SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE	UNITED STATES
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CASEY CUNNINGHAM, ET AL.,)
Petitioners,)
v.) No. 23-1007
CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ET AL.,)
Respondents.)

Pages: 1 through 105

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10	Washington, D.C.	
11	Wednesday, January 2	22, 2025
12		
13	The above-entitled matter	came on for
14	oral argument before the Supreme	e Court of the
15	United States at 11:22 a.m.	
16		
17	APPEARANCES:	
18	XIAO WANG, ESQUIRE, Charlottesv	ille, Virginia; on
19	behalf of the Petitioners.	
20	YAIRA DUBIN, Assistant to the So	olicitor General,
21	Department of Justice, Washi	ington, D.C.; for the
22	United States, as amicus cur	riae, supporting the
23	Petitioners.	
24	NICOLE A. SAHARSKY, ESQUIRE, Was	shington, D.C.; on
25	behalf of the Respondents.	

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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(11:22 a.m.)
3	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We'll hear
4	argument next in Case 23-1007, Cunningham versus
5	Cornell University.
6	Mr. Wang.
7	ORAL ARGUMENT OF XIAO WANG
8	ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONERS
9	MR. WANG: Mr. Chief Justice, and may
10	it please the Court:
11	When Congress enacted ERISA, it
12	identified a number of prohibited transactions
13	and codified that understanding in 29 U.S.C.
14	Section 1106. In Congress's view, these
15	transactions posed a special risk of being
16	potentially harmful to the plan, generally
17	because they involved a party in interest, which
18	includes a fiduciary's relative or an officer or
19	an owner of the plan or a person providing
20	services to the plan.
21	Petitioners here have identified a
22	transaction that falls within the text of
23	Section 1106, and the Second Circuit's decision
24	to dismiss that claim prior to discovery was
) E	ingowegt for three reagons

1	First, text and structure. Congress
2	frequently writes laws where it puts liability
3	in one part of the statute and exceptions to
4	liability in another, and when it does so, this
5	Court has time and again held that plaintiffs
6	plead and prove liability and defendants plead
7	and prove exceptions to liability.
8	Second, precedent. In Keystone
9	Consolidated and Harris Trust, this Court made
10	clear that the prohibited transaction provisions
11	provide for categorical rules. But what the
12	Second Circuit's approach does is it converts
13	those categorical rules into qualified ones.
14	And that brings me to the final reason
15	for reversal, which is that they're not just
16	qualified prohibitions, but they're qualified
17	based on exemptions that involve information
18	that plaintiffs cannot know and do not know
19	prior to discovery, information like who the
20	counterparties are in a cross-trade or how large
21	a block trade is or what asset classes are in a
22	block trade, which is exactly why, when Congress
23	wrote these provisions, it intended for
24	petitioners to plead and prove under Section
25	1106 and for defendants to plead and prove under

- 1 Section 1108.
- 2 For these reasons, Your Honor, we ask
- 3 this Court to reverse the judgment of the Second
- 4 Circuit.
- 5 I welcome the Court's questions.
- 6 JUSTICE THOMAS: What exact -- if you
- 7 were -- if we were to read your complaint as it
- 8 is, what exactly is the injury?
- 9 MR. WANG: The injury is that the --
- 10 with regard to the prohibited transaction
- 11 provisions, Your Honor, the injury is that the
- 12 plans here engaged Fidelity and TIAA, who are
- parties in interest, and that violates Section
- 14 1106(a)(1)(C).
- 15 JUSTICE THOMAS: So how did that harm
- 16 the plan?
- 17 MR. WANG: It harmed the plan because
- 18 Fidelity and TIAA didn't simply just provide
- 19 recordkeeping services to the plan. They
- 20 bundled them with investment products, and those
- 21 investment products, in turn, had operating
- 22 expenses, and those operating expenses were then
- 23 shared via revenue sharing to the plan to pay
- 24 for recordkeeping.
- 25 Now that bundling resulted in Fidelity

- 1 and TIAA pushing -- this is on page 22 of the
- 2 Joint Appendix -- pushing its own products, its
- 3 own actively managed products, leading to higher
- 4 expense ratios and, therefore, greater
- 5 recordkeeping fees in the -- in the result.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Your theory means,
- 7 I think, or at least the other side says that
- 8 it's a prohibited transaction just to have
- 9 recordkeeping services.
- 10 MR. WANG: Correct, Justice Kavanaugh.
- 11 I think our theory --
- 12 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And that seems
- 13 nuts, right? That's what they say. And it does
- 14 to me seem nuts too. So what do we do with
- 15 that?
- MR. WANG: Well, Justice Kavanaugh,
- 17 let me try to unpack that. I think the starting
- 18 point would be to look at the text of the
- 19 statute in this, and I think, for outside
- 20 service providers, that would fall under
- 21 1106(a)(1)(C), something that the fiduciary
- 22 shall not do.
- Now that doesn't sort of provide a
- 24 per se bar, and we don't think it provides a
- 25 per se bar. Instead, it says, look, that gives

1 plaintiffs an opening to open the door to plead 2 a claim. That doesn't mean that they'll succeed 3 on liability. 1108, that's the purpose of 1108. JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Of course, but 4 just to state what's obvious from the amicus 5 6 briefs and we've heard before in other contexts, 7 they're worried about the expense of litigating this past the motion to dismiss. So it's not 8 9 enough, they say, at the motion to dismiss to 10 say you're not alleging -- to Justice Thomas's 11 question, you're not alleging excessive or 12 unreasonable amounts paid for these 13 recordkeeping services; you're just alleging 14 that we had them. Well, of course, we have 15 them, right? Everyone has them. You have to 16 have them. 17 So it's -- it's an automatic ticket, 18 pass go, go immediately to discovery, summary 19 judgment, huge expense. These universities, 20 other defendants are saying that's just 21 completely absurd and ridiculous, which is --2.2 you know, the starting point of Judge 23 Livingston's analysis was -- was looking at 24 trying to make sense of all this in context, I

25

think.

1 Now maybe there's a good answer to 2 that, but is it kind of an automatic ticket when 3 you assert that a plan has recordkeeping services to get past the motion to dismiss? 4 MR. WANG: Well, Your Honor, maybe I 5 6 can back up on that, Justice Kavanaugh, and sort 7 of answer it in two ways. The first way is to say that I think, 8 9 as we recognize on page 19 of the Joint 10 Appendix, recordkeeping is a necessary service. 11 And there may be certain moments where you want 12 to outsource that to an outside service provider. You don't have to, but you might want 13 14 to. 15 But, if you do that, if the fiduciary 16 does that, then the fiduciary -- then it's not a 17 blank check. What 1106 and 1108 say is it's not a blank check. And if that -- and if that 18 19 transaction is subject to challenge, then 1108 20 provides the necessary exemption for you to 21 marshal. 2.2 Now I think the sort of policy --23 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: But you can't --24 you can't just say -- sorry to interrupt and I want you to continue, but just to get this 25

- 1 point, you can't just say and you're -- you're
- 2 not alleging that the fees were excessive at
- 3 this point on this claim?
- 4 MR. WANG: So cert --
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: That's not going
- 6 to be enough for you to get it dismissed,
- 7 correct?
- 8 MR. WANG: Well, I -- I think that, as
- 9 we note in our --
- 10 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And -- and you've
- 11 really suffered no harm, to Justice Thomas's
- 12 point, either.
- MR. WANG: Well, Justice Kavanaugh,
- 14 and I think this is consistent with Justice
- Thomas's point as well, that there are other
- 16 quardrails that we point to, things like fee
- shifting and standing and the enormous expense
- of even bringing a case that would deter this.
- 19 And I think the best practical proof
- of this is that the Eighth Circuit has embraced
- 21 this rule for 15 years. And we don't see any
- 22 evidence of it -- of it happening. The
- 23 Respondents and their amici provide no --
- 24 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: In the amicus
- 25 briefs, maybe -- you know, amicus briefs might

- 1 engage in puffery, understandably. I mean, I
- 2 understand that. I'm not saying understandably.
- 3 (Laughter.)
- 4 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: But they're
- 5 painting a pretty bleak picture. The American
- 6 Benefits Council, the universities who are
- 7 saying this is a huge problem for the
- 8 universities. This expanded litigation threat
- 9 would be near limitless because every college
- 10 and university relies on third-party service
- 11 providers. And because the contract's mere
- 12 existence, mere existence, would be enough to
- 13 force these defendants to proceed through
- 14 expensive discovery, it risks opening the
- 15 floodgates to burdensome -- right?
- And then they say, rightly, the burden
- of these suits takes away money from -- you
- 18 know, it's tuition, it's faculty, et cetera.
- 19 The money comes from somewhere.
- 20 So that's just in one context. It's
- 21 other contexts according to the benefits
- 22 council.
- 23 MR. WANG: Well --
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And maybe they're
- 25 all wrong, but, you know, I take it seriously.

- 1 I listened to what they say and want to at least
- 2 get your response.
- 3 MR. WANG: Certainly, Justice
- 4 Kavanaugh, and two responses to that.
- 5 The first is I think the Court has, in
- 6 fact, dealt with a similar issue in Harris
- 7 Trust. And Harris Trust, that was a case about
- 8 whether, for a prohibited transaction claim, one
- 9 could hold not simply just the fiduciary liable
- 10 but also the party in interest. And many amicus
- 11 briefs were filed in that case. And the
- 12 respondents themselves made the point that,
- look, if you can hold us liable, hold parties in
- interest liable, then that's going to create
- these devastating policy consequences.
- 16 And the Court rejected that. The
- 17 Court said on page 254 that Salomon, the
- defendant, submits that the policy consequences
- 19 could be devastating. Faced with the prospect
- of liability for dealing with the plan, parties
- in interest could refuse altogether to transact
- 22 with plans.
- But we know that that hasn't happened.
- 24 Since 2000, when Harris Trust was decided, we've
- 25 seen Respondents themselves agree on this point,

1 that there are, in fact, more ERISA plans being 2 offered, there are more -- Your Honor? 3 JUSTICE ALITO: But --JUSTICE JACKSON: Mr. Wang --4 JUSTICE ALITO: -- you have a -- you 5 6 have a formal argument, all right? And maybe 7 you're going to win on your formal argument. These are exceptions, and exceptions are usually 8 affirmative defenses. And, you know, we could 9 10 write an opinion that says that, end of case. 11 It could be a nice, short opinion. But it 12 really does seem to close its eyes to the reality of what's going on, and that's what I'd 13 14 really like you to address. 15 Every -- every -- I don't know why 16 this would be confined to universities, but all 17 sorts of employee -- employers with defined 18 contribution plans offer the employees a menu of 19 funds in which they can invest. And so every --20 every employer who does -- and -- and there's --21 there are always going to be recordkeeping 2.2 expenses relating to these funds. And I don't 23 know whether it would be possible, realistic, 24 reasonable for Cornell or any other employer to 25 do the recordkeeping for -- for Fidelity and for

- 1 TIAA. They have -- these are their funds.
- 2 They're going to do the recordkeeping for it.
- 3 So all you need to do in your
- 4 submission is plead something that is perfectly
- 5 innocuous in and of itself. Now maybe the fees
- 6 are too high. Maybe they're not. That's a
- 7 different question. But all you need to do is
- 8 plead something that seems to be on the surface
- 9 completely innocuous. That's enough to get you
- 10 beyond the motion to dismiss.
- 11 And then, you know, how many -- how
- 12 many lawsuits just like this one did the
- 13 Schlichter Bogard law firm in St. Louis file
- 14 against universities?
- MR. WANG: Well -- well, Justice
- 16 Alito, let me try to unpack that.
- 17 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, answer the
- 18 second question first.
- MR. WANG: As to how many lawsuits
- 20 were filed?
- 21 JUSTICE ALITO: Yeah. How many
- 22 lawsuits just like this did that law firm file
- 23 against different universities?
- 24 MR. WANG: I -- I think it's filed a
- 25 significant number. I don't have the specific

- 1 number off the top of my head, but I would say
- 2 that -- 12, excuse me, and -- but I -- I would
- 3 say, in the complaint itself --
- 4 JUSTICE ALITO: I -- I thought it was
- 5 20, but it doesn't matter.
- 6 So, you know, you file all these
- 7 lawsuits, and maybe the universities are going
- 8 to say: Look, it's going to cost us a lot of
- 9 money to go through the discovery, we're just
- 10 going to settle. And so there's a payday for
- 11 the law firm.
- Now maybe this is not something that
- 13 we should worry about, but --
- MR. WANG: Cert -- cert -- certainly,
- 15 Justice Alito. Well, I -- I think, first of
- 16 all, in the amended complaint, we point out that
- 17 not every university is subject to suit. There
- 18 are examples, such as Loyola Marymount,
- 19 California Institute of Technology, Purdue, that
- 20 have, in fact, I think, consolidated to a single
- 21 recordkeeper of -- had the recordkeeping fees
- below or at the industry benchmark. That's not
- the case here.
- JUSTICE JACKSON: Mr. Wang --
- 25 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Let me ask you this,

- 1 counsel. So you have a complaint. You've got
- 2 to file it. And my colleagues make a very good
- 3 point about how it can be easy to overcome a
- 4 motion to dismiss.
- 5 But, if you're -- if you're
- 6 referencing a contract in a complaint, there's a
- 7 lot of case law out there that allows district
- 8 courts to review the contract, and perhaps, with
- 9 the full contract before it, it could as a
- 10 matter of law find that the affirmative defenses
- 11 apply.
- Would you agree with that?
- MR. WANG: I think so, Your Honor.
- 14 And I think this is --
- 15 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Okay. And then
- there's also a lot of case law that says that
- 17 a -- a district court can convert a 12(b)(6)
- into a summary judgment when defendants request
- it at the outset of a case in appropriate
- 20 circumstances.
- 21 Would you agree that that would be
- appropriate in some cases too?
- MR. WANG: I think that would be
- 24 appropriate. That's within a district court's
- 25 discretion.

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1
               JUSTICE GORSUCH: Thank you.
 2
               MR. WANG: And --
 3
               JUSTICE BARRETT: Oh. I -- I just
     wanted to ask you: So, you know, obviously,
 4
      there's some concern about why on earth Congress
 5
 6
     would have structured it that way. Do you want
 7
      to address that?
               MR. WANG: Yes, certainly, Justice
 8
 9
     Barrett. I think it was because pre-ERISA -- as
10
      Keystone Consolidated points out, pre-ERISA, the
11
      standard was the arm's-length standard of
12
     conduct. But that proved difficult to police.
     It led to a rife of abuses. Abuses were
13
14
     pervasive.
15
               And so I think Congress wanted to
16
     prescribe these simple and categorical and
17
      straightforward rules and prohibitions that
18
     provide plaintiffs a cause of action and
19
     recognize the information asymmetry between the
20
      fiduciary and their beneficiary.
21
               JUSTICE JACKSON: And --
2.2
               MR. WANG: I think this is a --
23
               JUSTICE JACKSON: Sorry. Keep going.
24
               MR. WANG: Sorry. I think this is
25
      just one example of that.
```

- 1 As we point out, even with respect to
- 2 the specific exemption at issue here,
- 3 1108(b)(2), (b)(2) includes another provision,
- 4 (b)(2)(B), which specifically says and
- 5 contemplates that information regarding
- 6 compensation, regarding a necessary arrangement
- 7 goes from the party in interest to the
- 8 fiduciary. It never goes to the beneficiary.
- 9 JUSTICE JACKSON: Mr. Wang, following
- 10 up on Justice Gorsuch's points, is there
- anything in this statute or in the rules that
- would prevent a defendant in one of these cases
- 13 from seeking an expedited summary judgment
- 14 ruling from the court?
- 15 MR. WANG: No, there would -- there --
- there would not be, Justice Jackson.
- 17 JUSTICE JACKSON: So the -- so the
- 18 university or whoever could simply respond: No,
- 19 we really do have reasonable fees, attach some
- documents, and that could be the end of the
- 21 case. We're not necessarily talking about the
- 22 kind of case that would go on and on and be a
- 23 big expense like that.
- MR. WANG: Certainly, certainly,
- 25 that's -- that's correct, Justice Jackson. I

- 1 think district courts have the discretion to
- 2 have limited discovery, to order an expedited
- 3 motion for summary judgment.
- 4 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Can they do that
- 5 with no discovery?
- 6 MR. WANG: Pardon me? Can you --
- 7 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Can they do that
- 8 with no discovery?
- 9 MR. WANG: I think that would be a
- 10 harder call, Justice Kavanaugh.
- 11 JUSTICE JACKSON: But they could do
- 12 limited discovery --
- MR. WANG: Correct.
- JUSTICE JACKSON: -- that's just
- 15 targeted to that issue, and the defendant can
- start the ball rolling by moving for summary
- judgment to include documents that would prove
- that it's reasonable and necessary, correct?
- 19 MR. WANG: Entirely correct.
- 20 And, Justice Kavanaugh, if I can just
- 21 respond to your question about why doing it with
- 22 no discovery may not be appropriate in this
- 23 particular case. Because, in this particular
- 24 case, what the Second Circuit faulted
- 25 Petitioners for being unable to do was to show

- 1 how services rendered corresponded with fees and
- 2 how -- how you could benchmark one with the
- 3 other.
- 4 And I think that it's reasonable to
- 5 say: Well, if you're going to ask that
- 6 question, at least give us the contract. Give
- 7 us the contract so we can understand what --
- 8 what fees and what services were available.
- 9 And that's not turned over prior to
- 10 discovery. That's something the defendants
- 11 routinely do not turn over.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Following up --
- JUSTICE JACKSON: Can't --
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Oh, go ahead.
- JUSTICE JACKSON: Sorry.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Keep going.
- 17 JUSTICE JACKSON: No, I was just going
- 18 to ask about the information asymmetry and those
- 19 concerns and also the sort of bigger structural
- 20 concern. We're focusing here on one type of
- 21 transaction and one exemption, but, as I look at
- this statute, there are 21 separate exemptions
- 23 in 1108(b).
- 24 And I guess I'm trying to figure out
- if there's any principled basis for saying the

- 1 burdens are different here in this kind of
- 2 service-provider contract, but they would be --
- 3 than they would be in -- with respect to other
- 4 exemptions.
- 5 Do you understand what I am saying?
- 6 MR. WANG: Yes, yes, Justice.
- 7 JUSTICE JACKSON: Wouldn't we have
- 8 to -- wouldn't we have to have a consistent rule
- 9 about whether the plaintiffs bear the burden or
- 10 the defendants bear the burden of proving
- 11 exemptions?
- 12 MR. WANG: Entirely so, Justice
- 13 Jackson. I -- I entirely agree. And I think
- that this statute provides the reason why, which
- is to say: Look, there is information
- 16 asymmetry. The information asymmetry might be
- lessened as to some exemptions, maybe (b)(2),
- maybe (b)(1), but there -- it -- it does exist.
- 19 And given the text and structure --
- 20 JUSTICE JACKSON: And some of the
- 21 exemptions, I mean, it would be really, really
- 22 hard for us to determine that the plaintiff has
- 23 to plead them because they don't have the
- 24 information, correct?
- MR. WANG: Correct. Exactly so.

1 Correct. 2 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: What do you think 3 of the government's point about -- and this is following up on Justice Gorsuch's suggestions --4 the government's point about Rule 7(a)(7) and 5 that use? The Chamber's amicus brief says even 6 7 the most ardent scholar of civil -- civil procedure has likely never heard of that, but it 8 9 is cited in the government's brief as -- as a 10 tool to mitigate the problems that have been 11 identified. 12 What do you think? MR. WANG: Certainly, Justice 13 14 Kavanaugh. I think this goes to Justice 15 Gorsuch's understanding that the district courts 16 can do a wide -- can have a wide variety of 17 tools at their disposal. 18 And I think Justice Jackson as well 19 said perhaps it's limited discovery, perhaps 20 it's an expedited motion for summary judgment, perhaps it is this, according to the Chamber, 21 2.2 arcane rule of civil procedure, or perhaps it is 23 additional -- an additional sort of pleading. But I think that these are all sorts 24

of tools that are within a district court's

2.2

- discretion given the complaint and the specific
- 2 pleadings at issue and the circumstances between
- 3 the parties.
- 4 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
- 5 counsel.
- 6 Justice Thomas?
- 7 JUSTICE THOMAS: Before Varity, were
- 8 there any suits like this?
- 9 MR. WANG: I am not aware of that --
- 10 of any suits like this.
- 11 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: How do the
- 12 factors the Court emphasized in cases like
- 13 Twombly and Iqbal come into play here?
- We seem -- we were interested and did
- seriously tighten up the pleading standards
- there, and I wonder if that's something we
- 17 should take into account in deciding how to
- 18 allocate the -- the burden going forward here.
- 19 MR. WANG: Certainly, Justice -- Chief
- 20 Justice Roberts. I think that the way that we
- 21 would see it, if you will, is to imagine if you
- 22 have sort of three boxes of types of complaints.
- Box 1 is the bare-bones complaint that
- 24 says: I'm going to sue you because you did
- 25 recordkeeping.

1 And Box 2 is I think something more 2 like what we see here, is to say: Look, I'm 3 going to bring a suit because I see that recordkeeping is tied to revenue sharing, and 4 revenue sharing is itself tied to the investment 5 6 management products that you offer, and you 7 happen to offer products that -- that promote 8 your own services. That -- that's Box 2. 9 And then Box 3 is everything in Box 2, plus give us allegations as to the services and 10 11 the fees and benchmarks based on information you 12 don't know. I think what we would say -- and I 13 14 think this is -- this comes through in the 15 government's brief -- is that we would say that 16 we don't see any in Box 1. We don't see any 17 cases in the Eighth and Ninth Circuit, and that 18 is because of the guardrails that we talk about. 19 But, if we were to start seeing them, I think, within the many tools in a district court's 20 21 discretion, whether it's limited discovery, 2.2 Igbal and Twombly, Rule 7, there's a number of 23 ways to manage that litigation to make sure that 24 Box 1 does not get out of hand. 25 And if I could -- I could briefly sort

- of respond to -- to one point that you made in
- 2 your -- in your question, Justice Thomas. I
- 3 would say that before Varity, I think Congress
- 4 was nonetheless concerned with these types of
- 5 transactions and not simply the -- necessarily
- 6 just a service provider transaction but I think
- 7 more broadly as regarding the parties in
- 8 interest, which is a fiduciary's relative, a
- 9 officer, an owner, and it combined this corpus
- 10 and said, look, these are prohibited.
- 11 And I think those types of lawsuits --
- 12 I don't have a specific number off my top of my
- 13 head -- but could have happened pre- and
- 14 post-Varity.
- 15 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice Alito,
- 16 anything further?
- 17 JUSTICE ALITO: Yeah. What are the
- 18 guardrails that you think are in play here?
- 19 MR. WANG: Certainly. As we point
- 20 out, I think there are a few. One -- one is
- 21 simply the expense of litigating one of these
- and bringing one of these cases. Some more
- 23 formal guardrails include fee shifting,
- 24 standing, sanctions. So -- so those that we
- 25 outline in our -- in our briefing all provide, I

- 1 believe, a -- various deterrent mechanisms to
- 2 the bare-bones allegation that -- that I think
- 3 the Court has expressed some concerns about.
- 4 JUSTICE ALITO: So Rule 11 is one.
- 5 Standing is another one. What do you think you
- 6 have to plead to establish standing? Do you
- 7 have to plead anything more than that I am -- I
- 8 am being charged for recordkeeping services? Do
- 9 you think you have to prove that the charge is
- 10 excessive or do you -- in order to have standing
- 11 at the pleading stage?
- 12 MR. WANG: Well, Justice Alito, I
- think that that's a little bit of an open
- 14 question after this Court's decision in Thole.
- 15 Certainly, I think, with Thole, perhaps one
- take-away is that, yes, you would have to show,
- 17 because simply showing record -- simply alleging
- 18 recordkeeping would be pleading an injury at law
- 19 and rather than injury at fact.
- 20 So I think that that is a possibility.
- 21 I'm not --
- JUSTICE ALITO: So all you have to
- 23 plead -- you have to plead I was charged too
- 24 much, and that's -- that's enough to establish
- 25 standing?

1 MR. WANG: I think, in the appropriate 2 case, yes. However, I think that, again, this 3 goes back to -- to -- to the other guardrails 4 that might be there, which are fee shifting and -- and -- and questions about the -- the --5 6 sort of the expense of even bringing one of 7 these cases. So -- so I think these all work 8 9 together to explain why, in the Eighth Circuit and the Ninth Circuit, we don't see cases that 10 11 have these sort of bare-bones threshold 12 complaints. JUSTICE ALITO: And what do you think 13 14 about the procedure that the Solicitor General 15 recommended involving Civil -- Rule of Civil 16 Procedure 7? 17 MR. WANG: I think --18 JUSTICE ALITO: Is that -- do you think that's a possible -- that that is 19 20 something we should say is a -- is a good 21 practice? 2.2 MR. WANG: I think that that is one of 23 several options that would be available to a district court to address perhaps these concerns 24 25 over a bare-bones complaint. But it is --

1 JUSTICE ALITO: A district court could 2 do that. A district court could say, after the 3 answer is filed, I want a reply, and then rule on whether it can be determined based on the 4 pleadings if the defendant is entitled to 5 6 judgment on the pleadings? 7 MR. WANG: Certainly, Your Honor. think that's how we would see it. Of course, a 8 9 district court could have other options 10 available to it, such as limited discovery or an 11 expedited summary judgment motion, as well. 12 JUSTICE ALITO: Do you think that 13 that's -- that should be mandatory for the 14 district court to go through that -- well, I'll 15 ask the Solicitor General that. I have no more 16 questions. Thank you. 17 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice 18 Sotomayor? 19 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I do. This isn't 20 that easy a case in my mind. You're right about the general rules we've set, but this statute is 21 2.2 slightly different because many of the cases 23 that we've seen before, the prohibitions were on 24 one page and the exemptions were in a different 25 section, but the prohibition didn't reference

- 1 the exceptions the way this statute does. It
- 2 says, except for the exemptions in 1108, you
- 3 can't do the following.
- 4 On the other hand, there's 21
- 5 exemptions within 1108, but I also understand
- 6 there's dozens, if not a hundred more, that have
- 7 been passed by the Department of Labor. And if
- 8 we accept the other side's position that you
- 9 have to prove the case and say there's no
- 10 exemption, I don't know how you'd know that.
- 11 You're right, how will you know which
- 12 exemptions are pertinent or not, correct?
- 13 MR. WANG: Correct. Correct.
- 14 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And so that's
- 15 really the problem in this case, which is
- 16 either -- whatever we decide, someone's going to
- be potentially unfairly treated because you
- 18 have -- no plaintiff has a way of knowing what
- 19 all the exemptions are and what potential
- 20 exemptions the other side could pick.
- 21 MR. WANG: Certainly, Justice
- 22 Sotomayor. And I think that we --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: The -- let me go
- 24 on --
- MR. WANG: Sorry.

1 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- okay? Yeah. 2 I'm --3 MR. WANG: Apologies. JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Okay. That's a 4 given. But, here, it's pretty clear that you 5 6 alleged and you thought you had some sort of 7 burden because I read your very extensive 8 complaint, and you basically point to a lot of 9 other industry --10 MR. WANG: Correct. 11 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- fees and that 12 the fees were unreasonable. You allege it's unreasonable. You show a lot of other fees. 13 14 I'm not quite sure still, and I will ask the 15 government this, under normal pleading 16 standards, I would have thought this was enough. 17 I think that the Second Circuit was 18 thinking that it has to be pled with Twombly and 19 Iqbal as a fraud and that you needed more 20 particularized information relating to the 21 nature of the services in total, some 2.2 information that you say you couldn't have 23 known. 24 MR. WANG: Yes. 25 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: You just knew how

- 1 much was being paid and you compared it to what
- 2 other people were paying.
- MR. WANG: Comparable plans, yes.
- 4 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Exactly. So, if I
- 5 have a problem with that part of it, that the
- 6 Second Circuit may have asked for more than you
- 7 needed to plead, what do I do?
- 8 MR. WANG: Well, I think you would --
- 9 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Even if I accepted
- 10 their proposition that you need to allege for
- 11 whatever reason a pleading standard, injury
- 12 standard, that you have to allege something more
- than that they have a transaction, do I get to
- 14 address that or I don't, or what am I doing
- 15 here?
- 16 MR. WANG: Certainly, Justice
- 17 Sotomayor. I think that what you're doing here
- is -- is, first, I think you would reverse.
- 19 We -- we would ask this Court to reverse the
- 20 judgment of the Second Circuit. And it would
- 21 reverse by saying, look, you -- if these are
- 22 enough under Iqbal and Twombly and it involves
- unreasonableness, then whatever rule you apply,
- 24 we would still say that there was a legal error
- 25 here.

1	But, if I can get back to what I think
2	may be the first part of your question, which is
3	perhaps the relative weakness of our of our
4	decision about the "except as otherwise
5	provided" language at the top, well, first, I
6	think that precedent answers this point, and
7	precedent answers this point in a couple
8	different ways.
9	One is Respondents have provided no
LO	cases where that actually changes the calculus.
L1	It turns except the words "except as
L2	otherwise provided" magically turns the word
L3	the exempt exemptions into elements. There's
L4	no case on that point. In fact, cases like
L5	Atlantic Richfield and Schlemmer make fairly
L6	clear that all that's doing is saying what
L7	happens when things clash. It doesn't expand or
L8	contract the liability provisions at all.
L9	And I think, sort of maybe as a
20	concluding point on this point, that is
21	reinforced by the structure and the complexity
22	and the nuance that's provided in 1108 that
23	involves an information asymmetry that that,
24	again, cannot be addressed prior to discovery.
25	JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm going to ask

- 1 the other two about the Second Circuit factual
- 2 ruling, which was that with respect to this
- 3 provision, you have the burden of showing
- 4 unreasonableness, but it reserved consideration
- of whether there were other exemptions that you
- 6 didn't bear the burden about proving. I don't
- 7 know how it got there at all.
- 8 MR. WANG: Right.
- 9 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And I'll ask the
- 10 government and your adversary how we do that.
- 11 But Cook did say that -- established a narrow
- 12 ruling for criminal pleadings. I don't think
- there's any case that ever has applied it to
- 14 civil exemptions, correct?
- 15 MR. WANG: Correct.
- 16 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So it's hard to
- 17 rely on Cook, but the essence of its thinking
- 18 was, if a prohibition looks like -- if a
- 19 prohibition looks like it's -- you can't really
- tell it's illegal or not because the exemption
- 21 here says you can have these relationships, you
- 22 can just have them with reasonable fees, then
- 23 you need for the -- for the government -- for
- the government to prove they were unreasonable.
- 25 MR. WANG: I --

1	JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Why wouldn't that
2	apply here, that concept?
3	MR. WANG: Why wouldn't Cook's apply
4	here?
5	JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Observation.
6	MR. WANG: Yeah. I I I think it
7	wouldn't apply not simply just because of the
8	criminal/civil distinction that we talked about
9	but also for the information asymmetries that
LO	you mention. And it doesn't sort of really,
L1	I think the Respondents are asking this Court to
L2	sort of carve out the statute in a few different
L3	ways, to to try to gerrymander it by saying:
L4	Look, we'll put the (b)(2) exemption, we'll
L5	treat that as an element and we'll try to carve
L6	out service providers, and then we'll stitch
L7	together 1106 and 1108. But that's not how the
L8	statute is written.
L9	And, certainly, that might lead to
20	some results. We don't see that happening in
21	the Eighth or Ninth Circuits, but, if it does, I
22	think that's in Congress's province to address.
23	JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Thank you.
24	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice Kagan?
25	Justice Corqueb anything?

1 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Just in terms of 2 the litigation in the Second Circuit and the 3 district court, there were other counts, right, so the complaint -- and correct me if I'm wrong, 4 I might be mistaken on this -- there are other 5 6 counts about unreasonable or excessive fees, but 7 this count, Count IV, was just prohibited transactions, and that's the only issue we are 8 9 addressing here, correct? MR. WANG: Correct, Justice Kavanaugh. 10 11 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Okay. Thanks. 12 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: 13 Barrett? 14 Justice Jackson? 15 JUSTICE JACKSON: You've been asked a 16 few questions that indicate concerns about the 17 expanded litigation threat in this circumstance, and I guess I'm wondering whether those concerns 18 19 are really consistent with what Congress itself 20 was thinking in the context of this ERISA 21 statute. 2.2 You know, Congress set up fiduciary It created a series of remedies for 23 24 plan participants to enforce those obligations. 25 And at the beginning of the statute, it says

- 1 that it was "providing for appropriate remedies,
- 2 sanctions, and ready access to the federal
- 3 courts."
- 4 So it appears that Congress did not
- 5 really share the concern about the litigation in
- 6 this area that the amici in this case have
- 7 raised.
- 8 MR. WANG: That's right, Justice
- 9 Jackson. I think that with respect to Congress
- 10 and this Court's understanding of Congress's
- intent in ERISA, it's to provide a broadly
- 12 protective and remedial statute and provide an
- avenue for plaintiffs to -- to enforce ERISA's
- 14 terms and conditions.
- 15 And I think it's telling that simply
- that Respondents and their amici, especially
- 17 their amici, have, in fact, advocated for
- 18 changes to 1106 several times in the halls of
- 19 Congress. Congress has declined to do that.
- 20 It's kept the scheme as it is.
- 21 And I think applying the text as
- 22 written is appropriate in this instance.
- JUSTICE JACKSON: Thank you.
- 24 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
- 25 counsel.

1	Ms. Dubin.
2	ORAL ARGUMENT OF YAIRA DUBIN
3	FOR THE UNITED STATES, AS AMICUS CURIAE,
4	SUPPORTING THE PETITIONERS
5	MS. DUBIN: Mr. Chief Justice, and may
6	it please the Court:
7	The text and structure of this statute
8	demonstrate that the 21 exemptions in 1108(b)
9	are the fiduciary's responsibility to plead and
10	prove, but, as already discussed this morning,
11	that straightforward reading raises a practical
12	concern for the subset of claims that are at
13	issue here, that plaintiffs could obtain
14	discovery simply by alleging a routine service
15	provider transaction.
16	Importantly, that theoretical concern
17	has not materialized in the real world, likely
18	because courts have the necessary tools to weed
19	out and deter bare-bones complaints. And in all
20	events, we don't think that concern justifies
21	adopting Respondents' strange reading.
22	Critically, service providers are just
23	one of the nine categories of parties in
24	interest. The rest are plan insiders with whom
25	transactions carry obvious risks of favoritism

- 1 and abuse.
- 2 All the usual interpretive rules
- 3 indicate that Congress intended the fiduciary to
- 4 justify such transactions. Respondents'
- 5 elements-based approach would thus undermine the
- 6 prohibited transaction provisions as a whole
- 7 based on pragmatic concerns about one sliver of
- 8 party-in-interest transactions. That approach
- 9 is fundamentally unsound.
- I welcome the Court's questions.
- JUSTICE THOMAS: Why would Congress
- 12 find -- say it's unlawful for existing service
- providers to be employed in this way?
- 14 MS. DUBIN: Sure. I don't think
- 15 Congress was saying it's unlawful for service
- 16 providers to be employed in this way. What
- 17 Congress set up is a scheme, and this Court has
- 18 recognized that several times, including in your
- decision in Harris Trust, that these types of
- 20 transactions have a potential of injuring the
- 21 plan.
- It's very easy to see that with
- 23 respect to insiders, as I just mentioned, but
- it's also true with respect to service
- 25 providers. You can pay service providers

- 1 excessive fees with people's retirements money.
- 2 So the scheme Congress set up set out
- 3 specific transactions that are prohibited and
- 4 then exemptions from those transactions that you
- 5 can show that a particular transaction was
- 6 reasonable and necessary.
- 7 And, in that context, it makes perfect
- 8 sense to put the burden on the fiduciary to show
- 9 that the transaction was justified and
- 10 reasonable. The fiduciary is the one who enters
- into the transaction. The fiduciary is the one
- 12 who has the information about the transaction.
- 13 And the fiduciary is the one who's charged under
- trust law with ensuring that these transactions
- are an appropriate use of people's retirement
- money.
- 17 JUSTICE KAGAN: So do you think this
- is just a mistake on Congress's part? In other
- words, you're saying this scheme makes perfect
- 20 sense with respect to insiders.
- But, when you apply it with respect to
- these third-party providers, service providers,
- 23 you know, all of a sudden you're potentially
- 24 making libel a -- a really big category of
- 25 innocuous conduct. Is this something Congress

- just didn't understand it was doing, or, you
- 2 know, do you have a theory for why Congress
- 3 wanted to go that far?
- 4 MS. DUBIN: We don't think it was a
- 5 mistake. We think it was entirely deliberate.
- 6 And that's because, at trust law, the fiduciary
- 7 had the burden to justify delegations to a third
- 8 party. The fiduciary was hired for his skill
- 9 and for his ability to manage resources
- 10 appropriately.
- 11 He is allowed to delegate. That's
- 12 consistent with the Restatement (Second) of
- 13 Trusts, but when he does so, he's the one who
- has the burden to justify it. And that's all
- 15 1106 and 1108 do, which is you can engage in
- this transaction, but it's the fiduciary who
- 17 carries the burden to justify it.
- 18 So I don't think it's a mistake at all
- 19 that these service providers were included among
- 20 the other parties in interest who are all
- 21 obvious insiders to the plan.
- 22 JUSTICE JACKSON: Your broader
- 23 argument or the sort of remarks that you made
- 24 initially seemed to suggest or assume that there
- 25 has to be consistency in the rules about burdens

- 1 across the different kinds of parties in
- 2 interest and across the different exemptions.
- 3 Can you say more about why you think
- 4 that's the case?
- 5 MS. DUBIN: Absolutely. I don't see
- 6 any textual basis here to slice and dice the way
- 7 the Second Circuit suggested where it just
- 8 focused on this one particular sliver of
- 9 transactions. The textual hook that they're
- 10 using, except as provided in 1108, equally
- 11 applies to all the exemptions, so I don't see
- 12 how you would single out one exemption.
- 13 That said, we are very concerned with
- 14 the effect on the other types of parties in
- 15 interest. And we do think that's a useful tool
- 16 for interpreting all of the exemptions as a
- whole.
- 18 So the bottom line on that is I don't
- 19 see a basis for why the Second Circuit did what
- 20 it did, but it is really important that if the
- 21 Court is inclined to do something more similar
- to the Second Circuit, even though I can't see
- 23 exactly a doctrinal basis, it wouldn't let that
- 24 expand to other parties in interest.
- 25 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So how -- how do

- 1 we write this opinion? Let's assume we start
- with, as you want us to, it is the fiduciary's
- 3 responsibility to -- to prove the reasonableness
- 4 of their fee. That -- that's their burden,
- 5 okay?
- 6 But what do we say about the
- 7 plaintiffs' pleading, and -- and how do we say
- 8 it? Meaning, is it enough just to say it
- 9 violated 1106? You seem to suggest not, and
- 10 then how do I explain why not?
- MS. DUBIN: Sure. Absolutely.
- 12 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And then my last
- 13 question, and you heard it before, was this
- 14 pleading enough?
- MS. DUBIN: Sure. Absolutely. Let me
- 16 address both pieces, and if I -- if I don't get
- 17 to the second -- if I don't get to the second
- 18 piece, just let me know.
- 19 We think that this is a
- 20 straightforward opinion to write, along the
- 21 lines Justice Alito was suggesting. This is a
- 22 straightforward prohibition and exemption
- 23 structure, and these are affirmative defenses.
- 24 We think that district courts already
- 25 have the tools to deal with bare-bones

- 1 allegations in Category 1 that we were talking
- 2 before that just suggest a routine service
- 3 provider transaction. They already have the
- 4 tools.
- 5 And if the Court wanted, it could just
- 6 leave them to continue doing and applying the
- 7 plausibility framework that they're already
- 8 applying. But, if the Court did want to say
- 9 something about it --
- 10 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I will say the
- 11 following. They may get it, but I also know
- 12 plaintiffs' counsel often will come in with the
- 13 minimum. And if the minimum is just these --
- 14 they have this prohibition, how do we avoid
- 15 that?
- 16 MS. DUBIN: Sure. If the Court were
- 17 to --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: What do we have to
- 19 say to avoid that?
- 20 MS. DUBIN: Yeah. If the Court were
- 21 to say something about it to address the "that's
- 22 nuts" example from Justice Kavanaugh, I think
- 23 the way to -- to address it would be to explain
- that the plausibility framework precludes such
- complaints, and I think that's because that

- 1 complaint on its face obviously implicates an
- 2 affirmative defense.
- 3 And the plaintiffs haven't said
- 4 anything to suggest why the underlying conduct
- 5 will ultimately be found unlawful. This isn't
- 6 treading or breaking new ground. This is
- 7 already done in various cases and various
- 8 statutory schemes involving affirmative defense
- 9 where a petitioner or a plaintiff fails to give
- 10 any -- any explanation of what's going on.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Give me -- give --
- 12 give me some examples.
- MS. DUBIN: Sure. So I think Nayab
- 14 versus Capital One, which I'll give you the
- cite, is 942 F.3d 480, is a great example. It's
- dealing with an analogous structure in the Fair
- 17 Credit Reporting Act where the exemptions are
- 18 affirmative defenses, but a plaintiff still has
- 19 the burden to say something about their theory
- of why it doesn't apply.
- I think another helpful context is
- that in the sanctions context, courts already,
- 23 many, many circuits look to whether a plaintiff
- failed to investigate an obvious alternative
- explanation, including an affirmative defense.

JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, to the extent 1 2 that you're saying that the plaintiff is going 3 to need to present an alternative -- an affirmative defense and say something about why 4 it doesn't apply, it seems to me that you're 5 6 three-quarters of the way to Ms. Saharsky's 7 position. So I -- I guess I don't see that as a 8 typical Iqbal maneuver. MS. DUBIN: So this is absolutely 9 critical. Our position is not three-quarters of 10 11 the way to my friend on the other side's 12 position, and there are two big reasons why. 13 The first big reason is that my friend's 14 position makes these exemptions into elements. 15 That turns them into the plaintiff's burden to 16 plead and prove all the way through. And they 17 forthrightly admit that. 18 That would be a sea change in the way 19 that these provisions are applied. No court of 20 appeals, including the Second Circuit below, has 21 adopted that approach, and we think it would 2.2 strongly undermine these provisions. 23 But even as to the pleading standard 24 even as to these service provider transactions, 25 our approaches are meaningfully different. And

- 1 I think here it's very helpful to think about
- 2 the complaint at issue in this case, which, as
- 3 we were talking about earlier, does allege
- 4 excessive fees that were far above the industry
- 5 benchmark and gives reasons to think that those
- 6 fees were excessive, including that the
- 7 plaintiff -- that the defendants used multiple
- 8 service providers when they could have used one.
- 9 We think that's sufficient to say that
- 10 this explanation is not obvious. However, what
- 11 Respondents think and what the Second Circuit
- 12 held below is that this complaint failed because
- they didn't go on to explain why that excessive
- 14 fees charge weren't justified by the quality of
- 15 the services provided. And the theory is
- 16 something like if the record keeper is providing
- 17 the Cadillac of services, maybe these excessive
- 18 fees are justified.
- 19 We don't think that plaintiffs carry
- that burden. We don't think they carry the
- 21 burden to negate the exemption in that fulsome
- 22 way.
- JUSTICE ALITO: I -- I don't --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: I -- please go
- ahead.

1	JUSTICE ALITO: I'm a little puzzled
2	by what I've understood you to say, that maybe I
3	don't understand it. Why should the plaintiff
4	have to do anything more than plead the elements
5	of 1106? So in a case like this, the plaintiff
6	simply has to plead that the fiduciary with
7	respect to the plan shall not cause the plan
8	cause the plan to engage in a transaction if the
9	fiduciary knows or should know that such
LO	transaction constitutes a direct or indirect
L1	furnishing of goods, services, or facilities
L2	between the plan and the party in interest.
L3	All they have to plead is that that
L4	the fiduciary here caused the plan to engage in
L5	the the furnishing of goods, services, or
L6	facilities by TIAA and Fidelity, end, end of the
L7	elements. That's all you have to plead. Why
L8	would anything more be required?
L9	MS. DUBIN: Sure. It's because I
20	don't think that complaint plausibly alleges
21	entitlement to relief. I think the problem with
22	that complaint is that you're alleging a routine
23	transaction with a service provider for services
24	that they provide on the market.
25	JUSTICE CORSICH: See that's the

- 1 problem I have too, which is in Twigbal, there
- 2 was an obvious explanation that would negate the
- 3 existence of a cause of action with -- forget
- 4 about affirmative defenses. You didn't even get
- 5 out of the gate. You know, was there a contract
- 6 combination conspiracy under the Sherman Act or
- 7 was it unilateral action in parallel?
- 8 Okay. That's one thing. Here you're
- 9 asking for somebody to plead essentially a way
- 10 an affirmative -- what you're calling an
- 11 affirmative defense, not its elements. And I
- 12 think that's what Justice Alito and Justice
- 13 Kagan are getting at.
- 14 And I'm unaware of this Court having
- endorsed that move before. And it seems to me
- doing so would have ripple effects we cannot
- 17 presently anticipate across --
- 18 trans-substantively across the law with respect
- 19 to affirmative defenses. Thoughts?
- 20 MS. DUBIN: Sure. I appreciate the
- 21 Court's concerns, and of course we're cautious
- 22 about spillover consequences in other areas.
- 23 Again, I think this is already what district
- 24 courts are doing on the ground when they
- encounter a complaint that is just bare bones.

- 1 JUSTICE GORSUCH: That's one thing.
- 2 Leaving it alone is one thing. Saying something
- 3 about it is another.
- 4 MS. DUBIN: I completely agree it's
- 5 different when things are happening sub rosa
- 6 rather than announced by the --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Not sub rosa, no.
- 8 In the normal course, lower courts developing
- 9 the law, and when splits arise or occasion
- 10 arises, we address it. But we don't first view,
- 11 review. Come on, right?
- MS. DUBIN: Let me just try to situate
- this entire line of questioning within our case,
- 14 which is we are not urging the Court to say
- anything about this. We don't think the Court
- 16 needs to. We think the statutory answer is
- 17 clear. And for the reasons Petitioner has
- 18 already given, these are affirmative defenses,
- 19 these exemptions.
- 20 We heard four justices who are
- 21 concerned with this and do think it's
- 22 appropriate to say something. We do think this
- is the right answer that's happening on the
- 24 ground, but I absolutely appreciate the concerns
- 25 you're articulating.

1 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Thank you. 2 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, 3 counsel. Well, which is it? I mean, earlier 4 you said that it has to -- you have to say 5 6 enough to make it plausible. And that suggests 7 to me that that's a judicial requirement -- that the court has to -- if we say that's the 8 9 standard, the court has to look at it and determine whether it's plausible. I mean, is 10 11 that -- is that your answer or is it we don't 12 have to say anything? MS. DUBIN: I was differentiating 13 14 between what this Court says in an opinion 15 resolving this case and what district courts do 16 on the ground. I agree as to the first response 17 that I gave, which is that district courts on 18 the ground should be evaluating plausibility. 19 And I do think if you failed at all to respond 20 to an obvious explanation for the conduct that would render it unlawful, that is a problem for 21 2.2 a plaintiff. And I think that's perfectly 23 within the judicial role to recognize that. I think district courts and lower courts on the 24 25 ground are doing this already.

1	As to what this Court says in an
2	opinion, I think it depends on how the Court
3	weighing is various spillover consequences at
4	issue here. But this is all after you've gotten
5	to the point, I think, where you've already
6	rejected Respondents' approach, which I think
7	simply doesn't work as a matter of the statutory
8	scheme and has its own pragmatic consequences.
9	This is simply whether you want to address the
10	"this would produce nuts" results for bare-bones
11	complaints. And I think this is the right
12	answer.
13	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you.
14	Justice Thomas?
15	JUSTICE ALITO: Well, I'm still
16	puzzled by your by your argument because a
17	lot of your answer is, well, the district court
18	look at what the district courts are doing on
19	the ground.
20	But is what the district courts are
21	doing on the ground correct? That's what I'm
22	interested in. And I understand the argument
23	that all that's necessary to be pled are the
24	elements of the the the provision
25	that creates liability. And those are the ones

- 1 that I set out. And they -- they say nothing
- 2 about the reasonableness of the fees.
- 3 I don't know how the reasonableness of
- 4 the fees gets into the pleading requirement if
- 5 that's the way we go about it.
- 6 MS. DUBIN: Sure. So I think looking
- 7 at this Court's decision in Iqbal, the language
- 8 used there was a claim has facial plausibility
- 9 when the plaintiff pleads factual content that
- 10 allows the Court to draw the reasonable
- inference that the defendant is liable for the
- 12 misconduct alleged.
- I think that's the standard the lower
- 14 courts are looking to --
- 15 JUSTICE ALITO: It's reasonable
- liability as to the elements, not reasonable
- 17 liability as to affirmative defenses that may or
- may not exist and may or may not be asserted.
- 19 Anyway, I'll -- I'll leave that there.
- 20 There's been talk about the fact that
- 21 there are ways -- and maybe those who have
- 22 concerns about the practical implications of
- 23 deciding the case -- of reversing the -- the
- 24 Second Circuit's rule are -- are -- those
- 25 concerns are unfounded. Let's -- maybe they

- 1 are, okay. Let's assume that there -- they are,
- 2 there's some basis to it.
- 3 And what you propose with Rule 7 does
- 4 suggest that the government thinks there's a
- 5 basis to it. So if all you have to do is plead
- 6 what I've just outlined, what are the things
- 7 that district courts can permissibly do that
- 8 would alleviate these concerns?
- 9 MS. DUBIN: So in addition to applying
- what we think is the rule of Iqbal and Twombly
- in this context, I would say that they could
- also, obviously, engage in fee shifting; they
- can sanction attorneys who bring meritless
- lawsuits. I think both of those are very much
- deterrents to these types of bare-bones suits
- 16 being brought on the ground. I think it's very
- 17 --
- JUSTICE ALITO: Do you think Rule --
- 19 do you think Rule 11 sanctions are really --
- that's going to do the job here?
- 21 MS. DUBIN: I do if plaintiffs are
- 22 bringing -- begin to bring bare-bones
- 23 complaints. I'll -- I'll point you to the Tenth
- 24 Circuit, which said, you know, part of a
- reasonable attorney's pre-filing investigation

- 1 must include determining whether any obvious
- 2 affirmative defense bars the case. The Seventh
- 3 Circuit, the Fifth Circuit, and the Sixth
- 4 Circuit have all said the same. I do think a
- 5 failure to investigate an obvious affirmative
- 6 defense is a problem for a plaintiff's case.
- 7 And I think -- you know, going back to
- 8 what you were asking me, I do think it's
- 9 relevant that -- that -- sorry, that Twombly and
- 10 Iqbal were about the elements, that was what was
- going on in those cases, but the thing that was
- 12 motivating the Court, the thing the Court was
- concerned about, was that you're coming into the
- 14 complaint without a plausible case against
- 15 someone, that you have no theory of
- 16 wrongfulness. And I think these bare-bones
- 17 complaints share the same problem.
- 18 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 19 Sotomayor?
- 20 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Earlier
- 21 Petitioners' counsel said that that maybe the
- 22 unreasonableness of the fee has to be pled
- 23 because you have to plead an injury in fact.
- Do you accept that?
- 25 MS. DUBIN: I think there's a fairly

- 1 -- this goes also to Justice Thomas's question
- 2 earlier. I think theres a pretty obvious injury
- 3 in fact from claims like this, which is if
- 4 you're charging excessive recordkeeping, that's
- 5 coming from the plan assets.
- 6 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But --
- 7 MS. DUBIN: It's coming from
- 8 retirement funds.
- 9 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: No, no, no. You
- 10 misunderstand. You say to us that the only
- 11 pleading standard is the 1106 violation. The
- 12 1106 violation does not talk about the
- 13 reasonableness or excessiveness of the fees.
- 14 So the elements will not address that.
- 15 So that if that's all you plead, that's a
- 16 bare-bone complaint which I think meets the
- 17 Eighth Circuit standard, correct?
- MS. DUBIN: Yes.
- 19 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All right. If we
- are concerned about the consequences of that,
- 21 that we're going to have an explosion of
- 22 bare-bone complaints, do we say something like
- what your colleague is saying, that that's not
- 24 enough because you also have to plead injury in
- fact, and that obviously will take you to the

1 unreasonableness or excessiveness of the fees? 2 MS. DUBIN: I think that is one option available to the Court here. 3 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And what could be 4 the collateral consequences of that option? 5 MS. DUBIN: So I think some of these 6 7 claims -- like, these claims are about excessive fees coming from the plan, and I think, you 8 9 know, that obviously applies in this sort of defined contribution plan. 10 11 You look at a defined benefit plan, 12 like what was going on in Thole, you could still have someone engaging in excessive recordkeeping 13 fees and the fiduciary is not being careful with 14 15 plan assets. And that might mean the fiduciary 16 is the wrong person to be in charge of this 17 plan, that they're not being careful with plan 18 assets. And one of the equitable remedies is 19 replacing the fiduciary. I think that's a harder case for how 20 you think about the injury-in-fact construct 21 2.2 playing out there. 23 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice Kagan? 24 JUSTICE KAGAN: And when you say 25 "these bare-bones complaints," are you talking

- 1 about the same complaints that Mr. Wang said was
- 2 in Box 1? And what are those complaints
- 3 exactly, and what takes you out of that
- 4 category?
- 5 MS. DUBIN: Sure. And let me be very
- 6 clear about this. I think Box 1 is a complaint
- 7 that just alleges a service provider transaction
- 8 for routine services. That's Box 1.
- 9 Box 2 is a complaint that includes
- 10 allegations like the ones we see here, that the
- 11 fees are excessive, four to five times the
- industry benchmark, that there's a reason to
- think the plan is paying excessive fees, that
- they're using multiple recordkeepers when they
- 15 could have used one, that he didn't engage in a
- 16 competitive process for these recordkeeping
- 17 services.
- 18 Box 3 --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: To me, that doesn't
- 20 sound like a bare-bones complaint. Are you
- 21 suggesting otherwise?
- MS. DUBIN: No. That's exactly our
- position here, which is that Box 2 is where the
- 24 complaint should be. And, in fact, that is
- where the complaints that we're seeing on the

- 1 ground are, that suits being brought under this
- 2 allege that there are excessive fees and that
- 3 there are reasons to think the fees are
- 4 excessive.
- 5 That's actually what the practice is
- 6 playing out on the ground, and I think the
- 7 practice is playing out on the ground that way
- 8 because of the constraints we've been talking
- 9 about today.
- 10 JUSTICE KAGAN: So those are not ones
- 11 that in any circumstance would raise the
- 12 necessity of talking about affirmative defenses?
- MS. DUBIN: That is our view.
- Obviously, the Second Circuit disagreed with us.
- 15 That was exactly the complaint they had.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: Yes, yes, but --
- 17 right.
- MS. DUBIN: Yes. That's exactly our
- 19 view.
- 20 JUSTICE KAGAN: Okay. You were going
- to go on and tell me about Box 3? Maybe not.
- MS. DUBIN: I -- I'm happy to.
- Box 3 relates to the quality of the
- 24 services. That's what the Second Circuit held.
- 25 The Second Circuit held that it doesn't matter

- 1 all this information that you have included
- 2 about how excessive these fees are. This might
- 3 be the Cadillac of recordkeeping plans. And if
- 4 it's the Cadillac of recordkeeping plans, then
- 5 those fees were justified.
- 6 And the problem is that Petitioners
- 7 have no way of knowing if it's the Cadillac of
- 8 recordkeeping plans.
- 9 JUSTICE KAGAN: But I take it that as
- 10 you survey the litigation here, you're -- you're
- 11 saying that most of these complaints or all of
- 12 these complaints are Box 2 complaints, not the
- 13 kind of bare-bones complaints that would suggest
- some special need to do Iqbal maneuvers?
- MS. DUBIN: That's right. Those are
- 16 the ones we're seeing.
- 17 And we haven't seen Respondents
- identify any bare-bones complaints, including in
- 19 the Eighth Circuit, which has been applying this
- 20 rule that Petitioners are advocating for for 15
- 21 years, and we think that's because of the
- 22 constraints that are already operating.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: Thank you.
- 24 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 25 Gorsuch?

- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Ms. Dubin, very
 briefly. We got cut off because of the red
- 3 light, but I -- I didn't -- I didn't want to
- 4 rain on your Iqbal parade too much.
- 5 It -- it -- it does seem to me the
- 6 7(a) argument's not completely out of left field
- 7 here. They're generally disfavored, as I
- 8 remember from practice, but the exception -- one
- 9 of the exceptions is when you're -- when you
- 10 have an affirmative defense that's pled in the
- answer, sometimes the -- the district judge will
- 12 say: I want to -- I want to see the reply. And
- it happens a lot in qualified immunity, I
- 14 believe, in particular.
- 15 And then, once you have a pled -- pled
- 16 affirmative defense, a particular one, not just
- 17 a laundry list, as Justice Alito said, then you
- might be able to Twiqbal it, it seems to me.
- 19 What do you think of that?
- MS. DUBIN: I agree with you. And I
- 21 think you're -- you're right to recognize that
- this is not some arcane rule of procedure. It
- does come up.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: It's pretty arcane,
- 25 but it's -- it's -- it's not wholly

- 1 unknown in civil practice when there's an
- 2 affirmative defense. I had -- I had to do it.
- 3 T remember it.
- 4 And you've got to plead facts. And
- 5 then you have something to assess, a -- a -- a
- 6 real Twiqbal question to answer, I think.
- 7 MS. DUBIN: Yes, absolutely. I don't
- 8 want to rain on the parade we're having here,
- 9 but I will say that the -- the one thing I
- 10 want -- I do want to make clear is, at that
- 11 point, you still don't have the burden to do
- 12 what the Second Circuit held the plaintiffs to
- here, which is to -- because they treated the
- 14 defense as an element of the plaintiffs' case.
- 15 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Sure. Sure. But
- 16 you could say as a matter of law, based on the
- 17 facts pled, no reasonable juror could doubt that
- 18 this affirmative offense -- affirmative defense
- 19 applied?
- MS. DUBIN: That's right.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Okay.
- 22 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: A couple
- 23 questions.
- On a bare-bones complaint, Category 1,
- 25 the pure prohibited transaction, I think you

- 1 don't have standing.
- 2 MS. DUBIN: I think that's a problem
- 3 with that complaint, as we've been talking
- 4 about, as I was just talking about with Justice
- 5 Sotomayor.
- 6 But I think before getting to sort of
- 7 the standard concerns and how it would play out
- 8 in various contexts, I really just think the
- 9 most obvious answer is plausibility. But yes.
- 10 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Okay. And then I
- 11 think most of the cases in response to your
- 12 discussion with Justice Kagan are going to
- involve the claim like that, which is Count IV
- 14 here, and other claims that are excessive fees
- 15 claims, different counts, right?
- 16 But we still have to analyze the other
- 17 counts may not go forward, the prohibited
- 18 transaction count. In other words, I don't know
- 19 that it's enough to take care of the prohibited
- 20 transaction count that the -- that you're
- 21 alleging excessive fees in the other counts. Or
- is it enough?
- MS. DUBIN: It --
- 24 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Do you understand
- 25 the question?

1 MS. DUBIN: Let me try. And if I 2 haven't correct --3 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Yeah. MS. DUBIN: -- correctly understood 4 5 you, please correct me. 6 If you're asking if the complaint here 7 was done entirely properly, I don't think it was. The allegations I'm talking about really 8 9 weren't in the right place in my view. 10 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: They weren't related to Count IV, correct? 11 12 MS. DUBIN: To the prohibited 13 transactions claims. 14 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Yeah. 15 MS. DUBIN: However, the Second 16 Circuit did consider them in its analysis 17 because it didn't apply that sort of level of 18 formalism and still found that they were not 19 enough. And I think that's a critical piece 20 where we diverge from the Second Circuit. We absolutely do think it was enough here. 21 2.2 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: The -- let me make 23 sure I have that. That sounded important. 24 You think what was enough? 25 MS. DUBIN: The Second Circuit said:

- 1 Even if you consider all the allegations in the
- 2 complaint here --
- 3 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Yes. At the end
- 4 of the analysis of Count IV, it had a little
- 5 tack-on, right?
- 6 MS. DUBIN: Yes.
- 7 Even if you consider all of the
- 8 allegations plaintiffs made here about the fees
- 9 being far above the benchmark, about the fact
- that the plan didn't engage in a competitive bid
- 11 process, and about the fact that they used two
- 12 recordkeepers when they could have used more,
- that would not be enough because the Petitioners
- haven't shown that those excessive fees weren't
- justified by the quality of the services
- 16 provided.
- 17 And that part of the analysis, we
- 18 strongly disagree.
- 19 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: To get past a
- 20 motion to dismiss?
- MS. DUBIN: Exactly.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Right. So the --
- 23 the point -- and this is where -- to Justice
- 24 Kagan's point earlier about three-quarters of
- 25 the way, at least on the pleadings standard, I

- 1 think you're 99 percent of the way, but
- 2 Respondent will obviously address that, which is
- 3 you have to allege something suggesting
- 4 unreasonableness of the fees, somehow get that
- 5 in, at least if, as Justice Gorsuch says, it's
- 6 been put into play at the motion -- at the
- 7 pleading stage, correct?
- 8 MS. DUBIN: Another way of looking at
- 9 this is sort of, on the face of the complaint,
- 10 have you pled yourself out of court? That's
- another way of thinking about it. And I think,
- if you just aren't doing anything to show that
- these fees are not obviously reasonable, you may
- 14 be in that category of claims.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Good. Thank you.
- 16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 17 Barrett?
- 18 Justice Jackson?
- 19 JUSTICE JACKSON: I guess I'm
- wondering, is this case really about what needs
- 21 to be pled, and do we need to say that?
- I thought the government's basic
- 23 position or at least Petitioners' was that the
- 24 problem with the Second Circuit's view was that
- it didn't recognize that the exemptions are, in

- 1 fact, affirmative defenses and, instead, treated
- 2 them as elements and that it would be enough --
- 3 and maybe I'm wrong about this now given all the
- 4 conversation that we had -- we've had, but that
- 5 it would be enough for the court to say: These
- 6 are affirmative defenses, they are not elements;
- 7 therefore, the burden is, you know, on the
- 8 defendant to establish them.
- 9 I didn't know that this was an
- 10 Iqbal/Twombly case, where the Court was being
- 11 called upon to determine what the plaintiff --
- the plaintiff had to do, as opposed to
- determining that defendant bore the burden of
- 14 establishing these exemptions.
- MS. DUBIN: I entirely understand
- where you're coming from. I think, to resolve
- the elements question, all you would need to
- 18 hold is that these exemptions are, in fact,
- 19 affirmative defenses and not elements of the
- 20 prohibitions for all the reason you heard
- 21 already this morning.
- However, I do think a real practical
- 23 concern has been raised by the bench. It hasn't
- 24 materialized yet. We haven't seen it in the
- 25 Eighth Circuit. And I think that the government

- 1 has offered an option for thinking about how
- 2 district courts will be dealing with complaints
- 3 that raise those concerns if they were to
- 4 materialize in the future.
- 5 Whether the Court decides to write
- 6 that in an opinion and offer that guidance to
- 7 the lower courts obviously I leave to the Court,
- 8 but it is an option available to ensure against
- 9 this concern that Respondents have raised.
- But, even if you disagree with the
- 11 government on that, even if you don't think that
- that's an appropriate use of Iqbal and Twombly,
- it still wouldn't counsel in favor of adopting
- Respondents' approach, which is a misreading of
- 15 the statutory text. It doesn't account for the
- other party-in-interest transactions, it doesn't
- 17 account for the other exemptions, and it raises
- its own pragmatic concerns.
- 19 JUSTICE JACKSON: And -- and we
- 20 wouldn't have to say those other things to
- 21 resolve the exemptions question that was
- 22 presented in this case?
- MS. DUBIN: Yes. The other things
- that you referred to are really only in response
- 25 to Respondents' pragmatic concerns. Respondents

- 1 are saying: Don't do what you just said. Don't
- 2 resolve the case along the, you know,
- 3 straightforward Meacham, ADA, Corning Glass,
- 4 don't resolve this case along those lines
- 5 because of these pragmatic concerns.
- 6 And to the extent the Court shares
- 7 those concerns, we have offered that framework
- 8 as a helpful tool.
- JUSTICE JACKSON: Thank you.
- 10 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
- 11 counsel.
- Ms. Saharsky.
- 13 ORAL ARGUMENT OF NICOLE A. SAHARSKY
- ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENTS
- MS. SAHARSKY: Mr. Chief Justice, and
- 16 may it please the Court:
- 17 Petitioners' view is that pleading the
- 18 mere fact of a service provider transaction
- 19 defeats a motion to dismiss and a case could go
- 20 forward.
- 21 That can't possibly be right. If we
- look at this statute, it is unique, Section
- 23 1106(a), because it covers an incredibly broad
- 24 array of innocent beneficial conduct.
- 25 In fact, ERISA separately requires and

- 1 encourages hiring service -- service providers.
- 2 Section 1106(a) thus has to be read together
- 3 with Section 1108 to limit this cause of action
- 4 to culpable conduct. And we know that in part
- 5 because Section 1106(a) has this cross-reference
- 6 to Section 1106 -- 1108, which says except as
- 7 provided in 1108.
- 8 You know, tellingly, there are two
- 9 different parts of 1106 here. There's (a),
- 10 which includes all of this innocent conduct, and
- 11 (b), which includes only self-dealing conduct.
- 12 And that cross-reference isn't in Section
- 13 1106(b). It has to be doing some work
- 14 textually. And it doesn't under Petitioners'
- 15 provision.
- If you look at all of this together,
- 17 it shows that Congress's intent was to define
- 18 the cause of action as not just a service
- 19 provider transaction but one where there's some
- 20 wrongful conduct, where the services are
- 21 unnecessary or the fees are unreasonable.
- 22 And under Petitioners' view, all a
- 23 plaintiff has to do is plead the mere fact of a
- transaction, no allegation of wrongful conduct.
- 25 It automatically opens the door to expansive

- 1 discovery. The cost is disproportionately borne
- 2 by defendants. It would force settlements of
- 3 meritless litigation. It has in some of these
- 4 university cases. The ultimate result would be
- 5 to hurt plan participants and beneficiaries.
- 6 The government recognizes that that is an
- 7 intolerable result, and I'm happy to discuss why
- 8 its proposed solutions don't make sense.
- 9 But the bottom line is the Second
- 10 Circuit got it right and this Court should
- 11 affirm.
- I welcome the Court's questions.
- JUSTICE THOMAS: What should be pled?
- MS. SAHARSKY: So here it's the --
- that the fiduciary caused the plan to enter into
- 16 a transaction with a party in interest, which a
- 17 service provider is, and either that the
- 18 services were unnecessary or that the fees are
- 19 unreasonable.
- I mean, there was never any question
- in this case about what exemption might apply,
- 22 this idea that Petitioners say, oh, we don't
- 23 know what exemption might apply. I think
- everyone thought that was obvious, and the
- 25 government seems to agree because they say that

- 1 they have to plead unreasonable fees too.
- 2 So, you know, it's just a question of
- 3 can they just come to court and say service
- 4 provider transaction with nothing wrong with it,
- 5 as opposed to service provider transaction with
- 6 some kind of wrongdoing that's in Section 1108.
- 7 And we think, you know, this Court's -- this
- 8 Court's decisions in Igbal and Twombly, you
- 9 know, make clear if you come to court, you've
- 10 got to have done some investigation and have
- 11 done some -- you know, have some plausible
- 12 allegation of wrongdoing.
- 13 And it just doesn't make any sense to
- 14 read this statute as allowing a cause of action
- to go forward with no allegation of wrongdoing.
- 16 JUSTICE JACKSON: What -- what is your
- 17 -- what is your position on who bears the burden
- of proving the unnecessary and unreasonable
- 19 fees?
- 20 MS. SAHARSKY: The plaintiffs because
- it's an element, and so they would bear the
- 22 burden of fees --
- JUSTICE JACKSON: So you don't -- you
- 24 disagree that it's an affirmative defense, that
- 25 the exemptions in 1108 are affirmative defenses?

1 MS. SAHARSKY: For Section 1106 2 claims, they are elements of the claim. They are not affirmative defenses. 3 The burden is on the plaintiff to 4 plead them. And that's the question the Second 5 6 7 JUSTICE JACKSON: What do we do about the structural clues in the statute that we --8 9 the -- the other side explains that this is a 10 pretty common way in which statutes are set up, 11 that you have prohibitions and then you have 12 exemptions and that we ordinarily say the 13 burdens apply in the way that they are 14 articulating. And you don't normally see 15 elements in this way. 16 MS. SAHARSKY: Yeah. 17 JUSTICE JACKSON: What -- what's your 18 response to that? 19 MS. SAHARSKY: That's right, but this Court has many cases where it said that there 20 are exceptions that are elements. And it -- the 21 2.2 question it asks is do you need the exception to 23 define the wrongful conduct? And Cook was a 24 case like that, but there's a series of a whole 25 bunch of other cases --

1	JUSTICE JACKSON: Are all 21
2	exemptions elements in your view? And then what
3	do we do about the information asymmetry, the
4	fact plaintiff could not possibly know many of
5	them?
6	MS. SAHARSKY: Well, the plaintiff
7	only has to plead the one that's relevant on the
8	facts of the case. And I think it helps to
9	think that, you know, a case comes to a court to
LO	challenge a plaintiff is challenging a
L1	particular transaction. Either it's a service
L2	provider contract or it's a certain type of
L3	buying of employer stock or something else. And
L4	the different exemptions apply to different
L5	factual circumstances.
L6	And as I think was discussed
L7	JUSTICE JACKSON: But are but do
L8	they have to be consistent with respect to the
L9	burden that you say falls on the plaintiff? Are
20	they all elements, all 21 exceptions?
21	MS. SAHARSKY: With respect to 1106(a)
22	claims, which include the exemption and
23	otherwise would be only innocuous conduct, then,
24	yes, the relevant exception in Section 1108
25	would be an affirmative defense, but not all of

- 1 them would be relevant in every case on the
- 2 facts.
- 3 And I think you can think about this
- 4 in terms of what a plaintiff has to plead to go
- 5 forward with a complaint. They have --
- 6 JUSTICE JACKSON: I'm sorry. You said
- 7 some of them are affirmative defenses? Did --
- 8 MS. SAHARSKY: I said that you would
- 9 -- that a plaintiff would have to plead facts
- 10 regarding the one that was -- regarding the
- 11 transaction, the type of transaction, that's
- 12 applicable in their case.
- So, for example, there are some that
- involve block trades or cross-trades or buying
- 15 employer stock. And no one was doing any of
- those things here so there's no requirement to
- 17 plead those kind of facts.
- The plaintiff's burden is not to plead
- 19 legal conclusions, but to plead facts that show
- 20 an entitlement to relief.
- 21 JUSTICE JACKSON: Well, I understand
- 22 the plaintiff's burden generally. I'm just
- 23 trying to understand your theory --
- MS. SAHARSKY: Yes.
- 25 JUSTICE JACKSON: -- about whether all

- of the 1108 exemptions, all of them, become
- 2 elements in the 1106 context.
- 3 MS. SAHARSKY: In 1106(a) --
- 4 JUSTICE JACKSON: Yeah.
- 5 MS. SAHARSKY: -- which is the first
- 6 part of the statute that is incredibly broad, it
- 7 includes every kind of transaction you could
- 8 imagine with a plan. The only thing that the
- 9 Petitioners say is exempted is the thing that
- 10 this Court exempted in the Lockheed versus Spink
- 11 decision, which is paying benefits to a
- 12 beneficiary, but it covers pretty much
- everything else in the world. The definition of
- party in interest is literally an "everyone and
- 15 their mother" provision.
- 16 And so these -- this broad range of
- transactions has to be understood with respect
- 18 to the exemptions in Section 1108. And, yes,
- 19 they would be elements as applied based on the
- 20 facts of the case.
- 21 But you just plead the facts that are
- 22 relevant to the transaction at issue. And so
- 23 for this transaction, there was never any
- 24 question that what was at issue was a service
- 25 provider transaction. The exception that was

- 1 relevant was the one for -- for reasonable fees 2 necessary fees, et cetera. 3 And if, for some reason, there was a case in which a plaintiff pleaded and did not 4 include a relevant exception, well, of course --5 JUSTICE JACKSON: Can I just -- can I 6 7 -- can I ask you about potential problems for other statutes that are created in this same 8 9 way? I mean, do we have to worry that if we're 10 suddenly saying that the exemptions in this structure are elements, that we're going to 11 12 implicate things like the Federal Arbitration Act, which has a similar dynamic? 13 14 MS. SAHARSKY: I don't think it's a 15 problem because this Court considers each case
- problem because this Court considers each case and each statute as it comes. That's what it has been doing since the decision in Cook, where it said, look, if we look at something and it's
- 19 called an exemption and it's in a separate
- 20 provision, we probably would think it's an
- 21 affirmative defense, but there is some
- 22 circumstances in which we don't, say, if there's
- 23 a cross-reference to the provision or it's --
- there's some other way that it's directly
- incorporated or, for example, if the conduct

- 1 that is in the initial prohibition covers so
- 2 much beneficial innocuous conduct that you think
- 3 we can't define the wrongful thing that Congress
- 4 was trying to get at without -- without using
- 5 the exemption. And that's the inquiry this
- 6 Court has done, and that's the inquiry I think
- 7 should be --
- 8 JUSTICE KAGAN: Do you think this is a
- 9 class of one? You know, that this is the only
- 10 statute we're going to find where it's going to
- 11 satisfy your requirements? As I understood it,
- 12 you said you need the cross-reference and you
- 13 need the fact -- and it's a fair point that this
- 14 statute -- that, the 1106, covers a vast amount
- of conduct and a significant amount of
- 16 beneficial conduct. Is this a -- a category of
- one are you basically saying that we should
- 18 create?
- 19 MS. SAHARSKY: Well, I think the Court
- 20 already found categories or found circumstances
- 21 like this, not a lot, not a lot, but in the
- 22 history of the Court's opinion, there have been
- other times the Court has found exemptions to be
- 24 elements. The Vuitch case, Behrman, Ruan,
- 25 Ledbetter, Britton, a number of cases. The

- 1 Second Circuit also relied on a Fair Debt
- 2 Collections Practices Act case, Roth, so --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: See, I think I might
- 4 be -- I might find it sort of a happier rule if
- 5 you had just said it's a category of one.
- 6 (Laughter.)
- 7 MS. SAHARSKY: Right, but what I'm
- 8 saying --
- 9 JUSTICE KAGAN: Because what you're
- 10 saying is -- I mean, the cross-reference, there
- 11 are cross-references like this all the time
- which you wouldn't think preclude the typical
- 13 rule affirmative defense structure.
- MS. SAHARSKY: Mm-hmm. Mm-hmm.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: And then you're
- 16 saying, well, we should consider how much
- 17 legitimate conduct a particular provision
- 18 incorporates. That seems like a very
- 19 loosey-goosey inquiry to me. You know, how much
- 20 do you need? At what point do you get over the
- line? It seems as though you're asking us to
- 22 distinguish among statutes in -- in -- in ways
- 23 we shouldn't be doing.
- MS. SAHARSKY: Well, what I was
- 25 suggesting and hoping to give you comfort,

- 1 Justice Kagan, was that this Court has already
- 2 -- already has this method of statutory
- 3 interpretation where it looks at these factors
- 4 and comes to the right answer, and there have
- 5 not been, you know, a lot of cases where there
- 6 -- there are exemptions that have been found to
- 7 -- to be elements.
- 8 And so I -- I thought that it might
- 9 give the Court comfort to know that this is
- 10 something that the Court has been doing for
- 11 decades and decades and centuries, and it hasn't
- been a problem. It's just in this particular
- context, the statute really can't be understood
- 14 without reference to the exemptions.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Good -- good word,
- 16 "context." So you're saying a statute like
- 17 this, structured like this, can sometimes be
- 18 read to mean elements, sometimes be read, more
- often be read, to be affirmative defenses.
- 20 And how do we tell?
- MS. SAHARSKY: Right.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And -- and the
- 23 context would seem to be key on that. And some
- of the concerns that we've been discussing or
- 25 I've been raising and the amicus briefs raise,

- 1 others have raised, would suggest that this --
- 2 the context here suggests it doesn't make much
- 3 sense to read this 1106(a) that way.
- 4 MS. SAHARSKY: Right. So I'd point
- 5 the Court to four factors. One, the incredibly
- 6 breadth of Section 1106(a), which reaches so
- 7 much innocent conduct, nothing wrongful, not
- 8 limited to wrongful conduct by itself.
- 9 Then you have the cross-reference,
- 10 which says: Okay, we don't have to read it by
- itself. We're being told that we should read it
- 12 with Section 1108, which is what limits it to
- 13 the wrongful conduct. And then you don't see
- that cross-reference in Section 1106(b), which
- is the one that defines only wrongful conduct,
- only transactions that involve self-interest in
- 17 conduct.
- 18 So you think I've got to give some
- meaning to that language that's in 1106(a), the
- 20 cross-reference, but not in 1106(b).
- 21 Petitioner's view does not give any meaning to
- 22 that language. It is superfluous.
- 23 And then the fourth thing I think
- 24 about is that there are other parts of ERISA
- where Congress either encouraged or expressly

- 1 required the use of service providers. And I
- 2 think to myself: Well, Congress said plans have
- 3 to do this and every plan does it, so it would
- 4 make no sense at all to say that Congress just
- 5 defined the cause of action as using a service
- 6 provider.
- 7 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: So --
- 8 MS. SAHARSKY: If I put that all
- 9 together, I'd have to come out that this would
- 10 be part of the --
- 11 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: So in the context
- you're pulling in the other statutory provisions
- 13 too. I think that fourth point's pretty
- 14 important.
- 15 And then another point, I just want to
- 16 be crystal clear on this because the other side
- 17 says: Well, what about the insider
- transactions? And those are 1106(b), correct?
- MS. SAHARSKY: So 1106(b) are when the
- 20 fiduciary -- the fiduciary has conflicts of
- interest, self-dealing. Those are all on their
- 22 face bad transactions.
- I understand the argument that the
- 24 other side of the government is to be making is:
- Well, maybe 1106(a) is also like that, because

- 1 parties in interest include insiders, but they
- 2 include a lot of people who aren't -- aren't
- 3 involved in conflicted transactions.
- 4 They include service providers. I
- 5 mean, it is an -- the immense breadth of the
- 6 party-in-interest definition is -- is hard to
- 7 describe.
- 8 But I think the point of that is is
- 9 that you need a way to limit the 1106(a)
- 10 provision, and the cross-reference tells you to
- 11 do it using the exemptions.
- 12 Another thing that I just might say --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm sorry. Just
- 14 to answer Justice Kavanaugh's question more
- 15 directly --
- MS. SAHARSKY: Sure.
- 17 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- 1106(b) does
- not prohibit a plan from leasing or -- or from
- 19 accepting services from an insider. It -- it --
- that's only prohibited by (a).
- MS. SAHARSKY: Correct. I'm sorry --
- 22 the -- Section 1106 --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: That's what
- Justice Kavanaugh was asking.
- 25 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Yeah. No, that's

1 -- 1106(a) covers insiders --2 MS. SAHARSKY: -- and outsiders. 3 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Right. And 4 1106(b) covers -- can you repeat that? 5 MS. SAHARSKY: Sure. 6 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Sorry to 7 interrupt. MS. SAHARSKY: So 1106(a) --8 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Yeah. You're 9 10 clarifying it. 11 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I -- I -- I think 12 1106(a) does -- 11 -- let's do it in the 13 negative. 1106(b) does not include an insider 14 doing services at a reasonable price? 15 MS. SAHARSKY: 1106(b) does not 16 directly address service provider transactions. 17 And so if I might just back up, 1106 --18 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So -- so it doesn't include -- you only cover an insider 19 20 service provider by 1106(a). MS. SAHARSKY: Well, it could. It's 21 22 just that (b) is written in broader terms. So

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if the (b) -- just if I could back up, (a)

involves a transaction between the fiduciary or

the plan and a party in interest; (b) involves

23

24

- 1 the fiduciary himself or herself doing something
- 2 with respect to a plan.
- And so (b) is focused on the
- 4 fiduciary's conduct. And it could involve
- 5 dealing with the assets of a plan for his own
- 6 benefit in his own account. It could be being
- 7 on both sides of a transaction or on the side of
- 8 a transaction that's opposite to the plan or it
- 9 could involve receiving a kickback.
- 10 So those things could happen in the
- 11 context of a service provider transaction. It's
- just that service provider transactions aren't
- directly addressed, aren't specifically
- 14 addressed in Section (b). They are addressed in
- 15 Section (a) but they are not just service
- 16 provider transactions with insiders. They're
- 17 transactions with any -- any service provider.
- 18 It's, you know, any -- any service provider is
- 19 --
- 20 JUSTICE JACKSON: So what is your --
- 21 MS. SAHARSKY: -- defined as the party
- 22 in interest.
- JUSTICE JACKSON: -- cross-reference
- 24 argument? I mean, why isn't -- why isn't the
- 25 conclusion that the cross-reference in (a) is

- just saying that the exemptions can apply in
- this world of service providers, and it can't
- 3 when a fiduciary is dealing, self-dealing, this
- 4 is like a more significant thing, and we're not
- 5 going to allow it?
- 6 MS. SAHARSKY: Because Section 1108
- 7 already says that it exempts -- its exemptions
- 8 apply to all of 1106. It says that in four,
- 9 five, or six different places that are cited in
- 10 the brief. So 1108 by itself says that its
- 11 exemptions apply to all of 1106.
- 12 And so you have this extra language in
- 13 1106(a) --
- 14 JUSTICE JACKSON: Yeah. But we don't
- know which language is extra, right? We don't
- 16 know whether it was just sort of a drafting
- mistake on Congress's part with respect to 1108
- to say that all of it applies when they really
- were not applying it to (b), 1106(b).
- I mean, I just don't know that we can
- 21 draw the conclusion that the cross -- that
- 22 something is -- work with a cross-reference that
- leads to the conclusion that you want us to
- 24 draw.
- 25 MS. SAHARSKY: Well, it's not just the

- 1 cross-reference. It's the structure of the
- 2 statute and the rest of ERISA and the other
- 3 factors that I was discussing with Justice
- 4 Kavanaugh, but I do think it's telling that the
- 5 cross-reference is in 1106(a). It is not in
- 6 1106(b).
- 7 The Court, of course, looks at the
- 8 text very carefully and tries to give meaning to
- 9 the text. And the only -- the only party here
- 10 that's giving meaning to that text in 1106(a) is
- 11 us. If you want to disregard that text, you
- 12 know, we wouldn't advise that, particularly
- because there are other parts of ERISA like the
- parts that require the use of service providers
- 15 that --
- JUSTICE JACKSON: What do you say
- about the principle that the solicitor general
- 18 put forward that the fiduciary generally carries
- 19 the burden to plead and prove the reasonableness
- of their actions and that that's really what is
- 21 underlying the structure of this?
- MS. SAHARSKY: I don't think that
- 23 that's true. I don't think that the law of
- trusts said that. And I don't think that that's
- 25 -- that's something that ERISA says,

- 1 particularly in the context of service provider
- 2 transactions.
- Now, this case is not about the burden
- 4 of proof. This complaint got dismissed at the
- 5 pleading stage. So the question the Second
- 6 Circuit had to decide was, you know, who has the
- 7 burden and what is it at the pleading stage.
- 8 What does a plaintiff have to plead to go
- 9 forward past a motion to dismiss and into
- 10 discovery to allow a case to go forward.
- JUSTICE ALITO: It's been suggested
- 12 that the concerns that seem to have animated the
- 13 Second Circuit were unfounded or at least
- 14 overblown for, I count, six reasons. And it
- would be helpful if you could explain why you
- 16 think they are insufficient.
- 17 So one is Rule 7 of the Rules of Civil
- 18 Procedure. The other, which I really don't
- 19 exactly understand, is the idea that box B
- 20 complaints are required but would be sufficient.
- 21 Another one is standing, expedited discovery,
- 22 coupled with a motion for summary judgment, fee
- 23 shifting, sanctions. Why are they not
- 24 sufficient?
- MS. SAHARSKY: Right. Because the

- 1 rule is that a plaintiff has to come to court
- and plead the elements and doesn't have to plead
- 3 affirmative defenses.
- Now, if the Court -- and that's --
- 5 that's how Iqbal and Twombly are understood.
- 6 That's what it means to bring a claim to court
- 7 and plead facts to show an entitlement to
- 8 relief. It's entitlement to relief on -- on the
- 9 elements. And so --
- 10 JUSTICE ALITO: Okay. What about the
- 11 Rule 7 workround?
- 12 MS. SAHARSKY: So we think that that
- is kind of convoluted and discretionary and
- that's the problem with it. First of all, there
- 15 would not be an opportunity to evaluate or
- 16 dismiss the case on motion to dismiss because
- 17 Section -- Rule 11 -- Rule 7 just applies to an
- answer.
- 19 So the Court has discretion about
- 20 whether the Court can -- whether it can -- it
- 21 asks for reply brief or not. So I guess what
- 22 the government is thinking is, the plaintiff
- 23 pleads the mere fact of a service provider
- 24 transaction. The defendant says no, this -- it
- is a for reasonable fees and necessary services.

1 And then at that point the court 2 should exercise its discretion to require the 3 plaintiff to plead additional facts to show that the fees are unreasonable or the service is 4 5 unnecessary. The problem with that is that it's 6 7 discretionary. A plaintiff could go to a district court that's favorable, not -- the 8 district court would say: I don't want to do 9 that. And then it's off to discovery and off to 10 11 summary judgment. 12 If this Court --JUSTICE ALITO: Well, could we say 13 that in the particular circumstances here it 14 15 would be an abuse of discretion for the district 16 court not to follow that procedure? 17 MS. SAHARSKY: The Court absolutely 18 could say that. I guess my suggestion would be 19 is that the Court should be very clear, if that's what the Court wants, because that's not 20 the way that things happen now with respect to 21 2.2 Rule 7. And so the Court would -- would 23 hopefully say that in those circumstances, in --24 in the case of a service provider transaction, 25 that if the defendant alleges that the fees were

- 1 reasonable, the services were necessary,
- 2 something in Section 1108, that then the
- 3 district court absolutely should require the
- 4 plaintiff to respond and plead facts to show,
- 5 plausibly show, that the fees were unreasonable.
- I mean, our bottom line, which I
- 7 understand to be the same as the government's
- 8 bottom line, although I'm not entirely sure, is
- 9 that the plaintiff should not be able to just
- 10 come to court and say there was a service
- 11 provider transaction, that's bad, we're off to
- 12 the raises with a lawsuit.
- JUSTICE ALITO: Okay. What about --
- MS. SAHARSKY: They should have to say
- 15 --
- 16 JUSTICE ALITO: What about standing
- and expedited discovery, coupled with a summary
- 18 judgment motion?
- 19 MS. SAHARSKY: So I will address each
- of those, but let me just say none of these
- 21 supposed solutions or guardrails are working now
- 22 in the district courts. And that would be
- 23 before the Court announced a rule that you could
- 24 perhaps just go in with a service provider
- 25 transaction.

Τ	And just to one point on that, you
2	know, there have been two dozens lawsuits that
3	have been filed against university plans. In
4	none of them has a court found that the
5	plaintiff succeeded on the merits. This has
6	been like millions of dollars that these
7	universities have spent on discovery and
8	individuals who have been named personally and
9	had to live under a clued for years and years.
LO	There so idea that there are these
L1	great guardrails that are going to solve that
L2	problem, that is not happening before. And that
L3	is before Petitioner's position gets accepted.
L4	But to specifically answer your
L5	question, I don't know that standing is a
L6	solution because standing, establishing an
L7	injury for standing is different from
L8	establishing an entitlement to relief under a
L9	cause of action.
20	I don't know what injury a plaintiff
21	might claim. I mean, I think Petitioner's
22	theory is that the mere fact of paying money to
23	a service provider is an injury because Congress
24	decided that that was bad or at least
25	presumptively bad.

1 So now there's been a suggestion that 2 the injury would be unreasonable fees, but I --3 that -- that, to me, gets us back to, well, the -- aren't the unreasonable fees part of the 4 elements, so the cause of action. So I --5 6 there's also the possibility of jurisdictional 7 discovery and standing, which, you know, makes it seem to me like not a very great solution. 8 9 And I guess the last thing I would say on that is, you know, if -- if -- if there is a 10 11 standing problem or a -- some other 12 constitutional problem with the statutory 13 interpretation the Petitioners are suggesting, 14 that would be a good reason not to do that thing 15 and to take the other reading of the statute, 16 which is much more reasonable. 17 I mean, nearly every court that's 18 looked at this and, you know, apparently the 19 Solicitor General say Petitioners' position just 20 can't be right, that just cannot be right. And 21 there has to be a way to make sure that the 2.2 plaintiffs have some burden to plead something 23 more. 24 And there's a really obvious way to do 25 that, which is to say, well, in this

- 1 circumstance we understand that Section 1108
- 2 helps to define the cause of action, to say that
- 3 this is actually something that the plaintiffs
- 4 have to plead.
- 5 And I -- just to get back to a -- a
- 6 point Justice Kagan made, I -- I don't think it
- 7 would be a big deal or weird to do that because,
- 8 you know, this Court takes each case as it comes
- 9 to it. It's not like it has had a lot of
- interpretive questions about Section 1106(a),
- 11 but the last time it did, in Lockheed versus
- 12 Spink, there was another plaintiff that came in
- and was suggesting a reading of Section 1106(a)
- 14 that seemed kind of facially just crazy, you
- can't do this, you can't say 1106(a) prohibits a
- 16 plan from paying benefits to beneficiaries.
- But the language of Section 1106(a)
- 18 was so broad that it seemed like it could cover
- 19 it. And the Court said we're not going to do
- 20 that. We're going to read the particular
- 21 provision at issue in 1106(a) to not allow that
- 22 result. And that's -- that's exactly what we're
- 23 asking here.
- 24 And just in terms of the experience,
- in terms of the lower courts, these prohibited

- 1 transaction cases do not come up very often now.
- 2 There's maybe a handful of factual circumstances
- 3 where -- that have been litigated in the courts
- 4 of appeals that involve fees for services,
- 5 participant loans, some cases with buying
- 6 employer stock or property, like employee stock
- 7 ownership cases, things like that. There's kind
- 8 of a handful of these. I don't think any of
- 9 them have led to circuit splits. I don't think
- 10 that there's -- there should be much concern
- 11 about the court, you know, adopting a rule
- that's going to have spillover effects for any
- 13 of those.
- 14 And so I guess, you know, what we
- would say is that the Court should decide this
- 16 case just as it decides, you know, all of the
- 17 cases that come to it, which is on the language
- 18 of this particular provision.
- 19 And we appreciate that the government
- is, you know, trying to help find these
- 21 solutions to the problems with Petitioners'
- 22 position, but I think at the end of the day,
- they're not happening. They're not working now.
- I think they're discretionary. I -- I -- the
- 25 suggestion about, like, well, maybe there could

- 1 be expedited discovery or not much discovery
- 2 because you could just look at the face of the
- 3 service provider -- the contract, and see if
- 4 it's good or not good, well, that hasn't been
- 5 happening in these cases.
- I mean, the -- there have been experts
- 7 on both sides to discuss whether the fees are
- 8 reasonable or not. You know, discovery has gone
- 9 on for years and years. These university cases
- 10 started in 2016. And they're still going on
- 11 now.
- 12 So I just would caution the Court
- 13 before thinking that any of those suggested
- 14 solutions would be real solutions.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: Could you go back to
- the suggested solution of the government? I
- 17 think you said to Justice Alito it just doesn't
- 18 make any sense.
- 19 But I wasn't quite sure I understood
- 20 why you thought that.
- 21 MS. SAHARSKY: Sure. So if the
- 22 solution is that a plaintiff has to plead
- 23 unreasonable fees or unnecessary services, then
- that is a great result, but we just want that to
- 25 be clear, that that is the obligation that the

- 1 district courts would enforce.
- 2 So there are two ways that the
- 3 government suggests getting there, and they both
- 4 seem kind of convoluted to us and also have this
- 5 discretionary aspect that we're concerned about.
- The first way that the government
- 7 suggests is on motion to dismiss. The idea
- 8 would be that in response to a motion to
- 9 dismiss, that a plaintiff would have to plead
- 10 additional facts to show that the fees were
- 11 unreasonable or the service is unnecessary.
- But, like, why would the plaintiff have to plead
- 13 that, because it's not an element? The
- 14 government says it's an obvious alternative
- 15 explanation.
- 16 Well, we think that that
- 17 misunderstands, for the reasons Justice Gorsuch
- gave, what the obvious alternative explanation
- 19 doctrine is. It's like a reason that the
- 20 element isn't met. Like in an antitrust
- 21 complaint, the allegation could be, well, a
- 22 whole bunch of companies did the same thing.
- But an obvious alternative explanation is, well,
- 24 they -- they all did the same thing because of
- 25 market forces. So it wasn't that they did, you

- 1 know, the bad thing, which was a conspiracy.
- 2 Here what Petitioners define as, you
- 3 know, the bad thing is just the service provider
- 4 transaction. And the fees being reasonable
- 5 isn't an alternative explanation for whether
- 6 there was a service provider transaction or not.
- 7 It's like an extra fact.
- Now, if the Court wanted to revisit
- 9 Iqbal and Twombly and say that it also imposes a
- 10 burden on plaintiffs to negate affirmative
- 11 defenses, that would be terrific.
- 12 (Laughter.)
- MS. SAHARSKY: But it would be I think
- 14 a sea change in the law that would have effects
- 15 well -- well past this case.
- 16 So that is their option 1. And then I
- 17 think we've discussed a little bit more their
- option 2, which was Rule 7. So the option 1 was
- 19 for the motion-to-dismiss stage.
- 20 JUSTICE KAGAN: Right. I was --
- MS. SAHARSKY: Right.
- 22 JUSTICE KAGAN: -- asking about option
- 23 1.
- MS. SAHARSKY: Oh.
- 25 JUSTICE KAGAN: If you feel like you

- 1 have more to say on Rule 7, go ahead, but -- but
- 2 that was what I wanted to know about.
- 3 MS. SAHARSKY: I -- I just think if
- 4 the -- if the Court wanted to pursue a Rule 7
- 5 solution, it should, please, make clear that
- 6 that is something that district courts have to
- 7 do because it is discretionary and there's not
- 8 judicial review of it, and these cases could go
- 9 on and on and on.
- I would like to say one other thing,
- 11 though, about Rule 7 and -- and this particular
- 12 case, which is, so assuming that the plaintiffs
- do have some burden to plead unreasonable fees,
- 14 we think the Second Circuit correctly found that
- they didn't plead it here. And that this Court,
- 16 you know, ordinarily doesn't review that kind of
- 17 holding, like the application of legal principle
- 18 to particular facts, but if it did, you know, it
- 19 would be clear here that there's, like, no
- 20 reason for remand.
- 21 So just to -- just to explain what the
- 22 Second Circuit did, you know, pleading that fees
- 23 are unreasonable, of course, is just a legal
- 24 conclusion, so you need some plausible facts to
- show why they're unreasonable. Here, you know,

- 1 there was an allegation that the fees were too
- 2 high, but there wasn't any allegation of what
- 3 the services were for or that there were other
- 4 university plans that had comparable services
- 5 that had much lower fees.
- 6 And that's all the Second Circuit was
- 7 saying. It didn't say anything about Cadillac
- 8 plans. It just said, like, we don't know if
- 9 something is too high unless we know what it's
- 10 for. We don't know -- we need to know, you
- 11 know, what services it's for. Is it more
- 12 services? Is it fewer services? Is it better
- 13 services?
- 14 And that's not a weird rule in the
- 15 Second Circuit. That's actually the same thing
- that, like, the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth
- 17 Circuits have said in these unreasonable fee
- 18 cases, which is you can't just plead, like, high
- 19 fees in the abstract and say they're too high.
- You have to give us some plausible facts as to
- 21 why they're too high, which are -- you know,
- 22 compare them to something else that's like your
- 23 plan where they didn't pay those kinds of fees.
- 24 And so, you know, we think the Second Circuit
- 25 was exactly right to say that.

1 The only other thing I'll say, just 2 because the government put this in issue, is 3 that, you know, there's no point in a remand in this case because the plaintiffs actually had 4 the opportunity to try to adduce dis- -- you 5 6 know, evidence through years and years of 7 discovery to try to show that the fees were unreasonable. 8 9 That was, I think as Justice Kavanaugh 10 was suggesting, not on their prohibited transaction claim but on their -- their claim 11 12 for breach of the duty of prudence. And so they went through all this discovery and they were 13 14 supposed to put forward their best evidence of 15 the fees being unreasonable. And they couldn't 16 do it. They had two experts, but they didn't --17 those experts didn't actually compare the fees to -- to the services or to any other plans. 18 19 And so the district court and then the Second Circuit said, well, like, you've got --20 you've got no evidence of this. So, I mean, 21 2.2 it's not only that they -- we don't think that they properly pleaded it; it's that, like, 23 24 they've already lost on the merits. And so even 25 if the Court decides to do something different

- 1 from the Second Circuit, you know, we think the
- 2 rule should be that they have to plead the
- 3 unreasonable fees. And here, you know, they
- 4 just didn't. The Second Circuit found they
- 5 didn't. And it's just not going to matter at
- 6 the end of the day.
- 7 So, you know, the bottom line is
- 8 Petitioners' position is intolerable. Nearly
- 9 everyone recognizes that. The Second Circuit
- gave you a sensible solution that's very careful
- 11 reading of the statutory text and doesn't create
- 12 superfluous language, accounts for all the other
- 13 provisions of ERISA. And, you know, we think
- that you should adopt that approach and we think
- 15 you should affirm.
- 16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
- 17 counsel.
- Justice Thomas?
- 19 Justice Alito?
- Justice Sotomayor?
- 21 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: On that last point
- you raised previously, the trial, did you have
- 23 experts who said why your fees were reasonable?
- 24 MS. SAHARSKY: Yes. So it was summary
- judgment. We had an expert; they had two

- 1 experts. Both of their experts were found to be
- 2 unreliable under Daubert. And then we also had
- 3 our own expert that explained that Cornell's
- 4 fees were entirely in line with the other fees
- 5 charged by other universities.
- 6 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So you may be
- 7 right on that bottom line, so even if we vacated
- 8 and remanded and -- and encouraged a Rule 7 or
- 9 whatever, you would still win downstairs?
- MS. SAHARSKY: Correct, but we're
- 11 suggesting that you shouldn't vacate and remand.
- 12 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: No. I know what
- 13 you want. I'm just saying --
- 14 (Laughter.)
- MS. SAHARSKY: Well, I mean -- just as
- 16 a --
- 17 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Thank you,
- 18 counsel.
- MS. SAHARSKY: Yes. As a practical
- 20 matter, this case has been going on since 2016,
- 21 just like these other university cases, and it's
- 22 time for it to end.
- 23 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice Kagan?
- 24 Justice Gorsuch?
- 25 Justice Barrett?

1	Justice Jackson?
2	Thank you, counsel.
3	MS. SAHARSKY: Thank you.
4	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Rebuttal,
5	Mr. Wang?
6	REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF XIAO WANG
7	ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONERS
8	MR. WANG: I just have two brief
9	points. The first point was in response to some
LO	questions to my friend on the other side about
L1	the superfluous superfluity of 1106 I
L2	apologize about 1106(a) and 1106(b). Why
L3	does it have one and not the other?
L4	And I think this Court's opinion in
L5	Barton versus Barr is quite instructive on that.
L6	It says at page 239 redundancies are common in
L7	statutory drafting, sometimes in a congressional
L8	effort to be doubly sure. And why would
L9	Congress want to be doubly sure here? Because,
20	in fact, Respondents' brief concedes this point.
21	On 2 on page 27 of their brief, they say: As
22	a practical matter, Section 1108's exemptions
23	may apply less often to Section 1106(b) than to
24	Section 1106(a).
25	And I think, in response to, Justice

- 1 Kagan, some of your questions about is this a
- 2 class of one or -- or -- or not, I think it's
- 3 pretty clear it's not a class of one, and maybe
- 4 one analogy can -- can help crystallize this
- 5 point.
- 6 Imagine you're going to the airport
- 7 and you see a sign that says: Except as
- 8 otherwise provided, no liquids, gels, or
- 9 aerosols. Then you see another sign that says:
- 10 No firearms on the plane. And then the third
- 11 sign says: Here are the exceptions.
- 12 I think the "except as otherwise
- 13 provided" is just telling the common traveler,
- 14 well, certainly, you know, we don't want most
- liquids, gels, or aerosols in, but, if you have
- 16 a medical reason, a dietary reason to bring them
- in, go ahead. Make sure you take a look at
- 18 those exceptions. But there are far fewer
- 19 exceptions for firearms, and if they do exist,
- 20 take a look at that, but it's -- we don't want
- 21 to direct you to that list of exemptions. And I
- think that's just one common instance of the
- fact that it's not a class of one.
- 24 I think this leads me to the second
- and sort of final point I'd like to make, which

- is, you know, Justice Gorsuch asked quite a bit

 about ripple effects and -- and what -- what are

 the ripple effects of ruling in our favor versus
- o one lefte elless of latering in our lavel versa.
- 4 ruling in Respondents' favor. And I think that
- 5 crystallizes the daylight between our positions.
- 6 Our position is to ask this Court to
- 7 read the statutory text as written and to apply
- 8 the text as written using common tools that it
- 9 sees in terms of the structure of the text, the
- 10 information and symmetries, common law trust
- 11 rules. Respondents' position is not simply to
- 12 sidestep the text but to contort it and to
- 13 distort it in two different ways.
- 14 The first is to sort of try to stitch
- 15 together 1106 and 1108, some of 1108's
- 16 exceptions actually become elements and then you
- 17 have to plead and prove beyond that.
- 18 And the second way, second more
- 19 important way, I think -- or second and equally
- 20 important way that Respondents ask you to
- 21 distort the text is to say: Look, we know
- 22 Congress defined parties in interest. It has
- 23 all of these categories. And we want a little
- 24 bit of a special carveout for outside service
- 25 providers, persons providing services to the

	pran.
2	But the text doesn't countenance that.
3	And, as a practical matter, the Eighth Circuit,
4	the Ninth Circuit, these other courts that have
5	adopted the standard that we advocate, we don't
6	see cases on the ground that suggest that any
7	such solution is needed.
8	So, for those reasons, Your Honor, we
9	ask this Court to apply the text as written and
10	to reverse the judgment of the Second Circuit.
11	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
12	counsel.
13	The case is submitted.
14	(Whereupon, at 12:54 p.m., the case
15	was submitted.)
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