In the United States, the primary "national standard" for voiding (vacating) an arbitration award comes from the **Federal Arbitration Act (FAA)**, specifically **9 U.S.C. § 10**.

Key Grounds to Vacate an Arbitration Award

Under the FAA, a court may vacate an arbitration award only in limited circumstances:

1. **Corruption, fraud, or undue means**
   - If the award was obtained through dishonest or improper conduct.
2. **Evident partiality or corruption in the arbitrators**
   - For example, undisclosed conflicts of interest.
3. **Arbitrator misconduct**
   - Such as:
     - Refusing to postpone a hearing without good cause
     - Refusing to hear material evidence
     - Other actions that prejudice a party's rights
4. **Arbitrators exceeded their powers**
   - When arbitrators go beyond the authority granted by the arbitration agreement.

Important Supreme Court Clarification

In **Hall Street Associates, L.L.C. v. Mattel, Inc.**, the Court held that:

- These statutory grounds are **exclusive** under the FAA.
- Parties generally **cannot expand judicial review by contract**.

"Manifest Disregard of the Law" (Gray Area)

- Historically, some courts recognized "manifest disregard of the law" as a basis to vacate.
- After *Hall Street*, many courts treat it as:
  - Either no longer valid, or

  - A narrow interpretation of “exceeded powers”

So it’s **not a reliable standalone ground nationwide**, but may still appear in some circuits in limited form.

Practical Reality

Courts give **extreme deference** to arbitration awards. That means:

- Legal or factual errors alone are **not enough** to vacate
- The standard is intentionally **very difficult to meet**

State Law Note

- If the arbitration is governed by state law (not the FAA), similar standards often apply under versions of the **Uniform Arbitration Act**, but specifics can vary by state.