule in Rule 12902, the amount of the refund will be the amount of the hearing session fee determined by the Director, less any fees or costs assessed against the party under the Code, including any hearing session fees assessed under Rule 12902. (d) Reimbursement of Filing Fees In the award, the panel may order a party to reimburse another party for all or part of any filing fee paid.	procedure set out above. Amounts deposited by a party shall be applied against forum fees, if any. In addition to forum fees, the arbitrator(s) may determine in the award the amount of costs incurred pursuant to Rules 10319, 10321, 10322, and 10326 and, unless applicable law directs otherwise, other costs and expenses of the parties and arbitrator(s) which are within the scope of the agreement of the parties. The arbitrator(s) shall determine by whom such costs shall be borne. If the hearing session fees are not assessed against a party who had made a hearing deposit, the hearing deposit will be refunded unless the arbitrators determine otherwise. (d) For claims filed separately which are subsequently joined or consolidated under Rule 10314(d), the hearing deposit and forum fees assessable per hearing session after joinder or	and the \$1,000-\$2,500 bracket (\$75) would be combined and the filing fee for the new bracket would be \$75; the \$25,000-\$30,000 bracket (\$600) and the \$30,000-50,000 bracket (\$625) would be combined, and the filing fee for the new bracket would be \$600; and the \$1 million - \$3 million bracket (\$1,700), the \$3 million - \$5 million bracket (\$1,800), the \$5 million - \$10 million bracket (\$1,800) and the over \$10 million bracket (\$1,800) would be combined, and the filing fee for the new bracket would be \$1,800. The proposed changes would not result in an increase in the total amount of fees paid by customers or associated persons when filing a claim, except that for

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		consolidation shall be based on the cumulative amount in dispute. The arbitrator(s) shall determine by whom such fees shall be borne. (e) If the dispute, claim, or controversy does not involve, disclose, or specify a money claim, the non-refundable filing fee for a public customer shall be \$250 and the non-refundable filing fee for an industry party shall be \$500. The hearing session deposit to be remitted by a party shall be \$1,000 or such greater or lesser amount as the Director of Arbitration or the panel of arbitrators may require, but shall not exceed the maximum amount specified in the schedule. (f) The Association shall retain the total initial amount deposited as hearing session deposits by all the parties in any matter submitted and settled or withdrawn within	claims of up to \$1,000, the customer's overall filing fees would increase by \$25, for claims of \$30,000 to \$50,000, the customer's overall filing fees would decrease by \$50, and for claims of \$1 million to \$3 million, the customer's overall filing fees would increase by \$100. Corresponding changes would be made to the member filing fee schedule.

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		eight business days of the first scheduled hearing session other than a pre-hearing conference. (g) Any matter submitted and thereafter settled or withdrawn subsequent to the commencement of the first hearing session, including a pre-hearing conference with an arbitrator, shall be subject to an assessment of forum fees and costs incurred pursuant to Rules 10319, 10321, 10322, and 10326 based on hearing sessions held and scheduled within eight business days after the Association receives notice that the matter has been settled or withdrawn. The arbitrator(s) shall determine by whom such forum fees and costs shall be borne. (h) Reserved (i) Reserved (j) Reserved	

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		(k) Schedule of Fees For purposes of the schedule of fees, the term "claim" includes Claims, Counterclaims, Third-Party Claims, and Cross-Claims. Any such claim made by a customer or associated person is treated as a customer claim for purposes of the schedule of fees. Any such claim made by a member is an industry claim. [See Customer or Associated Person Claimant Table in Appendix 1. See Member Claimant Table in Appendix 2.]	
Member Surcharge	12901. Member Surcharge (a) Member Surcharge (1) A surcharge in the amount indicated in the schedule below will be assessed against each member that: Files a claim, counterclaim, cross	10333. Member Surcharge and Process Fees (a) Member Surcharge (1) Each member that is named as a party to an arbitration proceeding, whether in a Claim, Counterclaim, Cross-Claim or Third-Party Claim,	No substantive change.

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	claim, or third party claim under the Code; • Is named as a respondent in a claim, counterclaim, cross claim, or third party claim filed and served under the Code; or • Employed, at the time the dispute arose, an associated person who is named as a respondent in a claim, counterclaim, cross claim, or third party claim filed and served under the Code. [See Member Surcharge table in Appendix 4.] (2) If the claim does not request or specify money damages, the Director may determine that the member surcharge should be more or less than the amount specified in the schedule above, but in any event the amount of the member surcharge may not be more than \$3,750. (3) If the claim is filed by the member, the surcharge is due when the claim is filed. If the claim is filed against the member, or against an associated person employed by the member at	shall be assessed a surcharge pursuant to the schedule below when the Director of Arbitration perfects service of the claim naming the member on any party to the proceeding. (2) For each associated person who is named, the surcharge shall be assessed against the member or members that employed the associated person at the time of the events which gave rise to the dispute, claim or controversy. No member shall be assessed more than a single surcharge in any arbitration proceeding. (3) The surcharge shall not be chargeable to any other party under Rules 10332(c) and 10205(c) of the Code. The Director will refund the surcharge paid by a member in an arbitration filed by a customer if the arbitration panel: (A) denies all of a customer's claims against the member or associated person; and (B) allocates all forum fees	

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	the time of the events giving rise to the dispute, the surcharge is due when the claim is served in accordance with Rule 12300. (4) No member shall be assessed more than a single surcharge in any arbitration. The panel may not reallocate a surcharge paid by a member to any other party. (b) Refund of Member Surcharge (1) The Director will refund the surcharge paid by a member in an arbitration filed by a customer if the panel: • Denies all of a customer's claims against the member or associated person; and • Allocates all fees assessed pursuant to Rule 12902(a) against the customer. (2) The Director may also refund or waive the member surcharge in extraordinary circumstances.	assessed pursuant to Rule 10332(c) against the customer. The Director may also refund or cancel the member surcharge in extraordinary circumstances. [See Table in Appendix 4.] (4) For purposes of this Rule, service is perfected when the Director of Arbitration properly serves the Respondents to such proceeding under Rule 10314 of the Code. (5) If the dispute, claim, or controversy does not involve, disclose, or specify a money claim, the non-refundable surcharge shall be \$1,500 or such greater or lesser amount as the Director of Arbitration or the panel of arbitrators may require, but shall not exceed the maximum amount specified in the schedule.	

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Hearing Session Fees, and Other Costs and Expenses	12902. Hearing Session Fees, and Other Costs and Expenses (a) Hearing Session Fees (1) Hearing session fees will be charged for each hearing session. The total amount chargeable to the parties for each hearing session is based on the amount in dispute, as specified in the schedule below. [See Note.] In the award, the panel will determine the amount of each hearing session fee that each party must pay. [See <u>Hearing Session Fees</u> table in Appendix 5.] (2) If the claim does not request or specify money damages, the Director may determine that the hearing session fee should be more or less than the amount specified in the schedule above, but in any event the hearing session fee shall not be less than \$50 or more than \$1,200 for each hearing session. (3) If there is more than one claim in	10332. Schedule of Fees for Customer Disputes (b) A hearing session is any meeting between the parties and the arbitrator(s), including a pre-hearing conference with an arbitrator, which lasts four (4) hours or less. The forum fee for a pre-hearing conference with an arbitrator shall be the amount set forth in the schedules below as a hearing session deposit for a hearing with a single arbitrator. (c) The arbitrators, in their awards, shall determine the amount chargeable to the parties as forum fees and shall determine who shall pay such forum fees. Forum fees chargeable to the parties shall be assessed on a per hearing session basis, and the aggregate for each hearing session may equal but shall not exceed the amount of the largest initial hearing deposit deposited by any party, except	See comments to Rule 12900.

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	a proceeding, the amount of hearing session fees will be based on the largest claim in the proceeding. If any claims are joined or combined under Rules 12312, 12313, or 12314, the amount of those claims will be aggregated and they will be treated as one claim for purposes of this paragraph. (4) If hearing session fees are allocated against a customer in connection with a claim filed by a member or associated person, the amount of hearing session fees the customer must pay must be based on the amount actually awarded to the member or associated person, rather than on the amount claimed by the member or associated person. No hearing session fees may be assessed against a customer in connection with a claim filed by a member that is dismissed. (b) Payment of Hearing Session Fees (1) The panel may assess the hearing session fees in the award, or may	in a case where claims have been joined subsequent to filing in which case hearing session fees shall be computed as provided in paragraph (d). The arbitrator(s) may determine in the award that a party shall reimburse to another party any non-refundable filing fee it has paid. If a customer is assessed forum fees in connection with an industry claim, forum fees assessed against the customer shall be based on the hearing deposit required under the industry claims schedule for the amount awarded to industry parties to be paid by the customer and not based on the size of the industry claim. No fees shall be assessed against a customer in connection with an industry claim that is dismissed; however, in cases where there is also a customer claim, the customer may be assessed forum fees based on the customer claim under the	

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	require the parties to pay hearing session fees during the course of the arbitration. The total amount that the panel may require the parties to pay for each hearing session during the course of an arbitration may not exceed the total amount chargeable to the parties for each hearing session under the schedule to paragraph (a) of this Rule. (2) Any interim hearing session fee payments made by a party under this Rule will be deducted from the total amount of hearing session fees assessed against that party in the award. If the amount of interim payments is more than the amount assessed against the party in the award, the balance will be refunded to that party. (c) Assessment of Other Costs and Expenses in Award In its award, the panel must also determine the amount of any costs and expenses incurred by the parties under the Code or that are within the scope of the agreement of the	procedure set out above. Amounts deposited by a party shall be applied against forum fees, if any. In addition to forum fees, the arbitrator(s) may determine in the award the amount of costs incurred pursuant to Rules 10319, 10321, 10322, and 10326 and, unless applicable law directs otherwise, other costs and expenses of the parties and arbitrator(s) which are within the scope of the agreement of the parties. The arbitrator(s) shall determine by whom such costs shall be borne. If the hearing session fees are not assessed against a party who had made a hearing deposit, the hearing deposit will be refunded unless the arbitrators determine otherwise. (d) For claims filed separately which are subsequently joined or consolidated under Rule 10314(d), the hearing deposit and forum fees assessable per hearing session after joinder or	

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	parties, and which party or parties will pay those costs and expenses. (d) Assessment of Hearing Session Fees, Costs, and Expenses in Case of Settlement or Withdrawal If a claim is settled or withdrawn: • The parties will be subject to an assessment of hearing session fees for hearing sessions already held. • If NASD receives notice that a claim is settled or withdrawn within 10 calendar days of the date that the hearing on the merits under Rule 12600 is scheduled to begin, parties that paid a filing fee under Rule 12900 will not be entitled to any refund of the filing fee. • The parties will also be responsible for any fee or costs incurred under Rules 12502, 12513, 12601, or 12606 in connection with such hearings. If	consolidation shall be based on the cumulative amount in dispute. The arbitrator(s) shall determine by whom such fees shall be borne. (f) The Association shall retain the total initial amount deposited as hearing session deposits by all the parties in any matter submitted and settled or withdrawn within eight business days of the first scheduled hearing session other than a pre-hearing conference. (g) Any matter submitted and thereafter settled or withdrawn subsequent to the commencement of the first hearing session, including a pre-hearing conference with an arbitrator, shall be subject to an assessment of forum fees and costs incurred pursuant to Rules 10319, 10321, 10322, and 10326 based on hearing sessions held and scheduled within eight business days after the Association receives notice	

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	a case is settled and the parties' agreement fails to allocate such fees and costs, the fees and costs will be allocated as provided by Rule 12701(c). • If a case is withdrawn, the panel will allocate such fees and costs in accordance with Rule 12702(c).	that the matter has been settled or withdrawn. The arbitrator(s) shall determine by whom such forum fees and costs shall be borne.	
Process Fees Paid by Members	12903. Process Fees Paid by Members (a) Each member that is a party to an arbitration in which more than \$25,000, exclusive of interest and expenses, is in dispute must pay: • A non-refundable prehearing process fee of \$750, due at the time the parties are sent arbitrator lists in accordance with Rule 12403(b); and • A non-refundable hearing process fee, due when the parties are	10333. Member Surcharge and Process Fees (b) Prehearing and Hearing Process Fees (1) Each member that is a party to an arbitration proceeding in which more than \$25,000 is in dispute will pay: (A) a non-refundable prehearing process fee of \$750, due at the time the parties are sent arbitrator lists in accordance with Rule	

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	notified of the date and location of the hearing on the merits under Rule 12600, as set forth in the schedule below. See Hearing Process Fee Schedule table in Appendix 6. (b) If an associated person of a member is a party, the member that employed the associated person at the time the dispute arose will be charged the process fees, even if the member is not a party. No member shall be assessed more than one prehearing and one hearing process fee in any arbitration. (c) The panel may not reallocate to any other party any prehearing and hearing process fees paid by a member.	10308(b)(5); and (B) a non-refundable hearing process fee, due when the parties are notified of the date and location of the first hearing session, as set forth in the schedule below. (2) If an associated person of a member is a party, the member that employed the associated person at the time of the events which gave rise to the dispute, claim or controversy will be charged the process fees, even if the member is not a party. No member shall be assessed more than one prehearing and one hearing process fee in any arbitration proceeding. (3) The prehearing and hearing process fees shall not be chargeable to any other party under Rules 10332(c) and 10205(c) of the Code. [See Hearing Process Fee Schedule table in Appendix 5.]	

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Awards	12904. Awards (a) All awards shall be in writing and signed by a majority of the arbitrators or as required by applicable law. Such awards may be entered as a judgment in any court of competent jurisdiction. (b) Unless the applicable law directs otherwise, all awards rendered under this Code are final and are not subject to review or appeal. (c) The Director will serve a copy of the award on each party, or the representative of the party. The Director will serve the award by using any method available and convenient to the parties and the Director, and that is reasonably expected to cause the award to be delivered to all parties, or their representative, on the same day. Methods the Director may use include, but are not limited to, first class, registered or certified mail, hand delivery, and facsimile or other electronic transmission. (d) The panel shall endeavor to	10330. Awards (a) All awards shall be in writing and signed by a majority of the arbitrators or in such manner as is required by applicable law. Such awards may be entered as a judgment in any court of competent jurisdiction. (b) Unless the applicable law directs otherwise, all awards rendered pursuant to this Code shall be deemed final and not subject to review or appeal. (c) The Director will serve a copy of the award on each party, or the representative of the party. The Director will serve the award by using any method available and convenient to the parties and the Director, and that is reasonably expected to cause the award to be delivered to all parties, or their counsel, on the same day. Methods the Director may use include, but are not limited to, registered or	No substantive change.

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	render an award within 30 business days from the date the record is closed. (e) The award shall contain the following: • The names of the parties; • The name of the parties' representatives, if any; • An acknowledgement by the arbitrators that they have each read the pleadings and other materials filed by the parties; • A summary of the issues, including the type(s) of any security or product, in controversy; • The damages and other relief requested; • The damages and other relief awarded; • A statement of any other issues resolved;	certified mail, hand delivery, and facsimile or other electronic transmission. (d) The arbitrator(s) shall endeavor to render an award within thirty (30) business days from the date the record is closed. (e) The award shall contain the names of the parties, the name of counsel, if any, a summary of the issues, including the type(s) of any security or product, in controversy, the damages and other relief requested, the damages and other relief awarded, a statement of any other issues resolved, the names of the arbitrators, the dates the claim was filed and the award rendered, the number and dates of hearing sessions, the location of the hearings, and the signatures of the arbitrators concurring in the award. (f) All awards and their contents shall be made publicly	

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CURRENT AND PROPOSED NASD ARBITRATION CODES FOR CUSTOMER DISPUTES**

SUBJECT	PROPOSED RULE	CURRENT RULE	COMMENTS
	• The allocation of forum fees and any other fees allocable by the panel; • The names of the arbitrators; • The dates the claim was filed and the award rendered; • The number and dates of hearing sessions; • The location of the hearings; and • The signatures of the arbitrators. (f) All awards shall be made publicly available. (g) Fees and assessments imposed by the arbitrators under the Code shall be paid immediately upon the receipt of the award by the parties. Payment of such fees shall not be deemed ratification of the award by the parties. (h) All monetary awards shall be paid within 30 calendar days of receipt unless a motion to vacate has been filed with a court of competent	available. (g) Fees and assessments imposed by the arbitrators under Rules 10205 and 10332 shall be paid immediately upon the receipt of the award by the parties. Payment of such fees shall not be deemed ratification of the award by the parties. (h) All monetary awards shall be paid within thirty (30) days of receipt unless a motion to vacate has been filed with a court of competent jurisdiction. An award shall bear interest from the date of the award: (1) if not paid within thirty (30) days of receipt, (2) if the award is the subject of a motion to vacate which is denied, or (3) as specified by the arbitrator(s) in the award. Interest shall be assessed at the legal rate, if any, then prevailing in the state where the award was rendered, or at a rate set by the arbitrator(s).	

**COMPARISON CHART OF
CURRENT AND PROPOSED NASD ARBITRATION CODES FOR CUSTOMER DISPUTES**

SUBJECT	PROPOSED RULE	CURRENT RULE	COMMENTS
	jurisdiction. An award shall bear interest from the date of the award: • If not paid within 30 calendar days of receipt; • If the award is the subject of a motion to vacate which is denied; or • As specified by the panel in the award. Interest shall be assessed at the legal rate, if any, then prevailing in the state where the award was rendered, or at a rate set by the arbitrator(s).		

Appendix 1

Proposed Rule

Filing Fees for Claims Filed by Customer, Associated Persons, and Other Non-Members

<u>Amount of Claim</u> (exclusive of interest and expenses)	<u>Filing Fee</u>
Up to \$2,500	\$75
\$2,500.01 to \$5,000	\$175
\$5,000.01 to \$10,000	\$325
\$10,000.01 to \$25,000	\$425
\$25,000.01 to \$50,000	\$600
\$50,000.01 to \$100,000	\$975
\$100,000.01 to \$500,000	\$1,425
\$500,000.01 to \$1 million	\$1,575
Over \$ 1 million	\$1,800
Non-Monetary/Not Specified	\$1,250

Current Rule

Customer or Associated Person Claimant

<u>Amount in Dispute</u> (Exclusive of Interest and Expenses)	<u>Claim Filing Fee</u>	<u>Deposit for Cases to be Decided on the Paper Record</u>	<u>Hearing Session Deposit</u>	<u>1 Arb.¹</u>	<u>3 Arbs.²</u>
\$01-\$1,000	\$25	\$25	\$25	NA	
\$1000.01-\$2,500	\$25	\$50	\$50	NA	
\$2,500.01-\$5,000	\$50	\$125	\$125	NA	
\$5,000.01-\$10,000	\$75	\$250	\$250	NA	
\$10,000.01-\$25,000	\$125	\$300	\$450	NA	
\$25,000.01-\$30,000	\$150	NA	\$450	\$600	
\$30,000.01-\$50,000	\$175	NA	\$450	\$600	
\$50,000.01-\$100,000	\$225	NA	\$450 ³	\$750	
\$100,000.01-\$500,000	\$300	NA	\$450 ³	\$1,125	
\$500,000.01-\$1,000,000	\$375	NA	\$450 ³	\$1,200	
\$1,000,000.01-\$3,000,000	\$500	NA	\$450 ³	\$1,200	
\$3,000,000.01-\$5,000,000	\$600	NA	\$450 ³	\$1,200	
\$5,000,000.01-\$10,000,000	\$600	NA	\$450 ³	\$1,200	
Over \$10,000,000	\$600	NA	\$450 ³	\$1,200	

¹The dispute is resolved by one arbitrator per hearing session, including pre-hearing conferences.

²The dispute is resolved by three arbitrators per hearing session.

³Fee applies only to pre-hearing conferences with a single arbitrator.

Appendix 2

Proposed Rule

Fees for Claims Filed by Members	
Amount of claim (exclusive of interest and expenses)	Filing Fee
Up to \$2,500	\$350
\$2,500.01 to \$5,000	\$525
\$5,000.01 to \$10,000	\$750
\$10,000.01 to \$25,000	\$1,050
\$25,000.01 to \$50,000	\$1,450
\$50,000.01 to \$100,000	\$1,750
\$100,000.01 to \$500,000	\$2,125
\$500,000.01 to \$1,000,000	\$2,450
\$1,000,000.01 to \$5,000,000	\$3,200
Over \$5,000,000	\$3,700
Non-Monetary/ Not Specified	\$1,500

Current Rule

Member Claimant				
Amount in Dispute (Exclusive of Interest and Expenses)	Claim Filing Fee	Deposit for Cases to be Decided on the Paper Record	Hearing Session Deposit	
			1 Arb.	3 Arbs.
\$01-\$1,000	\$200	\$25	\$25	NA
\$1000.01-\$2,500	\$300	\$50	\$50	NA
\$2,500.01-\$5,000	\$400	\$125	\$125	NA
\$5,000.01-\$10,000	\$500	\$250	\$250	NA
\$10,000.01-\$25,000	\$750	\$300	\$450	NA
\$25,000.01-\$30,000	\$1,000	NA	\$450	\$600
\$30,000.01-\$50,000	\$1,000	NA	\$450	\$600
\$50,000.01-\$100,000	\$1,000	NA	\$450	\$750
\$100,000.01-\$500,000	\$1,000	NA	\$450	\$1,125
\$500,000.01-\$1,000,000	\$1,250	NA	\$450	\$1,200
\$1,000,000.01-\$5,000,000	\$2,000	NA	\$450	\$1,200
\$5,000,000.01-\$10,000,000	\$2,500	NA	\$450	\$1,200
Over \$10,000,000	\$5,000	NA	\$450	\$1,200

The dispute is resolved by one arbitrator per hearing session, including pre-hearing conferences.

The dispute is resolved by three arbitrators per hearing session.

Fee applies only to pre-hearing conferences with a single arbitrator.

Proposed Rule

**Partial Refund for Settlement or Withdrawal
More Than 10 Days Before Hearing on the Merits**

<u>Amount of Claim</u> (exclusive of interest and expenses)	<u>Refund</u>
Up to \$2,500	\$50
\$2,500.01 to \$5,000	\$125
\$5,000.01 to \$10,000	\$250
\$10,000.01 to \$25,000	\$300
\$25,000.01 to \$50,000	\$450
\$50,000.01 to \$100,000	\$750
\$100,000.01 to \$500,000	\$1,125
Over \$500,000	\$1,200
Non-monetary/Not specified	\$1,000

Current Rule

Proposed Rule

Member Surcharge

<u>Amount in Dispute</u> (exclusive of interest and expenses)	<u>Surcharge</u>
Up to \$2,500	\$150
\$2,500.01 - \$5,000	\$200
\$5,000.01 - \$10,000	\$325
\$10,000.01 - \$25,000	\$425
\$25,000.01 - \$30,000	\$600
\$30,000.01 - \$50,000	\$875
\$50,000.01 - \$100,000	\$1,100
\$100,000.01 - \$500,000	\$1,700
\$500,000.01 - \$1,000,000	\$2,250
\$1,000,000.01 - \$5,000,000	\$2,800
\$5,000,000.01 - \$10,000,000	\$3,350
Over \$10,000,000	\$3,750
Non-Monetary/Not Specified	\$1,500

Current Rule

Amount in Dispute	Surcharge
\$.01 - \$2,500	\$150
\$2,500.01 - \$5,000	\$200
\$5,000.01 - \$10,000	\$325
\$10,000.01 - \$25,000	\$425
\$25,000.01 - \$30,000	\$600
\$30,000.01 - \$50,000	\$875
\$50,000.01 - \$100,000	\$1,100
\$100,000.01 - \$500,000	\$1,700
\$500,000.01 - \$1,000,000	\$2,250
\$1,000,000.01 - \$5,000,000	\$2,800
\$5,000,000.01 - \$10,000,000	\$3,350
Over 10,000,000	\$3,750

Proposed Rule

Hearing Session Fees

Amount of Claim	Hearing Session W/ One Arbitrator	Hearing Session W/ Three Arbitrators
Up to \$2,500	\$ 50	N/A
\$2,500.01 to \$5,000	\$ 125	N/A
\$5,000.01 to \$10,000	\$ 250	N/A
\$10,000.01 to \$25,000	\$ 450	N/A
\$25,000.01 to \$50,000	\$ 450	\$600
\$50,000.01 to \$100,000	\$ 450	\$ 750
\$100,000.01 to \$500,000	\$ 450	\$1,125
Over \$500,000	\$ 450	\$1,200
Unspecified Damages	N/A	\$1,000

Current Rule

Hearing Process Fee Schedule

Damages Requested	Hearing Process Fee
\$1 - \$25,000	\$ 0
\$25,000.01 - \$50,000	\$1,000
\$50,000.01 - \$100,000	\$1,700
\$100,000.01 - \$500,000	\$2,750
\$500,000.01 - \$1,000,000	\$4,000
\$1,000,000.01 - \$5,000,000	\$5,000
More than \$5,000,000	\$5,500
Unspecified	\$2,200

Proposed Rule

Current Rule

Hearing Process Fee Schedule

Amount of Claim
(exclusive of interest
and expenses)

Hearing Process Fee

\$1 - \$25,000	\$ 0
\$25,000.01 - \$50,000	\$1,000
\$50,000.01 - \$100,000	\$1,700
\$100,000.01 - \$500,000	\$2,750
\$500,000.01 - \$1,000,000	\$4,000
\$1,000,000.01 - \$5,000,000	\$5,000
More than \$5,000,000	\$5,500
Non-Monetary/Not Specified	\$2,200