Traditionally, arbitrators have been granted an immunity similar to the absolute judicial immunity given to judges in the decisionmaking process; they have not been held personally liable for acts and conduct associated with arbitration proceedings. In contrast, the second district appellate court in Baar v. Tigerman denied such arbitral immunity to an arbitrator who failed to make a timely award, and permitted a cause of action in breach of contract directly against him.

II. Arbitral Immunity

There has been little, if any controversy concerning the concept of arbitral immunity until now. According to one author:

B. Judicial Immunity Applied to Arbitrators: State Case Law

In the United States the concept of judicial or quasi-judicial immunity has also been extended to arbitrators. Jones v. Brown is generally credited for the first approval of the doctrine.

Referring Principles:

XIII.2.7 - Immunity of arbitrator