IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

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AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, ET AL., :

Petitioners : No. 12-133

v. :

ITALIAN COLORS RESTAURANT, ET AL :

- x

Washington, D.C.

Wednesday, February 27, 2013

The above-entitled matter came on for oral argument before the Supreme Court of the United States at 11:31 a.m.

APPEARANCES:

MICHAEL KELLOGG, ESQ., Washington, D.C.; on behalf of Petitioners.

PAUL D. CLEMENT, ESQ., Washington, D.C.; on behalf of Respondents.

MALCOLM L. STEWART, ESQ., Deputy Solicitor General, Department of Justice; for United States, as amicus curiae, supporting Respondents.

C O N T E N T S

P R O C E E D I N G S

(11:31 a.m.)

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: This is Case Number 12-133, American Express v. Italian Colors Restaurant.

Mr. Kellogg.

ORAL ARGUMENT OF MICHAEL KELLOGG

ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONERS

MR. KELLOGG: Thank you, Mr. Chief Justice, and may it please the Court:

The court below thrice refused to enforce the parties' arbitration agreement because he thought that class procedures were necessary to vindicate the plaintiff's Sherman Act claims.

That holding was reversible error for at least three reasons. First, it has no basis in either the FAA or the Sherman Act. Second, it creates an unworkable threshold inquiry. And third, it is unnecessary to any legitimate policy concerns raised by the court below.

JUSTICE GINSBURG: Mr. Kellogg, suppose it goes to arbitration as you think it should, and the arbitrator says to the merchant, to prove your case, you have to show the relevant market, you have to show that American Express had market power, that it used that power to the detriment of its competitors, and the way

these sections -- the way these tying cases have gone is you get an expert. And I don't see that you can prove it in -- in a new way.

I mean, the whole point of this is that the expense to win one of these cases is enormous. And no single person is not worth that person's while.

MR. KELLOGG: Well, three responses to that, Your Honor. The first is, that it is up to the arbitrator in the first instance to devise procedures to deal with claims in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

Second, to the extent that an expert report is required that would cost a lot of money, we have conceded below that the parties could share costs of that expert just as they could share the costs of a lawyer.

And, third, the alternative is to have an inquiry upfront, that this Court has rejected in Concepcion, that you cannot condition the enforcement of an arbitration agreement on the availability of class procedures.

It's up to --

JUSTICE GINSBURG: What was the -- what was the -- I missed that. The sharing of the costs, how does that work? It's certainly not in the agreement,

not in the arbitration agreement, that -- that American Express is going to pay for the expert for the other side.

MR. KELLOGG: We acknowledge below that they could share costs among multiple plaintiffs --

JUSTICE GINSBURG: Oh. Oh.

MR. KELLOGG: -- before that. The sharing of costs. Now, under the court below's regime --

JUSTICE GINSBURG: And then what you would you have, five, six different arbitrations going, and in each of those five or six cases, you would have -- they could share? They could share the million dollar cost of this -- the experts?

MR. KELLOGG: They can share the cost of the expert. And, of course, they get their attorneys' fees back, plus reasonable statutory costs, plus potentially treble damages.

The alternative, as the court below held, is that the district court has to decide in the first instance, I'm not going to send it to arbitration because I think they need a class action. To make that determination, he first has to do a Rule 23 analysis. Would there even be a class certified in this case?

Only 20 percent of putative classes are certified. And that's not an inquiry that the Court

should be making at the outset.

JUSTICE GINSBURG: I -- I'm sorry, but I don't think I got the answer to my question. Is -- the arbitrator has now said we have to have an expert, and the plaintiff says -- or the complainant says, I haven't got the wherewithal, and if I have six friends who bring individual arbitrations, that's not nearly enough.

So what happens then, the case ends, and it's not possible --

MR. KELLOGG: As we said, they would be able to share an expert between multiple plaintiffs, but there is no guarantee in the law that every claim has a procedural path to its effective vindication.

This Court held in Eisen, for example, even though the Court acknowledged that it was a $70 claim, it could only be brought as a class action, but the plaintiff in that case said, I can't afford to do the notice costs, and the Court said well, then, the class is decertified because the plaintiff has to put up the notice.

The whole point of arbitration of course is that it expands the universe of claims that can be brought efficiently and effectively for small consumers.

JUSTICE KAGAN: Mr. Kellogg, do you think that if in your arbitration agreement you had a clause

which just said, I hereby agree not to bring any Sherman Act claim against American Express, could -- could your arbitration agreement do that?

MR. KELLOGG: Under this Court's decision in Mitsubishi, I believe not.

JUSTICE KAGAN: It -- it couldn't, right because we would say no, there has to be an -- an opportunity for a vindication of statutory rights, is that right?

MR. KELLOGG: Correct.

JUSTICE KAGAN: And -- and suppose that the arbitration clause said something different. Suppose that the arbitration clause said, I -- I hereby agree that I will not present any economic evidence in an antitrust action against American Express.

Could it do that?

MR. KELLOGG: I think that would be subject to review under State unconscionability principles, and would probably be struck down, Your Honor, just like any other provision that essentially prevents --

JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, even putting aside State unconscionability principles, wouldn't you think that our Mitsubishi case and our Randolph case would again come in and say, my gosh, this arbitration clause prevents any effective vindication of the rights to

bring an antitrust suit.

Wouldn't you say that.

MR. KELLOGG: I -- I don't think Mitsubishi can be read that broadly, Your Honor. To the contrary, the whole point of Mitsubishi was that arbitration is an effective forum for vindicating Federal statutory rights. Mitsubishi --

JUSTICE KAGAN: So you think -- I'm sorry. Go ahead.

MR. KELLOGG: I'm sorry. Mitsubishi dealt with the very specific question of a waiver, a substantive waiver of your rights, not with the procedures to vindicate those rights.

As, for example, in the Vimar Seguros case, where the Court said, well, you might have to go to Japan, but we're not going to get into the business of weighing the costs and benefits.

JUSTICE KAGAN: So I just want to make sure I understand your answer, which is that you read Mitsubishi and Randolph as so narrow that you would say that the principle that they embody does not prevent American Express from saying, you cannot produce -- you cannot use any economic expert or any economic testimony in an antitrust suit.

MR. KELLOGG: You know, I think the better

place to handle that would be State unconscionability law. Whether the Court would want to expand the ports of Mitsubishi to say that.

It's not clear to me what the statutory justification for that would be, given that the Sherman Act -- the question here, of course, concerns class procedures. And given that the Sherman Act was passed at a time when there were no class procedures, and given that the Court in Concepcion --

JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, my -- my question is not about class procedures, it's about allowing economic evidence to help prove your claim. And you said, no problem, even though it is, of course, true in the real world that to prove a successful antitrust claim, you need economic evidence.

MR. KELLOGG: Correct.

JUSTICE KAGAN: And you said that's fine because you're going to read Mitsubishi and Randolph in such a way that it allows an arbitration clause to 100 percent effectively absolutely frustrate your ability to bring a Sherman Act suit.

MR. KELLOGG: I have no doubt that such a provision would be struck down. I think the proper way to do that would be under State unconscionability law, which Section 2 specifically preserves. But if the

Court felt the need to expand Mitsubishi in that narrow respect, that would still not help the Respondents here, who are saying that you should condition the enforcement of the arbitration clause on the availability of class procedures, which this Court held in Concepcion is fundamentally inconsistent with the purposes of the FAA.

JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, I think -- I think what they are saying is something a little bit different, which is that if you go -- if you accept my premise that the arbitration clause could not say no economic evidence, what the -- Respondents here are saying is, well, now you have to give us the ability to produce economic evidence and maybe that involves class procedures, maybe it involves something else.

It could involve some other cost-sharing mechanism. But if the arbitration clause works to prevent us from sharing costs in such a way that we can produce that evidence, then once again we have a problem about completely frustrating the effect of the Sherman Act.

MR. KELLOGG: Well, I think -- I think not Your Honor. And I think we have to return to the fact that the only provision at issue here was the class action waiver. That was the only issue that they raised below. It was the issue decided by the Court. It was the issue

on which this Court granted certiorari, and it's directly contrary to this Court's decision in Concepcion.

I have no doubt that if there were provisions in a contract that essentially prevented a plaintiff from raising a substantive claim or from presenting evidence that they might have in support of that claim, that it would be struck down under State unconscionability principles or under Mitsubishi. But I don't think we can expand Mitsubishi into a free-floating inquiry for district courts into the costs and benefits of each case.

They would have to sit down and say, well, what evidence is going to be needed in this case and how much evidence is going to be required. They would have to say, what are the document production costs? According to the court of appeals, they would even need to say, what are your chances of winning? Because, say it's going to cost a million dollars, but you only have a 50 percent chance --

JUSTICE GINSBURG: I thought that the only thing that the court of appeals said is, you have to pay 300,000 minimum for the expert, the most you can get in treble damages is 5,000. It didn't go into all the other things that you were saying. It said nobody in

his right mind will bring such a lawsuit to pay $300,000 to get $5,000.

MR. KELLOGG: And nobody in their right mind in Eisen would -- would pay a million dollars in notice costs to get $70 on --

JUSTICE SCALIA: I guess you could have said the same thing under the Sherman Act before Rule 23 existed, right?

MR. KELLOGG: You could have.

JUSTICE SCALIA: Before there was such as thing as class actions.

MR. KELLOGG: Under that position --

JUSTICE SCALIA: The same thing would have been true. If, indeed, your claim was so small that you can't claim -- can't pay an expert, you, as a practical matter, don't bring the suit.

MR. KELLOGG: That was true. In fact, Congress at the time of passing the Sherman Act specifically considered adding class procedures and declined to do so. For the first 4 decades of the Sherman Act, there were no class procedures even left.

Even today, in court, as I noted, only 20 percent of cases actually get the class certified. The whole point of arbitration, as I noted, is to expand the scope of claims, small consumer claims, that can be

brought in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

JUSTICE ALITO: Do you think the nature of their underlying -- their antitrust claim is relevant to this? They are claiming that they were unlawfully compelled to enter into the contract that they say, as a practical matter, precludes them from raising the antitrust issue. Does that -- does it matter?

MR. KELLOGG: Well, a couple of points on that. They certainly weren't compelled to enter the contract. Lots of merchants don't take American Express. It was a voluntary choice on their part. But more fundamentally, the only provision that they have ever challenged in this case is the class action waiver. They have not suggested below that there was any problem with cost-sharing or other ways that they might deal with the specific question how to present their case in arbitration.

JUSTICE GINSBURG: In the AT&T Mobility case, the Court remarked that this was a -- that the arbitration agreement had certain provisions that made it easier for the consumer to use the arbitral forum. Is there anything like that in this arbitration clause?

MR. KELLOGG: I'm sorry, I didn't -- I didn't quite follow that, Your Honor. A provision in the arbitration clause that makes it easier to --

JUSTICE GINSBURG: Yes, where not some other consumer in another arbitration, not that sharing of the costs, but wasn't AT&T Mobility going to pick up a good part of the tab of the cost of the arbitration?

MR. KELLOGG: That's correct, there were provisions in AT&T that the Court said would make small value claims easier to process. I would note that in Concepcion the Court said even if small value claims could not be brought, it would still fundamentally change the nature of arbitration to insist upon class procedures. So I don't think that helps them in distinguishing Concepcion.

JUSTICE KENNEDY: One of the ways I have been thinking about this case is to think about arbitration and the whole point of arbitration is to have a procedure where you don't have costs, you have as an arbitrator an antitrust expert or the best in the class in the third year antitrust course in law school.

And they cite reports, and -- you know, it's classic to have contractors sit in as arbitrators in construction claims; just because it's cheaper and they know -- so I was thinking that that's substantial justification for your position. But your argument so far seems to say that doesn't make any difference. Even if they can't bring the suit in an economic way -- the

arbitration in an economic way, that that's irrelevant. That's -- that's what I'm getting from your argument.

MR. KELLOGG: I did not mean to imply that, Your Honor. The key point is that it's up to the arbitrator in the first instance to find the most efficient and cost effective way to resolve a particular claim.

And it's not necessarily the case that complicated -- that huge numbers of documents -- plaintiff said, we will need 5 million documents and we will need a very, very expensive expert and they got an affidavit from a very, very expensive expert saying, this is what I would charge to do this.

The whole point of arbitration, of course, is that its informality actually expands the universe of claims, of small value claims that can be brought effectively.

JUSTICE KAGAN: Mr. Kellogg, are you suggesting that you can win an antitrust suit in arbitration without presenting economic evidence of such things as monopoly power, antitrust injury, damages? How could somebody do that?

MR. KELLOGG: No, I acknowledge that they would probably need a report in this case.

JUSTICE BREYER: Why? I mean, I could be

your arbitrator. I know exactly what I would do. I would ask for five things, which will be admitted, and one thing that's going to be difficult for them to prove. I don't see why an expert in antitrust would have to have this enormous report.

MR. KELLOGG: Well, I -- perhaps I --

JUSTICE BREYER: Do you want to concede I'm wrong? --

MR. KELLOGG: -- conceded too much to Justice Kagan.

JUSTICE BREYER: Yes, maybe.

(Laughter.)

MR. KELLOGG: But in this case, if you look at the complaint, the market definition that they're seeking to establish is, if I might put it, somewhat gerrymandered. It essentially consists --

JUSTICE BREYER: If you want to argue that stuff, which I -- then I guess maybe they're right. Maybe you do need experts on that. I don't know that we want to get into this, but I just want to know if you want to concede that there is no way to win this case in arbitration unless they spend $300,000.

MR. KELLOGG: I did not mean to concede that at all, Your Honor. The whole point of arbitration is the informality and the speed of the procedures.

And in addition, to the extent that there

does need to be some sort of safety valve, of course Congress can deal with that question. Congress recently in the Dodd-Frank Act said, in certain circumstances we're going to allow the Consumer Financial Protection Board to determine whether class action waivers will be permitted. But obviously there's nothing either in the FAA or in the Sherman Act that would justify such an inquiry here.

JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, Mr. Kellogg, could I go back to Justice Alito's point because I'm not sure I quite understood your -- your answer to it. Essentially, the claim here, right, is that this is a party with a monopolistic power, such that -- and this is just the Plaintiff's allegation, it may or may not be true, but -- but they say that American Express is using its market power to impose particular contract terms. And they have a tying thing, but it could just as easily be the case that American Express could be using its economic power to impose terms essentially making arbitration of antitrust claims impossible.

And why shouldn't we understand this problem as connected to the very allegation that's being brought? That -- you know, how is it, how is it going to be possible in a case where there's a monopoly power able -- able to impose contracts terms that -- that you

can create an arbitration clause, which essentially prevents that from being challenged?

MR. KELLOGG: Well, there is a separate issue below which the court did not reach about whether the arbitration clause itself had been improperly imposed. But the question before the Court has to do with the class action waiver, which this Court in Concepcion said there's no statutory basis for the courts to preclude application of that waiver.

It's also -- would create a completely unworkable inquiry at the outset of litigation in order to determine whether to refer a case to arbitration in the first place, and it's unnecessary because State law unconscionability, can deal with contracts of adhesion or unfair terms. The arbitrator in the first instance can deal with how to cost effectively arbitrate the claims in issue.

JUSTICE GINSBURG: Did -- did American Express say, as Justice Breyer suggested, that, well we will concede A, B, and C, so the only issue on which you need proof is D? As I understood it, American Express never took the position that it would -- it would concede certain issues so that you could limit the proof.

MR. KELLOGG: Well, Your Honor, we took the

position even in district court that they could pool their resources --

JUSTICE GINSBURG: No, I'm not talking about --

MR. KELLOGG: -- and share the cost of the claim.

JUSTICE GINSBURG: I'm not talking about pooling with other single merchants bringing single arbitrations. I'm asking whether American Express -- so here's the complaint. It says, I have to prove relevant markets separately. And did American Express take the position, no, you don't have to prove all that. I think that's what Justice Breyer was suggesting. There's only one thing that's really in controversy, and the rest we could stipulate.

But I didn't see anything in all the time this case has been in the courts on American Express's part to say that we are not going to demand the full breadth of proof.

MR. KELLOGG: Well, that's -- that's not actually correct. We did not say that we're going to relieve them of their burden of proof on any issues, but we did say, and the district court agreed with us, that the arbitrators are capable of dealing with these claims in an efficient and cost-effective way that would allow

the plaintiffs to bring them.

JUSTICE SCALIA: I suppose that American Express wouldn't have had to agree to arbitration at all, right? They could have just said -- you know, you -- you have a cause of action, you sue us in court, right? They could say that, legally, couldn't they?

MR. KELLOGG: We could. And indeed --

JUSTICE SCALIA: And until Rule 23 was adopted, that would mean -- you know, if you had a small claim, tough luck, right? De minimis non curate lex. If it's just negligible, it's impracticable for you to bring a Federal claim. And that would not violate the Sherman Act, would it?

MR. KELLOGG: Correct. That -- that very issue was present in the Eisen case.

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I'm a little confused about this business about pooling resources and whether it's prohibited or permitted. Tell me exactly what your position is on that.

MR. KELLOGG: Our position is that multiple claimants in arbitration could share the costs of an expert for preparation of a report.

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, it seems to me -- I don't see how that concession is at all needed by the other side. I mean, let's just say they have a

trade association or something. They -- they can all get together and say we want to prepare an antitrust expert report about what American Express is doing, and they do, and then presumably, one of them can use it in the arbitration. Any problem with that?

MR. KELLOGG: That -- no problem with that, and that's absolutely right. But the plaintiffs below said that wasn't good enough. They said, we need the aggregate damages provided in a class action to make this worthwhile because if we're just going to essentially get costs --

JUSTICE SCALIA: But they could borrow the money from a lawyer instead of from the trade association, right?

MR. KELLOGG: Well, or from a hedge fund, which increasingly finances litigation.

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, again, that doesn't seem too difficult. You either have your trade association or you have a big meeting of all them and say we need to pay for this expert report and once we've got it -- you know, I'm going to represent each of you individually in individual arbitrations and I'm going to win the first one, and then the others are going to fall into place and they'll get a settlement from American Express that's going to be -- satisfy their concerns.

MR. KELLOGG: Absolutely right.

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Okay. And you have no problem with that.

MR. KELLOGG: I have no problem with that. And that's why this case is about the class action waiver.

JUSTICE KAGAN: And, Mr. Kellogg --

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I'm sorry, I'm sorry. Just a follow-up one, briefly. Is the -- is there collateral estoppel effect in the arbitration that would be applied to subsequent --

MR. KELLOGG: That is unclear. I have tried to look at that issue. You know, even in court, non-mutual use of offensive collateral estoppel is sometimes at the discretion of court.

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Okay.

MR. KELLOGG: I couldn't find anything in the arbitration contract.

JUSTICE KAGAN: Just to be sure I understand it, that you're saying that it does not violate the confidentiality agreement of this clause to -- to all get together and produce one report?

MR. KELLOGG: Correct.

JUSTICE KAGAN: Okay.

MR. KELLOGG: And if you look at actually

the affidavit put in by the plaintiff's expert and you look at all the things he says I need to study in my report, they're all issues in common. They're not specific to a --

JUSTICE KAGAN: And did -- did you say that below as well, that -- that the confidentiality clause does not sweep so widely as to prevent this? Because clearly, the court below thought that the confidentiality clause did sweep so widely as to prevent this.

MR. KELLOGG: The Second Circuit did say that after we suggested that they could pool resources. And we think that was an indication of the Court's, shall we say, urgency to strike down the class action waiver.

Nobody challenged the confidentiality provision below.

JUSTICE KAGAN: So but you're saying the confidentiality position would not apply in that circumstance.

MR. KELLOGG: It would not apply. We took that position below.

If I might reserve the remainder of my time?

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.

Mr. Clement?

ORAL ARGUMENT OF PAUL D. CLEMENT

ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENTS

MR. CLEMENT: Mr. Chief Justice, and may it please the Court:

This case is about the scope and continuing existence of a doctrine that has been a feature of this Court's cases and a necessary corollary of its willingness to extend arbitration to Federal statutory claims, the vindication of rights doctrine.

Ever since this Court 30 years ago, roughly, got in the business of extending arbitration to Federal statutory claims, it's used the effective vindication doctrine as an assurance that Federal statutory claims would not go unvindicated just because of the arbitral forum.

And so, if you look at this Court's cases, they stand for a simple proposition. When the choice is arbitration or litigation, surely the FAA favors arbitration and it's no threat to the underlying statute because the underlying statutory claim is vindicated in the arbitral forum.

JUSTICE SCALIA: I don't see -- I don't see how a Federal statute is frustrated or is unable to be vindicated if it's too expensive to bring a Federal suit. That happened for years before there was such a

thing as class action in Federal courts. Nobody thought the Sherman Act was a dead letter, that it couldn't be vindicated.

MR. CLEMENT: Well, Justice Scalia, let me take --

JUSTICE SCALIA: And I don't see why it's any different when you transpose the situation to the -- to the arbitration situation.

MR. CLEMENT: Justice Scalia, let me take on the premise and then we get -- then also say where really the concern comes in for the differential treatment.

I would take issue with the premise, which is, sure, there wasn't a Sherman Act -- there wasn't a class action Rule 23 back when the Sherman Act was first passed. But there were procedures in like joinder that allowed for multiple claims to be litigated together; there were not confidentiality agreements that came in and limited your ability to share information from one claim to another, and, of course, back in the good old days, you didn't necessarily need a $300,000 expert to bring a Sherman Act claim.

But what I think is the problem is when you have a difference, and that is the assumption on which this case comes to the Court, where you could vindicate

this claim in court because there are mechanisms to share or shift costs and you cannot vindicate them in the arbitration because of a combination of features of the arbitration agreement that prevent any sharing or shifting of costs.

JUSTICE BREYER: Before you get to that, I have two questions. One is on the point you've just made because I -- I agree, I understand it is fairly well established, this doctrine, but I don't see quite how it works.

Suppose there's a Tyler claim, a Truth in Lending Act -- you know, something like that, and the claim is a fairly -- it's worth about $10,000 or so. And so the plaintiff says you violated the act, pay me the $10,000. Now, he happens to come up with a theory that is really far out; and the more far out the theory, the harder it is to prove. And the harder it is to prove, the more you need expensive experts.

And do we go case by case, saying -- you know, where you have a really weird theory that's going to require 17 experts and endless studies, you don't have to have an arbitration claim, or you don't have to follow it in this instance, but everybody else does.

Now -- now, is -- is that something, in other words, we're supposed to look at case by case,

which would produce the odd result I suggested? Or do we do it by categories? How does the doctrine work?

MR. CLEMENT: Well, you could do it by category, and I suppose you could treat antitrust claims differently, but I think there's an answer that's already built into the Court's cases, which is Randolph, and it's putting the burden on the plaintiff to make a nonspeculative showing.

And in the case you've described, I would think you would say, boy, that's speculative. I mean -- you know, you don't need that --

JUSTICE BREYER: No, what I'll do because I work with my own hypothetical, I'll have a far-out case, but yet not quite speculative. In other words, what I'm trying to suggest is it's an odd doctrine that just says, plaintiff by plaintiff, you can ignore an arbitration clause if you can get a case that's expensive enough, and there we are.

I haven't seen it work, and I haven't seen enough to know how it does work. And I guess you haven't either, but -- but I'm concerned about that.

MR. CLEMENT: Well -- well, don't be too concerned, Justice Breyer. First of all, if you look at the cases where the doctrine's been applied, it's largely been in antitrust cases. The First Circuit

Kristian case is an antitrust case. And I don't think that's an accident.

I mean, if you look at the Hovenkamp amicus brief, it make clear that you just can't bring this type of claim without an expert --

JUSTICE BREYER: Well, that doesn't seem right to me. Now, Hovenkamp would be the person I would hire as the arbitrator. So surely he does know -- or Phil Arita -- a blessed memory. And they're under the instruction to get this done cheap. Well, I think that might be possible.

That might be possible because it's only the question of damages that's tough here because if you don't have the double -- there's only one monopoly profit at the two levels, da, da, da, and we don't need to go through that.

But I can think of a way of getting it done pretty cheap. But regardless, your expert here didn't talk about the cost of arbitration. He did use the word once. But as I read pages 88 through 92, it seemed to me he was talking about the cost of litigation, not the cost of arbitration. And -- and I wouldn't proceed necessarily with all those reports he does to impress to the jury, or even the judge.

This is Phil Arita. You don't need to

impress him. And -- so, so, so -- hasn't the Second Circuit looked, assuming your doctrine's in place, to the wrong set of costs: The cost of litigation? Even though they use the word "arbitration," that isn't what your expert told me.

MR. CLEMENT: Well, I mean, Justice Breyer, none of us can know for sure what Professor Arita would say. But we know what Professor Hovenkamp says, and he says to bring these claims you need an expert. Now, in --

JUSTICE BREYER: In arbitration or in court?

MR. CLEMENT: He says in arbitration or anywhere. He assumes that anywhere you bring these claims, you're going to need a market power expert.

JUSTICE BREYER: Does he take into account the fact that the arbitrator can be him? And moreover, could, in fact, work under an instruction keep these costs down?

MR. CLEMENT: And what I would say, Justice Breyer, is the place for that debate, if it were going to take place, was in the district court. Because we made our case, as Randolph requires -- and it was a nonspeculative case. We said it's going to cost $300,000 to $500,000 or even a million dollars to get a market power expert. They didn't come back and say, no,

in arbitration, I think you can do it for 50,000.

JUSTICE BREYER: No, that isn't the point. If I were doing this offhand, I would say everything is conceded, but for one thing: Since there is no double monopoly power, there is only one monopoly power at the two levels which can be exercised, the only way the person is damaged is if in fact you've raised entry barriers. So you'd say to the plaintiff, how are you going to prove that? And you'd read it and submit a report.

Now, I'm not saying this is the right way to go about it. All I'm saying is it's hard for me to figure out on the basis of that affidavit, which talks about courts, why this has to be so expensive. So what do I do?

MR. CLEMENT: I think what you do is you, with all due respect, fault Petitioners for that. Because we put in that report -- they could have criticized it exactly the way you are and we'd have a different case. But they argued before the district court and the court of appeals just what they argued to you, Justice Kennedy, it doesn't matter if you can do it.

It doesn't matter if it's too expensive. We don't think this doctrine exists, or we don't think it

extends to this kind of cases, and having put their -- their money on that extreme position that the effective vindication doctrine doesn't exist, I think it's --

JUSTICE BREYER: One other thing which I didn't understand, and that's why I am asking. What they chose as the remedy here was sever the arbitration clause if you want, it seemed to be, and go to court. All right.

Now, I don't know where that power comes from. So if you were going to improve this contract in the direction that you would like, why couldn't you sever the part about the confidentiality, or why couldn't you require -- you have some awfully big merchants.

Like, I don't know -- probably, you have maybe Costco, maybe Walmart, maybe -- you know, these people are not without money. Though your client, may be. But -- go get these contributions. Go for -- there are many ways you can treat this particular set of words in the arbitration clause, short of severing it entirely.

And -- and what about that? What's your view on that? What do you think?

MR. CLEMENT: Well, our -- our view on that is -- you know, the Court is balancing two things here.

It's trying to apply the effective vindication doctrine, but it's also trying to honor the principle of this Court that you treat the parties to the bargain that they have committed.

Now, if they would have come in and said in the district court -- which they didn't -- that we'll get rid of the confidentiality -- they said you could share costs, but they -- you know, the confidentiality was the problem.

It was the problem the Second Circuit saw. You can look at 92a of the Petition appendix. And they didn't petition on that issue, so I don't know how they get to say, well, the Second Circuit was wrong about that, but isn't that a shame. I mean, if they thought that was wrong, they should have petitioned.

And that just shows you, these issues were in front of the Court. Now --

JUSTICE SCALIA: You -- you -- I don't understand. You think they could have appealed on that -- on that issue?

MR. CLEMENT: Sure. I don't think this Court would have necessarily granted it because it's not very cert-worthy. But it's also -- I don't know how they can keep that issue in their back pocket and then say well, we got cert -- we got cert on the cert-worthy

issue and now we have this factual finding where the Second Circuit held that the confidentiality agreement precludes the sharing of this information from arbitration to arbitration.

JUSTICE SCALIA: Let me ask you. Your effective vindicability principle depends upon a comparison with what you could do in Court.

MR. CLEMENT: It doesn't, Justice Scalia.

JUSTICE SCALIA: It doesn't?

MR. CLEMENT: It doesn't. It's a simple comparison of the necessary unrecoupable costs of bringing the claim in arbitration compared to the maximum recovery.

JUSTICE SCALIA: Yes, but if you couldn't do it -- if you couldn't do it either -- even if there had been no arbitration agreement, how could the arbitration agreement be -- be harming you? I don't understand that.

MR. CLEMENT: If you have -- if you have a claim, Justice Scalia, that can't be vindicated in arbitration or in court, that claim's not going --

JUSTICE SCALIA: Or in court.

MR. CLEMENT: Right. But that's --

JUSTICE SCALIA: You have to compare it to court.

MR. CLEMENT: No you don't.

JUSTICE SCALIA: If you couldn't do it in court, you don't have to be able to do it in arbitration, it seems to me.

MR. CLEMENT: With respect, Justice Scalia, you don't have to make that comparison part of the test because the cases that can't be vindicated in either place won't show up at the courthouse door. So once you show up at the courthouse door, you've got a plaintiff's lawyer. They may be crazy, but you have a plaintiff's lawyer that thinks I can do this in the litigation system.

And so at that point, the only question is, all right, I think I can do this in the litigation system. If the only thing that's precluding me from doing it is this arbitration agreement -- so this arbitration agreement is not operating as a real arbitration agreement, it's operating as a de facto as-applied exculpatory clause. If they can make that showing, then -- and the option is not arbitration or litigation --

JUSTICE KENNEDY: No. No. It's saying that there's an alternate mechanism for resolving disputes. It's called arbitration. And arbitration does not necessarily or even as a matter of fact often as a

practical matter involve the costs and the formalities of litigation.

MR. CLEMENT: And -- and God bless it, Justice Kennedy -- when it does that, and it can effectively address claims that can't be addressed in the litigation system, that's exactly what we want arbitration to do.

But there are some cases where the arbitration system -- not generally -- I mean, if you have the kind of pro-vindication agreement you had in Concepcion, or that Sovereign Bank has that we mentioned in our brief, then you can vindicate these claims in arbitration.

But when you have a specific arbitration agreement that has a variety of clauses that don't allow for any mechanism to shift or share the costs, so you know it's not litigation versus arbitration, of course we'll go with arbitration. It's litigation or nothing. In those circumstances, this Court has always said that we'll have --

JUSTICE KENNEDY: Well, I mean maybe it is litigation if you need a $300,000 report. But why do you need a $300,000 report? That's what we're asking. And I just can't -- it seems to me that I have to engage in speculation about the limits of arbitration in order

to resolve in your favor.

Now, to be sure, they took a -- a more rigid view below, so we don't have much of a record.

MR. CLEMENT: Well -- and, Justice Kennedy, I would say that -- I mean, shame on them, with all due respect. Because there was an opportunity in the district court to make an apples to apples comparison, and they could have said, no, $300,000 is way off; you can do this for $25,000, and here's how. But they didn't make that showing. They said -- you know, we don't think the effective vindication doctrine applies in these circumstances at all.

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: It's a little much to expect them to come back and say, oh no, no, no, you don't have to prove all this. The only thing you've got to prove is it's going to cost you $25,000. That's an odd position to put them in.

MR. CLEMENT: Well, I don't think it is, Mr. Chief Justice. I -- they don't have to say -- you know -- they don't have to tell us how to prove our case to the lowest possible price. They just have to show us something that will allow us to vindicate our claim --

JUSTICE BREYER: There is no authority that I could find for the prop -- I mean, if in fact it costs you $10,000 to buy the arbitrator -- system -- you know,

you buy the system --

(Laughter.)

JUSTICE BREYER: Sorry. But I mean -- you know, hire -- whatever it is, if those are obstacles, it's pretty well established, I think, that that arbitration is not something that you can use to vindicate the Federal claim. And the part that's bothering me about this, though, is that those aren't obstacles.

It's just you brought a very expensive claim. And the real problem here is the reason they can go into court is they can get a class action in court. And then this Court has said, you can't get the class action in arbitration. There we have it.

So -- so the -- the question in my mind is, well, is there a way that some of the beneficial aspects of class action can be used in an arbitration that does not formally have a class action? And there it seems yours is a good case because a lot of them can. You say, well, the one part that can't is getting this private information.

So maybe we should send it back and say, well, why do you need the private information? On a good theory of antitrust, you're going to show that the price of the Tide product was higher than what it would

have been had the entry barriers not been raised from the Tide. That's a general entry question, which I don't think you need private information from them to answer. But that's -- and now we're really into the depths of the merits.

So I thought of sending it back and saying, let's -- let them explore this kind of thing about other ways of trying to get some of these advantages of class action into your -- you're going to say I'm too far out on this.

MR. CLEMENT: Well, what I'm going to say, Justice --

JUSTICE SCALIA: They could write a treatise on it, maybe.

MR. CLEMENT: But -- but what I was going to say is look, I mean, take a step back. You know, one of the great things about the effective vindication doctrine is it gets the incentives rights. It gives companies incentives to draft clauses that will allow for the maximum vindication of Federal rights.

And so there are lots of clauses out there that would allow for even this claim because they have cost shifting of expert costs or they don't have confidentiality agreements or they'll waive the confidentiality --

JUSTICE SCALIA: Suppose this class could not -- could not qualify for certification in Federal court. Are you asserting that there is some arbitration principle that -- that allows you to create some new class?

MR. CLEMENT: No, Justice Scalia.

JUSTICE SCALIA: So you have to make -- you have to make a comparison to what can be done in Federal court, don't you?

MR. CLEMENT: No, it's not part of the inquiry because --

JUSTICE SCALIA: It isn't. So that any class that the arbitrator thinks is okay is required.

MR. CLEMENT: No, it's just that if by virtue of showing up in court and saying, I want to litigate my claim, the lawyer has already made a judgment that I can vindicate it in Federal court.

Maybe it's because of class action, maybe it's just because of joinder, maybe it's because there's no confidentiality rule in the Federal proceedings, so it can bring a lot of these claims, maybe it's a difference in collateral estoppel. Whatever it is, that lawyer has already spoken that I can make this claim work in litigation.

JUSTICE SCALIA: But he wants a class. What

he wants in the arbitration is the ability to sue on behalf of a class, doesn't he?

MR. CLEMENT: That might be what they most want, but they don't get that. They just get some way to vindicate the claim. And if this had a cost-shifting provisions that the expert costs were shifted, that would get the job done, that's the Sovereign Bank example we talked about in our brief. There are more than one way. We're not trying to get a guarantee for class treatment in one form or the other.

JUSTICE SCALIA: Is -- is that what you asked for below, anything, class action or compensation or whatever?

MR. CLEMENT: We -- in fairness, we focused below on the class action because that's --

JUSTICE SCALIA: That's what I thought. That's what I thought this case was about. What's the question presented anyway?

MR. CLEMENT: Well, don't just look at the question presented, look at the opinion below. And look at 91(A) and 92(A). The questions that the Second Circuit addressed --

JUSTICE SCALIA: Whether -- whether the Federal Arbitration Act permits courts invoking the Federal substantive law of arbitrability to invalidate

arbitration agreements on the ground that they do not permit class arbitration of a Federal law claim.

Now, you're saying that -- that whether they permit class arbitration is not going to be decided on the basis of whether you could certify a class under Rule 23, but just what?

And -- and -- and if it does depend on that, what is the Court supposed to do? Before it can -- it can give you your claim, it has to -- it has to decide whether this class would be certifiable, wouldn't it? My goodness --

MR. CLEMENT: No, it would not --

JUSTICE SCALIA: -- this is a very complicated procedure.

MR. CLEMENT: -- Your Honor. You just have to answer the question, is there a problem with the arbitration, is there something with this specific agreement that precludes this claim going forward. Here it's a combination of no class arbitration, no way to shift costs because they don't provide cost shifting, and no way to share costs because of the confidentiality.

Whatever they put in the question presented, they can't make the Second Circuit's holding that the confidentiality provision blocks the sharing of

information to go away. They're stuck with that.

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: What is -- tell me how the no -- no sharing of information and confidentiality, how does that work again? You can't, if you're a trade association, get together and say, I think we should have a study of Amex's whatever. And then you put together the study, and then one of your members says -- you know, that's a good study, I'm going to go -- go to arbitration. They can't do that?

MR. CLEMENT: They -- they could do that much, Mr. Chief Justice. The critical point at which the confidentiality provision creates a practical problem is you're trying to get all the information, you're trying to get a single expert report in order to share the costs, and you're trying to do not just the market survey, but do a damage calculation, have a damage formula.

Because when you have a market like this where the allegations are they've distorted the market, so we can't rely on the market price, we need to know the sales volumes of all the individual stores. Their confidentiality agreement protects that and doesn't allow that to be shared. That's not that unusual.

This Court in Nielsen and Concepcion both remarked that one of the features of arbitration is you

generally keep it confidential. And that's something that the Second Circuit said because of that --

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, what if you do -- I mean, what if you do it, is that just part of your trade associations, they think this is -- you know, they're not talking about particular arbitration or anything. They just prepare a -- a report, and then once you see the report, you say, my gosh, I had no idea, and then you file your claim for arbitration.

MR. CLEMENT: With all due respect, Mr. --

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: It seems to me my point is simply that there's no sharing, confidence, it seems like an awfully amorphous provision that would be very difficult to enforce.

MR. CLEMENT: Well, I mean, I don't think it's that difficult, Mr. Chief Justice. Certainly, cost shifting is not difficult, and there are other ways to solve this problem. But the Amex agreement forecloses all of them.

And the question for this Court is, do you say, well, tough or do you say what you've said every time you've confronted this problem, the effective vindication doctrine provides the solution.

Thank you.

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We'll afford you

some rebuttal time.

Mr. Stewart?

Oh, no, we won't.

(Laughter.)

JUSTICE SCALIA: You should have said, "I accept," very quickly.

(Laughter.)

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Just being generous this morning.

Mr. Stewart?

ORAL ARGUMENT OF MR. MALCOLM L. STEWART,

ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES,

AS AMICUS CURIAE, SUPPORTING RESPONDENTS

MR. STEWART: Mr. Chief Justice, and may it please the Court:

At the beginning of the argument, Justice Kagan asked whether a pure exculpatory clause, a provision in a contract that simply said, we promise not to seek relief under the arbitration -- under the antitrust clause period would be enforceable, and Mr. Kellogg replied that it would not.

And I think the unenforceability of such a provision would not depend on any analysis of what was likely to happen if the suit was brought in court; that is, a pure exculpatory clause could be set aside and the

plaintiff could still lose for any number of reasons. The plaintiff could be denied class certification and decide it's uneconomical to proceed with an individual suit.

He could lose on a threshold ground like the statute of limitations or he could lose on the merits. But the unenforceability of the pure exculpatory clause wouldn't require the Court to make a comparison between being kicked out of court on that basis and what would likely happen if the suit were able to be brought.

And we would submit that the same mode of analysis applies when the arbitration agreement can be shown to have the same practical effect as an exculpatory clause; that is, if it is the case that given the amount of money at stake, the arbitration procedure specified in the contract and the modes of proof that would be necessary in arbitration, if it can be shown persuasively by the plaintiff who bears the burden that no reasonable plaintiff would find it economically feasible to proceed, then the arbitration agreement can't be enforced --

JUSTICE SCALIA: Would that be the case even before Rule 23 was -- was adopted?

MR. STEWART: Yes. And it would be --

JUSTICE SCALIA: Even though you couldn't

vindicate it in the Federal courts, you must be able to vindicate it in arbitration?

MR. STEWART: The question would be whether the arbitration agreement could be enforced.

And before Rule 23 was adopted, if there had been a pure exculpatory clause, it would have been unenforceable and --

JUSTICE SCALIA: I'm not even talking about a pure exculpatory clause. I'm talking about the mere fact that as a practical matter, it's impossible to bring it in arbitration. In a context in which it is also impossible to bring it in Federal court.

And you would say, still, you must permit it to be brought in arbitration, even though it can't be brought in Federal court.

MR. STEWART: In the same way that we would say a pure exculpatory clause would be invalid and unenforceable, even if it were clear from the plaintiff's complaint that he was not entitled to relief on the merits.

JUSTICE KAGAN: And, Mr. -- Mr. Stewart, isn't that also consistent with the way the Court addressed the issue in Randolph? Because what the Court said there was it might be that these arbitration fees are prohibitive. And if those arbitration fees are

prohibitive, then this doctrine kicks in.

And it didn't look to say, well, let's compare how these fees relate to whatever costs you would wind up with in litigation. It just said, if the arbitration fees are prohibitive, in such -- in such a manner that it prevents you from vindicating your Federal claim in arbitration, that's enough.

MR. STEWART: That's correct. And I would make two real world --

JUSTICE SCALIA: What -- what are the arbitration fees? It's not -- not -- not lawyers' fees. Do they include lawyers' fees?

MR. STEWART: No, the attorneys' fees would be recoupable under the substantive law.

JUSTICE SCALIA: Okay. So I don't know, what do you --

JUSTICE BREYER: Expert costs.

JUSTICE SCALIA: So what are you comparing it to in court litigation?

MR. STEWART: We are not really --

JUSTICE SCALIA: A filing fee?

MR. STEWART: No, I think we are not comparing it to anything. That is, our -- our position is in determining whether the arbitration agreement has the same practical effect as an exculpatory clause, we

asked could any reasonable plaintiff proceed under the terms and conditions that are set up? And if the answer to that is no, then the arbitration agreement is unenforceable.

Now, I would make two real-world points, one of which Mr. Clement has already alluded to. The first is the only cases that are going to wind up in court are those in which the plaintiff at least believes that it would be feasible to vindicate the claim in court, and so they are likely to be those in which there is at least a potential difference between the outcome in court and the outcome in arbitration.

The other is, even if a plaintiff believes wrongly that he can proceed in court through a class action mechanism and class action -- class certification is denied under Rule 23, presumably at that point the plaintiff is going to give up and the outcome at the end of the day is going to be the same as if the arbitration agreement had been enforced.

JUSTICE BREYER: This is exactly -- I found no authority for the proposition that what hinders -- plenty of authority, you can't make the person go to arbitration if the fees involved are too high because he's blocked.

But you're quite an advance over that. You

are saying the thing that keeps him out is his own theory of wrong, which will involve hiring a lot of experts and others.

Now, once that's adopted, it seems to me in practice we have reversed in many, many cases the proposition that you can, in fact, require Federal causes of action to be arbitrated because all you have to do to get -- out of the arbitration is to allege a theory of your case which is hard and complicated to prove. Now, you are back in court.

Now, that's a significant erosion, it seems to me. So I want to know if you have any standard there, if we're just supposed to accept that, if in fact you are trying to reverse in practice what was the holding that you can arbitrate these Federal causes of action. What is going on here?

And an addendum to that is if you are going to convince me, which you might, that, well, that's okay, do it, do it, do it, is it a possible remedy to monkey with the arbitration clause and provide for a sharing of costs, say if you win, the loser will pay the expert fees, which is of course a much more pro-arbitration way than just throwing it out entirely?

MR. STEWART: Well, let me start --

JUSTICE BREYER: That's a long question, but

do you see what I'm driving at?

MR. STEWART: Let me start with your last question and work backwards. It is possible and it sometimes has happened in the lower court cases that a plaintiff will come into court and say, I can't proceed through arbitration because the arbitral fees are too high in relation to my likely recovery.

And the defendant at that point will say, we offer to waive the fees or we offer to pay your share of the arbitral fees, and a court will be persuaded that, given that consensual modification of the contract, it is feasible for the claims to be brought in arbitration and the plaintiff is kicked out of court.

Now, this is consensual. This is something that the court has -- that the court has done at the company's behest, and it would be different question of whether the court could do that over the company's objection. But another thing that the company could do is put in a severability clause in the contract that would specify what results should obtain if one provision of the contract were held to be invalid.

I guess another thing I would say in response to your question is we do have one data point, the First Circuit's decision in Kristian, which I believe Mr. Clement referred to, in 2006, which

essentially held on facts similar to these that the arbitration clause as written was not enforceable because the cost of the expert fees in an antitrust case would dwarf any potential recovery, and we haven't seen the floodgates opened.

The last thing I would say is if this is the concern, Petitioner's proposed rule really doesn't match the argument in its favor. That is, Petitioner is not just arguing for a rule that would cover cases in which the relevant costs are those of experts or similar authorities.

Petitioner's rule would say even if the contract provides for a non-recoupable $500 filing fee and the amount of the claim at stake is $200, so it's absolutely apparent on the face of the contract that the claim can't be brought, the agreement is still enforceable and the plaintiff is deprived of his day in court.

The other thing I would say about Petitioner's argument is the challenge to the Second Circuit's decision has really changed drastically since the cert petition was filed; that is, the Second Circuit took it as essentially undisputed that the costs of the expert report would render it economically infeasible to proceed in arbitration, and it took the further step of

saying, therefore the arbitration agreement is unenforceable.

Now, the cert petition challenged only the "therefore" part of the Second Circuit's analysis. There wasn't a suggestion that the Petitioner intended to challenge the antecedent determination that these claims couldn't feasibly have been brought in individualized proceedings.

And I think as Paul -- Mr. Clement said, the likely reason is that wouldn't look like a cert-worthy issue. That sort of fact-specific inquiry wouldn't seem like a wise use of this Court's resources.

So having gotten cert granted on the important legal question whether the inefficacy of arbitration procedures is a basis for invalidating the agreement, Petitioners are now spending a great deal of time arguing that it would in fact have been feasible to pursue these claims through individualized arbitration.

And one thing we would say in response, as Mr. Clement said --

JUSTICE SCALIA: Excuse me. They didn't get cert granted on that question at all. As I pointed out before, they got it granted on whether the mere fact that the arbitration agreement did not permit class arbitration renders it invalid.

MR. STEWART: But they did get cert --

JUSTICE SCALIA: That's what I thought the question before us.

MR. STEWART: They got cert granted on that question, but neither the question as so framed or the body of the cert petition suggests any challenge to the Second Circuit's factual determination that these claims could not feasibly have been brought in individualized arbitration.

JUSTICE GINSBURG: Mr. Stewart, is it -- the arbitration agreement is a one-on-one, right? They can't, or can they have -- they have the 12 similarly situated people, not a class, join in the arbitration, or is it one on one?

MR. STEWART: That's correct.

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Which is correct?

MR. STEWART: It is correct that it has to be one on one, that the agreement requires only --

JUSTICE GINSBURG: And even in the days before we had Rule 23, when you were bringing a suit in Federal court you could have multiple plaintiffs joining together.

MR. STEWART: That's correct. The agreement prohibits even the types of joinder mechanisms that might have been available when the Sherman Act was

passed.

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.

Mr. Kellogg, you have rebuttal time, 6 minutes.

REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF MICHAEL KELLOGG

ON BEHALF OF PETITIONERS

MR. KELLOGG: Thank you, Mr. Chief Justice.

Let me focus on what the court of appeals held below. At 3a of our appendix, the court said. "The only issue before us is the narrow question of whether the class action waiver provision contained in the contract between the parties should be enforced." That is the question on which we sought certiorari. That is the question that the Court granted.

It is Respondents who have now tried to rewrite that question by talking about other possible ways of vindicating their rights that they claim are foreclosed, that they claim wrongly are foreclosed by the contract at issue here.

This is not --

JUSTICE KENNEDY: Well, do we have a factual record? Suppose, I think, based in substantial part on Justice Breyer's suggestion, that we could have an arbitration that's effective and we could have a trade association prepare a report, and we could do one

arbitration and then see if it applies to others. Suppose I think that.

Do I -- doesn't that bear on this question? And if it does, I don't have a factual record to support my assumptions.

MR. KELLOGG: I don't think you need a factual record because as Respondents acknowledge the burden is on them to show that the arbitration-specific costs would preclude them from pursuing their claim.

And they have not done that by putting in an affidavit saying, well, in litigation we have to do -- get 5 million documents and spend $300,000 processing them and get an expert report which could cost up to $1 million.

JUSTICE BREYER: But suppose we answer --

MR. KELLOGG: That is not --

JUSTICE BREYER: -- the question -- the answer is yes, a class action waiver can be enforced.

MR. KELLOGG: Correct.

JUSTICE BREYER: Now, what are the circumstances here? The record leaves us uncertain, we remand it for further consideration of what they are.

MR. KELLOGG: Well, the court could certainly --

JUSTICE BREYER: Because that isn't the

issue they decided, whether it could be enforced. They decided whether you can -- whether the whole arbitration agreement could be enforced.

MR. KELLOGG: The holding of the court of appeals is the arbitration agreement cannot be enforced because it has a class action waiver. That is clearly reversible error. I don't even hear --

JUSTICE GINSBURG: It was because -- it was because Judge Pooler said, "I have been instructed by the Supreme Court that I may not require class arbitration." That's -- and she was bound by our decision that a court can't order class arbitration, isn't that correct? So that was not an option for her.

MR. KELLOGG: But the Court also in Concepcion said you can condition the enforceability of an arbitration agreement on the availability of class procedures, and that is what the Court below violated. So the decision below has to be vacated.

I do not think you should remand for a detailed factual showing on just how they are going to vindicate their rights in arbitration because most of those questions, what evidence is required, et cetera, are for the arbitrator in the first instance.

That said, we made -- we did respond to their showing below. We did not put in a dueling

affidavit saying, no, in litigation, it only requires a $200,000 report or a $25,000 report. We said, that's irrelevant because we're talking about arbitration-specific costs. And there's lots of ways that they can proceed with their claims.

One is by sharing the costs of an expert, and they specifically rejected that. They said, even if we could shift the costs of the experts to the other side, that wouldn't be good enough because then all we'd be doing is expending much money to get it back.

We need aggregated damages of the sort available in class suit --

JUSTICE BREYER: Or you have to do without. I -- you just said what -- I thought that the expert talked about litigation costs, not about arbitration costs.

So how is that handled?

MR. KELLOGG: That is how I read -- that is how I read the report. And certainly with an expert arbitrator --

JUSTICE BREYER: You said you waived that point, whatever -- however it is. You waived it. Never raised it. The Court of Appeals took it as if it were arbitration costs.

MR. KELLOGG: No, we raised -- we've argued

that all along. In fact, I can refer the Court to page 27 of our -- the --

JUSTICE GINSBURG: The Second Circuit never said anything about, this is what it would cost in court. The court -- the Court of Appeals said, this is what it would cost to prove this kind of tying, right?

It didn't say one word distinguishing what it would cost in litigation from what it would cost in arbitration. It was simply what it was going to cost.

MR. KELLOGG: We did, in fact. But let me answer Justice Breyer's question first, at page 27 of our Court of Appeals --

JUSTICE BREYER: I believe you.

JUSTICE SCALIA: I'd like to hear the answer, if nobody --

(Laughter.)

MR. KELLOGG: We specifically said, "The declaration of merchant's expert is similarly un-illuminating, as he too studiously avoided projecting the costs for an individual arbitration of these disputes."

So we did argue against that point. This is not an exculpatory clause. The Court has made clear that a class action waiver is not an exculpatory clause. This Court has also made clear that you cannot assume

that the arbitral forum will be inadequate to vindicate Federal substantive rights.

And they cannot now change the nature of the question presented by arguing that well, there should have been another provision to allow -- specifically allow cost-sharing, or specifically allow cost-shifting.

JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, Mr. Kellogg, it does seem like both of the parties have changed what they're saying a bit. And -- you know, if this case as presented to us was presented to us in the first instance that the premise was that if you go into arbitration, it would not provide an effective way to vindicate the claim.

And, now, people are saying different things about the confidentiality clause, and people may be saying different things about the necessity of an expert. It suggests that the premise on which this case was presented to us was not quite right.

MR. KELLOGG: Well, I -- I don't believe that's the case. The premise on which the Court accepted the case, presumably, is that the decision below which conditioned the enforceability of the arbitration agreement on a -- on the availability of class procedures, was wrong under Concepcion.

Therefore --

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.

The case is submitted.

(Whereupon, at 12:33 p.m., the case in the above-entitled matter was submitted.)