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5 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
6 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
7 AT TACOMA

8 MICHAEL BIDUS,

9 Plaintiff,

10 v.

11 FRANCISCAN MEDICAL GROUP,

12 Defendant.

C19-6181 TSZ

MINUTE ORDER

13 The following Minute Order is made by direction of the Court, the Honorable
14 Thomas S. Zilly, United States District Judge:

15 (1) Defendant's Motion to Compel Arbitration, docket no. 31, is GRANTED.
16 The Federal Arbitration Act (FAA) provides that written arbitration agreements "shall be
17 valid, irrevocable, and enforceable, save upon such grounds as exist at law or in equity
18 for the revocation of any contract." 9 U.S.C. § 2. Both federal and Washington state law
19 manifest a strong policy favoring arbitration agreements. See *Adler v. Fred Lind Manor*,
20 153 Wn.2d 331, 341 n.4, 103 P.3d 773 (2004); *Moses H. Cone Mem'l Hosp. v. Mercury*
21 *Const. Corp.*, 460 U.S. 1, 24 (1983). In interpreting an arbitration agreement, the court
22 generally will apply "ordinary state-law principles that govern the formation of
23 contracts." *Cape Flattery Ltd. v. Titan Mar., LLC*, 647 F.3d 914, 920 (9th Cir. 2011)
(quoting *First Options of Chi., Inc. v. Kaplan*, 514 U.S. 938, 944 (1995)). The court must
determine whether a valid agreement to arbitrate exists and whether the agreement to
arbitrate encompasses the dispute at issue. *Chiron Corp. v. Ortho Diagnostic Sys.*, 207
F.3d 1126, 1130 (9th Cir. 2000). If the court determines that "the response is affirmative
on both counts, then the Act requires the court to enforce the arbitration agreement in
accordance with its terms." *Id.* In this case, Plaintiff brings claims against Defendant for
retaliation in violation of the federal False Claims Act and Washington's Medicaid Fraud
False Claims Act. Am. Compl. at ¶¶ 12–15 (docket no. 29). Plaintiff entered into

1 employment agreements with Defendant in 2017 and 2020 (the “Agreements”). *See*
 2 Exs. 1 & 2 to Root Decl. (docket no. 32). The Agreements contain identical arbitration
 3 provisions. *Id.* The parties do not dispute that the arbitration provisions in the
 4 Agreements are valid. Instead, Plaintiff argues that his retaliation claims fall outside the
 5 scope of the arbitration provisions because he prays for equitable relief. This argument
 6 lacks merit. Section C.6 of the 2017 and 2020 Agreements excludes from arbitration any
 7 claims “for equitable relief alone.” Ex. 1 to Root Decl. (docket no. 32 at 16); Ex. 2 to
 8 Root Decl. (docket no. 32 at 38). However, Plaintiff’s claims are not for equitable relief
 9 alone because he also seeks judgment against Defendant for monetary damages. *See* Am.
 10 Compl. at § VI (docket no. 29). Therefore, the Court concludes that Plaintiff’s retaliation
 11 claims shall be ARBITRATED because they fall within the scope of the Agreements.¹

12 (2) Defendant’s Motion to Dismiss, docket no. 31, is DENIED. The Court
 13 STAYS this action pending the outcome of arbitration pursuant to 9 U.S.C. § 3. *See Ekin*
 14 *v. Amazon Servs., LLC*, 2015 WL 11233144, at *1 (W.D. Wash. Feb. 10, 2015) (noting
 15 that the Ninth Circuit has “expressed a strong preference that arbitrable cases be stayed
 16 rather than dismissed”).

17 (3) The parties are DIRECTED to file a Joint Status Report within fourteen
 18 (14) days after the completion of arbitration.

19 (4) The Clerk is directed to send a copy of this Minute Order to all counsel of
 20 record.

21 Dated this 23rd day of February, 2022.

22 Ravi Subramanian
 23 Clerk

s/Gail Glass
 Deputy Clerk

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 18 ¹ Plaintiff also argues that his retaliation claims are excluded from arbitration under the 2020
 19 Agreement’s “pending litigation” exception. This argument is unpersuasive and would lead to
 20 an inequitable result. Plaintiff initiated this action on December 10, 2019, when he filed under
 21 seal a qui tam complaint against Defendant and Franciscan Health System. *See* Compl. (docket
 22 no. 1). At that time, the arbitration provision in Plaintiff’s 2017 Agreement required him to
 23 arbitrate his retaliation claims against Defendant. When Plaintiff signed the 2020 Agreement on
 July 18, 2020, this action remained under seal. *See* Ex. 1 to Root Decl. (docket no. 32 at 11).
 Defendant did not receive notice of Plaintiff’s retaliation claims until this action was unsealed in
 October 2021. *See* Order (docket no. 16). Defendant then moved to compel arbitration in
 accordance with the Agreements.