



## WHY YOUR STATE SHOULD ADOPT THE UNIFORM FAMILY LAW ARBITRATION ACT (2016)

The Uniform Family Law Arbitration Act (UFLAA) provides necessary guidelines for the arbitration of family law matters. As popularity grows for this form of alternative dispute resolution, enacting the UFLAA ensures predictability and consistency. Some features of the UFLAA include:

- ***The UFLAA offers an efficient alternative for the resolution of family law disputes.*** The Act gives parties a private, efficient method to solve family law problems. The UFLAA also gives parties control over selection of their arbitrator, and thus, more control over the timing of their dispute resolution process.
- ***The UFLAA seamlessly integrates the state's existing contractual arbitration law.*** The Act looks to the state's existing statutory law and procedural rules for contractual arbitration to fill in gaps not covered by the UFLAA.
- ***The UFLAA guards the role of the courts with respect to children.*** Arbitration awards regarding child custody or child support cannot be confirmed unless the court finds that the award complies with applicable law and is in the best interests of the child. If the parties are arbitrating a child-related dispute under the Act and the arbitrator has a reasonable basis to believe the child is subject to abuse or neglect, then the arbitrator ends the arbitration, and the matter will be sent to the court for resolution.
- ***The UFLAA protects victims of domestic violence.*** The Act provides safeguards to ensure that one party to the arbitration will not intimidate or overpower another. For example, a party to the arbitration process may be accompanied by a friend or supporter who will not be called as a witness or act as an advocate. All arbitrators must also be attorneys with domestic violence training. If the arbitrator detects domestic violence, the arbitrator will stay the arbitration and refer the parties to court.
- ***The UFLAA addresses post-decree modifications.*** The Act allows a party to request to modify an award or judgment after it has been confirmed by the court. The modification must be based on facts occurring after confirmation and may be resolved judicially or, if the parties agree, by arbitration.

For more information about the UFLAA, please contact ULC Legislative Counsel Kaitlin Wolff at (312) 450-6615 or [kwolff@uniformlaws.org](mailto:kwolff@uniformlaws.org).