

United States District Court
Northern District of California

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

TESLA MOTORS, INC., et al.,
Plaintiffs,
v.
CRISTINA BALAN,
Defendant.

Case No. [21-cv-09325-HSG](#)

**ORDER GRANTING PETITION TO
CONFIRM ARBITRATION AWARD**

Re: Dkt. Nos. 1, 7

Pending before the Court is the petition to confirm arbitration award, filed by Plaintiffs Tesla Motors, Inc. and Elon Musk. Dkt. Nos. 1, 7. The Court finds this matter appropriate for disposition without oral argument and the matter is deemed submitted. *See* Civil L.R. 7-1(b). The Court **GRANTS** the petition.

I. LEGAL STANDARD

Section 9 of the Federal Arbitration Act (“FAA”) provides that when presented with an application to confirm an arbitration award, the district court “must grant an order unless the award is vacated, modified, or corrected.” 9 U.S.C. § 9. “Neither erroneous legal conclusions nor unsubstantiated factual findings justify a federal court review of an arbitral award.” *Bosack v. Soward*, 586 F.3d 1096, 1102 (9th Cir. 2009) (quoting *Kyocera v. Prudential-Bache T Servs.*, 341 F.3d 987, 994 (9th Cir. 2003) (en banc)). Rather, grounds for vacating an award are limited to those specified by statute. *See Hall St. Assocs., L.L.C. v. Mattel, Inc.*, 552 U.S. 576, 584 (2008) (holding Section 10 provides the FAA’s exclusive grounds for vacatur of an arbitration award). Thus, the role of the courts in reviewing arbitration awards is extremely circumscribed. *See Southern California Gas Co. v. Utl. Workers Union of Am., Local 132, AFL-CIO*, 265 F.3d 787,

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1 792 (9th Cir. 2001) (citing *Stead Motors v. Auto. Machinists Lodge*, 886 F.2d 1200, 1208, n.8 (9th
2 Cir. 1989) (en banc)). The confirmation of an arbitration award is meant to be a summary
3 proceeding. *G.C. & K.B. Invs., Inc. v. Wilson*, 326 F.3d 1096, 1105 (9th Cir. 2003).

4 The FAA authorizes courts to vacate an award when (1) the award was procured by
5 corruption, fraud, or undue means; (2) there was evident partiality or corruption in the arbitrator;
6 (3) the arbitrator was guilty of misconduct in refusing to postpone the hearing, upon sufficient
7 cause shown, or in refusing to hear evidence pertinent and material to the controversy; or any
8 other misbehavior by which the rights of any party have been prejudiced; or (4) the arbitrator
9 exceeded his powers, or so imperfectly executed them that a mutual, final, and definite award
10 upon the subject matter was not made. *See* 9 U.S.C. § 10(a).

11 **II. DISCUSSION**


12 Here, Respondent raises a long list of complaints about the arbitrator (a retired California
13 Court of Appeal Justice), the Petitioners, their lawyers or all of the above. Many of Respondent’s
14 arguments simply reargue merits issues resolved against her in the arbitration. Others accuse the
15 arbitrator of lying, collusion or other misconduct with no factual support for these serious claims.
16 None of Respondent’s arguments come close to meeting the high standard required for a district
17 court to decline to confirm an arbitration award, and on this record Petitioners are clearly entitled
18 to the relief sought.¹

19 **III. CONCLUSION**

20 The Court **GRANTS** the petition to confirm the arbitration award. The Clerk is directed to
21 enter judgment in favor of Plaintiffs consistent with this order and to close the case.

22 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

23 Dated: 9/26/2022

24 
25 HAYWOOD S. GILLIAM, JR.
26 United States District Judge

27 _____
28 ¹ Petitioners request judicial notice of an order entered by the arbitrator and an order entered by
the District Court for the Western District of Washington. Dkt. No. 49. The Court **GRANTS** the
request.