SUPREME COURT
OF THE UNITED STATES

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

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HENRY SCHEIN, INC., ET AL.,)

Petitioners,)

v.) No. 17-1272

ARCHER AND WHITE SALES, INC.,)

Respondent.)

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Washington, D.C.

Monday, October 29, 2018

The above-entitled matter came on for oral argument before the Supreme Court of the United States at 10:06 a.m.

APPEARANCES:

KANNON K. SHANMUGAM, ESQ., Washington, D.C.; on behalf of the Petitioners.

DANIEL L. GEYSER, ESQ., Dallas, Texas; on behalf of the Respondent.

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P R O C E E D I N G S

(10:06 a.m.)

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We'll hear argument first this morning in Case 17-1272, Schein versus Archer and White Sales.

Mr. Shanmugam.

ORAL ARGUMENT OF KANNON K. SHANMUGAM

ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONERS

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

The Federal Arbitration Act requires courts to enforce arbitration agreements according to their terms. This case involves a straightforward application of that principle in the context of arbitrability, specifically where the parties have agreed to delegate to the arbitrator the authority to decide whether claims are subject to arbitration.

Where the parties have so agreed, the Arbitration Act requires a court to honor that agreement. A court does not have the power to decide the issue of arbitrability for itself and to short-circuit the arbitrator's ability to do so.

JUSTICE GINSBURG: Mr. Shanmugam, can

we back up and have you explain why we even get to a question, the question presented, because Schein has no arbitration agreement with Archer, so how -- what is this agreement? It's not between Archer and Schein. How does Schein get to claim the benefit of an agreement Schein did not make?

MR. SHANMUGAM: Justice Ginsburg, there is a question in the case concerning non-parties. The agreements in question are agreements with some of the defendants, not all of them.

And so, therefore, as to the non-signatory defendants, there is a question reserved by the court of appeals about the doctrine of equitable estoppel, and that would be an issue for the court of appeals to address on remand if this Court agrees with us on the question presented. That is obviously a discrete issue, not reached by the court of appeals in the decision below, and, again, an issue that would be open on remand.

But, on the question presented, I think our submission is quite straightforward. The "wholly groundless" exception on which the

court of appeals relied has no footing in the text of the Arbitration Act. Where the parties have agreed to delegate the issue of arbitrability to the arbitrator, the merits of that issue are for the arbitrator and wholly for the arbitrator to decide.

Sections 2, 3, and 4 of the Arbitration Act all point in the same direction, where you have a valid delegation that is treated as this Court has indicated like an antecedent agreement to arbitrate, and all there is for a court to do is to determine, first, that that provision is itself valid and, second, to determine whether the opposing party is, in fact, resisting the enforcement of that provision.

JUSTICE ALITO: Can we take this --

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I'm not sure your answer to Justice Ginsburg is totally responsive. The -- the question whether or not there is a valid arbitration agreement between the parties is antecedent to an order compelling arbitration. The court makes that decision.

And I wonder why this isn't a similar

question. I mean, your friend on the other side makes the argument that, well, parties would not have agreed to submit wholly groundless questions to the arbitrator. And so you should seek -- treat it as the same type of question.

MR. SHANMUGAM: So, Mr. Chief Justice, I think there are two parts to your question. First, to pick up on my response to Justice Ginsburg, we are certainly not disputing that the issue of equitable estoppel, the issue of which parties are bound, is an issue that goes to validity. It's an issue for the court to decide.

So, again, on remand, that would be a question for the court of appeals in the first instance. The court of appeals explicitly did not reach that question because of its holding on the "wholly groundless" exception. It said that the -- a requirement that arbitrability goes to the arbitrator was not enforceable as to anyone, even as to the signatories to the agreement.

I think, as to the second part of your question, again, we think that the question of

whether or not there is a valid agreement more generally is a question for the court. And so, if, for instance, there were some question about the validity of the delegation provision, say a question about whether the delegation provision is itself unconscionable, that would again be a question for the court to decide.

But I think that, on the issue of arbitrability, this Court has said time and again, most recently in the First Options case, that arbitrability can be delegated where there is a sufficiently clear delegation, and once the issue is delegated, it is for the arbitrator.

JUSTICE ALITO: But the question --

JUSTICE GINSBURG: But clear -- clear and unmistakable delegation, why can't it be both; that is, that the arbitrator has this authority to decide questions of arbitrability, but it is not exclusive of the court?

We have one brief saying that that is indeed the position that the Restatement has taken.

MR. SHANMUGAM: So all of the courts of appeals to have considered the issue have

held that this type of incorporated delegation meets this Court's requirements, and let me explain why that's true, even though, again, that's an issue outside the scope of the question presented. We certainly think it would be appropriate for this Court to provide guidance on that issue, but the Court certainly does not have to reach it if it so chooses.

What is going on in this case, if you look at the four corners of the delegation -- of the arbitration agreement -- and I would point the Court in particular to page 58 of the Joint Appendix or to page 8 of our brief -- is that the arbitration agreement by its terms incorporates the rules of the American Arbitration Association and it does so very clearly. That is a quite common arrangement, particularly in commercial arbitrations like the one at issue here.

Then, if you take a look at the rules of the American Arbitration Association, those rules, and, in particular, Rule 7(a), clearly give the arbitrator the authority to decide arbitrability.

And under this Court's decision in

First Options, the relevant inquiry is whether or not the parties were willing to be bound by the arbitrator's determination on the issue in question.

And so, with all due respect to Professor Bermann and his amicus brief, the position that he propounds has been rejected by every court of appeals to have considered this issue. And if the Court has any interest in this issue, I would refer the Court to the very thoughtful opinion of the Tenth Circuit in the Belnap case, which discusses this issue in some detail.

Again, the Fifth Circuit, in the decision under review, ultimately did not decide that question. It did discuss that question, and I would respectfully submit that its discussion on that issue was somewhat confused.

The Fifth Circuit seemed to think that because there was a substantive carve-out from the scope of arbitration here, that's the very carve-out that's in dispute for actions for injunctive relief, that that -- that somehow had a bearing on the validity of the delegation

here.

But I think with all due respect --

JUSTICE GINSBURG: But the district court -- the district court made -- decided on alternative grounds, and wasn't the district court's first decision that this contract did not have a sufficiently clear and unmistakable delegation?

MR. SHANMUGAM: Yes, that is correct. And the Fifth Circuit then discussed the issue but ultimately did not rest on it. And once again, this is a discrete question. It's outside the scope of the question presented.

But I would respectfully submit that I think that the law on this issue is quite clear and that, in particular, to the extent that the district court discussed this issue, Justice Ginsburg, its reliance and Respondent's reliance on the substantive carve -out cannot be correct.

In other words, the Respondent's submission below, and really, I think, Respondent's only submission on this issue was that because there is a carve-out from the scope of arbitration, that somehow defeats the

incorporation of the AAA rules which provide that arbitrability can be decided by the arbitrator.

But that is the very issue that the parties agreed for the arbitrator to decide. And I think it would improperly conflate the question of what is subject to arbitration --

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Could I -- could I --

MR. SHANMUGAM: -- with the question of who decides to say that that defeats arbitrability here.

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: You just said the parties agreed to have the arbitrator decide this issue.

Assume the Douglas -- facts of the Douglas case. Plaintiff, or Petitioner, signed an arbitration agreement over an account and the account was closed within a year, and years later sues the bank for -- for some malfeasance by a lawyer who took money from a different account or something like it.

I think I'm getting the facts of Douglas. And the court -- and the arbitrator there improperly assumes jurisdiction. There's

been a delegation.

What are the -- what are the potential outs for the party who's now been stuck in an arbitration that legally is wholly groundless?

MR. SHANMUGAM: Sure.

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: The arbitrator made a mistake.

MR. SHANMUGAM: So, Justice Sotomayor, let me address, you know, both that and the related question of what remedies are available to the arbitrator and -- and to the opposing party more generally in the event that a truly frivolous claim of arbitrability is raised.

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Exactly.

MR. SHANMUGAM: I think, to address your question directly first, I think in a case where an arbitrator reaches an improper conclusion on arbitrability, the remedies, if any, would be those provided for review of arbitral decisions more generally.

And as this Court is well aware, there is a very live dispute in the lower courts about the extent to which courts can review the merits of arbitrators' decisions and whether they can be reviewed for manifest disregard.

That is an issue that this Court has left open.

But I think that that would potentially be available. And lower courts have said that that is available where an arbitrator reaches a wildly incorrect decision on arbitrability.

I think that, to the extent that the other side points to the Douglas case as sort of the flagship example of a meritless claim of arbitrability being raised and the dangers of getting --

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Basically, you're telling me at least on the express terms of enforcing an arbitration award under the statute, there is no remedy for that Douglas party?

MR. SHANMUGAM: Well, there is potentially review --

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: If -- if --

MR. SHANMUGAM: -- for manifest disregard.

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: If we -- if we accept manifest disregard.

MR. SHANMUGAM: Yes.

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: We haven't done

that yet.

MR. SHANMUGAM: Which is to say --

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But there's no statutory provision under the Act?

MR. SHANMUGAM: Which is to say that it's no different from review where an arbitrator reaches a wildly incorrect conclusion on the merits of an arbitral award.

In other words, arbitrability is in the same bucket as any other issue that is properly remitted to the arbitrator. Review --

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Do you think that --

MR. SHANMUGAM: -- if any, would be under Section 10 of the Arbitration Act.

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Do you think that it could be the arbitrator exceeding their powers?

MR. SHANMUGAM: Well, it could be. And I think that if you look at the lower courts that have reviewed arbitrability determinations, some of them have located review in exceeds powers in Section 10(a)(4), though even those courts have engaged in pretty deferential review.

I think, as a practical matter, it's basically the same review as manifest disregard review, and it certainly is not the sort of de novo review that Respondent seems to contemplate.

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Can -- can you understand the common sense resistance to the idea that, if a party has not agreed to arbitrate a particular issue because it's wholly groundless, there is no way that an arbitrator could in good faith and without error reach a conclusion that arbitration was agreed to, seems counterintuitive to believe that we're sending a party to arbitration, to potentially go through the expense of arbitration when something's wholly groundless, and then potentially not to have an avenue of relief when it comes to enforcing the arbitration award.

MR. SHANMUGAM: Justice Sotomayor --

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: That's why -- I'm sorry -- that's why I think one of the amici said the courts are not understanding that, at the core, this is always about have you agreed to arbitrate an issue? And, if you haven't,

you shouldn't be forced to.

MR. SHANMUGAM: Justice Sotomayor, I'm sorry to have interrupted, but two points in response to that.

First, I think it's important to the extent that we're talking about the parties' intent to recognize that the parties intended for the arbitrator to decide arbitrability.

There was no carve-out, explicit or implicit, for wholly groundless claims, which is to say that where, as here, you have a dispute of this variety, you have one party saying that the claim of arbitrability is wholly groundless. You have the other party saying not only is it not wholly groundless, we believe we have a valid argument about the construction of the carve -out.

The parties agreed to have the arbitrator be the decision-maker. And I don't think, with all due respect to Respondent, who faints in this direction, that there's any way to reform the incorporated delegation here to create a carve-out, to create a carve-out for wholly groundless claims to say that the parties somehow implicitly agreed that the

arbitrator would decide arbitrability unless the claim was somehow wholly groundless or that there would be some preliminary determination by the district court.

JUSTICE KAGAN: But why is that --

MR. SHANMUGAM: Now I do --

JUSTICE KAGAN: -- Mr. Shanmugam? I mean, if you look at First Options, First Options is a case where we said we're not going to treat these delegation clauses in exactly the same way as we treat other clauses.

And there was an idea that people don't really think about the question of who decides, and so we're going to hold parties to this higher standard, the clear and unmistakable intent standard.

And wouldn't the same kind of argument be true here, that the parties never really considered who was going to decide these groundless claims of arbitrability, or maybe, if they did consider it, they would have thought that it was a pretty strange system to send it to an arbitrator just so that the arbitrator could send it back to the court?

So that we are going to -- to -- you

know, to -- to say that there's a special rule in interpreting these kinds of clauses.

MR. SHANMUGAM: Justice Kagan, I -- I -- there is obviously an interpretive rule that requires clear and unmistakable evidence that the parties intended to delegate the issue. But I would respectfully submit that, once you have that evidence, that rule falls out of the equation.

And again, with --

JUSTICE GINSBURG: Why -- why do you have the evidence? When the -- the -- the model case is this Court's Rent-a-Car decision, and there the -- the clause said the arbitrator, not the court, has exclusive authority.

And here we -- we're missing both the arbitrator, to the exclusion of the court, and the arbitrator has exclusive authority. It's nothing like that.

MR. SHANMUGAM: I think, Justice Ginsburg, if you take a look at page 946 of this Court's opinion in First Options, it focuses on the willingness of the party to be bound by the arbitrator's decision.

And I think, with all due respect, we have that here. And I think that what you -- what you cannot do, I would respectfully submit, is to say that the parties implicitly countenanced a regime where the district court would make a preliminary determination.

With respect, Justice Kagan, I think your question assumes that the claim of arbitrability is wholly groundless. That is the very merits dispute between the parties.

We believe that we have -- that the claims at issue are arbitrable, and Respondent disagrees with that. And, once that is true, this is a merits issue for the arbitrator to decide where the parties --

JUSTICE BREYER: What's wholly groundless? What's wholly groundless? Is -- is he saying what's wholly groundless is the claim that arbitrability is to be decided by the arbitrator?

MR. SHANMUGAM: No. It's the claim that these substantive claims are subject to --

JUSTICE BREYER: Substantive.

MR. SHANMUGAM: -- arbitration. And that is an issue on which the magistrate judge

disagreed. The magistrate judge concluded that we had a plausible construction of this agreement --

JUSTICE BREYER: Okay. So --

MR. SHANMUGAM: -- but notwithstanding --

JUSTICE BREYER: -- so you say step 1. Is there clear and unmistakable evidence that an arbitrator is to decide whether a particular matter X is arbitrable? Is that right?

MR. SHANMUGAM: Yes. The --

JUSTICE BREYER: And step 2, the answer to the first question is yes, they did decide that clearly and unmistakably. And now we see if, why not send it to them, or it's totally groundless, we still won't send it to them. That's this case, right?

MR. SHANMUGAM: That is the regime --

JUSTICE BREYER: Okay.

MR. SHANMUGAM: -- that Respondent is advocating here.

JUSTICE BREYER: Yes.

MR. SHANMUGAM: And I would like to say a little bit about why we think that --

JUSTICE BREYER: Well, I have a

question about it.

MR. SHANMUGAM: Sure.

JUSTICE BREYER: You say when you get to step 2, once we're there, now there is no wholly groundless exception, go send it to the arbitrator. Is that right?

MR. SHANMUGAM: That is correct.

JUSTICE BREYER: Okay. Now suppose it's really weird. I mean, you want to say no exception at all? He says my claim here is a Martian told me to do it. Okay?

(Laughter.)

JUSTICE BREYER: Are you saying no matter what, even if he has to read the word yes in the contract to mean no, never, under no circumstances, is there no exception no matter what?

MR. SHANMUGAM: Yes, and picking up on Justice --

JUSTICE BREYER: Yes? Yes, no exception no matter what?

MR. SHANMUGAM: There is no exception no matter what, but there are remedies available where a party makes a truly frivolous claim.

JUSTICE BREYER: What?

MR. SHANMUGAM: First, it is agreed that the arbitrator has the ability to impose a wide range of sanctions on a party that is making a frivolous argument. Those sanctions are comparable to the sanctions that a court can impose in litigation.

And it may also be true that a court --

JUSTICE BREYER: The arbitrator, by the way, loves Martians.

MR. SHANMUGAM: Well, what we contend --

JUSTICE BREYER: So -- so what they're worried about is they're going to get a bad decision on this ridiculous claim.

MR. SHANMUGAM: But going back to the very early days or the relatively early days of this Court's --

JUSTICE BREYER: Yeah.

MR. SHANMUGAM: -- FAA jurisprudence, this Court made clear in Shearson Lehman that we presume that arbitrators are fair, impartial decisionmakers.

JUSTICE ALITO: Well, they may not --

JUSTICE KAGAN: Mr. Shanmugam --

JUSTICE ALITO: Well, they may or may not love Martians, but do you think it's fair to say that they love arbitration, so they're not probably very much inclined to sanction parties who bring suit -- bring arbitrable disputes to them?

MR. SHANMUGAM: They actually do have specific and explicit remedies under their rules for providing -- for imposing sanctions, including cost and fee shifting and the like. And it may very well be that after an arbitrator makes his or her determination that a district court would have the ability to impose sanctions under Rule 11 where the requirements of that rule have been met.

JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, how can it do that? If the court can't even take a peek at the arbitrability question itself, how does the court all of a sudden have the power to sanction a motion to compel?

MR. SHANMUGAM: At least before remitting the issue to arbitration, I think there would be a conflict between Rule 11 and the Arbitration Act if a court were to make a

merits determination first. But I think, after an arbitrator makes a determination, when the parties are back before the district court, I think the district court would have the ability to make the determination that the petition to compel arbitration was frivolous or brought in bad faith.

JUSTICE BREYER: Now what is the advantage -- what is the advantage of this? Because remember step 1. Step 1 is we have to decide -- court, we're a court -- we have to decide whether there is a clear and unmistakable commitment to have this kind of matter decided in arbitration. Now, kind of matter.

Now you would have thought if you really have a Martian case, the judge would have found some way not to send it, and he would have said kind of matter. Well, not the Martian kind of matter.

There's no clear and unmistakable commitment to send that kind of matter. In other words, if it's weird enough, you don't have to get beyond step 1 because you can say there's no commitment to send this kind of

matter. And now what's the difference between that and what they did say, there's no commitment to send a groundless matter?

MR. SHANMUGAM: But the whole point of the principle that the parties can delegate arbitrability to the arbitrator --

JUSTICE BREYER: Yes.

MR. SHANMUGAM: -- is that the parties can make a decision about who decides and where --

JUSTICE BREYER: No, I understand that.

MR. SHANMUGAM: -- the parties' intent is sufficiently clear that the arbitrator --

JUSTICE BREYER: Yes.

MR. SHANMUGAM: -- decides, it's --

JUSTICE BREYER: Well, it's never sufficiently clear if the matter that they're deciding to arbitrate is a Martian matter, unless they really said Martians, which I don't think would ever happen.

In other words, if it is a totally ridiculous claim, shouldn't you have to find a clear and definite commitment to send a wholly ridiculous matter to the arbitrator?

MR. SHANMUGAM: That goes to the merits, and wherever you set the bar, the fact remains that it is still a merits determination.

And to the extent that this Court is concerned about this as a policy matter -- and I would respectfully submit that there is not a lot of evidence to indicate that this is a problem, perhaps not surprisingly, because often the defendants bear the cost of arbitral proceedings -- the regime that we are advocating is not only more faithful to the language of the Arbitration Act --

JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Well, what about --

MR. SHANMUGAM: -- it is a much more efficient regime.

JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: -- what about Section 4 of the Act, which Respondent points to as the front-end equivalent of what you alluded to in response to Justice Sotomayor as the back-end Section 10 review?

MR. SHANMUGAM: As this Court made clear --

JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: The "failure to

comply therewith" language in particular which they focus on, what does that mean and what does that do?

MR. SHANMUGAM: Sure. As this Court made clear in Prima Paint, that language limits a court's role in ruling on a petition to compel arbitration to reviewing the making and the performance of the agreement. And here the relevant agreement is the agreement to remit arbitrability to the arbitrator.

And there is a failure to comply when the opposing party, the party that does not want arbitration, is resisting arbitration. That is all that is required.

JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: So what work -- what work does that language do?

MR. SHANMUGAM: All that it --

JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: On performance.

MR. SHANMUGAM: -- requires --

JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: I -- what -- give me an example of when that would have some effect, if there is one?

MR. SHANMUGAM: Well, I -- I think that all it requires a court to do -- and this is a pretty minimal function -- is to determine

that you have one party that wants arbitration and another party that does not.

JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: So that -- that's what I thought you'd say. And that means, in essence, I think, that that language in the statute does no work.

MR. SHANMUGAM: Well, there has to still be a -- a -- a dispute, which is to say you've got to have one party --

JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: That's covered by the beginning of the Section 4, though.

MR. SHANMUGAM: Well, I -- I don't think so. I mean, I think that that is the relevant -- the relevant failure to comply.

JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: A party aggrieved by the alleged failure or refusal to arbitrate. I'm -- I'm just trying to figure out what failure to comply therewith --

MR. SHANMUGAM: I think both sides agree that those two things are essentially reenforcing, which is to say that when you have a party that resists arbitration, the moving party is aggrieved. And I think that Respondent recognizes in a footnote in its brief that "aggrieved" does no independent work

beyond that.

But I do think that the regime that we're advocating is a more efficient regime precisely because, under Respondent's regime, a district court is supposedly making this threshold determination on whether or not the claim of arbitrability is wholly groundless.

If a district court concludes that the claim is not wholly groundless, presumably, the issue would then go to the arbitrator to make a plenary determination on that issue, and if the district court determines that the claim is wholly groundless, there will be appeals as of right immediately under Section 16 of the Arbitration Act.

And that will lead to the very inefficiency that we see in this case. This case is certainly an outlier because it has taken so long, but we are now six years down the road, still litigating the issue of arbitrability.

JUSTICE GINSBURG: But that was -- that was the court's -- left for the court to decide whether the motion was for the magistrate judge to reconsider or for the

district court to review.

MR. SHANMUGAM: That explains three of the six years of the delay, Justice Ginsburg. But I really don't think it can be reasonably disputed that if the issue of arbitrability had gone to the arbitrator in the first instance, as it should have, that we probably would be entirely done with this case.

And, of course, our fundamental submission is that there is simply no footing in the text of the Arbitration Act for this exception. To the extent that the Court has questions about the delegation in this case, that is a discrete question that the Court need not reach here.

And so we submit that on the question presented, the answer is quite simple: The FAA does not permit this exception and, therefore, the judgment should be vacated.

I'll reserve the balance of my time for rebuttal.

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.

Mr. Geyser.

ORAL ARGUMENT OF DANIEL L. GEYSER
ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT

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

Petitioners' position is at odds with the FAA's plain language and the parties' obvious intent. Under Section 4 of the --

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But your position is contrary to Rent-A- -- Rent-A-Center?

MR. GEYSER: I don't believe so, Your Honor.

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So explain it to me, because I think Rent-A-Center said that that language is limited to was there an agreement between the parties and was there a delegation; and if there is, don't look to the merits.

MR. GEYSER: I -- I --

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I don't see how determining whether something is wholly groundless is anything but a merits determination.

MR. GEYSER: Well, Your Honor, it's -- it's what type of merits determination. Section 4's plain text authorizes the courts

and, in fact, instructs them to have a gatekeeping function in looking at the merits of whether there's a failure to comply with the arbitration agreement.

It says nothing at all about the failure to file a legitimate claim on the merits. So it draws a -- a textual --

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm sorry. Was there an agreement? There was an agreement.

MR. GEYSER: But Rent-A-Center, again, the -- what they were talking about in that case is they're saying that if the underlying merits is -- is frivolous, the underlying merits of the case, the actual lawsuit --

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: The Rent-A- -- Rent-A-Center didn't say that at all. Rent-A-Center said don't look at the merits at all. It didn't carve out --

MR. GEYSER: Well, I --

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- a particular form of the merits.

MR. GEYSER: Well, I don't think Rent-A-Center, though, is saying that if there's only one possible outcome, then you should send it to the arbitrator anyway. And,

in fact, that would be inconsistent with what this Court did in Stolt-Nielsen. In Stolt-Nielsen, the parties expressly agreed that the arbitrator would decide if there's class arbitration.

And the court said the arbitrator applied the wrong analysis. And it did not send the case back to the arbitrator to do again. It said there is only one possible outcome and so proceeded to decide the issue on its own.

And that's consistent with general legal principles. If there is an absolutely futile claim that makes absolutely no sense, there is no conceivable possibility that the arbitrator will say that this case belongs in arbitration, there's not a bona fide dispute, there's no point to sending it to the arbitrator.

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But doesn't --

JUSTICE BREYER: Well, that's the problem, isn't it? That's the problem with my prior suggestion. It's really what Justice Sotomayor says. Once you look beyond the first question, did the parties agree to send this

kind of dispute to arbitration, and then you start getting to the second question, did they mean this kind, that kind, you're really deciding arbitrability and courts will decide different things. Everybody will start making their arbitration argument. And even though it'll save time in a handful of cases, time will be lost overall.

So read it for what it says. It hands the decision to the arbitrator to make the arbitrability decision. What's wrong with that?

MR. GEYSER: The -- there are a number of problems with that, Justice Breyer. The first is a textual problem. If there's no chance that the arbitrator will conclude -- it's the Martian example -- that this case is subject to arbitration, there's no possible failure to comply with the arbitration agreement. And that's what Section 4 says.

The court, before it can compel arbitration, it has to conclude there's a failure to comply. And if they look and there is no conceivable universe where this case belongs in arbitration, there's not a failure

to arbitrate by filing in court.

No one agreed to that. It's also inconsistent with the parties' obvious intent.

JUSTICE ALITO: But doesn't that depend on the -- the -- the nature of the -- the agreement as to arbitrability? What did the parties agree to have the arbitrator decide?

Suppose you have an agreement that says the arbitrator has exclusive authority to decide all questions of arbitrability, regardless of whether the claim of arbitrability has any merit whatsoever. What would you say then?

MR. GEYSER: I -- I think that would be a highly unusual agreement.

JUSTICE ALITO: Yeah, but what would you say?

MR. GEYSER: If -- if the parties said that, then I think you would have a failure to comply with that agreement. But the reason we don't see that is because no one agrees to be subjected to a needless and needlessly expensive deal with arbitration.

JUSTICE ALITO: But that's a question

of -- that's not the question that's before us. That's the question of the interpretation of the -- of this contract and the scope of what was delegated to the arbitrator.

MR. GEYSER: Well, but the -- the scope of what was delegated, the question here is did the parties actually agree at the outset, is there a clear and unmistakable showing that they intended to have an arbitrator decide a wholly groundless claim that has only one possible outcome?

JUSTICE ALITO: Well, I thought the question we agreed to take was whether there's a wholly groundless exception when the parties have agreed that arbitrability will be decided by the arbitrator?

MR. GEYSER: Well, but I think there are two different things here, Justice Alito. One is, is there a general delegation clause, which, again, wasn't even found in this case. It comes to the court assuming that there is one.

And then the second is, if there is a general delegation clause, such as here it is incorporating the AAA rules, which, as

Professor Berman pointed out, is a pretty tenuous hook to, again, satisfy a clear and unmistakable standard, did the parties when they said nothing else about it really intend to be subjected to frivolous arbitration claims?

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Mr. Geyser, the problem is that you're taking the position here that this was wholly groundless to consider a mixed injunctive relief and damages claim as being covered by this arbitration award.

The other side makes a very compelling argument that, no, there's actually a ground to -- to say that injunctive relief goes to the court, but damages go to arbitrators.

And when we have mixed claims, most courts will either send the matter to arbitration and stay the injunctive relief until the arbitration's over. If they determine that both can go simultaneously, they do it.

But there are plenty of cases with mixed questions that courts handle all the time. My difficulty is that I don't know where to draw that line. I don't know where what's

wholly frivolous to you may not be to someone else. And if there's been a true delegation, why shouldn't that go to the arbitrator?

Don't go to the facts of this case. Let's assume a clear delegation. Because I know you're making arguments about the ABA, but we didn't grant cert on that.

MR. GEYSER: I agree. Let's assume a clear delegation. But let's also assume a completely frivolous, baseless, maybe even abusive claim because --

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: No. Are you claiming -- because you're arguing that this case is wholly groundless because that's the ground that arbitration was not ordered by the court below.

This is the quintessential case where most of these cases are on the margin. And I've actually gone and had the library do research. The number of wholly groundless cases is very small.

MR. GEYSER: It -- it -- it is.

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So, you know, mistakes are made even by judges. So the fact that the four or five arbitrators who make a

mistake, I don't know if that's statistically different than judges making mistakes.

MR. GEYSER: Your Honor, the wholly groundless doctrine is a very modest inquiry. All you need to do to satisfy it, in respect to my friend, it is not asking the court to decide the arbitrability determination. It's asking them to decide is there a dispute over arbitrability, a bona fide dispute? Is it --

JUSTICE GINSBURG: But the court has to decide wholly groundless. So where do you draw the line between merely incorrect, groundless, and wholly groundless?

JUSTICE GORSUCH: Good question.

MR. GEYSER: I think the -- where the line is drawn is where the courts of appeals have drawn it. Is there a bona fide dispute? If a court cannot identify any plausible or legitimate argument, it can be exceedingly weak, then it goes to the arbitrator because that's what the parties agreed.

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: But you're just --

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: That's my problem with this case.

MR. GEYSER: Well, but, again, my friend, though -- my --

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: It may be extremely weak, and I'm not sure that's true, but --

MR. GEYSER: Your Honor, respectfully, though, Petitioners sought review on one question, not two. They took -- it was their strategy. They did an all-or-nothing categorical attack saying there is no wholly groundless doctrine under any circumstances.

They could have added a second question saying, if there is a wholly groundless doctrine, we don't think it was met here. But they didn't -- they didn't raise that question.

JUSTICE GORSUCH: Well, Mister --

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: You seem to be just, you know, slicing the baloney a little thin. It's not just groundless, it's wholly groundless. And when you say, well, what's wholly groundless, you say, well, there's no bona fide dispute.

You know, the -- the answers about what the content of it is just sort of

substitute one adjective for another, which I think highlights the problem, which is that, I mean, do you think there's a difference between groundless and wholly groundless?

MR. GEYSER: I -- I think that the difference is, is there a legitimate or plausible argument? Is there any argument on the other side of the bound -- of the ledger? And, if there is, then the courts compel arbitration.

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: So what standard should we say: Wholly groundless or no bona fide dispute?

MR. GEYSER: I would say if there's not a bona fide dispute, then it goes to the arbitrator. I think that effectively, even though courts have used different articulations, that's where each standard points to.

JUSTICE GORSUCH: But -- but what does even that mean? Clearly, there's a bona fide dispute when two parties are litigating all the way to the United States Supreme Court.

(Laughter.)

MR. GEYSER: Well, but --

JUSTICE GORSUCH: Right? And so I know it's a small exception today, but the experience of this Court has been when it creates small exceptions, they tend to become larger ones with time.

And -- and the whole point of arbitration, of course, is to try and streamline things. And -- and having litigation all the way up and down the federal system over wholly groundless, only to wind up in arbitration, ultimately seems highly inefficient.

Isn't your real complaint here the first one, Justice Breyer's, in that there's just maybe a really good argument that clear and unmistakable proof doesn't exist in this case of -- of a desire to go to arbitration and have the arbitrator decide arbitrability?

And why doesn't that take care of 90 percent of these kinds of cases?

MR. GEYSER: It -- it -- it may take care of a lot of them. And it will take care of it in this case. The Fifth Circuit all but concluded that there's -- they're not --

JUSTICE GORSUCH: So why -- so why do

we need to go down the baloney slicing road, to mix my metaphors?

MR. GEYSER: Well, we -- we -- we suggested that the Court not grant review precisely because this is not a good vehicle for it because there's not a clear and unmistakable showing in any possible way, but --

JUSTICE GORSUCH: So are you -- are you -- are you now saying we -- we don't need to answer the question presented --

MR. GEYSER: No.

JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- and you give up and go back to the court of appeals on the first one?

MR. GEYSER: Absolutely not, Your Honor.

JUSTICE GORSUCH: I didn't think so.

(Laughter.)

MR. GEYSER: Absolutely not. Now, and just to show how little of a problem this causes in practice, this doctrine has existed for decades in multiple circuits. And it's rarely invoked because courts can understand the difference between something that is like a

Rule 11 sanctionable argument and something that's a legitimate argument.

And they've applied it faithfully. The -- the Federal Circuit in Qualcomm, the Fifth Circuit in Kubala, they've made it absolutely clear you do not invade the province of the arbitrator. You make sure that there is literally no argument that supports it.

Now maybe you disagree, looking at the facts of this case, whether the standard was met. But the fact is that we didn't brief this because that's not the question presented.

The Texas district judge looked at it. Three Fifth Circuit judges looked at it. And they all said there is no possible scenario where this will end up in arbitration.

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well, we have a magistrate judge who disagreed and we have other courts in other circuits, I'll bet, but we have other courts who have read it exactly the way they read it. And so it can't be wholly frivolous when you have so many people split on an issue.

MR. GEYSER: Well, no, Your Honor. And just to be very clear on two things. The

magistrate judge recognized that Petitioners' construction of the actual language of the agreement was problematic. That's at page 41a of the petition appendix. It said problematic.

It rewrote the agreement to -- to -- to match what the magistrate judge thought would be a better arbitration clause.

That's exactly what this Court has said that arbitrators can't do, and I don't see any license for a magistrate judge to be able to do it either. You have to apply the agreement as written.

And for the other circuits that have looked at other clauses and said we can divide it up between injunctive relief and cases on the merits, those involved very different arbitration clauses. The language of those clauses were written in very different terms.

They typically divided up one general delegation where everything goes to the arbitrator and then in a separate section or separate sentence at least, it carved out specific claims that sought injunctive relief.

Here, you have a parenthetical that says that if it's an action, not a claim, but

an action seeking injunctive relief, it's -- it's excluded.

JUSTICE GINSBURG: Well, what -- what injunctive relief does Archer seek? We're told that what Archer wants most of all is money damages.

MR. GEYSER: Well, and -- and the courts could have, or the parties could have -- and at least the ones that had the arbitration clause -- could have written this to say that the predominant relief is damages. It goes to the arbitrator. That's not what they wrote.

JUSTICE GINSBURG: But what kind of injunctive relief? Just let's take this down to the ground.

MR. GEYSER: Sure. They're seeking an injunction of anticompetitive conduct that has been investigated now by multiple state and federal agencies and that we allege is ongoing today.

So what they'd like to have happen is the -- the anticompetitive conduct to stop. Now, if that goes to the arbitrator, that will multiply proceedings because an arbitrator can't enforce their own award. They don't have

an army. You need to get an award from the arbitrator saying we'll grant an injunction and get that enforced in court, where surely there will be more litigation in court.

So it makes perfectly good sense that parties thinking in advance that they might need injunctive relief would not want to include to -- to arbitration an action seeking injunctive relief.

But to -- to bring this back to the actual text of the statute, I --

JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: On the text of the statute, you hang almost everything on the "failure to comply therewith" language. And you heard Mr. Shanmugam's response to that, that that's very much a minimal bar that is merely designed to ensure that someone's opposing the referral or opposing arbitration. What's your response to him?

MR. GEYSER: I -- respectfully, I -- I think he's mistaken. I -- when -- when the plain language of the statute, which is imposing a direct gatekeeping function on the court, say they have to be satisfied, there's been a failure to comply with the arbitration

agreement. So, from a common sense perspective, does anyone think that you fail to comply with an arbitration agreement when the only conceivable outcome is a case belongs in court?

It's effectively like saying a party has to go to the arbitrator and seek preclearance before they can file their claim, even if it's the Martian example, where there's no conceivable chance that the arbitrator, if they're genuinely construing the agreement, will say this belongs in arbitration.

And that respectfully just makes no sense. It especially makes no sense looking at the statutory design. Congress under Section 10 -- and we do think Section 10 provides a back-end safeguard here, that if an arbitrator takes the Martian case and they absolutely exceed their powers, they've adjudicated a dispute that the parties did not grant authority for the arbitrator to resolve, that would be an excess of authority.

It makes no sense when Congress has that specific substantive check on the back end, they've authorized the same judges to read

the same agreement and make the same "wholly groundless" type determination, that they say let's just do it on the back end and not on the front end before we can save this huge and colossal waste of time and resources.

JUSTICE BREYER: Is -- just follow me here -- is -- Professor Bermann, I thought, was writing an amicus brief on your side which says there isn't a clear and unmistakable commitment to arbitration. But is that issue in front of us?

MR. GEYSER: The -- it's -- I think it's assumed in this case that there is even though he didn't quite --

JUSTICE BREYER: There is? So we'd -- so his -- so we'd say that that point he makes might be a good point, but that's not in the case. So it's not in the case that there is -- whether there is a clear and unmistakable arbitration. It's not in the case whether this was wholly groundless. And we're taking this case -- assuming that there is such a thing as the unmistakable and assuming also that it is not wholly -- it is wholly groundless, then is there an exception for the wholly groundless?

So I'm not making an argument. I just want to be sure I'm right.

MR. GEYSER: We -- you -- that is, in fact, what the Court I believe is doing. And we would warmly --

JUSTICE BREYER: It's pretty theoretical. And that's an argument.

MR. GEYSER: We -- we would warmly invite a DIG if the Court would like to -- to DIG the case.

(Laughter.)

JUSTICE BREYER: Yeah.

MR. GEYSER: But, at the same time, though, we -- we do think there is, in fact, a "wholly groundless" doctrine just as there has been one for decades in the lower courts without any meaningful frustration of legitimate rights to arbitrate.

JUSTICE KAGAN: Mr. Geyser, can I go back to Justice Kavanaugh's textual question, because, when I stare at this language, "the failure to comply therewith" language, it seems to me I can read it two ways, neither of which is yours.

So the first way is Mr. Shanmugam's

minimalist way. It doesn't mean very much of anything at all.

The second way suggests that we've gone wrong in -- in prior cases. It's the maximalist approach, which is what this language was meant to do was assign arbitrability issues to the courts, but we've -- we've pretty much -- we've -- we've gone by that -- that understanding of the language.

What I can't understand is how you can read the language to create this halfway house position.

MR. GEYSER: Sure. And -- and, Justice Kagan, first of all, I do think that actually the most faithful interpretation of this text is that it does assign to the courts the responsibility to decide the gateway issue. But that -- that ship has somewhat sailed.

JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: You can't do that?

MR. GEYSER: But -- but -- I'm sorry?

JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Keep going.

JUSTICE KAGAN: The ship has sailed. We're agreeing that the ship has sailed.

MR. GEYSER: The ship has sailed. But I do think, though, just if you read the

language sensibly, both looking at -- at the actual text and looking at Section 10, understanding that there will be this review on the back end, it only makes sense to say that there's not a failure to comply with an arbitration agreement if what the parties agreed is that if there's a legitimate dispute, there's a bona fide dispute, it goes to the arbitrator. If there's not a bona fide dispute, then there's no failure to comply by filing it in court.

And I do think that you can't read that into the language of -- of an ordinary agreement. We -- looking at all the contracts and all the cases that came up in this, I didn't see a single example where people said: We'll have a delegation provision but no frivolous claims or no sham allegations. No one writes that into an agreement because it's presumed.

JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: But you -- you seem to agree with Justice Kagan, I think, that the statute doesn't, most naturally read, create a "wholly groundless" exception with that language. It may have suggested the court

should decide questions of arbitrability. So we've -- the Court's rejected that. So why create -- I guess I'm repeating Justice Kagan's question, but why create this new thing out of language that was not designed to do that?

MR. GEYSER: Well, Justice Kavanaugh, I don't think it's new at all. I -- I think that the -- it's -- it's very hard to say --

JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: It's new in the statute, is what I'm saying, in the sense that you had an all-or-nothing question, I think, with the statutory language, as Justice Kagan said, and the court decided that.

MR. GEYSER: Well, I think -- I think there are two ways to look at it, and one is a statutory hook, which I still do think is the best way to read this language. It's very hard to understand how something is a failure to comply with an arbitration agreement if the arbitration agreement is saying if there's a bona fide dispute over arbitrability, then it goes to the arbitrator. If there's not a bona fide dispute over arbitrability, then you don't fail to comply by filing it in court.

So it is, in fact, I think the "wholly

groundless" doctrine that it's -- it's tapping on an intuition that's already there. It's just giving this language some sort of reading that makes sense and that's consistent with the parties' intent. And that --

JUSTICE ALITO: But that goes, again, to the interpretation of the delegation of arbitrability. As I understand your argument, you're saying that implicit in any provision of the contract that says arbitrability is for the arbitrator, there's the exception for -- for this type of dispute.

MR. GEYSER: There -- there is --

JUSTICE ALITO: That's the argument, right?

MR. GEYSER: That -- that is -- that is part of the argument, Your Honor, and the reason I think it's correct is that no one anticipates being dragged into an absolutely frivolous dispute. Good faith is inherent in every contract. That's a matter of North Carolina contract law, which is what this agreement is subjected to, and general contract principles.

JUSTICE ALITO: But is that -- is that

generally true when parties agree by contract on a particular decisionmaker? What if it's a forum selection clause? Is there an exception to that for wholly groundless disputes?

MR. GEYSER: No, I think a forum selection clause would be slightly different because someone has to adjudicate the -- the underlying merits, whether it's this judge or a judge in a different district.

That's not true, though, with a wholly groundless arbitration demand. This is generating a pointless process. This is what happens when you file an wholly groundless arbitration demand. Either it goes to the arbitrator, who wastes time and money, and it's -- it's far more than my friend suggests. It can take weeks or months, and it can take tens of thousands of dollars to get this predicate threshold issue resolved.

And then they send it right back to the court, or even worse, they make a catastrophic error -- and sometimes people make mistakes -- they keep the case, and then the court vacates it at the end of the day under Section 10.

And, respectfully, that -- that is not a sensible system. And to the extent my friend suggests that ways to police that are the arbitrator could send --

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Sorry, but is this a sensible system where, even though we only have five cases over a long period of time in which courts have denied arbitration on wholly frivolous grounds, we're now inviting this fight in every motion to compel arbitration --

MR. GEYSER: I --

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- and that itself will multiply expenses? Maybe not in your individual case but as a burden on courts.

MR. GEYSER: No --

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So it's not clear to me that your solution is more efficient in a meaningful way.

MR. GEYSER: I think our -- our solution is far more efficient, Your Honor, and if -- if I could explain why.

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Only if you win.

MR. GEYSER: Well -- well, if we win, then I -- I think --

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: If you win in

court.

MR. GEYSER: Well, no, I think plaintiffs have -- have an incentive to have their cases adjudicated. They're not the ones that are trying to invite protracted side litigation over issues. It's only the plaintiffs who actually think the arbitration demand is wholly groundless that will spend the resources to resist on that level.

And I also think it's far more efficient for the court to decide this than the arbitrator. The court already has to look at the arbitration clause. It has to do that. Whatever Section 4 means, we can all agree that it does impose a gatekeeping function; the court -- the courts do have to look at something. So they're looking at the dispute already.

All they need to do to resolve the "wholly groundless" inquiry is say, is there a dispute? They don't need to decide it. They're not resolving arbitrability. They say, is there any legitimate argument here that any reasoned decisionmaker could credit? If they identify that argument, they send it to the

arbitrator.

That is far more efficient than asking the parties to initiate a needless and needlessly expensive gateway arbitration when everyone knows the only two possible outcomes is they send it right back so you can start over in court months later, you know, possibly tens of thousands of dollars in the hole, or months or years later if the arbitrator makes a mistake and keeps it.

So I -- I don't think that is an efficient system. And I think, again, this doctrine has existed in courts, multiple courts, for decades without any noticeable effect on parties' legitimate arbitration rights.

JUSTICE KAGAN: Could I go back? Beyond your saying it's not an efficient system, are you saying essentially that the -- that the basis for this rule is that we don't believe that a delegation clause includes this, that we don't believe that the parties intended for a general delegation clause to include these kinds of groundless questions? Is that basically the idea?

MR. GEYSER: That -- that is certainly --

JUSTICE KAGAN: The contractual idea.

MR. GEYSER: Exactly. That -- that is the core of the idea.

JUSTICE KAGAN: Yes. So -- but -- but -- so, I mean, that might be a rule of -- of the -- of contract interpretation here, but you're trying to say that the FAA, specifically Section 4, sets up as a kind of substantive interpretive rule that we're going to interpret these contracts in a certain way.

And that seems like a strange thing for us to think about, the FAA.

MR. GEYSER: Oh, I -- I don't think that's strange at all, Your Honor. In -- in First Options and -- and in -- in Oxford, or in Stolt-Nielsen, the Court specifically says that it crafts interpretive rules in the setting to match the parties' likely intent.

So, if the court thinks that when parties are silent about what do you do with a wholly groundless, frivolous dispute, and, again, the doctrine, this is an all-or-nothing challenge to it, so the Court has to think what

about the truly frivolous arbitration demand.

And I -- I think it's perfectly sensible to say that parties did not agree to have non-bona fide disputes sent to an arbitrator. I -- I don't think that's an unreasonable proposition.

Again, I have not seen a single contract that says we reserve wholly frivolous, abusive arbitration demands.

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, but you phrase it that way. But you could phrase it differently. What if there's a party that has historically not done well in court and whatever, whatever comes up, they say I don't want a court to do it, I want an arbitrator to do it.

What's wrong with that?

MR. GEYSER: I -- I think if the party is clear and unmistakable in saying that, even if the dispute has absolutely no conceivable merit, and everyone knows it's going to be back in court whether the parties like it or not, then, if they make that sufficiently clear, then debatably --

JUSTICE BREYER: A work --

MR. GEYSER: -- there is a failure under Section 4.

JUSTICE BREYER: But there's a work contract lawyer, labor, one of them says I'll tell you what I want arbitrated. Who owns Crimea? Okay? What's the judge supposed to do? The contract has nothing to do with this. So what's the judge supposed to do?

MR. GEYSER: The -- well, I -- I think if it -- so if it's a wholly groundless --

JUSTICE BREYER: It has nothing to do with this contract. He wants something arbitrated, nothing to do with it.

MR. GEYSER: Again, I think the answer if the Court looks at it and says there's nothing for the arbitrator to do, then there's not a failure to comply by not filing an arbitration demand.

JUSTICE BREYER: No failure to comply. Okay. So that's the basis of this groundless business. Okay. So he has the -- I have the same question. Okay.

MR. GEYSER: So I think -- and that's also consistent just with general litigation norms. My friend suggests effectively that the

FAA carves an exception to Rule 11 principles. And I don't see that anywhere in the text of the FAA.

On the contrary, this Court construes the FAA as creating sort of an equal treatment rule. All arbitration agreements are treated just the same as any other agreement. And normally, when a party files a frivolous and abusive claim in court, they're sanctioned. They don't -- they don't win.

And I don't think it makes any sense to say that someone can file a frivolous claim, then you can -- you -- you reward the claim, you send it to the arbitrator, and then, after the arbitrator gets done saying, yeah, that was frivolous, then you sanction them under Rule 11. That's --

JUSTICE GINSBURG: If you -- if we -- if we don't accept your argument, can you tell us, there are many, many open questions in this case, right?

MR. GEYSER: There are many open questions in this case.

JUSTICE GINSBURG: So -- that the Fifth Circuit didn't decide?

MR. GEYSER: That's correct. The -- the -- it comes to the Court where the Fifth Circuit almost decided. It explained why Petitioners' argument that there is a delegation clause was wrong but then didn't actually enter a holding on that, which, again, is why we think that in a way this is an academic decision in this particular case.

Again, it's outside the question presented, so we didn't -- we didn't brief the substance of that.

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: It's not academic because our answer has a consequence. If we agree with him that there is no statutory provision for wholly groundless exceptions, then all the other questions have to go back and be actually answered.

MR. GEYSER: Yes -- yes. No, I'm -- I'm not suggesting that there's not jurisdiction to resolve the question. I'm just saying that in this case it -- it is highly unlikely to have any effect on the ultimate outcome.

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well, that's only because you intend to win all the other

questions.

(Laughter.)

MR. GEYSER: Well, we -- that's certainly our intent, Your Honor.

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I can't tell you that.

MR. GEYSER: Yeah. But -- but, again, though, the -- the way it comes to the Court is it's saying, even for the most frivolous and abusive arbitration demand imaginable, if there is a delegation clause, are the courts actually powerless where they have -- their only option is to send it to the arbitrator where they already know the answer.

And that's inconsistent with what this Court did in Stolt-Nielsen. Stolt-Nielsen specifically looked -- and this is at page 676 and 677 of the court's opinion -- and said if there is only one possible outcome, even where the parties, as they did in that case, expressly agreed that this is a determination for the arbitrator, then you do not send it back to the arbitrator because it's pointless. You decide it yourself.

And that's exactly what the wholly

groundless doctrine is doing, and it's doing it sensibly on the front end when you look at an arbitration demand and you can either say the parties didn't clearly and unmistakably intend, when you have a frivolous dispute that has nothing at all to do with the contract, to send it to the arbitrator, it's enforcing the parties' intent, and I think it's consistent with Section 4.

If the Court has no further questions.

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.

Four minutes, Mr. Shanmugam.

REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF KANNON K. SHANMUGAM ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONERS

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

Respondents' argument today really assumes the answer to the inquiry when Respondent argues that the parties never would have wanted to arbitrate wholly groundless claims of arbitrability.

The exact same argument could be made where the underlying substantive claims are frivolous. The argument could be made that the

parties would never have wanted for that to go to the arbitrator and would have instead wanted a court to short-circuit that inquiry.

But this Court in AT&T Technologies made clear that, even if a court thinks that a claim is not arguable, it is still obligated to send that claim to arbitration where the parties have so intended.

JUSTICE KAGAN: It is a little bit different, though, Mr. Shanmugam, because in -- in the case that you said, if it's really groundless, you expect that the arbitrator will get rid of it just as fast as the court will get rid of it.

What makes this case a little bit different from that is that, here, all the arbitrator is going to do is to send it back to the court. And you might think: Well, what sense does that make?

MR. SHANMUGAM: But the arbitrator will make that determination presumably efficiently, will do so at the outset of the proceedings, and, of course, we're assuming here that the parties contracted to have the arbitrator make that determination presumably

for the same reason that parties arbitrate -- parties agree to have arbitrators make merits determinations, because they conclude that that will be a more efficient and cheaper way of resolving the relevant issue.

And Respondent has no answer for Justice Sotomayor's question about this Court's decision in Rent-A-Center which provides that, where the parties have remitted the issue of arbitrability to the arbitrator, it should be treated just like any other issue.

And what Respondent is asking this Court to do is to allow courts to make merits determinations on the issue of arbitrability even in the face of a delegation.

And that brings me --

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Assuming for sake of argument only, hypothetically, that we disagree with you, there -- there, in fact, can be a wholly groundless ground -- pardon the pun -- do you lose --

MR. SHANMUGAM: Well --

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- under your question presented? Assuming that I thought, again, presuming only, that you had an arguable

claim.

MR. SHANMUGAM: We -- we continue to believe that we have a valid claim of arbitrability and certainly not a wholly groundless one. And if this Court vacates and this case gets to the arbitrator on that issue, we will make that argument.

And I would note parenthetically --

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But you don't under the question presented, if we disagree with you?

MR. SHANMUGAM: We didn't present a question concerning the application of the wholly groundless exception. To be sure, that's obviously a case-specific determination. But I do think that this case illustrates the danger of the wholly groundless exception.

There would be a dangerous pliability to that standard regardless of what words this Court puts on a page. And this case illustrates that.

And so, in addition to the inefficiency of this standard, I would point to that pliability as reasons why this Court as a policy matter should not adopt this exception,

an exception that, as you point out, Justice Sotomayor, has been applied in only a very small number of cases since the Federal Circuit of all people first recognized this exception about a decade ago.

And so it simply would not be worth the candle to filter out the truly frivolous claims, particularly where there are remedies available, sanctions remedies available for Justice Breyer's Crimea hypothetical and any other hypothetical one might imagine.

And I think it's very hard to look at the --

JUSTICE BREYER: Yes, but in the law, I mean, normally, in the law, when a judge says something frivolous, he says so. So -- so you have your thing on the one side. So it's like a forum selection clause. But on the other side is a natural reluctance, when you have something absolutely frivolous, not to say.

MR. SHANMUGAM: There are certainly cases in the law more generally --

JUSTICE BREYER: It's not just arbitration. It's all over the place.

MR. SHANMUGAM: I -- I recognize that,

for instance, in the context of administrative law there are cases that stand for the proposition that, where an administrative agency concludes that it would be futile to have a hearing, the agency has the power not to hold the hearing.

But this case is different from any of those cases because what Respondent is arguing is that, where the parties have agreed to have one decisionmaker make a determination, another decisionmaker has the power to short-circuit that determination.

And, after all, the fundamental policy of the FAA is to enforce arbitration agreements according to their terms. The wholly groundless exception would create a way around that policy.

And we would respectfully submit that the judgment should, therefore, be vacated.

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel. The case is submitted.

(Whereupon, at 11:05 a.m., the case was submitted.)

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