

United States District Court
For the Northern District of California

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

GOPI VEDACHALAM and KANGANA
BERI, on behalf of themselves
and all others similarly
situated,

Plaintiffs,

No C 06-0963 VRW

v

ORDER

TATA AMERICA INTERNATIONAL
CORPORATION, a New York
corporation; TATA CONSULTANCY
SERVICES, LTD, an Indian
corporation; and TATA SONS, LTD,
an Indian corporation,

Defendants.

_____ /

Plaintiffs allege various California wage and hour
violations in this diversity-based class action, along with
collateral claims. Defendants assert that Gopi Vedachalam, one of
the plaintiffs, executed various agreements rendering his claims
subject to arbitration. Defendants, therefore, move to compel
arbitration under section 206 of the Federal Arbitration Act (FAA),
9 USC §§ 201-208, and to dismiss or stay the case pending
completion of arbitration of Vedachalam's claims. Arbitrability of
Vedachalam's claims presumably would render him an inadequate class

1 representative. Having reviewed the parties' submissions, for the
2 reasons stated herein the court DENIES defendants' motion.

3
4 I

5 A

6 Tata America International Corporation, Tata Consultancy
7 Services, Ltd and Tata Sons, Ltd are named as defendants in this
8 action. Tata Consultancy Services, Ltd (TCS) is an information-
9 technology-outsourcing and consulting company incorporated in
10 India. Doc #10 at 3-4. Tata Sons, Ltd is the parent company of
11 TCS and is also incorporated in India. Id. Tata America
12 International Corporation is a United States subsidiary of TCS.
13 Id. These entities are referred to collectively as "defendants."

14 Gopi Vedachalam is one of two plaintiffs in the suit.
15 Vedachalam is a citizen of India who has worked for one or more of
16 the defendant entities as a project manager in the United States
17 since April 2000 under an L-1 visa. Doc #24 at 3. The L-1 visa
18 allows multinational companies to transfer foreign employees to
19 work for parent, subsidiary, affiliate or branch offices in the
20 United States. Id. From 2000 to 2003, Vedachalam worked in
21 Hayward, California. Id. Since 2003, Vedachalam has worked in
22 Woodland Hills, California. Id. Vedachalam's complaint pleads
23 claims arising from his deputation to the United States.

24 Defendants move to compel arbitration in Mumbai, India
25 based primarily on two documents: a 1997 agreement between
26 Vedachalam, his father and TCS and a letter drafted by TCS dated
27 September 24, 2000 that Vedachalam signed. A description of these
28 and related documents, in chronological order, follows.

1 The first document is an untitled form agreement. Doc #
2 11 Ex B. Blanks for day and month are filled in with "twentieth"
3 and "February," respectively, by hand. The blank on the form for
4 year remains blank and no other markings on the form indicate the
5 year; the parties agree, however, that the agreement was made in
6 1997. Doc #10 at 4, Doc #31 at 1.

7 The document has no title and the parties disagree about
8 what to call it. Defendants refer to this document as a "service
9 agreement." Doc #10 at 4. Vedachalam refers to this document as a
10 "training agreement." Doc #31 at 4. Because the parties disagree
11 and there is no compelling extrinsic evidence in the record
12 supporting either label, the court will refer to this document as
13 "the 1997 agreement."

14 The 1997 agreement lists three parties, the first of
15 which is printed on the form, the other two filled in by hand:
16 "Tata Sons Limited acting through its Division Tata Consultancy
17 Services;" V Gopi (Vedachalam), "hereinafter referred to as
18 Probationer" (although the terms "Trainee" and "Probationer" are
19 used throughout the contract about equally); and A Vedachalam
20 (Vedachalam's father), described as "The Surety/Sureties." Doc #11
21 Ex B at 1.

22 The agreement recites that "the training is of a duration
23 of [blank] months and is liable to be extended by a further
24 duration based on the performance of the Trainee during the
25 Training Program * * *." The word "one" is handwritten in the
26 blank before the printed word "months." Id. The 1997 agreement
27 recites, inter alia, that the subject training "involves
28 considerable expenditure" and "sustantially [sic] improves the

1 Trainee's professional standing and it has been imparted by the
2 Division at considerable expenditure as an investment." Id at 2.

3 Vedachalam's part of the bargain was "to serve the
4 Division * * * for a period of [blank] years * * * and he/she
5 agrees not to take employment with any other person, firm or
6 company during such period." The word "two" is handwritten before
7 "years." Id. Id at page 2.

8 "By way of guarantee" of Vedachalam's performance, the
9 1997 agreement requires a refundable deposit of 50,000 rupees for
10 two years and Vedachalam's father to "stand as Surety." Id at
11 pages 2-3. "In the event of a breach of any of the terms and
12 conditions of this agreement of which the Division shall be the
13 sole judge, the said deposit amount with interest shall be
14 forfeited." Id. In addition, Vedachalam's father, as surety, "in
15 the event of [Vedachalam's] failure/neglect to fulfill any of the
16 terms of this undertaking or of any other form of breach of the
17 same he/she will be liable to pay the Division Rs 50,000 as
18 compensation with interest thereon at nine percent OR [Vedachalam's
19 father] shall be liable jointly and severally with the Trainee to
20 pay the same to the Division." Id at 3.

21 The provision of the 1997 agreement of greatest interest
22 to the parties in connection with the instant motion provides that
23 "any dispute or disagreement over the interpretation of any of the
24 terms herein above contained or any claim of liability of any part
25 including the surety/sureties * * * shall be referred to a person
26 to be nominated by the division" which "shall be deemed a
27 submission to arbitration." Id. The two-year period of employment

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1 required by the agreement was completed over a year before
2 Vedachalam was deputed to the United States. Doc #30 at 14.

3 The copy of the 1997 agreement attached to defendants'
4 moving papers bears the signatures of Vedachalam and his father,
5 but the signature blank for TCS is empty. Doc #11 Ex B at 5.

6 The next document is a "Service Agreement Addendum" (the
7 Addendum) signed by Vedachalam and his father. Doc #11 Ex D. The
8 agreement itself is not dated although the text "12-4-2000" is
9 written near the top of the form. Id at 1. Defendants' declaration
10 says this document was "executed on or about April 12, 2000." Doc
11 #11 at 3. The Addendum recites, inter alia, that "the Employee has
12 executed a Service Agreement that, among other things, contains
13 service commitments by the Employee" and that "the Employee may
14 require [sic] to embark on an overseas deputation" and that "TCS and
15 the Employee wish to clarify the service commitments of the Employee
16 that will derive from this overseas deputation." Doc #11 Ex D at 1.
17 Paragraph two of the Addendum provides that Vedachalam "agrees to
18 return to India after completion of every overseas deputation * * *
19 for a minimum period of six months." Id at 2.

20 The addendum further provides that "in the event of the
21 Employee's breach of the commitment specified in Paragraph two,
22 above, the matter will proceed to arbitration" and, moreover,
23 specified, as alternatives, two arbitrators: Mr Navroze H Seerval
24 and Mr Keki Mehta, both of Mumbai, India. Id. The Addendum also
25 contained the following provision that seemed to tie into the 1997
26 agreement or one similar to it:

27 when an employee proceeds on an overseas
28 deputation for a TCS assignment at one of its
client companies, then the Employee's remaining

1 obligations under the Service Agreement will be
2 as follows:

3 The Employee will be obligated to serve TCS for
4 any time remaining under the Employee's
5 two/three year service commitment. If committed
6 in the service agreement then such commitment
7 will run concurrently with any additional
8 service commitment incurred by the Employee as a
9 result of this overseas deputation, and the
10 Employee remains subject to his/her Rs 50,000
11 obligation with respect to this commitment.

12 Id at 3.

13 The next document, also apparently signed by Vedachalam on
14 April 12, 2000, is a "Non Immigration Agreement." Doc #11 Ex F.
15 Like the Service Agreement Addendum, the "Non Immigration Agreement"
16 itself is not dated. A handwritten note of the date "12-4-2000" is
17 written near the top of the form. Id at 1. Defendants' declaration
18 states that this document was "executed on or about April 12, 2000."
19 Doc #11 at 3. This agreement provides that Vedachalam "shall not
20 under any circumstances attempt to apply for permanent immigration
21 or any other non-immigrant status while * * * on work
22 experience/assignment" and "shall not accept employment or
23 assignment with any other [TCS] client, who has been introduced to
24 me during the deputation or employment by any competitor of [TCS] or
25 any other employer in USA * * *" during the deputation. The
26 agreement specified liquidated damages of \$30,000 for breach by
27 Vedachalam, reimbursement of "not exceeding Rs 5,00,000 [sic]
28 towards allowances being paid from the day of deputation along with
29 airfare and salary" and payment of "all costs and expenses of
30 litigation and reasonable Attorney's fees up to 30% of the amount of
31 Judgement [sic]." Id at 1.

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1 Vedachalam also signed a "Deputation Agreement." Doc #11
2 ex E at 1. Filled-in blanks in the deputation agreement indicate
3 the date of agreement to be April 24, 2000 although a handwritten
4 note bears the date "12-4-2000," the same as the two documents just
5 discussed. Defendant's declaration states that the deputation
6 agreement was "executed on or about April 24, 2000." Doc #11 at 3.
7 The deputation agreement provided that the "Employee does agree and
8 commit, to complete his/her Deputation in the Country of deputation
9 and to return to India at the conclusion of the Deputation." Id.
10 The "Employee expressly acknowledges that, as a salaried and exempt
11 employee, he/she may be required to work long hours without
12 additional compensation." Id at 5. Paragraph 9.1 provides, in
13 part, that the parties have:

14 the understanding and expectation that the
15 Deputation (and all assignments of the
16 Deputation) will be successfully completed by
17 the Employee to the Employer's satisfaction.
18 The Employee acknowledges and agrees that by
19 leaving any assignment on this Deputation before
20 its completion would automatically result in
21 breach of the terms and conditions of the
22 agreement.

19 Id at 6. Regarding dispute resolution, paragraph 9.2(a) provides:

20 any claim or controversy arising out of the
21 Employee's breach as specified in paragraph 9.1,
22 above, will be settled by litigation in courts
23 of competent jurisdiction in the place of
24 deputation, or India at the option fo [sic] the
25 employer

24 Id. The deputation agreement, like the non-immigration agreement,
25 also provides for liquidated damages:

26 In connection with the calculation of damages
27 resulting from the Employee's breach as
28 specified in Paragraph 9.1 * * * the parties
have agreed to an amount equivalent to that of
US \$30,000 as liquidated and agreed upon

1 damages, and not as a penalty, in the event of
2 any such breach, together with pre-judgment
interest at the prevailing rate.

3 Id at 7. Regarding arbitration, paragraph 9.2(c) contains the
4 following rather convoluted provision:

5 The parties acknowledge that if they have
6 entered into a Service Agreement and a Service
7 Agreement Addendum (collectively referenced to
8 [sic] as "Service Agreements") in India which if
9 it contains contractual commitment by the
10 Employee (i) to serve the Employer for a minimum
11 period of two/three years from the date of
12 joining the Employer, and (ii) to return to
13 India after this Deputation, and to continue to
14 work for the Employer in India for the period
15 specified in the Service Agreements, then the
16 parties further acknowledge that the Service
17 Agreements contain a mechanism for an
18 arbitration in India (pursuant to Indian law) in
19 the event the Employee breaches either of these
20 commitments.

21 Id.

22 Also in the record is a one-paragraph form letter drafted
23 by TCS. Doc #11 Ex C. Vedachalam's name, address, telephone and
24 signature and the date — September 24, 2000 — are handwritten on
25 the letter. The letter provides:

26 In the context of [TCS] deputing me abroad and
27 any dispute/s arising thereof, I hereby
28 authorize Mr Navroze H Seervai * * * as the Sole
Arbitrator and in the event that he is unable to
serve as an arbitrator then Mr Keki Mehta * * *
being appointed as the Sole Arbitrator to hear
and resolve the said dispute/s.

Id. These are the same arbitrators specified in the Service
Agreement Addendum.

On May 4, 2001, Vedachalam signed a second deputation
agreement containing provisions substantially the same as those
noted above with one important exception: paragraph 9.2(a) provides
that "any claim or controversy arising out of the employee's breach

1 as specified in paragraph 9.1, above, [failure to complete the
2 deputation] will be settled by litigation in courts of competent
3 jurisdiction in the state of Maryland, court [sic] of Montgomery.”
4 Doc #11 Ex G at 4. The second deputation agreement contained a
5 \$30,000 liquidated damages provision like the first one. It also
6 provided that the agreement “shall be governed by the laws of the
7 state of Maryland, without giving effect to its internal principles
8 of conflicts of law.” Id at 5.

9
10 B

11 Vedachalam filed his complaint initiating this action on
12 February 14, 2006. Doc # 1. He filed a first amended complaint on
13 June 5, 2006. Doc #24. The amended complaint contains allegations
14 related to both Vedachalam and co-plaintiff Kangana Beri. Because
15 defendants move to compel arbitration only of claims made by
16 Vedachalam, facts unrelated to Vedachalam are beyond the scope of
17 this order.

18 Vedachalam alleges that defendants, through a visa
19 petition signed under penalty of perjury, represented that
20 Vedachalam would receive a salary of \$74,000 per year during his
21 deputation in the United States, but that he did not receive this
22 amount of salary in 2004 or 2005 and is not currently receiving this
23 amount of annual salary. Doc #24 at ¶ 30. In addition, Vedachalam
24 alleges that defendants forced him to endorse his tax refund check
25 over to TCS by stamping the back of the check “[p]ay to the order of
26 * * * Tata Consultancy Services.” Doc #24 at ¶ 42. Vedachalam
27 further alleges that defendants thus retained state and local tax
28 refunds intended for him totaling nearly \$25,000. Doc #24 at ¶ 46.

1 Vedachalam is a plaintiff in six of the nine claims
2 alleged in the complaint: (1) breach of contract for failing to pay
3 the salary promised in the Deputation Terms Agreement; (2)
4 conversion of tax refunds; (3) unjust enrichment through retaining
5 tax refunds; (4) violation of California Labor Code § 221 (which
6 provides that it "shall be unlawful for any employer to collect or
7 receive from an employee any part of wages theretofore paid"); (8)
8 violation of California Labor Code § 226 (which requires that the
9 employer provide accurate statements showing gross wages and
10 deductions); and (9) "false, unfair, fraudulent and deceptive
11 business practice within the meaning of [California] Business and
12 Professions Code §§ 17200" necessitating injunctive relief on behalf
13 of themselves and the public.

14 On May 4, 2006, defendants filed the instant motion to
15 compel arbitration. Doc #10.

16
17 II

18 To compel arbitration, defendants must identify a valid
19 agreement to arbitrate and establish that the agreement to arbitrate
20 covers the claims asserted by Vedachalam. Unless both conditions
21 are present, the court may not compel arbitration.

22 The United Nations Convention on the Recognition and
23 Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (the Convention) defines
24 conditions that must be met before the court may compel arbitration.
25 The Convention "shall be enforced in United States." 9 USC § 201.
26 Article II, paragraph one of the Convention provides that:

27 Each contracting state shall recognize an
28 agreement in writing under which the parties
undertake to submit to arbitration all or any

1 differences which have arisen or which may arise
2 between them in respect of a defined legal
3 relationship, whether contractual or not,
concerning a subject matter capable of
settlement by arbitration.

4 The court may compel arbitration only if there is "an agreement in
5 writing" and this agreement "undertake[s] to submit [the dispute] to
6 arbitration." The two requirements listed above are not the only
7 requirements imposed by the Convention; it is unnecessary, however,
8 for the court to address other requirements at this time.

9 Under article II of the Convention, "the first task of a
10 court asked to compel arbitration of a dispute is to determine
11 whether the parties agreed to arbitrate that dispute. The court is
12 to make this determination by applying the 'federal substantive law
13 of arbitrability, applicable to any arbitration agreement within the
14 coverage of the Act.'" Mitsubishi Motors Corp v Soler
15 Chrysler-Plymouth, Inc, 473 US 614, 626 (1985), quoting Moses H Cone
16 Memorial Hospital v Mercury Construction Corp, 460 US 1, 24 (1983).
17 In so doing, the court applies the federal common law of contracts.
18 "In applying federal contract law, we are guided by general
19 principles of contract law and by the Restatement." First
20 Interstate Bank of Idaho v Small Business Administration, 868 F2d
21 340, 343 (9th Cir 1989).

22
23 III

24 Defendants move to compel arbitration based on the 1997
25 agreement and the form letter designating arbitrators signed by
26 Vedachalam on September 24, 2000. Neither document meets both
27 requirements stated above. The scope of the 1997 agreement does not
28 encompass Vedachalam's claims. The 2000 letter lacks consideration

1 and is unenforceable. Because neither document clearly establishes
2 that the parties jointly undertook to submit the claims stated in
3 Vedachalam's complaint to arbitration, the criteria required for
4 compelling arbitration are absent.

5 Of note, although the documentary record of the legal
6 relationship between Vedachalam and the defendant entities suggests
7 inequality in the parties' bargaining power, Vedachalam does not
8 contend in opposing the motion that the agreements he signed were
9 unconscionable and circumstances in India might be that what appears
10 unfair to American eyes is not out of line. In any event, the court
11 has not considered unconscionability and related concepts in
12 adjudicating this motion.

13
14 A

15 The 1997 agreement appears to have expired by its own
16 terms at the end of two years, at which point Vedachalam had
17 presumably completed his minimum service to the defendants and thus
18 discharged his debt or obligation for the one month of training he
19 received. On or about February 20, 1999, therefore, Vedachalam was
20 no longer obligated by this document to work for defendants, his
21 father was no longer required to serve as a surety and his father
22 was entitled to a refund of his 50,000 rupees.

23 Defendants argue, however, that while some provisions
24 expired or were discharged, the arbitration agreement in paragraph
25 four continued to govern the relationship between the parties. At
26 oral argument, defendants' counsel contended that because each
27 subsequent agreement "supplement[ed] and [did] not supersede any
28 other written agreement," they somehow kept alive or revived a

1 document that had expired by its own terms more than a year before
2 the earliest of these subsequent agreements came into being.
3 Defendants furthermore seek to avoid paragraph four's plainly-worded
4 scope — to arbitrate disputes over the meaning of the 1997
5 agreement — by pointing to the catch-all language after "or": "In
6 the event of any dipute [sic] or disagreement over the
7 interpretation of any of the terms herein above contained or any
8 claim of liability of any part * * *." The court is not persuaded.

9 Article II, section one of the Convention requires the
10 court to recognize an agreement "under which the parties undertake
11 to submit to arbitration all or any differences * * * in respect of
12 a defined legal relationship." Accordingly, the court must
13 determine whether the claims stated in the complaint are within the
14 scope of the legal relationship defined in the 1997 training
15 agreement.

16 The relationship defined by the 1997 training agreement is
17 primarily that of trainer and trainee. Although the 1997 agreement
18 is untitled, the terms of the agreement relate to a training period
19 and a related right to exclusive employment and surety given in
20 exchange for training. The agreement refers to Vedachalam
21 repeatedly as "Trainee." Doc #11 ex B at 3. The agreement also
22 notes that the duration of the training period may be extended based
23 on Vedachalam's performance during the "training programme."
24 Accordingly, the 1997 training agreement primarily defines a legal
25 relationship between trainee and trainer, not necessarily a
26 continuing or regular employment relationship.

27 Vedachalam's claims in his suit are not "in respect of"
28 the training relationship as required by the Convention. Defendants

1 argue that the training agreement demonstrates that Vedachalam
2 "agreed to arbitrate 'any claim of liability' concerning his
3 employment with TCS." Doc #10 at 9. But Vedachalam's claims arise
4 from his deputation in the United States, not the training period or
5 the training program. As Vedachalam points out, "[t]here is no
6 dispute that Mr Vedachalam received his training and did not work
7 for any other employer within two years of the date of joining the
8 division." Doc #31 at 10. In a more general sense, it is simply
9 too much of a stretch to hold that by entering into an agreement
10 that was entirely about a defined training/probationary period of
11 employment for a new employee, the parties agreed to anything
12 concerning a deputation to the United States that may not have been
13 within the contemplation of any party in 1997.

14 The 1997 training agreement does not provide a basis for
15 compelling arbitration of Vedachalam's claims before this court.

16
17 B

18 The letter dated September 24, 2000 similarly does not
19 support defendant's attempt to compel arbitration.

20 Under federal contract law, an agreement without
21 consideration is generally unenforceable. "In applying federal
22 contract law, we are guided by general principles of contract law
23 and by the Restatement." First Interstate Bank of Idaho v Small
24 Business Admin, 868 F2d 340, 343 (9th Cir 1989). Formation of a
25 contract requires "a bargain in which there is a manifestation of
26 mutual assent to the exchange and a consideration." Restatement
27 (Second) of Contracts § 17 (1981).

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1 The 2000 letter is not an enforceable agreement to
2 arbitrate because it lacks consideration; not only does it not bind
3 TCS to arbitrate disputes, it offers no other corresponding benefit
4 for Vedachalam. Defendants nonetheless argue that the 2000 letter
5 "demonstrate[s] the intent of the parties to arbitrate disputes."
6 Doc #10 at 8. But the 2000 letter uses a singular pronoun — "I
7 hereby authorize" — indicating that Vedachalam alone assented to
8 arbitration. In addition, because TCS drafted the language in
9 question, its failure to include itself in the arbitration provision
10 is especially significant. Doc #33 at 5. It is, moreover,
11 consistent with other provisions in the documents before the court
12 that unilaterally bind Vedachalam, such as paragraphs 9.2(a) and (b)
13 of the deputation agreement (Doc #11, Ex E), which provide, in the
14 event of breach of the agreement by the employee, for liquidated
15 damages to be paid by Vedachalam and for the matter to be resolved
16 by litigation "in the place of deputation, or India at the option of
17 the employer." The unmistakable import of these documents, taken
18 together with defendants' stance before this court, is that
19 defendants would have one set of rules apply to Vedachalam and
20 another set of rules apply to them in the event of legal disputes.
21 This kind of contractual arrangement simply does not manifest the
22 mutual assent to arbitrate the instant disputes that the law
23 requires.

IV

24
25
26 To repeat the above-cited quotation from Justice
27 Blackmun's opinion in Mitsubishi Motors Corporation, "the first task
28 of a court asked to compel arbitration of a dispute is to determine

1 whether the parties agreed to arbitrate that dispute." 473 US at
2 626. Because the record does not support a finding that the parties
3 agreed to arbitrate the claims stated in this suit, the court DENIES
4 defendants' motion to compel arbitration.

5 The parties will appear for a case management conference
6 on March 27, 2007 at 9:00 am. The parties' joint case management
7 conference statement must be filed with the court no later than one
8 week before the conference.

9
10 IT IS SO ORDERED.

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13 _____
14 VAUGHN R WALKER
15 United States District Chief Judge
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