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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
7 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
8 OAKLAND DIVISION
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10 ACTIVANT SOLUTIONS, INC.,

11 Petitioner,

12 vs.

13 NOTOCO INDUSTRIES, LLC.,

14 Respondent.
15

Case No: C 11-02436 SBA

ORDER

Docket 13, 28 and 29

16 The instant action arises from a contract dispute between Petitioner Activant
17 Solutions, Inc. (“Activant”) and Respondent Notoco Industries, LLC (“Notoco”). Pursuant
18 to the terms of their written agreement, the parties submitted their dispute to the American
19 Arbitration Association (“AAA”) for resolution. On April 29, 2011, the appointed AAA
20 arbitrator issued an arbitral award (“the Award”) in favor of Activant. The parties are now
21 before the Court on Activant’s Petition to Confirm the Arbitration Award, and Notoco’s
22 Motion to Vacate, or in the Alternative, to Modify the Arbitration Award. Dkt. 1, 29.
23 Having read and considered the papers filed in connection with this matter, and being fully
24 informed, the Court hereby GRANTS Activant’s petition and confirms the Award, and
25 DENIES Notoco’s motion to vacate or modify said Award. The Court, in its discretion,
26 finds this matter suitable for resolution without oral argument. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 78(b);
27 Civ. L.R. 7-1(b).
28

1 **I. BACKGROUND**

2 **A. Factual Summary**

3 Activant is a provider of enterprise business software, hardware, and services for the
4 wholesale distribution industry. Pet. ¶ 1, Dkt. 1. Notoco is a wholesale distributor of
5 electrical goods and supplies. Id. On April 29, 2008, Activant and Notoco entered into a
6 Master Customer Agreement (“Agreement”) for the purchase of an Activant Eclipse
7 enterprise resource software system, including software, hardware, and services, for an
8 estimated base contract price of \$400,000. Id. Ex. 1 at 5. Under the terms of the
9 Agreement, Notoco was to pay a \$120,000 deposit when the Agreement was signed,
10 \$120,000 at thirty days, and another \$120,000 at sixty days. Id. The remaining payment of
11 \$40,000 was due “on the LIVE date.” Id.

12 Activant claims to have delivered all hardware, installed all software, and provided
13 all services called for under the Agreement in advance of the targeted completion date.
14 Respt. Mot. to Vacate (“Mot.”) Ex. B at 2. However, Notoco only made a single payment
15 of \$122,548.20 at the time of contracting. Id. When Activant demanded payment of the
16 past due amounts, Notoco refused to pay and terminated the system implementation,
17 claiming that the products and services provided by Activant were defective. Pet. Ex. 1 at
18 3-5. According to Notoco, Activant misrepresented that its software would be compatible
19 with Notoco’s dot-matrix printers and “thin clients” (terminals) when, in fact, it was not.
20 Id. Notoco also claimed that Activant did not provide the promised software functionality
21 and did not meet the “go live” date. Id.

22 On November 1, 2009, Activant filed a demand for arbitration with the AAA,
23 pursuant to the terms of the arbitration clause contained in the Agreement. Pet. ¶ 7. The
24 parties selected a single arbitrator in accordance with AAA procedure. Id. ¶ 9. Notoco
25 then submitted a counterclaim which alleged that Activant had materially misrepresented
26 the features of its software. Petr.’s Reply Ex. 1, Dkt. 26. Specifically, Notoco claimed that
27 the software was incapable of generating a sales journal report, was incompatible with
28 Notoco’s existing dot-matrix printers and thin clients and was not implemented in a timely

1 manner. Id. According to Notoco, Activant’s alleged misrepresentations with respect to
2 these “critical areas” vitiated its consent to the Agreement, and was “tantamount to fraud in
3 the inducement.” Id. at 2. Notoco sought the return of all monies paid, as well as
4 consequential damages, fees and costs. Id.

5 On February 20, 2011, a three-day arbitration hearing commenced at the San
6 Francisco office of the AAA. Id. ¶ 13. The arbitrator concluded the hearing without
7 objection from the parties, and timely issued an Award on April 29, 2011. Id. ¶ 14. The
8 arbitrator ruled that Activant had not breached the Agreement and was entitled to payment.
9 Pet. Ex. 1 at 3-5. He thus awarded Activant \$405,202.39 in unpaid invoices and late fees,
10 post-Award interest and \$7,759.50 in arbitration costs. Id. at 1, 6. The arbitrator denied
11 Notoco’s counterclaim. Id.

12 On May 20, 2011, Notoco emailed the arbitrator with a “request for clarification of
13 the ruling.” Petr.’s Reply Ex. 2. Notoco stated that the arbitrator had awarded Activant
14 “contract line item sales prices not a loss of profit figure,” and that Activant “has not
15 provided the goods and services the line item sales prices awarded.” Id. On June 15, 2011,
16 the arbitrator issued a “DENIAL OF REQUEST TO MODIFY AWARD.” Id. Ex. 3.

17 **B. PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

18 In the meantime, Activant filed a Petition to Confirm Arbitration Award and Entry
19 of Judgment in this Court on May 19, 2011. Dkt. 1. Notoco filed an answer and
20 counterclaim in response to the petition. Dkt. 8. Activant filed a reply in support of the
21 petition, and a motion to dismiss Notoco’s counterclaim on July 18, 2011. Dkt. 14, 21.

22 On July 29, 2011, Notoco filed a Motion to Vacate or in the Alternative Motion to
23 Modify Arbitration Award and a statement of non-opposition to Activant’s motion to
24 dismiss the counterclaim. Dkt. 29. Activant filed an opposition to the motion to vacate on
25 August 12, 2011. Dkt. 32. The motions are fully briefed and are ripe for adjudication.

26 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

27 Section 9 of the Federal Arbitration Act (“FAA”) provides that following the
28 issuance of an arbitral award, a party may apply “for an order confirming the award, and

1 thereupon the court must grant such an order unless the award is vacated, modified, or
2 corrected as prescribed in sections 10 and 11 of [the FAA].” 9 U.S.C. § 9. Under Section
3 10, an award may be vacated on the basis of fraud, corruption, or misconduct by the
4 arbitrator, or “where the arbitrators exceeded their powers, or so imperfectly executed them
5 that a mutual, final, and definite award upon the subject matter submitted was not made.”
6 9 U.S.C. § 10. Section 11 provides that an award may be modified or corrected where there
7 is “an evident material miscalculation of figures,” the award is on “a matter not submitted
8 to [the arbitrator],” or an award that is “imperfect in matter of form not affecting the merits
9 of the controversy.” 9 U.S.C. § 11.

10 Review of an arbitral award is governed by the FAA, and absent a statutory basis to
11 vacate or modify, the Court “must grant” a motion to confirm. Kyocera Corp. v.
12 Prudential-Bache Trade Serv., Inc., 341 F.3d 987, 994 (9th Cir. 2003) (en banc); Hall Street
13 Assoc., LLC v. Mattel, Inc., 552 U.S. 576, 584 (2008) (holding that §§ 10 and 11
14 “respectively provide the FAA’s exclusive grounds for expedited vacatur and
15 modification”). Judicial review of an arbitration award is “both limited and highly
16 deferential.” Sheet Metal Workers’ Int’l Ass’n Local Union No. 359 v. Madison Indus.
17 Inc., 84 F.3d 1186, 1190 (9th Cir. 1996). “Neither erroneous legal conclusions nor
18 unsubstantiated factual findings justify federal court review of an arbitral award under the
19 [FAA], which is unambiguous in this regard.” Kyocera, 341 F.3d at 994; see also Eastern
20 Assoc. Coal Corp. v. Mine Workers, 531 U.S. 57, 62 (2000) (noting that if an “arbitrator is
21 even arguably construing or applying the contract and acting within the scope of his
22 authority,’ the fact that ‘a court is convinced he committed serious error does not suffice to
23 overturn his decision.’”).

24 “An arbitrator’s decision must be upheld unless it is completely irrational or it
25 constitutes a manifest disregard of the law.” Schoendube Corp. v. Lucent Techs., Inc., 442
26 F.3d 727, 735 (9th Cir. 2006) (citations omitted). “[F]ederal courts of appeals have
27 repeatedly held, ‘manifest disregard of the law’ means something more than just an error in
28 the law or a failure on the part of the arbitrators to understand or apply the law. It must be

1 clear from the record that the arbitrators recognized the applicable law and then ignored it.”
2 Id. (citations omitted). “As long as the award ‘draws its essence’ from the contract,
3 meaning that on its face it is a plausible interpretation of the contract, then the courts must
4 enforce it.” Sheet Metal Workers’ Workers’ Int’l Ass’n Local Union No. 359, 84 F.3d at
5 1190.

6 **III. DISCUSSION**

7 **A. FRAUD IN THE INDUCEMENT**

8 Notoco first contends that it was fraudulently induced to enter into a contractual
9 relationship with Activant, and therefore, both the Agreement and its arbitration clause are
10 null and void. Mot. ¶¶ 23-24. As an initial matter, the Court may consider the issue of
11 fraudulent inducement only where it pertains specifically to the arbitration agreement, as
12 opposed to the contract containing the arbitration clause. See Prima Paint Corp. v. Flood &
13 Conklin Mfg. Co., 388 U.S. 395, 403-04 & n.12 (1967) (recognizing that under the FAA,
14 “if the claim is fraud in the inducement of the arbitration clause itself—an issue which goes
15 to the ‘making’ of the agreement to arbitrate—the federal court may proceed to adjudicate
16 it. But the statutory language does not permit the federal court to consider claims of fraud
17 in the inducement of the contract generally”). Here, Notoco fails to allege any facts or
18 make any showing that it was fraudulently induced with respect to its agreement to arbitrate
19 any disputes with Activant.¹ As such, Notoco is foreclosed from challenging the Award on
20 the basis of fraudulent inducement.

21 Even if Notoco had properly supported its claim of fraudulent inducement, it has
22 effectively waived any such objection by participating in the arbitration. Courts have long
23 recognized that “a party may not submit a claim to arbitration and then challenge the
24 authority of the arbitrator to act after receiving an unfavorable result.” Nghiem v. NEC
25 Electronic, Inc., 25 F.3d 1437, 1440 (9th Cir. 1994) (holding that plaintiff who initiated the

26 ¹ Notoco submitted a counterclaim to the arbitrator claiming that it was fraudulently
27 induced to enter the Agreement based on allegedly false representations regarding the
28 abilities of Activant’s software. See Activant Reply Ex. 1, Dkt. 26. Notoco did not make
any claim of fraud with respect to the arbitration clause.

1 arbitration, attended the arbitration with counsel, presented evidence, and submitted a
2 closing brief was foreclosed from later claiming that the arbitrator lacked authority). In the
3 instant case, Notoco, without objection, fully participated in the arbitration through its
4 counsel, filed a counterclaim, and presented evidence before the arbitrator. Having fully
5 participated in the arbitration, Notoco cannot, after receiving an unfavorable result, claim
6 that the arbitrator had no authority to resolve the parties' dispute.

7 **B. DELAYED DISCOVERY**

8 Notoco next argues that Activant unfairly delayed in producing discovery in
9 connection with the arbitration proceeding. Mot. ¶¶ 14-19 & Ex. C. According to Notoco,
10 Activant failed to disclose several inter-office emails until the end of the day on Friday,
11 February 18, 2011, only days before the arbitration was scheduled to commence on
12 Monday, February 21, 2011. *Id.* at 5. But to the extent that Notoco believed that it had
13 been prejudiced by the timing of Activant's disclosure, it should have raised an objection
14 before the arbitrator. Having failed to do so, Notoco is precluded from challenging the
15 Award on that basis. See Kodak Oil Field Haulers, Inc. v. Teamsters Union Local 959, 611
16 F.2d 1286, 1290 (9th Cir. 1980) (claim of arbitrator bias waived where party failed to
17 object at the arbitration); accord Shaffer v. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc.,
18 779 F. Supp. 2d 1085, 1093-94 (N.D. Cal. 2011) (same).

19 **C. MODIFICATION OF DAMAGES**

20 As an alternative to vacating the Award, Notoco requests that the Court modify the
21 Award as follows: "[I]f NOTOCO is required to purchase something from ACTIVANT by
22 paying money as set forth in the arbitration award, that NOTOCO receive the goods and
23 services for which it is paying." Mot. ¶ 47. To the extent that the Court denies such
24 modification, Notoco requests that the Award "be limited to the loss of profit rather than
25 the full purchase price for goods and services never provided by NOTOCO to
26 ACTIVANT." *Id.* ¶ 48.

27 As noted, a trial court may modify or correct an arbitration award only when the face
28 of the award shows an evident miscalculation, the arbitrator acted upon a subject matter not

submitted to arbitration or the award is imperfect as a matter of form. See 9 U.S.C. § 11. Notoco has made no showing that the Award satisfies any of these three requirements. Moreover, Notoco's request is essentially the same as its post-Award request for "clarification"—which arbitrator construed as a request to modify the Award and ultimately denied. Petr.'s Reply Exs. 2, 3. Notoco has made no showing that either the arbitrator's Award or his denial of Notoco's request for clarification or modification was completely irrational or constitutes a manifest disregard of the law. See Schoenduve Corp., 442 F.3d 727, 735 (9th Cir. 2006) (citations omitted). Having failed to do so, Notoco's alternative request for modification of the Award is therefore denied.

IV. CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated above,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1. Petitioner's petition to confirm the Award is GRANTED.
2. Petitioner's unopposed motion to dismiss Notoco's counterclaim is GRANTED.
3. Respondent's motion to vacate or modify the Award is DENIED.
4. The Clerk shall close the file and terminate all pending matters.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: October 25, 2011


SAUNDRA BROWN ARMSTRONG
United States District Judge