



1 appearance to testify at the trial, and he objects and moves to quash the subpoena because, under  
2 Nevada Revised Statutes § 38.229, an arbitrator is not competent to testify. Plaintiffs respond that  
3 they require Mr. Shirinian to testify because they believe that in the arbitration, he did not have  
4 jurisdiction to decide the issues, and therefore he has no immunity. Plaintiffs indicate they intend  
5 to ask Mr. Shirinian only about his knowledge of qualifications to rule on federal discrimination  
6 issues and his lack of jurisdiction, but will not ask him “any questions regarding any statement he  
7 may have made, conduct, decision or anything happening in the arbitral (sic) itself.”<sup>2</sup> (Opp’n (ECF  
8 No. 349) at 2:16-17.)

9 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 45(d)(3)(iii) provides that, upon timely motion, the court  
10 for the district where compliance is required must quash or modify a subpoena that requires  
11 disclosure of privileged or other protected matter, if no exception or waiver applies. Rule 45(e)(2)  
12 further sets forth the process for a person withholding subpoenaed information to assert a privilege  
13 claim, that is, to expressly make the claim, and to describe the nature of the withheld  
14 communications.

15 Here, Mr. Shirinian points to Nevada law which provides that in relevant part that “in a  
16 judicial . . . proceeding, an arbitrator . . . is not competent to testify, and may not be required to  
17 produce records as to any statement, conduct, decision or ruling occurring during the arbitral  
18 proceeding, to the same extent as a judge of a court of this state acting in a judicial capacity.” Nev.  
19 Rev. Stat. § 38.229(4). Plaintiffs desire to have Mr. Shirinian testify about his qualifications to rule  
20 on federal discrimination law and his lack of jurisdiction as it relates to this case. By statute,  
21 because these subjects relate to his performance of duties as an arbitrator in this case, the matters  
22 are protected, and he may not testify about them.<sup>3</sup> Plaintiffs provide no argument that there are any  
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24 <sup>2</sup> Plaintiff’s position seems to be internally inconsistent—the arbitrator’s answers to these  
25 questions would necessarily be made in the context of his role as the arbitrator during the arbitration.

26 <sup>3</sup> Although Mr. Shirinian primarily relies on Nevada law, federal common law also extends  
27 judicial immunity to arbitrators and arbitral organizations. See *Wasył, Inc. v. First Boston Corp.*, 813  
28 F.2d 1579, 1582 (9th Cir. 1987); *Slaughter v. American Arbitration Ass’n*, No. 2:10-cv-01437-KJD-  
GWF, 2011 WL 2174403, at \*1, \*2 (D. Nev. June 2, 2011) (citing *Wasył* and finding that an arbitral

1 applicable exceptions in this situation.

2           Additionally, Mr. Shirinian advises that he had no dealings with the Plaintiffs except in his  
3 capacity as arbitrator. His testimony regarding his qualifications to rule on federal discrimination  
4 issues and his “lack of jurisdiction” to conduct the arbitration is not relevant to the claims and  
5 defenses in this case. To the extent that there is an admissible arbitration decision in this matter, it  
6 will speak for itself. *See Reichman v. Creative Real Estate Consultants, Inc.*, 476 F. Supp. 1276,  
7 1286 (S.D.N.Y. 1979) (granting a motion to quash a deposition subpoena served on an arbitrator  
8 and reasoning that “nothing that the arbitrator could conceivably say at his deposition would have  
9 ‘any tendency to make the existence of any fact that is of consequence to the determination of the  
10 action more probable or less probable than it would be without the evidence.’” (quoting Fed. R.  
11 Evid. 401).) Accordingly, the Court must quash the subpoena for Mr. Shirinian to testify in this  
12 matter.

13           **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Mr. Shirinian’s Motion to Quash Subpoena (ECF No.  
14 343) is **granted**.

15           **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the subpoena (ECF No. 329) issued as to Mr. Shirinian  
16 is **quashed**.

17           **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Clerk of Court must serve a copy of this order by  
18 United States mail on Ara H. Shirinian at the following address:

19 10651 Capesthorne Way  
20 Las Vegas, Nevada 89136

21 DATED: March 30, 2017

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24 **C.W. Hoffman, Jr.**  
25 **United States Magistrate Judge**

26 \_\_\_\_\_  
27 organization and its arbitrators are immune from civil liability under Nevada Revised Statutes § 38.229).  
28 This includes immunity from testifying in a subsequent proceeding, absent evidence of arbitrator  
misconduct. *See, e.g., Woods v. Saturn Distrib. Corp.*, 78 F.3d 424, 430-31 (9th Cir. 1996) (holding  
district court did not abuse its discretion in denying the deposition of an arbitrator because no evidence  
of bias was presented); *Reichman v. Creative Real Estate Consultants, Inc.*, 476 F. Supp. 1279, 1286  
(S.D. N.Y. 1979) (quashing a deposition subpoena served on an arbitrator on the grounds that an  
arbitrator should “not be called upon to give a reason for his decision.” (quotation omitted)).