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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

* * *

MARY ANN SUSSEX; MITCHELL PAE;)
MALCOLM NICHOLL and SANDY)
SCALISE; ERNESTO VALDEZ, SR. and)
ERNESTO VALDEZ, JR.; JOHN HANSON)
and ELIZABETH HANSON,)

Plaintiffs,)

vs.)

TURNBERRY/MGM GRAND TOWERS,)
LLC, a Nevada LLC; MGM GRAND)
CONDOMINIUMS LLC, a Nevada LLC; THE)
SIGNATURE CONDOMINIUMS, LLC a)
Nevada LLC; MGM MIRAGE, a Delaware)
Corporation; TURNBERRY/HARMON AVE.,)
LLC, a Nevada LLC; and TURNBERRY WEST)
REALTY, INC., a Nevada Corporation;)

Defendants.)

Case No.: 2:08-cv-00773-RLH-RJJ

ORDER

(Motion for Order Requiring the AAA to
Sustain Objection to Appointment of
Arbitrator #68)

Before the Court is a **Motion for Order Requiring the AAA to Sustain**

Objection to Appointment of Arbitrator (#68), filed by all Plaintiffs on April 19, 2010. The
Court has also considered Defendants' Opposition (#69), filed May 6, 2010, and Plaintiffs' Reply
(#70), filed May 17, 2010.

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1 **BACKGROUND**

2 The Court directs the reader to its order (#64) issued March 10, 2010 for general
3 background information about this case. To those facts, the Court adds the following information
4 relevant to the Motion now before it. On June 16, 2009, this Court ordered the parties to arbitrate
5 their case pursuant to the arbitration agreement contained in their contract. The parties agreed that
6 the arbitration would be conducted under the rules of the American Arbitration Association
7 (“AAA”). See *KJH & RDA Investor Group, LLC v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court of Nevada*, 2009
8 WL 1455992, *2 n.3 (Nev. 2009). After referral to the AAA, the parties began the process of
9 choosing an arbitrator in late 2009. Plaintiffs do not dispute that the AAA’s Commercial
10 Arbitration Rules and Mediation Procedures, effective June 1, 2009, govern the arbitration
11 selection process. R-1 of the rules states, in part, “The parties shall be deemed to have made these
12 rules a part of their arbitration agreement whenever they have provided for arbitration by the
13 [AAA] ... of a domestic dispute without specifying particular rules.... The parties, by written
14 agreement, may vary the procedures set forth in these rules.” R-1 of the AAA Commercial
15 Arbitration Rules and Mediation Procedures (“AAA Rules”), available at
16 <http://www.adr.org/sp.asp?id=22440>. R-11 of the AAA Rules provides, in part, as follows:

- 17 (a) If the parties have not appointed an arbitrator and have not provided any other
18 method of appointment, the arbitrator shall be appointed in the following manner:
19 The AAA shall send simultaneously to each party to the dispute an identical list of
20 10 (*unless the AAA decides that a different number is appropriate*) names of
21 persons chosen from the National Roster....
22 (b) If the parties are unable to agree upon an arbitrator, each party to the dispute
23 shall have 15 days from the transmittal date in which to strike names objected to,
24 number the remaining names in order of preference, and return the list to the
25 AAA.... From among the persons who have been approved on both lists, and in
26 accordance with the designated order of mutual preference, the AAA shall invite
the acceptance of an arbitrator to serve. *If the parties fail to agree on any of the
persons named, or if acceptable arbitrators are unable to act, ... the AAA shall
have the power to make the appointment from among other members of the
National Roster without the submission of additional lists.*

25 *Id.*

1 In the process of identifying the potential arbitrator of their dispute, the parties also
2 requested various qualifications for the arbitrators: Defendants requested arbitrators with
3 transactional experience; Plaintiffs requested arbitrators with a “background in securities matters,”
4 preferably “former U.S. Attorneys or Assistant U.S. Attorneys.” (Dkt. #69, Opp’n Ex. 2, October
5 9, 2009 email from Weed.) After Jonathan Weed, the AAA case administrator, submitted the first
6 list of ten candidates to the parties, Plaintiffs learned that one of the candidates was employed by
7 the same firm as the attorney who drafted the contract at issues in the parties’ dispute. Plaintiffs
8 viewed this as a conflict of interest and as evidence that Weed never screened the arbitrators for
9 conflicts of interest. As reflected in an email Weed wrote, Plaintiffs, Defendants, and Weed agreed
10 that arbitrators on the initial list would be screened for conflicts, and that a new list would be
11 compiled in which those arbitrators on the initial list with conflicts would be “replac[ed]” by
12 arbitrators with no conflicts. (Dkt. #68, Mot. Ex. 5, Oct. 15, 2009 email from Weed.) Plaintiffs
13 argue, plausibly, that this agreement implies Weed would produce a new list of ten arbitrators.
14 Weed also emailed the parties, stating that the AAA “expects to provide a list of ten names
15 without conflicts for this matter.” (Dkt. #69, Opp’n Ex. 7, Nov. 17, 2009 email from Weed.)
16 Plaintiffs also argue this agreement amounted to a modification of the AAA rules pursuant to
17 AAA R-1(a), which states that “[t]he parties, by written agreement, may vary the procedures set
18 forth in these rules.” (Dkt. # 68, Mot. Ex. 1.)

19 After other discussion between the parties and Weed concerning the parties’ desired
20 qualifications of potential arbitrators (including a request that potential arbitrators disclose
21 information about past arbitrations), Weed submitted a second list to the parties on January 29,
22 2010. In an accompanying letter, Weed encouraged the parties to leave as many names as possible
23 on the list, and warned the parties that if an arbitrator could not be appointed from the list, the
24 AAA “shall administratively appoint the arbitrator as authorized in the Rules without the
25 submission of an additional list.” (Dkt. #69, Opp’n Ex. 10a, Jan. 29, 2010 email from Weed.) The
26 second list had a total of eight arbitrators and included only two of the arbitrators from the first

1 list. One of the arbitrators did not provide information regarding his past arbitrations, allegedly
2 because of confidentiality restrictions. In his letter, Weed explained that the AAA was “providing
3 fewer arbitrators than originally anticipated” and that it had “exercised our best efforts to provide
4 the parties will all of the available members of the Class Action Panel meeting the requested
5 qualifications.” (*Id.*) Weed also stated that “[i]f additional arbitrators become available,” the AAA
6 would “share their information with the parties immediately” so that the parties could “consider
7 them as part of the selection process.” (*Id.*)

8 That same day, Plaintiffs emailed Weed and Defendants stating that they objected
9 “to this entire process[.]” (*Id.* Ex. 11, Jan. 29, 2010 email from Norman Blumenthal.) They
10 complained that one of the arbitrators on the second list did not disclose information as to his past
11 arbitrations, and that the list did not include ten names. Plaintiffs alleged these circumstances were
12 “inherently prejudicial” and indicated they would not choose an arbitrator until they had received
13 the names of three more arbitrators who disclosed information about previous arbitrations. (*Id.*)
14 Despite Plaintiffs’ request, no other candidates were added to the list. Plaintiffs struck six of the
15 eight candidates from the list. Defendants presumably struck the two candidates Plaintiffs
16 preserved, because on February 26, Weed appointed Brendan Hare, who was not previously listed
17 as a candidate on the lists, to arbitrate the parties’ dispute. Plaintiffs immediately responded to the
18 appointment in an e-mail stating, “we object to this entire selection process as being a sham and a
19 fraud.” (Dkt. # 68, Mot. Ex. 11.) Plaintiffs allege that in subsequent communications, Weed stated
20 that Hare “was not immediately desirable for the case and was intentionally held back in case there
21 was no agreement.” (*Id.*) Plaintiffs then attempted to strike Hare, arguing they were entitled to
22 strike Hare because the second list included less than ten arbitrators. On April 1, 2010, Plaintiffs
23 requested that the President and Vice President of the AAA review Moss’ conduct and his
24 appointment of Hare. The following day, Defendants responded to Plaintiffs’ request. On April 9,
25 an assistant vice president of the AAA wrote back to the parties and stated that after a review of
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1 the parties' contentions, the AAA would "not issue a further arbitrator selection list" and that it
2 had "determined that Arbitrator Hare will be reaffirmed as arbitrator" of the parties' dispute.

3 Plaintiffs filed the motion now before the Court, in which they allege that the AAA
4 violated the AAA Rules and the agreement of the parties, and request that the Court "order the
5 AAA to strike Mr. Hare as arbitrator and order the AAA to follow the AAA Rules and the
6 agreement of the parties." (Dkt. #68, Mot. 11.) For the reasons below, the Court denies Plaintiffs'
7 Motion.

8 DISCUSSION

9 A court, not an arbitrator, decides questions relating to arbitration "in the kind of
10 narrow circumstance where contracting parties would likely have expected a court to have decided
11 the ... matter[.]" *Howsam v. Dean Witter Reynolds, Inc.*, 537 U.S. 79, 83–84 (2002). In contrast,
12 questions "parties would likely expect that an arbitrator would decide" are to be decided by an
13 arbitrator. *Id.* at 84. Consistent with that rule, "'procedural' questions which grow out of the
14 dispute and bear on its final disposition are presumptively *not* for the judge, but for an arbitrator,
15 to decide." *Id.* (citation and internal quotation marks omitted; emphasis in original); *see also*
16 *Dockser v. Schwartzberg*, 433 F.3d 421, 425 (4th Cir. 2005) (holding that an issue was procedural
17 where "AAA rules, which the parties contractually agreed to employ, provide[d] specific non-
18 judicial procedures for its resolution"). However, "procedural unfairness inherent in an arbitration
19 agreement may be challenged before the arbitration. When the process to select the arbitrator is
20 fundamentally unfair, ... the arbitral forum is not an effective substitute for a judicial forum[.]"
21 *McMullen v. Meijer, Inc.*, 355 F.3d 485, 494 n.7 (6th Cir. 2004); *see also Walker v. Ryan's Family*
22 *Steak Houses, Inc.*, 400 F.3d 370, 385–86 (6th Cir. 2005); *Hooters of Am. v. Phillips*, 173 F.3d
23 933 (4th Cir. 1999).

24 Plaintiffs' motion fails because nothing they complain of renders the arbitration
25 selection process as it transpired "fundamentally unfair" within the meaning of the cases
26 addressing the issue. In those cases, the very processes through which arbitrators were chosen were

1 biased in favor of one party. *Hooters*, 173 F.3d at 938 (arbitrator selection rules provided that party
2 must select arbitrator from a list created exclusively by opposing party); *McMullen*, 355 F.3d at
3 493–94 (process provided one party with exclusive control over pool of potential arbitrators);
4 *Walker*, 400 F.3d at 386 (symbiotic financial relationship between a party and for-profit arbitration
5 organization created circumstance where the party effectively determined the pools of arbitrators).
6 Nothing Plaintiffs have alleged legitimately places into question the neutrality of the process
7 through which Hare was selected.

8 Plaintiffs allege Weed violated R-1 of the AAA Rules, which provides that “[t]he
9 parties, by written agreement, may vary the procedures set forth in these rules.” Plaintiffs argue
10 that Weed violated R-1 “by (i) failing to provide a full list of 10 neutral arbitrators, (ii) failing to
11 retain on the list all 9 arbitrators without conflicts before adding others to the list, (iii) failing to
12 place additional arbitrators on the list as they became available, and (iv) failing to accept
13 Plaintiffs’ strike of Mr. Hare.” (Dkt. #86, Mot. 8.) Although Weed’s emails of October 15, 2009
14 and November 17, 2009 certainly indicated he would provide the parties with a list of ten
15 arbitrators, Plaintiffs have not shown the parties themselves made a “written agreement” clearly
16 setting out to “vary the procedures set forth in these rules.” (R-1 of AAA Rules.) Instead, although
17 Plaintiffs attempt to construe Weed’s emails as such an “agreement,” the facts much more strongly
18 support the conclusion that the parties were simply following the AAA Rules for arbitrator
19 selection, which provide that the AAA’s selection list will include ten arbitrators “*unless the AAA*
20 *decides that a different number is appropriate[.]*” (R-11 of AAA Rules.) Weed apparently so
21 decided, and explained his decision to the parties *before* Plaintiffs struck six of the eight arbitrators
22 on the list, forcing Weed’s hand to appoint Hare (which Weed did consistent with R-11(b)). Weed
23 also apparently represented that he would place those conflict-free arbitrators from the first list
24 onto the second list, and did not. To the extent this may be considered a violation of the parties’
25 alleged “agreement” as expressed in Weed’s October 15 email, it, like Weed’s failure to place
26 additional arbitrators on the second list as they might have become available and his failure to

1 accept Plaintiffs' "strike" of Hare, did not render the arbitration selection process fundamentally
2 unfair.

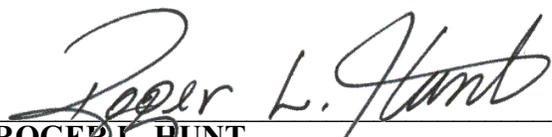
3 In short, the Court concludes Plaintiffs have not sufficiently shown the parties
4 actually made a written agreement varying the procedures set forth in the AAA Rules. Even if they
5 did and if Weed's emails memorialize such an agreement, Plaintiffs have not shown that anything
6 in the arbitration selection process was fundamentally unfair, or that anything about the process
7 places its neutrality or the neutrality of Mr. Hare into doubt. The Court therefore denies Plaintiffs'
8 Motion and orders that the arbitration proceed as the AAA directs.

9 **CONCLUSION**

10 Accordingly, and for good cause appearing,

11 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Plaintiffs' Motion for Order Requiring the AAA to
12 Sustain Objection to Appointment of Arbitrator (#68) is DENIED.

13 Dated: August 11, 2010.

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15 **ROGER L. HUNT**
16 **Chief United States District Judge**

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