



competent jurisdiction in the City, County, and State of New York”). (Docket No. 5 (“Hart Decl.”), Ex. 2 (“Addendum”) § 5).

Upon review of the parties’ submissions (Docket Nos. 1, 4, 5, 20, 21, 22 & 27), the Court concludes that it can and should exercise its authority under both the FAA and the parties’ agreement to appoint an umpire. National Union appointed its arbitrator on February 26, 2016. (Hart Decl., Ex. 3 (“2016 E-mail Correspondence”) at 4-5). It took almost two months, and several e-mail exchanges, before Source One appointed its arbitrator, on April 20, 2016. (Id. at 2-5). Pursuant to the parties’ agreement, the deadline to appoint the umpire was therefore May 20, 2016. (Addendum § 5; see also Hart Decl., Ex. 1 (“Payment Agreement”) at 8). Yet it was not until May 27, 2016, that the party-appointed arbitrators even exchanged lists of potential umpires. (Hart Decl. ¶ 3). Since that time, Source One and its chosen arbitrator have largely failed to engage in the process of selecting the umpire — despite repeated demands from National Union and the filing of this lawsuit. (Docket No. 4 (“Pet.’s Mem.”) at 6-7; see also Hart Decl., Exs. 5-6). In these circumstances, it is appropriate for the Court to step into the breach. *See In re Salomon Inc. Shareholders’ Derivative Litigation*, 68 F.3d 554, 560 (2d Cir. 1995) (interpreting the term “lapse” in Section 5 of the FAA to mean “a lapse in time in the naming of the arbitrator or in the filling of a vacancy on a panel of arbitrators, or some other mechanical breakdown in the arbitrator selection process” (internal citation and quotation marks omitted)); *In re Arbitration Between Nat’l Union Fire Ins. Co. of Pittsburgh, P.A. v. Personnel Plus, Inc.*, 954 F. Supp. 2d 239, 249 (S.D.N.Y. 2013) (appointing an umpire in a case involving the same contractual language as here and where, as here, the party-chosen arbitrators had failed to select the umpire within thirty days). Doing so gives effect to the parties’ agreement to arbitrate, which is being frustrated by Source One’s pattern of obstruction. See generally Stolt-

*Nielsen S.A. v. AnimalFeeds Int'l Corp.*, 559 U.S. 662, 682 (2010) (stating that, when enforcing an arbitration agreement, courts “must give effect to the contractual rights and expectations of the parties”).

The question, then, is which of the ten candidates proposed by the parties should be selected. The Court starts, as it must, with the parties’ arbitration agreement. See, e.g., *In re The Travelers Indem. Co.*, 3:04-mc-196 (TPS), 2004 WL 2297860, at \*3 (D. Conn. Oct. 8, 2004); *In re Arbitration*, 954 F. Supp. 2d at 249. It provides that qualified arbitrators “must be executive officers or former executive officers of property or casualty insurance or reinsurance companies or insurance brokerage companies, or risk management officials in an Industry similar to [Source One’s].” (Payment Agreement at 8). In light of that provision, three of Source One’s proposed umpires — Jane Marie Downey, Olie Jolstad, and William Hager — are demonstrably unqualified. (Hart Decl., Exs. 12-14; see also Pet.’s Mem. 13). And while the other two — Jeffrey Posner and Kevin Quinley — are technically qualified, they are far less experienced with respect to arbitrations generally, and insurance arbitrations specifically, than all of the candidates proposed by National Union. (See Pet.’s Mem. 13). Of National Union’s proposed candidates, the Court believes that Elizabeth Thompson is the most appropriate choice. She meets the requirements of the parties’ agreement and, having previously served as an umpire in sixty-eight arbitrations concerning insurance and re-insurance disputes and as a party-appointed arbitrator in thirty such proceedings (see *id.* at 12; Hart Decl., Ex. 10), she plainly has sufficient experience to manage the parties’ arbitration. See *In re The Travelers Indem. Co.*, 2004 WL 2297860, at \*3 (noting that an appointing court should consider “the umpire’s need to manage the arbitration

process in an organized, efficient, and fair manner” where, as here, no organization has been appointed to serve as an administrator).<sup>1</sup>

Accordingly, the Court exercises its authority under the FAA and the terms of the parties’ arbitration agreement and appoints Elizabeth Thompson as umpire. As that is the sole relief sought by National Union, the Clerk of Court is directed to close the case, without prejudice to either party reopening it within thirty days if Ms. Thompson does not or cannot accept appointment as the umpire. To be clear, any application to reopen **must** be filed **within thirty days** of this Order; any application to reopen filed thereafter may be denied solely on that basis.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: October 13, 2016  
New York, New York

  
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JESSE M. FURMAN  
United States District Judge

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<sup>1</sup> In her questionnaire, Ms. Thompson discloses that she has previously served as both a party-appointed arbitrator and an umpire in arbitrations involving National Union’s parent company, AIG Insurance, and that she has dealt with National Union’s party-appointed arbitrator previously, both on prior arbitration panels and through an arbitration association in which both are members. (Hart Decl., Ex. 10). Such contacts are undoubtedly commonplace among arbitrators experienced in the insurance and reinsurance realms, and they do not appear to have been substantial enough to raise questions about Ms. Thompson’s impartiality. Cf. *Scandinavian Reinsurance Co. v. St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.*, 668 F.3d 60, 64 (2d Cir. 2012) (discussing the high standard of “evident partiality” in the context of reviewing an arbitration award). Moreover, Source One makes no argument about Ms. Thompson’s partiality (let alone qualifications), thereby waiving any such objection.