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(November 17, 2016)

THE COURT: Good morning.
All right. We have quite a tight schedule today, so I'm going to forgo the usual formalities of everyone introducing themselves. I'll have you introduce yourselves as you argue.

Let me just take a moment to review what $I$ understand is our agreed schedule.

Y'all give me just a second here.
(Pause in proceedings.)
THE COURT: All right. We have 110 minutes to the side. The chamber plaintiffs, 45 minutes; ACLI, 35 minutes; IALC, 30 minutes; and the defendants, 110 minutes; 220, and we will be done at noon. So $I$ know we're getting a little bit of a late start, but the Court doesn't have any flexibility about the end time.

So that's a long time to be sitting here without a break, but that may be what we have to do. We'll just see as we go.

Okay. Anything else $I$ need to cover preliminarily? Okay. Let's go.

MR. SCALIA: Good morning, Your Honor. I'm Eugene Scalia representing the Chamber of Commerce plaintiffs. I have with me today my colleagues, Jason Mendro and Rachel Mondl.

I'm going to address issues concerning the rules
generally. My co-counsel, Mr. Ogden, will address issues associated with the First Amendment arguments and the insurance industry generally. And then finally, Mr. Guerra will address issues specific to equity index annuities.

Your Honor, I'd like to reserve 10 minutes for rebuttal, if $I$ could.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm not going to keep time. It's hard for me to do that and pay attention. I'd rather be paying attention. So you-all keep your own time in terms of how much time you've been allotted. I'm expecting everyone to honor the agreements made without me having to check you on that.

MR. SCALIA: Understood.

Chief Judge Lynn, the cases before you today concern the most sweeping changes to the retail financial services industry since the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 . The regulation of the market for IRAs is being radically transformed. And yet the things that are being done -- these things are being done under a section of ERISA from which Congress purposely omitted the duties and the private right of action that the Labor Department is now adding. That's Title II of ERISA, which concerns IRAs.

Moreover, Your Honor, these things are done being
done an agency that lacks regulatory oversight or enforcement responsibility with respect to IRAs. The Labor Department's responsibility is with respect to employer-sponsored ERISA plans, not IRAs under Title II.

Third, Your Honor, these sweeping new requirements have been crafted and imposed through an exemptive authority; that is, an authority to reduce regulatory burdens. In all of these ways, this rule conflicts with a fundamental principle of administrative law, which has repeatedly been stated by the Supreme Court, including as recently as 2014 in the Utility Air Regulatory Group case, also known as UARG, where the Court said as follows.

It said that scepticism is called for when an agency, quote, "claims to discover in a long-existing statute a hitherto unheralded power to regulate a significant portion of the economy," end quote. That is what the Labor Department has done here. The same scepticism is warranted.

And, Your Honor, to be clear, our complaint is not merely that what the Labor Department has done is sweeping and harmful to my clients' members and to retiring investors. It's a point of administrative law, a presumption against permitting agencies to make sweeping changes in the economy as is being done here, based on the what the supreme Court in another case has called an ancillary or a modest statutory provision.

This rule -- this package of rules fails the tests set forth by the Supreme court in the UARG case and others that I'll be referring to today, and, therefore, all of these rules should be vacated.

THE COURT: Well, you're not arguing that merely because $I$ might find that these changes are sweeping or big or substantial -- are you arguing that in and of itself, based on the presumption that you're arguing for, justify the court in invalidating them?

MR. SCALIA: I am arguing, Your Honor, that the scope, the ambition, the consequence of this package of rules, by itself, raises a presumption and concern, because it's such an enormous change in a statute that has been existing for a long time and an authority that never before had been claimed.

And so, for example, in the UARG case, the EPA gave
a statutory term an extremely broad definition that it admitted was very hard to administer. It then essentially exercised a sort of exemptive authority, adopted what it called a tailoring rule. One of the reasons the court invalidated what was being done there is because of the scope of the transformation was beyond what normally would delegate to an agency.

Exactly the same, Your Honor, Brown \& Williamson. Exactly the same, the Whitman case, where in that case the -and also exactly the same MCI Telecommunications case where
the $F C C$ relied on its authority to modify certain things to make very big changes in the regulation of telecommunications. And the Supreme Court said Congress does not hide elephants in mouse holes. Sweeping power --

THE COURT: Excuse me just a moment. (Pause in proceedings.)

THE COURT: I'm sorry.
MR. SCALIA: So, Your Honor, in a nutshell, in each one of these cases, the Supreme Court stepped back. It looked at the forest, not just the trees, not just the specific statutory word, but the broader framework and said, "Good heavens. This is such a sweeping change. We would want really powerful explicit authority to know Congress expected the agency to do such a thing." But as I'llexplain later this morning, all indications are exactly to the contrary in this case in a way even more powerful than these other precedents we rely on.

But if $I$ could begin with a fiduciary interpretation that has been adopted. I'd like to be clear factually on some of the activities that are picked up by this interpretation. If an insurance sales agent comes to a potential customer and says, you know, "I'm with Empire Insurance, and Empire has a new proprietary product that I think is very good and that you would like it," that person is a fiduciary under this rule. Or if a broker-dealer sits down
with a potential customer and simply puts forward four different potential investment options for that person to select from, that makes that person a fiduciary.

In other words, Your Honor, the everyday activities of sales people are suddenly being made fiduciary actions, and yet few things are clearer that the common law recognizes a fundamental distinction between somebody who's a fiduciary, on the one hand, and somebody who is a salesperson, on the other hand. They're distinct, they're antonyms, and they're mutually exclusive. And any definition of fiduciary so broad that it captures the most rudimentary acts of a salesperson is, therefore, under the common law, by definition, an overbroad interpretation.

To put it differently, Your Honor, there are broker-dealers and insurance representatives throughout this state, throughout the country, who for generations have been making a living by coming to people and saying, "Here's a good product; you will like this; you might want to consider these four things."

And now, with respect to IRAs, that is being made illegal. It is being made illegal. These people are -- at the same time, for their sales activities --

THE COURT: Well, why is that being made illegal?

It's not a question of legality. It's a question of regulation.

MR. SCALIA: Under the fiduciary interpretation they've adopted, if those people are paid on a commission basis, as they always have been --

THE COURT: Sure, of course. Part 2 .

MR. SCALIA: -- it is now legal. And I apologize.
I wasn't clear enough on that last element. But that commission payment is also how they've always been compensated for these kinds of activities. So the very active -- being a salesperson for these products is now first rendering you a fiduciary, and second, rendering your ordinary business activities illegal in a transformative way.

Now, the Labor Department argues a couple of things. It says sales and advice, they're so inmeshed, we can't distinguish them. It's a facile, artificial, unreal distinction. They say the distinction doesn't exist in law and it doesn't exist in reality. But they're wrong on both counts. It exists in the law because it's been long recognized in the common law and recognized in the Investment Advisers Act. It's recognized in reality just as a matter of common sense. Some people sell products, sell things. Other people are there as your trustee, your adviser.

Critically, Your Honor, they themselves recognized the sales advice distinction in this rule. And that's the so-called seller carve-out for large plans. What they did was they said for somebody who is selling financial products, and in that context providing recommendations, which they define as advice, to a large plan, that person is not a fiduciary as long as their compensation is not for providing advice as opposed to other services -- as long as they're not compensated for advice as opposed to other services. That's essentially a verbatim quote. So those other services, Your Honor, are sales services, because it's the seller's exemption.

So the Labor Department has told you time and again
this is a distinction that just can't be drawn. It's a fiction. But, Your Honor, Congress drew it. It drew it in the Advisers Act, and the Labor Department drew it in a separate provision of this very rule. They cannot rest their regulation of the IRA market on a claim that a distinction doesn't exist when they themselves rely on it elsewhere.

THE COURT: Well, as Judge Moss pointed out in his opinion, the Investment Advisers Act is different from ERISA. You may be getting to that. If you want to answer that question and comment on that later in your argument, you can. But I understand the point he was making in his opinion, and the Investment adviser Act approach is not the approach that is taken by ERISA.

MR. SCALIA: Well, one difference, Your Honor, is that ERISA refers explicitly to fiduciaries, which is not in the Investment Advisers Act. So ERISA was even clearer that
it was talking about fiduciaries. I think that's an important distinction.

Second, the distinction between a broker-dealer and a fiduciary is fundamental to the common law. The Advisers Act was merely recognizing that because of the broad sweep of an act which didn't even use the word "fiduciary."

With respect to the significance of that word, the Labor Department's position is essentially that you should act as if that word is not in the statute; ignore it. Their claim is that because Congress used the phrase "render investment advice for a fee," you just set aside the word "fiduciary."

The problem with that argument is that the supreme Court cases that have been cited to you, Your Honor, that determine who is a fiduciary under the Act do look at the word fiduciary; they do consider the common law. And I'm speaking specifically, Your Honor, of the Varity decision at Page 502, where the what the court says is we don't just look at a dictionary to interpret the statutory definition of "fiduciary," we look to the common law, because "fiduciary" had common law meaning which brought meaning with it, and then proceeded to consider the common law role of a fiduciary.

And the Varity -- the Pegram decision at Page 231
does exactly the same thing, Your Honor. It says, well, let's look at who is a fiduciary in common law. So this important part of our case, which Judge Moss did not think should be given attention, is central to the two cases before you where the holding concerned who was a fiduciary. The other thing I would say about Judge Moss's decision, Your Honor, on this point is that he, much like the Department of Labor, approached the issue as if the statutory language were limited to rendering investment advice or even giving investment advice as opposed to the phrase "rendering investment advice for a fee."

As the Supreme -- as the Labor Department -- I apologize for confusing them, Your Honor. As the Labor Department said in adopting its seller's carve-out, the question is whether the essence of a relationship is advisory; is that what the relationship is for, what the compensation is for. They approached it in that manner when it came to the seller's carve-out, but not otherwise.

Your Honor, the other point $I$ would make with respect to the meaning of fiduciary, it's certainly true that in ERISA the Congress made a departure from the common law approach in the terms of no longer requiring that you had to be a so-called named fiduciary. But what it didn't do was make the interpretation of who is a fiduciary boundless, limitless, nor did it indicate that being a salesperson made you a fiduciary, which is the approach the Labor Department has taken.

Your Honor, the other way you know that their
interpretation of who is a fiduciary is overbroad is they've told you so in their rule. They said that if they didn't provide the exemptive relief that they were providing through the so-called BIC exemption, that it would, quote, "have seriously adverse consequences," end quote. In fact, they even questioned whether it was, quote, "possible," quote, to define fiduciary as broadly as they had without an exemption.

Your Honor, this brings you right back to that UARG
case, which I mentioned earlier. And in that case, the EPA adopted an interpretation of the phrase "air pollutant" that it admitted was so incredibly broad it would upset the regulatory system if the EPA did not simultaneously adopt its so-called tailoring rule. That's exactly what the Labor Department has done here, adopted an impractical, unrealistic interpretation of "fiduciary" that conflicts with common practice and common law. And precisely because it did so, it then adopted this so-called BIC exemption alongside it. An interpretation that can't stand on its own but instead needs this exemption to accompany it is not a reasonable interpretation, nor does it comport with the plain statutory language.

So, Your Honor, if $I$ could then talk a bit about the BIC exemption and the improper use by the Labor Department of its authority. First, I think it's important to recognize that the BIC exemption is the intent of this package of rules. It's to put people into this Best Interest Contract. Throughout this regulatory package, the Labor Department touts the fact that it is now importing a best interest standard into the IRA market. That is what the rule says. That is what all of the accompanying press buildup of this rule has said.

It didn't do that by adopting the fiduciary interpretation. They imposed a best interest standard throughout this industry in one way, and that was adopting that BIC exemption, which people are forced into because of that impractical definition of -- or interpretation of fiduciary, which again was the problem you had in the UARG case.

So forcing reliance on this exemption was a -- it was the goal, it was the centerpiece of this regulatory package, or as the Department puts it on Page 2 and Page 6 of the joint appendix, it is, quote, "the aim," quote, of what they're doing.

In terms of the use of their exemptive authority, Your Honor, the argument that the Labor Department makes to you here is essentially the losing argument that was made in UARG, that was made in the MCI Telecommunications case, and it was made in Brown \& Williamson. And for that matter, it was made in the Burwell Healthcare case.

In all of those cases, the agency said we found
some ambiguity, you have to defer to us. And in all of those cases, Your Honor, the Court stepped back in the manner that you and $I$ were discussing at the beginning of my presentation this morning -- the Court stepped back and said, well, these are immense changes, and we don't ordinarily expect that there's a Congressional delegation of discretion to make changes this big. That's what they said in Brown \& Williamson; that's what they said in UARG; that's what they said in the Whitman case and MCI Telecommunications.

And very important, Your Honor, you mentioned the NAFA decision. NAFA did not make the argument we are making in Judge Moss' assessment. He was very clear about that. In his view NAFA only made a so-called Chevron Step 1 argument. We are also making so-called Chevron Step 2 argument, and we're saying their use of exemptive authority was arbitrary and capricious.

THE COURT: Well, I've read his opinion, and I've read the transcript of the hearing. He addressed Chevron step 2. Do you mean -- I just want to make sure I understand what you're saying.

Are you saying at the argument that NAFA did not make the argument under Chevron step 2 that you are now making? Is that what you meant? Because he addressed Chevron Step 2 in his opinion.

MR. SCALIA: I believe he addressed it in the
context of the meaning of "fiduciary." When it came to the use of exemptive authority, he was very clear that in his judgment, NAFA had not made an argument based on the MCI Telecommunications case, the UARG case. Those cases weren't cited to Judge Moss. He never addressed them. He gave short attention to the Brown \& Williamson case and attempted to distinguish it on limited grounds. But importantly, before he did that, he made clear that he didn't view the kind of argument we're making as even presented.

And so the Labor Department bears a heavy burden to get you past these claims of deference and explain how such sweeping changes can be permitted through what in whitman the Supreme Court called a modest and ancillary provision. This is a provision meant to reduce regulatory burdens, this exemptive provision. They have used it to revolutionize the regulation -- the regulation of the market for IRAs.

And if $I$ can emphasize these points as well. What makes it so extraordinary is, again, first, this is an agency that doesn't have the authority to estabish standards, conduct oversight or enforcement with respect to IRAs, and yet it's doing it. That makes this worse than the other cases I mentioned.

Second, the statute itself was quite careful -Congress has said -- or the Supreme Court has said many times how carefully Congress drew ERISA, very mindful of the rights and remedies that were being established.

Well, in Title I, which is employer-sponsored plans, Your Honor, Congress established clear fiduciary responsibilities and duties and very carefully delineated rights of actions. For IRAs that wasn't done. They said IRAs will be enforced by the Treasury Department, won't be private right of actions, except under the securities laws or under the state insurance regulatory requirements.

What the Labor Department here has done, it has stepped in and said, "That's just not right. We need more. We need much more regulation in the IRA space, and we're going to impose it." That is just extraordinary. When Congress has made such a calculated conclusion that employer plans should be regulated one way and IRA plans should be regulated another --

THE COURT: Well, where does that conclusion come from, Mr. Scalia? I understand the Title I/Title II distinction. I understand that. But I think the conclusion that Congress has decided that IRAs are not subject to regulation is overstated.

The question here is, is it subject to this regulation. I don't think it's accurate to say it's not subject to regulation.

MR. SCALIA: I would not go that far, Your Honor.
What Congress said is there is no private right of
action under federal law with respect to IRAs. What it concluded was, there will not be fiduciary duties of loyalty or prudence with respect to IRAs. They put it in the first title and not in the second title. And few inferences are clearer than that that was a conscious, purposeful

Congressional decision. And again, they gave the authority over the IRA space to the Treasury Department, not the Labor Department, and yet the Labor Department has stepped in and imposed all of these requirements.

Now, in terms of how radical this use of the exemptive authority is, Your Honor, the Labor Department relies on other exemptive rules that it's adopted. But what it's done here is something very different. Ordinarily when there's an exemptive rule with conditions and you don't meet the condition, you don't get the exemption. The statutory prohibitions snap back into place.

But here, the Labor Department concluded again,
"That just ain't good enough. We've got to have more. We've got to have class actions. We've got to bar liquidated damages." You know, that is unprecedented for their exemptive rules, and it's not the proper role of an agency who -particularly when it has no regulatory authority and when it's using an authority to reduce regulatory burdens.

Another way to look at it, Your Honor, is if $I$ were a broker-dealer, and looking at this in a cynical manner, I
would conclude, you know what? I actually will suffer less consequence if $I$ continue to receive commission payments and don't use the exemption than if $I$ do use the exemption. If I don't use the exemption, $I$ am subject to the tax code penalties. If I do use the BIC exemption, I'm still subject to the tax code penalties. But I'm subject as well to all of the extra things that the Labor Department has concluded should be here.

But the Labor Department doesn't have a role in determining that Congress' conclusion about the penalties for a prohibited transaction were insufficient. Congress determined what would happen if an IRA fiduciary engaged in a prohibited transaction and yet now the Labor Department is stepping in and saying, again, "Not good enough. We need more. We need more regulatory tools in order to enforce compliance." That is not the role of Department of Labor as in long line --

THE COURT: Let me make sure I'm following that argument. I didn't read your brief quite that way, and it's an interesting position. Let me make sure I'm understanding it.

So your position is the statute itself reflects a conclusion by Congress that the only penalty that can apply for a breach of fiduciary duty in the common law sense involving an IRA is the excise tax?

MR. SCALIA: And disgorgement. That is the only sanction under federal law.

And again, the inference is -- or rather under ERISA, because there are SEC penalties.

And the inference is especially powerful because of
all of the Supreme Court decisions, including by the way Mertens, which talks about what a carefully considered, highly developed regulatory structure ERISA is, and particularly as relates to employer plans where you have this sort of tower of duties and penalties, but they're carefully drawn.

For example, damages remedies are limited even under ERISA. And yet when it came to IRA -- IRAs, Title II, it's sort of a level field. There's really little that Congress thought was appropriate in ERISA.

THE COURT: All right. But there's not preemption in Title II, so that -- let me go back to the point of the question $I$ was asking.

For the moment let's assume a definition of
"fiduciary" that's the common law defamation of "fiduciary." If there is a breach of a fiduciary duty involving an IRA, there are state private rights of action available, not -- not under ERISA, but under state regulation and common law, right? That's not preempted by Title II.

MR. SCALIA: Two responses. I think that those actions more commonly just take the form of a suit for a
breach -- say a state law suitability standard alike; those are the standards that are applicable, because --

THE COURT: Creative lawyers will come up with a variety of theories. It doesn't matter to me what the theory, but such claims are still available without regard to this regulatory scheme under ERISA, because there's not preemption under Title II.

MR. SCALIA: It's a little hard to fully answer, because nobody except, until now, the Labor Department has thought an insurance salesman was a fiduciary. So I don't think it's accurate to say that an insurance sales agent could be sued for breach of fiduciary duties under state law.

But what's more important, my second point, is the question here is what can be imposed through ERISA, that is through Title II, and that's --

THE COURT: Well, let me interrupt you just one moment just to make sure my question is clear.

The focus of my question is preemption. I want to make sure we're in agreement. There's no preemption under Title II. Whatever the state causes of action that are available are available, not -- and they're not preempted by ERISA.

MR. SCALIA: There's not complete preemption in the same manner as ERISA. Normal preemption rules would still apply under Title II, Your Honor. So, for example, if there
were direct conflict, there would be preemption.
You know, the Labor Department's position on this is very interesting. And Judge Moss, in his decision, placed a lot of emphasis on what he regarded as NAFA's concession that there was -- that state law would trump the Best Interest Contract and that there wasn't preemption.

What's interesting about that is, when it first came to lectern, the Labor Department took a different position and said there is preemption. Then in the course of argument, it began to appear that Judge Moss would take a more favorable approach toward the rule if there weren't preemption, so the Labor Department got back up, they said state law would actually trump. NAFA agreed. We don't agree. We think that there can be preemption here.

We think the BIC was premised on the idea that the requirements of the BIC contract will be binding and effective. If the Labor Department now wants to come before you, Your Honor, and say that state law will override the BIC, then here's my question to them: How can you base a rule on the claim that the BIC will have all of these fabulous effects if, in fact, you believe that states will override the BIC?

THE COURT: Well, $I$ found that discussion confusing in oral argument. I -- I wasn't clear who was arguing what. Let's leave it at that.

It's -- let's go on. I'm -- I want everyone to be
focusing as we go -- and you are, Mr. Scalia; I'm not being critical -- on the distinctions between Title $I$ and Title I.

MR. SCALIA: Yes, yes. And just to sum up that point, congress made a conclusion about the rights and remedies appropriate under the Tax Code. The Labor Department has tried to radically change that, can't do so.

With respect to the private right of action, that is part and parcel of our argument they've misused their exemptive authority. The most important point to make here is that what makes this rule so extraordinary is that that enforceable private right of action was a very purposeful centerpiece of what the Labor Department did here. And it simply cannot compare what it did here to other exemptive rules or to these Agriculture Department contracts.

Just to give one example, it relies on an
Agriculture Department rule. The Agriculture Department is insuring certain contracts. It says you've got to set forth the contract terms. Well, of course it does. If you're going to ensure a contract, you want to know what you're insuring. What there's no evidence of is that any of these other contract references and other rules were for one purpose, which is to establish an enforcement regime. That's the only reason you have the contract.

THE COURT: What's the enforcement regime?
MR. SCALIA: This is, first, the standards that are
being imposed under the BIC, but second, class action liability, for example. The --

THE COURT: Are you saying that class action liability arises because of the BIC, whether or not it is a matter of state law?

MR. SCALIA: Yes, I am. I'm saying that the BIC requires that firms subject themselves to class action liability, which they otherwise would have the ability to arbitrate instead.

Alexander v. Sandoval was very clear that a federal agency can't create a private right of action. But what the Labor Department did here is 81 different times in the preamble to the BIC rule, it said it was doing what it was doing to establish enforceable rights.

There may be close cases where a rule refers to a contract, and you're not sure whether the agency was actually trying to bypass Alexander v. Sandoval and create a private right of action. But here, Your Honor, they made it crystal clear that they thought creating this right of action was a centerpiece, an absolutely essential part of what they're doing. And they haven't cited a rule that's remotely comparable. And we've also cited cases such as Astra and Grochowski which say that you can't bypass the Alexander v. Sandoval prohibition on agencies creating private rights of action by using contract theory, which is exactly what the

Labor Department has done.
So again, Your Honor, there may be close cases here, but you know that unlike anything else the Labor Department has cited you, what they did here was set about creating a private right of action.

And one way $I$ would put it is, in a sense it's not really about the BIC contract, because what -- when we come to the private right of action, our complaint is with the right of action; it's not about contract law. The reason you know that the reason for the BIC contract is enforcement is that they didn't require it for ERISA plans.

For ERISA plans, there's no contract requirement. And why is that? Because they looked at the ERISA enforcement regime and they said, "That's a good enforcement regime." The Labor Department then looked at the IRA enforcement regime and said, "Not good. We need to improve upon what Congress provided." And so they required the contract in order to establish an enforcement regime. Their first aim was an enforcement regime. The contract was just a way to get there, which tells you crystal clear that this is a bypass around Alexander v. Sandoval.

There's a lot of emphasis, Your Honor, in the discussion before Judge Moss and Judge Moss' decision as to whether this was a state law action or whether it was federal law. Again, the NAFA conceded it was a state law claim. We
don't make that concession. But more importantly, it just doesn't matter, just doesn't matter.

Alexander v. Sandoval and Astra could not be clearer that it's not the job of federal agencies to establish new rights and remedies. And yet the Labor Department set about imposing these BIC requirements with a single objective, and that single objective was to create private rights and remedies. That is inconsistent with Alexander v. Sandoval, and it's also arbitrary and capricious.

And on that point, again, Your Honor, because you mentioned Judge Moss' decision, when you look at that decision, there's several points where the Judge was quite careful to note a difference that he saw between our case and NAFA's case. And this was another one of them. He said that standing alone, Alexander v. Sandoval didn't prohibit what was being done. We're not relying only on Alexander v. Sandoval, just as we're not just making a Chevron Step 1 argument. I think that's what Judge Moss was trying to say in that part of his decision, that NAFA hasn't brought to me certain arguments that he recognizes we had made.

He also -- and it may be at Page 56 of his
decision. He says, "An interesting argument concerning Sandoval would be whether the Justice Department, in trying to enforce its disparate impact rule, could have just required a contract." He said, "Maybe that would have been a problem,
but NAFA doesn't raise that argument."
But, Your Honor, we do make that argument. We do make the argument that if the Labor Department is correct about Alexander v. Sandoval, it follows -- if we're correct about Alexander $v$. Sandoval, it follows you can't use a contract to attempt to bypass what the Department of -- what Congress provided in ERISA.

And, Your Honor, if $I$ don't have that page number correct, I'll be sure to have it correct for you on - on rebuttal where Judge Moss very plainly narrowed and confined the Alexander v. Sandoval argument that he saw being made, including in a very, very long footnote where he noted that NAFA hadn't even brought to him some of the cases that we rely upon in our principal briefs. They weren't even raised with him until a supplemental submission after argument.

Your Honor, to conclude, the Department of Labor has done two things here that are closely linked and each --

THE COURT: I've got it, Mr. Scalia.

MR. SCALIA: Okay. First adopted an unacceptable interpretation of "fiduciary." But secondly, it did so for the purpose of imposing a set of obligations and enforceable, suable rights, including class action liability, that it simply wasn't its authority to impose.

It claims that Chevron permits this. But that was the losing argument every time in UARG, in Whitman, in MCI

Telecommunications, in Brown \& Williamson. This case goes even farther, because the changes that are being made are at least as great as in some of those cases. And the toehold that the Labor Department is relying upon is even weaker as it adopts a regime inconsistent with what congress established by an agency that lacks oversight and enforcement in the area and it does so based on an authority to reduce regulation.

All of these rules should be vacated together,
because they were all adopted as a piece. The private right of action itself was so central to what they adopted that if this Court determines that even the private right of action is flawed, that invalidates the BIC. And invalidation of the BIC invalidates the fiduciary interpretation, because they admitted that there would be serious adverse consequences if their fiduciary interpretation existed without the exemption provided in the BIC.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
MR. SCALIA: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. OGDEN: Good morning, Your Honor. I'm David
Ogden. I represent ACLI, the NAIFA and six North Texas associations.

THE COURT: I know you, Mr. Ogden.

MR. OGDEN: You do indeed, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I haven't seen you in --
MR. OGDEN: It's been 15 years, I think.

THE COURT: -- a month of Sundays.
MR. OGDEN: Something like that. It's very nice to see you this morning.

THE COURT: I've dyed my hair, and you obviously haven't dyed yours.

MR. OGDEN: This is frosted, I'm sure, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good to see you, Mr. Ogden.
MR. OGDEN: Thank you so much, Your Honor. It's a pleasure to see you.

So my clients are the insurance companies and the insurance agents who sell annuity products, both variable annuities and fixed index annuities.

I want to start by saying we endorse Mr. Scalia's arguments. We've divided the issues. We agree that they require vacatur of the rule. We also endorse and agree with Mr. Guerra, who will be arguing with respect to fixed index annuities. Specifically we believe that his arguments require vacatur of the rule.

THE COURT: I want to ask one question about that.
MR. OGDEN: Of course.

THE COURT: Is it the position of the plaintiffs that my options are to set aside all the rules or none, or does the Court have the prerogative to set aside some portions of the rule but not all of them?

MR. OGDEN: It is our position, Your Honor, that
the normal and appropriate remedy under the APA is vacatur of the rules as a whole if you find that the APA has been violated.

As I'll -- we are in addition, the ACLI and the NAIFA plaintiffs, are making an additional argument not under the APA, a direct argument under the implied cause of action under the First Amendment, which presents different remedial issues, specifically the potential for declaratory relief and injunctive relief that protects the First Amendment rights of our members, as we can discuss. But that's a separate issue, non-APA question. With respect to violations of APA, vacatur is the appropriate remedy.

I want to address two reasons, in addition to those that my colleagues will talk about, why the rule must be vacated or its enforcement enjoined.

First, it is a content-based regulation of
commercial speech that violates the First Amendment. And second, the heavy burdens it places on companies and individuals, like the members of my clients, that sell variable and fixed index annuities, violate the most basic principles of reasoned decision-making under the APA. Judge Moss did not consider either -- any of these arguments. They were not presented before him, and therefore, this will be the first opportunity for there to be rulings on these particular claims.

I'd like to start with -- with the First Amendment issues, if $I$ may, Your Honor. We think the rule is clearly unconstitutional under the supreme Court's analysis in the Sorrell versus IMS Health case, which is a 2011 decision of the Supreme Court, 564 U. S. 552 .

The government has no answer for Sorrell, and Sorrell really answers the points that the government has tried to make. Just like the law struck down in Sorrell, the rule is triggered by the content of commercial speech and discriminates against commercial speech based on the content. It's therefore subject to heightened scrutiny under the analysis in Sorrell and many other supreme court decisions.

Sorrell was a case that involved private sales pitches, just like those at issue here. And it demonstrates that private sales pitches are protected by the First Amendment, contrary to the government's first argument.

Just as in Sorrell, the rule's purposes and assumptions are incompatible with the First Amendment, because the whole point of the rule is to prevent listeners from being persuaded by commercial speech.

And finally, as in Sorrell, the rule burdens more protected speech than is justified, and it is not narrowly tailored.

Moreover, because the rule raises serious First
Amendment questions, it must be rejected under the doctrine of
constitutional avoidance really at the threshold.

Now, let me go back and enumerate the reasons why this is a content-based rule that is subject to the First Amendment, for three independent reasons, Your Honor, under the analyses that the Supreme Court has implemented over the rules.

The regulation here is triggered by speech. It applies purely to speech. The regulation is justified with reference to attempting to ameliorate or affect the persuasive value of speech. They're concerned about people being persuaded, so its rationale is a justification based on the effects of speech. And, third, it discriminates between types of speech, recommendations of one product versus another, which is discrimination based on the content of the speech itself.

Now, in McCullen against Coakley in 2014 , the Supreme Court made clear, with respect to the triggering piece of this, that a regulation is, quote, "content-based if it requires enforcement authorities to examine the content of the message that is conveyed to determine whether a violation has occurred." That's 134 Supreme Court at 2531.

Well, in the rule's own words, it is triggered by a recommendation which is defined as "a communication" -- and this is a quote -- "a communication that based on its content would reasonably be viewed as a suggestion that the advice recipient engage in a refrain from taking a particular course of action."

And further, the level of burden that's applied depends upon whether that is a recommendation of a declared rate annuity, in which case the burden is extremely low, or of a variable or fixed index annuity, in which case the burden is the BICE, which is extremely high.

And the Department of Labor has recognized --

THE COURT: Do you y'all want me to call this the BIC or the BICE?

MR. OGDEN: It all depends whether it's the BIC exemption or the BICE. I'm going to save myself a word, if that's okay with you, and stick the E on the acronym. But it's the same difference.

It applies to a communication based on its content. That's the language of the rule. You're going to have to search high and low for a regulation that makes it easier to determine that it is a content-based regulation since it tells you so.

Second, it is justified with respect to the content of speech, which under the Reed decision, 135 Supreme court at 227 (sic), and many other cases, is a second rubric, an independent rubric for finding content basis.

As in Sorrell, Department of Labor's goal here is to prevent salespeople from persuading purchases to buy things
that are in -- quote, in Sorrell's terms, "In conflict with the goals of the state," close quote, because the state thinks those transactions are not beneficial. That's the purpose, the whole purpose of this regulation. It was the whole purpose in Sorrell.

In Sorrell, what the state sought to do -- the State of Vermont -- was to prevent the salespeople selling brand name pharmaceuticals, in private conversations with doctors, from persuading doctors to prescribe brand name pharmaceuticals, because they're more expensive than generic pharmaceuticals. And if they were persuaded by that private commercial speech to prescribe the more expensive
pharmaceuticals, Vermont saw that as a bad thing for people paying for them, the patients, and for the state, which was also paying for them. That was something bad. They didn't want them to be persuaded.

That was a content-based justification for the law that required heightened scrutiny. This is obviously the same thing. The concern that the Labor Department frankly has is that salespeople who have an interest in the outcome of this transaction will persuade buyers to buy their products, exactly as the Sorrell case in Vermont was concerned about, salespeople persuading doctors to prescribe products.

It's the --
THE COURT: Well, is your argument that the First

Amendment would be violated if there were an exemption opportunity that did not have what you argue to be the frailties of BIC?

MR. OGDEN: The threshold point, Your Honor, is that the First Amendment, under Sorrell, requires heightened scrutiny, which requires, first of all, that the rule directly advance a substantial government objective and that it be narrowly tailored.

The analysis of the BIC approach or an alternative approach, if the alternative were triggered by speech in the same way, would be a question whether that test was satisfied by the particular alternative regime or by the BIC.

The BIC certainly doesn't satisfy it. As I'll
explain, its purpose is improper under the First Amendment, because its purpose is to try to prevent even truthful communications from persuading people to make decisions the government thinks is bad.

In the Thompson case --

THE COURT: Let me back up for just a moment. I'm not quite following that.

Do you mean by that, that the purpose of the regulation is to prevent those who are now selling annuities from selling them?

MR. OGDEN: The purpose of the regulation is to
prevent people from selling annuities if they have an
interest, a commercial interest, in doing so. They're attempting to prevent people who are making typical sales pitches, and not acting as fiduciary, from persuading people to buy their products.

The regulation prohibits people from acting as a normal salesperson and simply saying, as Mr. Scalia said, "Buy my product; it's a good product; here's what it will do for you." That's no longer good enough.

What you have to do is enter into a contract that allows you to be sued, if it turns out that your recommendation was not in best interest, if your recommendation was -- if your compensation is unreasonable. All of those are burdens that the statute place -- that the regulation places on a truthful recommendation of a product. You can't do it unless you comply with the BIC. So it's a burden on truthful commercial expression.

And as Sorrell makes clear, the difference between a ban and a burden is just a question of degree. And neither one -- content-based burden or a content-based ban, neither one is constitutional, unless it satisfies the test. And here it just clearly does not satisfy the test.

The third reason this is a content-based rule is, again, was it discriminates between types of recommendations. You get 8424 if you recommend a declared rate annuity. You get much more regulation if you make a different recommendation. Again, that's a recommendation of speech. And the government could have directly regulated those products, imposed restrictions on sales, on the contents of those products. We're not quarreling with that. That's not a speech-based restraint.

The problem here is that this is entirely aimed at commercial speech, at solicitation, which in Edenfield, the Supreme Court said is fully protected commercial speech. It's triggered by speech. It's not about the content of the product. It's about the content of speech. And, therefore, it raises a huge First Amendment problem.

Now, the government makes a couple of arguments that just don't withstand scrutiny as to why the First Amendment doesn't apply, and I think the emptiness of their arguments and the degree to which they're just readily disposed of by existing precedent makes clear that they recognize that if the First Amendment applies here, they can't win the case.

Their first argument, they claim that the First Amendment does not protect, quote, "a speaker providing personalized advice in a private setting to a paying client." That's their reply at 34. Well, yes, it does. The Sorrell case and the Edenfield case -- the Edenfield case we rely heavily on; they don't even cite in their reply brief. Both of those cases clearly establish that private solicitation,
commercial speech, is fully protected by the commercial speech doctrine. Both cases involve that. Sorrell, again, was private detailing by pharmaceutical salespeople in private, and Edenfield was a CPA soliciting business in private. In both cases, the Court said that's fully protected speech.

There's reference to the professional speech doctrine, the idea that this is somehow regulation of professional speech. Well, first of all, the Supreme Court has never recognized the existence of such a doctrine.

THE COURT: Well, but I'm in the Fifth Circuit. I've got to follow Fifth Circuit doctrine.

MR. OGDEN: Well, the Fifth Circuit, in the Serafine case, has said that it may permit regulation incidental to a licensing scheme -- that was the 2016 Fifth Circuit, 810 F 3 d 354 -- but only insofar as the speech occurs within the context of that -- what is being licensed, which is their psychology relationship of trust and confidence, your typical common law fiduciary relationship.

There's no licensing scheme here. DOL isn't licensing anybody. What it's doing is directly regulating speech. And it's doing so outside relationships of trust and confidence.

Sure, if -- if $I$ assume with my client a
relationship of trust and confidence, the state can ensure
that my speech to my client fulfills the obligations that I've
voluntarily undertaken pursuant to a licensing scheme.
But DOL specifically says here and recognizes, as
their brief says at 43, Note 40, and at 42, that this rule specifically rejected the premise that the rule must limit fiduciary status to those in relationships that have the hallmarks of a trust relationship. They admit that the rule does not limit fiduciary status to those already in relationships of trust and confidence.

So what they're effectively claiming is we can -the government can take any sales pitch, declare that the person making it is a fiduciary, and then impose fiduciary obligations on that speech. If that were true, there would be no protection for commercial speech. Any sales speech could be converted by fiat, artificially, the word they use, into fiduciary speech.

But that's not how the First Amendment works. The First Amendment says, sure, if there's a relationship of trust and confidence, you can regulate consistent with that. But the state can't create that and impose it on commercial speech, because commercial speech, truthful commercial speech is good; it has value.

In Sorrell, the Court says, "While the burdened speech results from an economic motive, so too does a great deal of vital expression." That's why commercial speech is protected. And yet this rule is targeted at commercial
speech.

The second argument they make is that it's
justified as a regulation of misleading speech. Well, that couldn't be more contrary to the doctrine. The Department admits at AR 84, "The duties of loyalties and prudence in the rule do not require proof of fraud or misrepresentation, and full disclosure is not a defense to making an imprudent recommendation."

Their problem is the taint of conflict, even of truthful statements. They don't have to prove fraud; they don't have to prove falsehood; they don't have to prove anything is misleading. It's just if you have an interest, represented by a commission or something, and you make certain speech, you're regulated and you're in violation, as Mr. Scalia said, unless you comply with all of this stuff.

That's not a concern about misleading speech. That is a concern about commercial speech, because all commercial speech is, quote, "tainted by the interest of the speaker." And it still has value, and it's still protected.

Sorrell says, "While the burden speech results from an economic motive, so does a great deal of vital speech." So the mere possibility that commercial speech is misleading doesn't justify regulation of it.

Under the Zaterer (phonetics) case, the government has to prove it's misleading. It can't just say, "Oh,
commercial speech may be misleading." If that were enough, all commercial speech could be regulated, could be banned. So heightened scrutiny applies under Sorrell. Clearly the statute can't -- the regulation can't withstand that scrutiny.

The Department bears a heavy burden. It's entitled to no deference under the Fifth Circuit's Porter decision. The purpose here, the one we've talked about, is invalid. What the Supreme Court said, as I mentioned, in Thompson, it has rejected the notion that the government may regulate truthful commercial expression to prevent people from making bad decisions. That's a paternalistic justification that has been rejected in the Virginia pharmacy case, in the Thompson case, case after case. Sorrell, same difference.

Nor is it narrowly tailored. It has to be narrowly
tailored. First of all, as we've argued and is clear, they have no basis for concluding that current regulation of annuities in particular does not already address the problem. All their studies that they looked at are studies of mutual funds, performance before 2009 , and a whole different regulatory regime was put in place in 2010 that the $\operatorname{SEC}$ and that the state insurance commissioners have said was robust and different and would better protect consumers. They have no study showing there's harm there. So they haven't even shown that they need this rule, which flunks certainly the directly advancing a substantial purpose. And it's not narrowly tailored.

If they're concerned about role confusion -- and
there is a concern in the record that they say upwards of 60 percent of people who are buying products don't understand whether the person is a fiduciary or not a fiduciary. 40 percent apparently, by their concession, do understand that these aren't fiduciaries. But if that's a concern, role confusion, that can obviously be addressed with a narrowly tailored disclosure requirement.

To the extent the concern is about products, as I said before, or unreasonable compensation, Congress could have regulated those directly. Under Zaterer, Shapiro, those are more narrowly tailored approaches that they were required to take, and consequently the rule is invalidated.

Let me turn, if $I$ may, unless you have questions on
the First Amendment issues, to the APA problems.
Now, the reasons, Your Honor, that the rule violates the APA -- $I$ want to turn to these two specific things -- two specific arguments. We made a number. We think all of them are important. I want to talk about two.

THE COURT: Let me -- I want ask one question about the First Amendment.

MR. OGDEN: Of course.

THE COURT: And that's the waiver issue.

MR. OGDEN: Oh, sure.
THE COURT: This did not come up in the rulemaking process, and $I$ think there's support for the conclusion that that argument was waived as a result. So I know it's in the briefs, but that argument has my attention, so --

MR. OGDEN: I appreciate the opportunity to address that, Your Honor.

First, we think the government is very -- basically
passing one sentence reference to it in each of their briefs is probably itself a waiver of developing that argument. They basically just asserted it. And under the Nola Spice Designs case, we don't think they've preserved the objection.

But the first problem with the argument is, as I said at the beginning, we are making this argument as -- not under the APA. This isn't a backward-looking challenge to the validity of the rulemaking process. This is a forward-looking preenforcement challenge directly under the First Amendment and the Declaratory Judgment Act, which doesn't depend on having participated in the rulemaking at all.

The Sorrell case is an example of a preenforcement challenge directly under the First Amendment.

THE COURT: Was waiver addressed in Sorrell?

MR. OGDEN: It doesn't arise, Your Honor, because the issue is not the rulemaking. The issue is the regulation and its impact on protected speech.

So a case, Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life, an Eighth Circuit decision, comes up in the context in which there was a regulation, a federal regulation, that chilled or affected speech, and they brought a preenforcement challenge under it, and there was no even issue in the case as to whether in the rulemaking there had been a challenge under the First Amendment, because the question is simply whether you're going to violate First Amendment rights by enforcing the rule.

And it would be a terrible thing if regulations could adopted and enforced in violation of people's first Amendment rights and they couldn't object on the ground that they didn't participate in the rulemaking. And that's obviously not the law. The First Amendment protects our expression against violation by the government, and we can bring a preenforcement challenge to that, even if -- even if the rulemaking was long closed and we didn't even participate in it. And so at the threshold, the argument is not applicable, because we're entitled to be protected.

We also think we make the arguments -- and I think they're certainly correct -- that constitutional claims are a well-recognized exception to exhaustion requirements, even with respect to the APA. The cases the government cites involves OSHA and EPA rulemakings where there's an express statutory or regulatory requirement of exhaustion not present in DOL rulemakings. And the substance of the First Amendment argument, without the label, was certainly in front of the DOL for the reasons we've developed in our brief.

THE COURT: All right.
MR. OGDEN: So annuities are very important products to retirees, uniquely among the products out there. They address what is called longevity risk, which is the risk of outliving your assets. And DOL doesn't dispute the value of annuities. All annuities address longevity risk, because they provide a guaranteed stream of income.

There are two other risks that drive the
choices that individuals make between annuity products. There's inflation risk, which is the risk that inflation will erode the value of your guaranteed income stream, and there is investment risk, which is the risk that in an effort to address inflation risk, by taking on the possibility of investment growth, the investments will actually not grow and they will lose value.

Declared rate annuities minimize investment risk but expose the investor to inflation risk. Variable and fixed annuities are designed to help address inflation risk by having investments, but those obviously inject some degree of investment risk. And the choice that consumers make is a personal choice about how to balance those risks, given their particular individual circumstances.

Customer satisfaction surveys and other evidence in the record show that consumers who have these annuities are very, very happy with them. But something very important about annuities is that they are buy-and-hold products. You buy them and you keep them, and they provide that stream of income for life. And, therefore, they're not amenable to being managed and having the people who provide them be compensated on a basis of assets under management, because very, very soon those one percent, two percent increments would far exceed the value of one-time sale and there's not an ongoing relationship. And so commissions are critical to the sale of these products, uniquely, given how they are buy-and-hold products.

And so when they sweep all of these products into the fiduciary rule, simple sales speech, the way they -- the way they do that, how they accommodate commissions becomes critical.

Now, there are two ways in which they failed
utterly to fulfill their minimal obligations under the APA. First, they admittedly failed to consider an obvious adverse effect of the regulation on retirement savers, which constitutes an important aspect of the problem under APA law. And that is that because of regulatory incentives and disincentives, not the merits of the products, consumers' access to variable and fixed index annuities will be reduced. They specifically say, "We didn't look at that. We recognize
we didn't look at that." And we'll talk about whether their justifications for that hold up. We think they don't.

Second, they failed to meaningfully and reasonably assess whether the robust existing regimes under federal securities laws and state insurance laws sufficiently address the concerns, and I'll try to address those both very briefly, Your Honor.

DOL admits that it, quote, "Declined to quantify reduction and access to these products," annuity products, as a separate consideration. They say that in their opening brief at 68. They had a legal obligation to do it, first of all, because Michigan v. EPA says they must pay attention to the advantages and disadvantages of agency decisions; second, because the State Farm case says they must consider an important aspect of the problem. And there's overwhelming evidence in the record that they needed to address that the burdens and the discrimination between products in the rule would, for nonmerits reasons, prevent people who would benefit from them from getting these products.

Now, DOL, their justification for not looking at that issue is they just deny the problem exists. They argue that marketshare of these products will decline only if the products are not in the consumers' best interest. In other words, only if they don't survive on the merits, they say in their opening brief at 68 .
"There's no reason to expect that variable
annuities, FIAs, or any other class of products will lose marketshare unless that class of products is disproportionally recommended on unjustifiable bases." So that's kind of -we're saying you can only recommend them justifiably, and the only reason they won't be recommended is if they aren't justifiable. It denies, in other words, that regulatory disincentives, the huge burdens created by this rule and the risk that it imposes on people selling these products and the discrimination, will have a nonmerits impact. But that's certainly wrong.

The record shows that consumer access to these products will be diminished by nonmerits factors so that people who would benefit from them will not purchase them. DOL acknowledged repeatedly that regulatory
costs --

THE COURT: When you say "will not purchase them," do you mean because there will be less access to them? Is that what you mean?

MR. OGDEN: Correct. Because they will not get information, people won't -- the salespeople won't bring the information to them, because, (a), doing so will expose them to massive risks to -- the recommenders, the information providers, to massive risks they don't face today; and, second, was they face much less risk recommending other products under this regulation.

So the pressure created by these high burdens on certain products and lower burdens on other products, will be to encourage recommendations of the favored products and discourage recommendations of the disfavored products, without regard to the merits. That's just basic economic sense. It's basic economic sense that if you increase the cost of providing information, you're going to reduce the supply of information. It's basic economic sense that if there's different levels of burden imposed on different products, you're going to encourage the lower ones. And, in fact, they say that's why they did it. They say specifically, declared rate annuities are in 8424 because it will, quote, "promote access" to those products.

Well, if putting it in 8424 promotes access to it, putting it in the BICE obviously does opposite of promoting access. It discourages access to it.

Why is robo advice, robotic advice, in -- not in the BICE? They say because it would, quote, be "adversely affected" -- it would have adversely affected the incentives currently shaping the market for robo advice.

Well, putting anything in the BICE will adversely affect the incentives currently shaping the market for that, again without regard to the merits, because of the burdens of these risks.

Why were fixed index annuities moved by the Department from 8424 to the BICE? Well, because if they didn't do it, it would have created a regulatory incentive to preferentially recommend FIAs. So if FIAs are in 8424 and variable annuities are in the BICE, the Department says, well, that would have given a regulatory incentive to preferentially recommend FIAs.

Well, so they understand there are nonmerits reasons why their regulation will drive recommenders to the easiest recommendations to make. They acknowledge that. Except now, when declared rate annuities are in there and the other annuities are in the BICE, they suddenly say magically no, the only impact on those will be the merits. Well, that's just obviously nonsense.

What does that mean in real terms? Does it mean they couldn't draw a rule like this? No. What it means is they had to squarely acknowledge that issue, they had to consider and quantify the potential impact, and they had to decide it was justified. But they didn't do that. They failed to consider an important aspect of the problem, and so the regulation needs to be set aside.

The other thing they didn't do that they need to --
that the rule needs to be set aside for is that their assessment of whether you even -- this regulation is even needed was badly irrational.

Under the American Equity Investment Life Insurance case, the D.C. Circuit in 2010 made clear that before imposing significant new regulations, an agency must consider whether existing regulation is already sufficient. That principle is obviously a very important one. And this agency did purport to consider that question as it was required to do.

It said at AR 486, "The new rule and exemptions have the potential to restore to IRA investors billions of dollars over 20 years, even in spite of existing regulations protecting investors."

So they made a finding that existing regulations were incapable of protecting investors against these harms. Under Chenery, they have to live up to that. That has to be a reasonable finding. So American Equity Investments says they need to do it anyway, but they did it, so they had to do it in a reasonable way. And it was raised -- this issue was raised extensively by lots of commenters saying you don't need to do this; there's new regulations in place since 2010 and since 2012 -- 2010 for annuities, 2012 for mutual funds -- that changed the game. They were put in place by $S E C$, by FINRA, by state insurance commissioners. They beefed this up; the games changed. That's in the record.

The sole basis on which the -- the principal basis, the most relevant evidence that's cited by DoL for the proposition that those regulations in place since 2010 and 2012 don't fix the problem, are nine studies, none of which -none of which address the performance of any investments after 2009 .

So the SEC and FINRA put in place regulations in 2010, with respect to annuities, robust regulations that changed the substantive rules that require new supervision requirements, that impose new documentation requirements, that impose surveillance requirements on a book of business to ensure compliance. Regulation is in 2010. None of the studies that the Department of Labor relies on to find that billions of dollars of damage assess that period specifically; in fact, assess it at all, except for a study they throw in after the fact that nobody got a chance to comment on, which is another due process violation. But none of those studies address that. But that's the most relevant evidence, according to them.

You know, the SEC said that that FINRA rule was expected to, quote, "Enhance firms' compliance and supervisory systems and provide more comprehensive and targeted protection to investors regarding fraud and manipulative tactics, promote just and equitable principles of trade, and increase investor protection." That's what the SEC said that FINRA's new rules would do.

NAIC said similar ambitious things about the
protection of consumers by its new rules in 2010 .

And these are real regulators. Their view that the changes they made six years ago and four years ago address the problem were entitled to be taken seriously by DOL, and many commenters said that they had. But DOL's evidence that they had not addressed the problem and that billions of dollars would happen despite it, was based on things that happened more than six years ago, more than four years ago.

Second, they didn't deal with mutual funds -- with annuities at all. Those studies are only about mutual funds. So they say nothing, obviously, about the regulation of annuities, nothing that can be relied upon about regulation of annuities since 2010 .

Well, the government says, "Nevermind, we have this study that we've thrown in after the fact." Well, if that study is important, their reliance on it without allowing notice and comment on it was a violation of due process. We'd have had a lot of things to say about why that study doesn't change the game. For one thing, it's studying the performance of products that were bought before 2010 . So the question isn't how did products that were bought before 2010 perform after 2010; the question is how do products bought after 2010 perform.

But more fundamentally, if it's a critical thing, they had to expose it to notice and comment and allow comment on it. It's a violation of due process under the Air

Transport Association case from the D.C. Circuit for them to rely on it and not allow comment.

But they also rely on what they call
nonquantitative proof. This doesn't just doesn't pass the laugh test. Media reports that there are problems with annuities. Well, that doesn't tell you anything about whether existing law addresses problems out there.

Lawsuits, they -- they point to allegations in lawsuits; not proven outcomes of lawsuits, but allegations in lawsuits which suggest only that some plaintiff's lawyer thought existing law did address it, because that's why they brought a lawsuit under existing law.

FINRA and investor alerts from the SEC or FINRA staff guidance, again, shows only that the regulators who put these new rules into place are focused on these problems. They don't show that their regulations aren't up to snuff. Opinion surveys from 2003 and before obviously don't address regulations in place 2010 and after. And surveys of market data in other countries, $I$ mean, really, Chile, India and Germany, tell us nothing about whether regulation in the United States is sufficient.

So for all of those reasons, their consideration of existing regulation was obviously inadequate, Your Honor, and requires vacatur of the rule so that they can do it right.

If you have no further questions --

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Ogden.
MR. OGDEN: Thank you.
THE COURT: Mr. Guerra, good morning.
MR. GUERRA: Good morning, Your Honor. Joe Guerra for the IALC plaintiffs.

We obviously join in the broader arguments that you've been hearing about from Mr. Scalia and Mr. Ogden. And I'm going to focus on this morning is an elaboration of several of the points that he was making at the end as they pertain to fixed index annuities and the Department's flawed decision in placing them in the BIC exemption.

As you know, and as Mr. Ogden just alluded to, these products are subject to regulation by states, 35 of which have adopted the robust new 2010 model suitability regulations that are directly aimed at preventing the harms that flow from commission-based sales of these products and the conflicts that those commissions may create.

Congress, in the Harkin Amendment, concluded that those protections were sufficiently robust, that they ought to preclude $S E C$ regulation of these very same products, as long as issuers are complying with them on a nationwide basis.

And on top of that, Your Honor, the Department has, with respect to the 8424 exemption, layered on a best interest obligation on agents as well as restrictions on misleading statements and limits on reasonable compensation.

So you have both robust state regulatory efforts and enhanced federal regulatory efforts with respect to these very products, and yet the Department said that's not enough; we need to put FIAs in the BIC exemption.

THE COURT: Let me back up to the Harkin Amendment for a moment. I'm not clear on what the argument about the Harken Amendment is. It's not a clearly -- well, maybe I'm wrong in saying this.

Is it your position that the Harkin Amendment itself prohibits this regulation?

MR. GUERRA: No. And I think that's exactly what Judge Moss understood the NAFA plaintiffs to be arguing, that somehow this regulation under the BIC exemption was treating them as securities, and that was prohibited by the Harkin Amendment. That is not our position.

Our position is when Congress takes a look at a product that is alleged to have particular downside consumer harms, based on the compensation scheme, and the SEC is saying we're going to regulate those to prevent those harms.

And then to be very clear, Your Honor, the harm in particular that the $S E C$ cited was unsuitable products, selling these products to people, because they're buy-and-hold products, and some people need their money sooner than that. So seniors were being taken advantage of buying products in their 70 s where they would have to hold them for a long period
of time before they would get their money.
And the SEC is looking at that and saying we need to step in and regulate these as securities. And Congress says no. When these products were sold subject to the 2010 model suitability regulations, as set forth by the NAIC, there's no need for that federal regulation. And so one of the fundamental flaws here that the Department committed was, at a bare minimum, it needed to say what was different about its regulatory regime that justified basically saying that Congress may have been right with respect to securities, but this is different; we need --

THE COURT: Is there -- is there any effort
underway as we speak in Congress to the equivalent of the Harkin Amendment with respect to this regulatory scheme? Is there a piece of legislation floating around about that?

MR. GUERRA: Not to my knowledge at the moment, Your Honor. I think there was a resolution disapproving the rule, but $I$ think it was vetoed under the Congressional Review Act.

But our fundamental point is under the APA, if you're going to engage in reasoned decision-making and Congress has made a judgment about these very products and they don't need federal regulation when they're subject, when they're sold, to these suitability rules, you need to explain -- you need to account for that in your rule. And they didn't.

And to just be clear, Your Honor, here's the
Department's fundamental rationale. They say these products are complicated, the purchasers are vulnerable, and it's difficult to undo a sale because of surrender charges. All of that means that the purchasers are vulnerable to being steered to a product that is unsuitable for them.

And again, the unsuitability is a major theme. So we're not just talking about products that are not necessarily -- they're suitable, but not the best. Unsuitability is a major theme in the Department's rationale. It says that it relies -- in its regulatory impact analysis, it relies on the Financial Planning Counsel Administrative Record 448, which talks about unsuitable products. It relies on comments made to the SEC in 2008 that talked about unsuitable comments -- excuse me -- unsuitable product sales. It talks about sales of insurance products in India that are unsuitable at Page 465. And at Page 484, it says conflicts can, quote, "result in unsuitable sales of annuity products."

So the Department is relying on the notion that these commissions create incentives to push people into unsuitable products, when you have a state regulatory regime that directly addresses that precise concern by requiring the agents and insurers to elicit information about the person's financial situation, their liquidity needs, their age, their tax situation, and ensure, based on that information, that the product you sell them is suitable for them.

So the Department recognized that in light of this regulation, it needed to come up with some evidence that the rules, in fact, aren't working. And as Mr. Ogden mentioned, they relied extensively on studies about mutual funds. And as he pointed out, they relied on -- those studies were out of date and couldn't reflect what was actually going on after the adoption of the NAIC standards in 2010 .

But we have a more fundamental objection to which he alluded. The studies are about mutual funds, not fixed index annuities.

And there's a fundamental reason why you would not expect the phenomena identified in the fund such setting to recur with the FIAs. Most of the studies attributed the underperformance that was identified with the mutual funds to the incentive that the sellers have to encourage excessive trading, which can result in market timing errors, which can reduce results. FIAs are buy-and-hold long-term products. Nobody jumps in and out of them chasing market returns. So that theory for underperformance wouldn't apply to these products.

And in addition, one study said we think the reason for the underperformance is because too much money is spent on the sales force and not enough on the people who are actually
actively managing the investments to make sure that they get superior returns. That doesn't happen with an FIA either. An FIA, your money -- if $I$ purchase an $F I A$, my money is not in the stock market, it -- being actively managed by the insurer. I have a contractual guarantee that I'm going to receive a certain amount of money when $I$ start receiving my payments. It's tied to an index that the insurance company does not influence.

So the two basic rationales for why
underperformance occurred in mutual funds don't apply to my clients' products. And, in fact, the Department didn't suggest otherwise, contrary to the claims of its counsel in this case.

If you look at Page 474, under the section "Magnitude of Harms," there's a paragraph in which they say, "There's strong evidence that ties adviser conflicts -adviser conflicts to underperformance in the mutual funds." And they walk through the summary of those studies. And then they say, "Other types of investments, such as insurance products, are also likely to be subject to underperformance due to conflicts. See Evans Fahlenbrach, 2012."

So their linchpin for extrapolating from the mutual fund studies is this Evans and Fahlenbrach 2012 study that doesn't say one word about fixed index annuities. So it cannot possibly be probative, relevant evidence that
demonstrates that the suitability regulatory regime is failing to prevent real world harms.

And the government has no real answer to this. In their briefs, they don't talk about this study at all. And they also try to run away from the studies that tie underperformance to excessive trading. And they say what you should look at is just one study -- they call it the CEM study. They say look at that study, because it shows underperformance and it doesn't attribute to anything. And, therefore, the Department of Labor could assume then an unexplained underperformance in a mutual fund could be extrapolated to the fixed index annuities.

And that's a fundamentally flawed argument for two reasons. The first is, as Mr. Ogden alluded to, the Chenery principle, the agency's counsel can't come in here and offer new rationales for the rule. The Department's rationale for extrapolation from the mutual fund studies was Evans and Fahlenbrach, not the CEM study. And on top of that, the Department itself has said in various points in its decision, at 467 to ' 68 and 489 , in the regulatory impact statement, "We think that the underperformance that we see in the mutual fund studies is, in fact, the product of the active management theory," which is, of course, one of the theories that doesn't apply to our products.

So you've got a situation in which the Department
is relying on evidence to justify a crucial aspect of its cost/benefit analysis, and it's evidence that the regulatory regimes in place aren't working and that evidence just doesn't bear any relationship to the problem that we're trying to -to identify.

And on top of that, they then rely on a lot of the evidence that Mr. Ogden mentioned. They talk about sales of insurance products in other countries, without showing that those are subject to suitability rules. They talk about sales of products like commercial -- insurance for commercial construction, which they don't demonstrate are subject to suitability rules, and then they talk about surveys and complaints that predate the adoption of the 2010 model regulations, as well as the media reports, $I$ believe, date from 2009.

So all of that information can't shed any meaningful light on whether the regulatory regime here is actually working and if there's a real world problem that needs to be addressed through the BIC exemption, or even, for that matter, the 8424 exemption.

And, in fact, what is -- there is evidence in this record showing that there are very, very small numbers of complaints about FIAs. And there is -- their own study that they embrace, the Schwartz study, about insurance agents in the 21 st Century, that says that, in fact, suitability rules
do meaningfully mitigate the risks of conflicts of interest. So you've got the two pillars that they rely on to show that there are actual real world harms going on that need to be addressed by these regulations, and neither of those pillars is relevant evidence that can possibly demonstrate the existence of those harms.

And so this is a situation, Your Honor, that's aptly described by the D.C. Circuit in National Fuel Gas Supply where they say, quote, "Professing that a rule ameliorates a real industry problem but then citing no evidence demonstrating that there is, in fact, an industry problem, is not reasoned decision-making."

So for that reason alone, we think, putting the FIAs in the BIC is invalid and has to be -- renders that aspect of the rule subject to vacatur.

In addition, they didn't provide any reasoned explanation, as a theoretical matter, for why suitability rules wouldn't suffice. They say, well, they're not uniform, but they don't actually identify any distinctions among the 35 states that have adopted those rules that is in any way meaningful. What they're really talking about is the fact that 15 states haven't adopted the rules.

First of all, that would not be a justification for regulating the products sold in the 35 states that have, in fact, adopted the rules. But it's not a justification for
regulating them at all, because the Harkin Amendment, which we discussed a moment ago, creates a powerful incentive that says if you don't want your $F I A s$ subject to regulation under the securities laws, you have to sell them on a nationwide basis in compliance with the NAIC 2010 model suitability rules.

And there's evidence in this record that the
government quibbles with the wording of the assertions, but, in fact, there's evidence saying that all of the -- virtually all of these products are sold in conformity with those rules. And the Department has made no contrary finding. In fact, it notes in the RIA, in the Regulatory Impact Analysis, that most are not registered with the SEC, which means that most are not -- or are being sold in conformance with these rules.

So at the end of the day, what you have is the government falling back on the idea that there is, indeed, a real world problem. And they say this on page -- they quote this very passage in the -- in their briefs from the Regulatory Impact Analysis, which appears on Pages 426 to ' 27 . And this is the Department saying, "As elaborated in Section 3.2.4 below, notwithstanding existing protections, there is convincing evidence the device conflicts are inflicting losses on IRA investors."

And where does Section 3.2.4 show up? That's the page $I$ just quoted to you earlier, 474 , where their linchpin for saying there's underperformance in $F I A s, F-I-A s$, is the

Evans and Fahlenbrach study that doesn't talk about them at all.

So you've got a complete evidentiary failure to justify the BIC -- for putting FIAs in the BIC exemption. And then you've got a failure to consider the cost of that regulation.

Mr. Ogden has already alluded to the decreased access to those products. That whole argument applies to our FIA products as well as to variable annuities. We have the additional argument with respect to FIAs that the Department failed to consider the costs because this -- putting them in the BIC disrupts, totally disrupts the distribution channel. (Cellphone ringing.)

THE COURT: Just a second. I'm about to get a new phone. Somebody's phone is ringing. Turn it off.

MR. GUERRA: They fail to consider the costs of disrupting the existing distribution channel for FIAs, which uses independent agents. And Department claims that it understood this problem and that it addressed it, but, in fact, it failed to consider the problem, and it's now trying to pretend as though the problem doesn't exist.

And here is the essence of the problem. They say there's no real -- you don't need to police sales of other people's products by agents that you use; you only need to police your own sales. That's a true statement that doesn't address the issue.

The issue is if a company has an independent agent selling one of its products and that agent is selling the product of another carrier that offers what the Department of Labor would deem a better product at a lower commission, and the agent nevertheless recommends my suitable product at a higher commission, that would run afoul of the BIC requirements, because it would be, according to the Department, recommending a less -- a product that was not necessarily in the best interest --

THE COURT: I understand this argument. This is what's the independent agent supposed to do and what are you supposed to do, because you don't have control over the other company's product.

MR. GUERRA: Correct.

THE COURT: And the agent is selling multiple products from multiple sources.

MR. GUERRA: Right. And the Department now says you don't have to worry about that because you can get market information from these Wink's reports that show what the commissions were on the other guy's products. But the problem is, that's after-the-fact information. I can find out in March, what the commission was on my competitor's product in December, but that doesn't help me decide what to do in April when I've got a new sale in front of me.

And Judge Moss did not agree with this argument, Your Honor, but $I$ think he did not have in front of him what you have in front of you, which is footnote 34 in the government's reply brief, where they say in response to our explaining the difficulty, they say, yes, that would violate the BIC, and the insurer must have procedures and policies in place that, quote, "make sure that doesn't happen."

And for the reasons I've described and we described in our papers, you can't make sure that doesn't happen, because --

THE COURT: So this -- this issue goes in the bucket of administrative feasibility?

MR. GUERRA: No, Your Honor. Administrative feasibility, the government argues, well, that's just a standard about whether we can administer the rules we put in place. This is an "APA failure to consider important aspect of the problem" bucket.

And so you failed to consider this cost, which is a very substantial cost, and you failed to consider the cost of decreasing access. And yet you are touting this cost/benefit analysis saying that all of these burdens are justified because of the great benefits.

But if you look at Page 65 of their brief, their opening brief, they have a chart that says cost of putting FIAs in the BIC, $\$ 34$ million. And as I've just explained, it doesn't include these two major costs that we've identified. And then it says hundreds of billions of dollars in benefits. But there's no basis whatsoever for saying this hundreds of billions of dollars, or any amount of benefits, attributable to moving FIAs to the BIC. Because for the reasons I've described and discussed earlier, they haven't demonstrated that there are actual harms that are causing decreased performance in the -- in these products that will be alleviated by the -- the imposition of the BIC requirements. So -- and the third -- the third defect under the APA is that they drew an arbitrary and irrational distinction between fixed index annuities and fixed rate annuities. They say, "Well, we needed to keep a level playing field with variables. Fixed rates" -- excuse me -- "Fixed index have higher risks than fixed rates, and they're more complicated." And at the end of the day, all of this boils down to a complexity argument that doesn't suffice to explain the distinction.

The variable annuities level playing field, that's just another way of restating the distinction. Okay, so you need to keep it level with the variable annuities, but why does that justify creating an unlevel playing field with respect to fixed rates? They don't answer that question. Unless their theory is, well, because fixed index annuities are as complicated as variables and not as complicated -- and
the fixed rates are less complicated, and that's just their complexity theory.

With respect to the riskiness, Mr. Ogden has described in a nutshell the flaw in that theory. The two products are just mirror imagines of a risk/reward calculus. And the Department had no basis for saying that it's always or even most often the case that people should choose one risk balance versus the other. So there's no reason for saying that the fact that people -- some people decide to choose to hedge against inflation risk but expose themselves to some downside risk means that those products should be put in the BIC exemption, particularly when the downside risk with respect to the FIAs does not include the risk of losing your principal.

So you're down to complexity. The theory is these products are more complex. And there are two problems with that. First, many of the things that they pointed to, to identify the supposed increased complexity of FIAs, were equally true of fixed rate annuities, surrender charges, administrative fees, the right to change the terms and conditions. You can't say that something is more complex than something else by pointing to features that are common to both.

But even putting that problem aside, Your Honor -THE COURT: I think that says "stop."

MR. GUERRA: It tells me how much rebuttal time I'm about to chew up.

THE COURT: Yeah, that's what I said.
MR. GUERRA: I am actually at my final observation
about this distinction, Your Honor.

And that is, what does complexity actually mean here? Why is complexity a basis for saying we should heavily regulate one product over another product because the one product is more complicated? And at the end of the day, complexity is actually just a fact that creates the risk of potential harms to the consumer. Complexity means they may not be able to appreciate that they're being steered to a less -- an unsuitable product.

So that just poses the question, it doesn't answer the question, about what's wrong with the existing regulatory regime and whether it can address the risk that people will be sold products they shouldn't purchase. And complexity doesn't answer that question at all.

And if $I$ can just illustrate it this way, Your Honor. If, in fact, the regulatory regime was just a bunch of disclosure requirements that said, "Before you sell an $F I A$, you must tell the consumer about the following five features," then -- then the Department might have an argument where they could say, you know, these products are so complicated, we don't think that that regulatory mechanism is actually going to solve the problem, because they will still be confused after they hear those five things.

But that's not what the suitability rules do. The suitability rules set a substantive standard and says you have to look at all of this financial information and the particulars of the purchaser's situation and determine objectively that this is a suitable product for that person, and that's enforceable and reviewable by insurance commissions.

There's nothing about complexity that says that that regulatory regime will not work. And so we're back to the fundamental problem here, which is the Department decided that it needed to regulate and subject fixed index annuities to heavy regulation without determining that the existing regulation was ineffective.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
Okay. Let's -- thanks very much, Mr. Guerra.

Let's take a five-minute break now.

If I let -- if $I$ wait for everyone in this room to go to the bathroom, $I$ will resume on Monday. So I only care about the people in front of the bar who are lawyers of record who are speaking going to the bathroom. And you-all can go in the jury room.

The rest of you, if you leave, be quiet when you come back, please, because we're going to start in five
minutes, okay?

Thank you.
(Recess.)

THE COURT: All right. Okay.

MS. NEWTON: Good morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MS. NEWTON: Emily Newton for the government.

The government plans to --

THE COURT: I'm going to turn up your mic. for a minute. It doesn't sound like -- give it a tap for me.

Okay.
MS. NEWTON: I understand Your Honor isn't keeping time, and we will do so. But we plan to reserve 10 minutes for rebuttal.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. NEWTON: And with leave of the Court, I will address the arguments made by Mr. Scalia and the First Amendment argument made by Mr. Ogden, and my colleague, Mr. Thorp, will address the remainder of the arguments.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. NEWTON: Your Honor, plaintiffs' challenges to the rules definition of fiduciary investment advice and the exemption conditions have one commonality. They ignore the statutory text that Congress adopted and the authority that Congress gave to the Department to determine what conditions
would be appropriate in the case of transactions that are so fraught with conflicts of interest that Congress prohibited them altogether.

They seek to impose nontextual limitations where Congress sought to apply fiduciary status broadly and where Congress gave the Department broad authority to determine what conditions are appropriate in the case of prohibited transactions.

Plaintiffs' arguments cannot overcome the statutory
text. And they don't undermine the reasonableness of the rulemaking, which accords with the text, the legislative history, and the purpose of ERISA.

First, the rules definition of "fiduciary investment advice" is a reasonable interpretation entitled to deference. There is no dispute that the Department has the authority to determine who qualifies as a fiduciary for ERISA's purposes. And plaintiffs concede that Congress did not provide a precise definition of what it means to render investment advice.

Instead, as the Supreme Court has recognized, Congress adopted a broad definition, quote, "commodiously imposing fiduciary standards on those who actions can affect the amount of benefits retirees will receive."

THE COURT: Let me -- I want to just ask you a general question.

Is it your position that before this set of rules, that the entities now affected by the new rule under Title II were fiduciaries?

MS. NEWTON: They were only fiduciaries if they met the five-part test that was set forth in the previous regulation in 1975 .

THE COURT: Okay. So the definition -- the effect of the rules is to -- I want to -- this is the way I read the briefs, but $I$ want to make sure it's clear on the record. The government concedes that the new -- that the rules expand the definition of "fiduciary" that one would divine from the five-part test?

MS. NEWTON: Yes, Your Honor.
The government concedes that the definition adopted now in the rulemaking is broader than the five-part test. And it's the government's position that the five-part test unduly narrowed the definition of fiduciary investment advice. And as the Department explained in great detail in the rulemaking, it allowed those who are acting as fiduciaries to avoid fiduciary duties and restrictions.

So, for example, when an investment adviser holding him or herself out as an investment adviser, and not a salesman, gives advice to an investor in regards to a rollover, if that's one-time advice, it's not covered by the fiduciary duties and restrictions, because the five-part test
had a requirement that advice be rendered on a, quote,
"regular basis."

The rulemaking seeks to remedy those -- the narrowness of the five-part test so that those who are acting as fiduciaries now have to abide by those duties --

THE COURT: Well, this product, generally speaking, with some potential limited exceptions, would almost always be a one-transaction business.

MS. NEWTON: A rollover recommendation?
THE COURT: Just say the annuity. I mean, there's not going to be a continuing relationship with the person from whom you purchased it.

MS. NEWTON: Not necessarily. Plaintiffs' members actually do tout their services as, you know, developing a relationship with investors. They often give advice on an ongoing basis. They tout that as one of the merits of their services, not just that they're selling a product, but they're providing ongoing advice.

THE COURT: Well, is it the government's position that a scenario such as the one that Mr. Scalia mentioned sort of at the front of his argument, that if -- if the conversation is simply, "I sell annuities, I have a number of annuities to choose from, and I think a variable annuity is the best for you" --

MS. NEWTON: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: -- or "I have a good variable annuity," are those covered by the rules?

MS. NEWTON: Yes, Your Honor. If it's based on the particular investment needs of the investor or it's directed at a particular investor. And importantly, they are holding themselves out as investors, as the names of many of their organizations show. They're not holding themselves out merely as salesmen. And the rule doesn't --

THE COURT: You said investors. I think you meant investment advisers.

MS. NEWTON: Investment advisers. I apologize. Right.

And the rule does not provide a carve-out for salesmen. The rule applies when a person renders investment advice for a fee. And the fact is that in the course of selling products, they are rendering investment advice.

So I think an important thing to note is, as a threshold matter, if they're merely selling a product and they're not rendering investment advice, the rule doesn't apply, they don't qualify as fiduciaries.

But the rules definition applies where they make a recommendation that's defined as call-to-action, to take a particular action or to refrain from taking an action with respect to investment property.

THE COURT: Well, if somebody just sets up a stand
outside a retirement home with a sign that says "annuities here," is that covered?

MS. NEWTON: No, that's not investment advice. THE COURT: Okay. "Good annuities here."

MS. NEWTON: No. That is advertising. And the rule specifically states that it does not apply to general advertising, marketing or education.

So when they are giving general information to the masses or simply promoting that you should come talk to me, that is not investment advice.

THE COURT: All right. Well, $I$ want to use my example one more time.

So a person shows up at the booth, and I'm the person manning the booth, and I say, "I have these three different kinds of annuities," is that covered?

MS. NEWTON: No. They would have to say, "I have these three kinds of annuities, and based on your circumstances, $I$ think one of these three would be great for you."

THE COURT: All right. "I have these three
annuities, but the one $I$ personally like the best is this."
MS. NEWTON: Yes, that is investment advice.

THE COURT: Even though $I$ know nothing and have
inquired about nothing involving the purchaser?

MS. NEWTON: Yes. Because it's directed toward a particular advice recipient.

And the important thing is that Congress applied fiduciary status broadly. It said anyone who renders investment advice. And plaintiffs' own statements show that they are rendering investment advice. They justify their current compensation rates by the fact that they provide investor information and a high level of services in the course of selling their products. So it's not the case that they're just selling a product. They are rendering investment advice in the course of selling that product.

THE COURT: If -- in the context that you and I just talked about, do you concede that that transaction, "I have these three products, and the one I like the best is $X, "$ that that would not be considered a fiduciary relationship at common law?

MS. NEWTON: I don't think -- it's the government's position that the regulatory definition is broader than what would be understood as a fiduciary relationship under the common law, yes. And it's also the government's position that that is perfectly acceptable under the statutory definition, for multiple reasons.

First, the statutory text doesn't indicate that there needs to be a relationship of trust and confidence understood to be fiduciary under the common law.

And I think it's important to note, the plaintiffs
aren't just asking for there to be some evaluation of whether they're in a trusted relationship. Plaintiffs go so far as to argue that an investor can come to an investment adviser, put their trust in that adviser, but so long as that adviser doesn't accept that trust, they're not a fiduciary under the rule. That's clear from ACLI's brief.

They cite a study that's cited in the rulemaking that says that 60 percent of investors already believe that they are to adhere to fiduciary duties. So they simply want to be able to continue to disclaim fiduciary status because they're salesmen or because there's no mutual understanding that they are a fiduciary. And the rule -- and the statutory language simply doesn't allow them to do that. And there's a reason for that.

Congress determined that retirement savings
deserves special protection. They have tax-favored status, and they're important to the well-being of Americans and their dependents. So this isn't the sale of a normal product like a car, as plaintiffs have suggested. This is investment advice rendered during the course of a sale that congress said is important to protect.

In addition, again, they rely on the distinction in the Investment Advisers Act that for the reasons that we have explained and that the Court recognized in NAFA, just simply are irrelevant here because the exclusion that's in the

Investment Advisers Act is not in ERISA.

And again, $I$ just think where plaintiffs have
touted the fact that they're providing a high level of services, and that's a reason that they're compensated for those services, they should be held to a standard that allows investors to do what they are already doing, which is rely on them for trusted investment advice.

Plaintiffs' second claim is that the Department doesn't have the authority to condition exemptions on adherence to the impartial conduct standards that include the duties of prudence and loyalty. But Congress gave the Department broad authority to grant conditional or unconditional exemptions to allow transactions to proceed only if they are administratively feasible, in the interest of retirement investors, and protective of their interests.

The Courts have said where Congress has delegated that authority to not only grant the exemptions, but to make the requisite findings in order to do so, those findings in that grant are entitled to deference and can be overturned only if they are arbitrary and capricious.

Here the Department determined that requiring adherence to the impartial conduct standards in the case of conflicted transactions was necessary so that advisers don't rely on their own financial gain but are actually giving advice because it's in the interest of the investor. That was
entirely reasonable, where the statutory requirements are that any exemption be in the interest and protect the rights of retirement investors.

Now, Plaintiffs' principal argument is that because Congress imposed certain standards on fiduciaries to ERISA plans, but not on fiduciaries to IRAs, that the Department is somehow precluded from doing so. But as the government has argued and as the Court recently found in NAFA, plaintiffs aren't comparing apples to apples.

In the case of a conflicted transaction, Congress didn't impose any standards; it prohibited the transaction altogether and then it delegated to the Department the authority to determine what standards would be appropriate in order to protect the investors.

THE COURT: So your position -- I think this is inherent in your position. But your position is that if you get past the objection about the definition that you're applying to a fiduciary, that you don't have to have any exemptions at all. So if you have an exemption, you can have any exemption that you want?

MS. NEWTON: Yes, Your Honor. The Department is obliged to grant exemptions, based on the proposal that it proposed in 2010 and received feedback from the industry that they wanted more exemptive relief, and the Department recognized that certain customary forms of compensation, under
the new definition, would be prohibited under the prohibited transaction provisions in ERISA. And for that reason, it provided the exemptive relief that it did through various amendments to exemptions and through the BIC exemption and Principal Transactions Exemption.

And it was entirely reasonable for the Department to borrow the longstanding duties of prudence and loyalty that Congress itself found was sufficient to protect retirement investors in ERISA plans.

Plaintiffs' position would basically be that the Department couldn't use any provisions or any requirements in Title $I$ and use those to protect investors in Title II plans. But that would be unreasonable itself, because it would mean that the Department couldn't, in order to serve and protect retirement investors, use the same duties of prudence and loyalty that Congress itself found protected investors in ERISA plans.

There's simply no basis for limiting the Department's discretion in this way, given the broad authority that was delegated to it to determine how to best protect retirement investors, and the plaintiffs can't explain why requiring advice that's in the best interest of an investor somehow does not meet the statutory requirement that any exemption serve the interest and protect the rights --

THE COURT: Well, their argument is that congress
expressed its intent with respect to ERISA plans but did not express the intent to impose that duty in the context of IRAs.

MS. NEWTON: I think that argument would require the court to read Congressional silence to overcome the express statutory authority that Congress did give to the Department through its exemptive authority. And I think it's just simply incorrect that the Department is limited to relieving financial institutions from regulation.

Congress expressly allowed for conditional or unconditional exemptions. The Department has required substantive conditions to take advantage of an exemption in the past, and plaintiffs can't point to any case questioning the Department's authority to do so.

Turning to plaintiffs' third claim, it's premised on their assertion that the Department created a new private right of action in violation of Alexander versus Sandoval.

The Department did not create a federal cause of action. Under the rulemaking, no IRA-holder can go into federal court and enforce the prohibited transactions provisions or the terms of the BIC. And plaintiffs don't explain how Congress, much less Department, could have created a state cause of action. Instead, what the Department did was merely required that specified terms go into contracts that are already being entered into between IRA fiduciaries and investors.

I think it's important to note what those terms are. The BIC exemption requires that they acknowledge that they are a fiduciary, they disclose their conflicts of interest and the fees that they are collecting, that they give advice in the best interest of retirement investors and they not adopt policies -- or they have policies in place to ensure adherence to those impartial conduct standards and not adopt incentives that would lead their advisers to violate the impartial conduct standards.

These aren't sweeping changes for onerous
requirements. These are fundamental duties of fair dealing that have applied to fiduciaries for decades, if not centuries.

THE COURT: Well, I want to go back to the question I was asking you at the beginning.

I mean, you -- are you meaning by your argument that each of those duties applies to those involved in these IRA transactions without BIC?

MS. NEWTON: No. No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Okay.
MS. NEWTON: So if a financial institution qualifies as a fiduciary under the regulatory definition of a fiduciary, he or she is subject to the prohibited transaction provisions under the code. They are only required to adhere to the impartial conduct standards and enter into a written
agreement containing the terms that $I$ just noted if they are seeking to rely on the BIC exemption.

So it's only when they are seeking to engage in a transaction that congress otherwise prohibited, because it's so fraught with conflicts of interest, that they would need to agree in a written document to these specified duties and restrictions.

THE COURT: All right. So I understand the argument of the plaintiffs to be -- I understand the briefs are full of there's creation of private right of action. That's not literally true, because, for the reasons you've just said, there's no federal private right of action here.

But their argument essentially is that you are imposing regulation on them that you're not entitled to impose by making it impossible for them to operate without claiming the exemption, and therefore it is a backhanded way of imposing that regulation. That's -- that's the way I summarize the argument.

I've read this repeatedly, this private right of action. I'm having a hard time figuring out what it means, because there's not literally that. But $I$ think the argument reduced to its essential is what I just said. It's framed differently in the briefing.

MS. NEWTON: Right. And so I'd like to address that. I think you're right. There is no creation of a
private right of action. And that's what sandoval stands for, unless there is no Sandoval problem. And so I think the question is then whether the Department has the authority to require these written agreements contain certain contract terms.

And I think there are two --
THE COURT: Well, let me just put a little tail on that. And because the plaintiffs would have to invoke the BIC exemption to operate, they would thereby be subject to claims that they would not otherwise be subject to. That -- that's the rest of the argument.

MS. NEWTON: Right. So I think there are a few points for that.

So first of all, financial institutions are already subject to breach of contract claims for the contracts they enter into with investors.

Second of all, my colleague will discuss the workability of the exemption. But there are -- Morgan Stanley, for example, has said that it will retain its current forms of compensation and it will use the BIC exemption. So it will reform its policies to do so. So it's simply not the case that this is unworkable. The Department cited numerous ways in which the industry can either reform its compensation practices so that it doesn't have to engage in a conflicted transaction, or it can take advantage of the BIC exemption to
get exemptive relief.
But I also think you mentioned that they argued
that the Department doesn't have the jurisdiction or the authority to do so. That's simply incorrect. It is indisputable that the Department has the authority to define fiduciary for purposes of the code for IRA transactions and that it has the authority to grant exemptions that are conditional or unconditional in the case of IRA transactions when they are conflicted.

They cite extensively Whitman and MCI
Telecommunications, and there are key differences between those cases and what is done here. Not only is it not the sweeping change that they characterize it as, but it's incorrect to characterize the Department's authority as modest or ancillary.

As the Court recently recognized in NAFA, Congress unambiguously granted the Department broad authority, end quote, to grant administrative exemptions, subject only to, as plaintiffs concede, quote, "broadly worded statutory requirements that they" be in the best interest -- "that they serve the interests and protect the rights of retirement investors."

Again, their position that they can only relieve entities of regulation is simply at odds with the statutory text that allows the Department to grant conditional
exemptions. And unlike in Whitman and MCI Telecommunications, where the Court found that the agency's interpretations were at odds with the statutory text, here as we have explained, the Department's requirements to enter into an enforceable agreement agreeing to give advice that is in the best interest of retirement investors, perfectly accords with the statutory requirements.

In regards to the contract provision in particular, they raise Astra and a number of other cases. And as the Court in NAFA recognized, those cases are distinguishable from what we have here. In those cases, claims were brought by individuals claiming to be third-party beneficiaries of a contract. And at bottom, the Court said that they sought through the guise of a contract claim to enforce statutory provisions for which Congress had not provided a private cause of action.

Importantly, here investors would not be attempting to enforce any statutory provision. It's actually the exact opposite of Astra. There the Court found significant that the plaintiff was bringing the claim based on a violation of a federal statute and not based on any independent legal obligation under the contract. Here the legal obligation arises only from the contract and not from any statutory provision. I think plaintiffs try to confuse enforcement of the prohibited transaction provision and enforcement of the
contract terms.

THE COURT: Well, to -- I think their argument is this contract is being forced upon them. There would not be a contract. And the only reason they have a contract is because to operate, they have to claim the exemption and the exemption requires a contract, and once they have the contract, then they're subject to state law that would establish a potential claim for breach of contract, breach of fiduciary duty, and all of the other --

MS. NEWTON: Yeah. Well, that's simply incorrect. All of these transactions that they're engage to already involve contracts with investors.

THE COURT: But not with these terms.

MS. NEWTON: Not with these specified terms, but they're already subject to state law breach of contract claims. And that is important, because it makes what happened here distinguishable from all of the cases that they cite.

For example, Mertens and Russell basically stands for the proposition that the courts won't read into ERISA new remedies to enforce statutory terms. But again, this is not enforcing the statutory terms. This isn't a new remedy. IRA contracts are already enforceable in state courts. And importantly, in Astra, the Court noted that the agency might have authority to require -- to allow for third-party claims.

Here the Department is not acting pursuant to a
general grant of authority, as was the case in Sandoval, for example. Here the Department is acting pursuant to a broad authority to determine what safeguards are appropriate if these transactions are to move forward at all.

The fact that the Department simply required minimum contract terms to be put in contracts that they're already entering into simply just isn't beyond the pale, and it doesn't meet the standard to show that that is arbitrary and capricious in light of the statutory requirements that any exemptions need to be in the interest and protect the rights of retirement investors.

Your Honor, I'm happy to address any other questions you had on that point.

And $I$ would want to emphasize, you noted the preemption issue. And if that was a bit confusing, we apologize. But want to make clear that in the case of IRA transactions, ERISA's preemption provision does not apply. And so when claims are brought in state court, the remedy and enforcement of that contract will be governed by state law contracts.

THE COURT: That's what I understood you -- you to be saying in your argument.

MS. NEWTON: Then turning to Plaintiffs' First Amendment claim, we think there's no merit to this claim for various reasons.

Your Honor noted waiver of the claim. It is the general rule that absent exceptional circumstances, Courts will not consider questions of law that were not presented to the agency during the notice and comment period.

Plaintiffs did not present their First Amendment
claim. They referred to traditional legal principles, and that's what they're saying was sufficient to alert the agency of their claim. That's simply not the case. They must allege their claim with sufficient specificity to alert the government of what their claim is, and they simply didn't do so. They don't argue that exceptional circumstances are present here. And there is no merit to their other two reasons for being allowed to present their claim here. First they argue that because they're bringing a claim under the Declaratory Judgment Act, waiver doesn't apply. First of all, Sorrell wasn't -- didn't involve a rulemaking, so there was no opportunity for notice and comment.

And they also cite Weaver versus U. S. Information Agency. The challenge there was to a prepublication review process, and that case merely stands for the proposition that exhaustion isn't required where there's no administrative process to exhaust. There simply wasn't an administrative process to exhaust. Here there was nearly a six-year notice and comment rulemaking process in which they had every
opportunity to present their claim and they didn't.
This is confirmed by a case that plaintiffs cite, Ramirez versus CBP, 709 F Supp 2 d 74 , which says that, "Weaver stands for the proposition that exhaustion is required for constitutional claims for equitable relief when administrative process is available," end quote.

That case, as well as several others in the Fifth Circuit, Trinity Industries, which we cite in our brief, and BCCA Appeal Group both involved constitutional claims and in both cases the Fifth Circuit said that they were waived, so it's simply not the fact that because they're bringing a constitutional claim --

THE COURT: What case were you citing for that?

MS. NEWTON: I apologize. Trinity Industries is --
THE COURT: I have that. I thought that's what you were --

MS. NEWTON: Okay. Thank you.
THE COURT: Thank you.
MS. NEWTON: They cite two cases, Dawson Farms and Ramirez, for the opposite proposition. But Dawson simply stands for the proposition that administrative exhaustion is not required where the claimant challenges the constitutionality of a statute, not the constitutionality of a regulation, which is what we have here.

And Ramirez confirms that exhaustion is generally
required, but the Court allowed the claim to proceed there because exceptional circumstances had been shown, because plaintiffs have shown that there would be irreparable harm if they were not allowed to proceed with their constitutional claim.

But in addition, even if the Court were to reach the merits of plaintiffs' First Amendment claim, we think it fails for several reasons. First, the rulemaking is a regulation of professional conduct, not a regulation of speech. And the Fifth Circuit, as well as the Third, Fourth, Ninth and Eleventh, have expressly recognized the doctrine and said that where a regulation of conduct has an incidental effect on speech, it doesn't violate the First Amendment. And there is no dispute that the rulemaking here applies to personalized advice to a paying client in a private setting. So the professional speech doctrine would apply here.

Now, plaintiffs argue that the problem is that the rule impermissibly defines "fiduciary," and so the imposition of fiduciary duties, that no Court has held violates the first Amendment, is impermissible because the regulation simply applies those duties to individuals who are not fiduciaries.

I think there are two problems with that argument. First, as we've argued, the rules definition comports with the statutory definition. Plaintiffs don't dispute that the rules definition comports with an ordinary understanding of what it means to render investment advice. They don't even analyze those terms. And ERISA applies fiduciary status us to those who render investment advice for a fee. And so to the extent plaintiffs are challenging the application of fiduciary status and duties on First Amendment grounds, they would have to be challenging ERISA as well as numerous other -- as I'll get into in a later component of this argument, numerous other regulatory regimes that do apply to certain individuals or industries.

But more importantly, for the First Amendment argument, is that even if the rulemaking applied certain duties to individuals who are not understood to be fiduciaries, it's irrelevant for First Amendment purposes because the relevant inquiry is whether they're giving personalized advice in a private setting to a paying client. And there's no dispute here that they are, and that's where the professional speech doctrine applies.

Now, plaintiffs have said that the Supreme Court majority has never recognized the doctrine. While it's true that they have never expressly recognized the doctrine, it is implicit in several Supreme Court opinions. For example, in Arolik, the Court upheld an Ohio ban on a lawyer's in-person solicitation of employment as, quote, within the proper sphere of economic and professional regulation."

In addition, in Planned Parenthood versus Casey,
there was a Pennsylvania provision at issue that required doctors to provide certain information to women if they were considering an abortion. And the Court said because First Amendment rights are implicated only as part of the practice of medicine, which is licensed and regulated by the government, there was no First Amendment problem.

So the doctrine is certainly recognized in several Supreme Court opinions and provides a basis where we're not saying it's entirely free from First Amendment scrutiny, but it would require a very low level of rational basis review.

And even if the Court were to analyze plaintiffs' First Amendment claim as regulation of commercial speech, the rulemaking easily satisfies First Amendment scrutiny here because it only regulates -- if it regulates speech at all, it only regulates misleading advice and misleading statements.

I listened carefully today, hoping that I would better understand exactly which part of the rulemaking plaintiffs are challenging on First Amendment grounds. But the only speech that it arguably regulates is misleading advice. Investment advisers can't give advice that is not in the best interest of an investor. And plaintiffs don't explain how recommending a product that is not in the investor's best interest, when the investor thinks that they're giving advice that is in their best interest, is not inherently misleading. And the Department has also shown that
that conflicting advice is -- has, in fact, been deceptive. The Department has shown that because of conflicts, and as my colleague will get into further, investors are losing retirement savings and they stand to lose over \$95 billion over the next ten years if this rule doesn't go into effect.

So because it only regulates misleading advice and misleading speech, to the extent it regulates them at all, the Supreme Court has said that it doesn't deserve First Amendment protection at all.

THE COURT: Well, let me pursue that, because I'm not following that.

I mean, it regulates more than misleading speech; it just punishing misleading speech, doesn't it? I mean, if you're subject to the regulation, you're subject to the regulation. You may be subject to the regulation and not get in any trouble because you're not doing anything that's improper.

I guess your position is, well, it's a prohibited transaction, unless there's an exemption, and if there's an exemption, then ipso facto, it's not misleading speech.

MS. NEWTON: No, Your Honor. Our position is that it's a prohibited transaction, and Congress can prohibit the transaction altogether, despite the fact that that transaction obviously entails speech, because it is misleading.

THE COURT: So your position is it's innately
misleading. Every transaction of the type that the rules purport -- well, intend to regulate is inherently misleading unless the exemption is activated?

MS. NEWTON: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.
MS. NEWTON: I apologize.

So our position is that every transaction that would fall within the prohibited transaction provisions does have the potential to mislead, because, as Congress has recognized, those transactions are fraught with conflicts of interest.

But our position is that under the rulemaking, plaintiffs can say whatever they like. They can recommend whatever products they like, as long as they're not recommending products that aren't in the investor's best interest. And the standard is that the government can regulate speech that is inherently misleading or has, in fact, been deceptive. And plaintiffs can't show why recommendation to buy a product, that's not actually in the investor's interest, is not inherently misleading.

So if I were to go in and say, "What would you recommend?" and an investment adviser were to say to me, "This product would be good for you; I recommend buying this product," I'm going to believe that that is the best product for me, the product that $I$ should buy. Relying on that, that
is inherently misleading, if, in fact, it's not the best product for me, but it's the product that makes the most money for the financial institution or the adviser recommending it. And that is the only speech that the rulemaking even arguably regulates. So it's not truthful speech, it's not speech that's not misleading; it's only recommendations --

THE COURT: Well, let's go back to my example. You said it would be covered by the rules if $I$ said to the person that comes by my booth, "I like this one." How is that inherently misleading?

MS. NEWTON: I don't think "I like this one" -- so the determination of whether or not someone is providing a recommendation is an -- under the rule, it's an objective determination based on the context of the transaction. So someone would look at the recommendation and say were they actually providing a call to action to buy an investment product. And if it doesn't meet that threshold, it's not a recommendation. So "I like this product," "I generally sell great products," that's not investment advice until it is recommended to the specific person that they should buy that product.

And I think even if the Court were to determine that the rulemaking has some effect -- and I should note that plaintiffs don't challenge the disclosure provisions of the rulemaking. They don't -- on First Amendment grounds. They don't challenge the contract requirement on First Amendment grounds, and they don't do so because the supreme Court in Milovich made it clear that those requirements would be subject only to rational basis review. So I understand their challenge to be to the fact that they have to adhere to fiduciary duties under the impartial conduct standards.

And lastly, even if the court were to determine that the rulemaking regulates nonmisleading speech that is content based, strict scrutiny still does not apply. It's well established that commercial speech is afforded less first Amendment protection. And the Supreme Court confirmed in Central Hudson and Sorrell that the content -- that content regulation of commercial speech is permissible if the government has a neutral justification for the regulation. Plaintiffs cite cases like Reed, Brown and Playboy. None of those involved commercial speech. There's no dispute that there are different standards that apply to traditional speech and commercial speech and that the latter gets better protection under the First Amendment. So those cases are simply inapplicable.

The only case that they cite that does involve commercial speech is Sorrell. And in that case, as plaintiffs note in their opening, the Court determined that the regulation should be subject to, quote, higher -- "heightened scrutiny." That was not strict scrutiny. They went out of
their way not to use that term. And circuit courts interpreting Sorrell have determined that the scrutiny necessary is something akin to the intermediate scrutiny test that was applied in Central Hudson. If Sorrell were to have held otherwise, it would be overruling decades of supreme Court precedent that has said commercial speech necessitates lesser First Amendment protections.

And importantly, in Sorrell the Court applied heightened scrutiny, because the law at issue was based on the government's disagreement with the message conveyed and not, as is the case here, on a neutral justification provided by the government.

So the Supreme Court has repeatedly said that even where there are distinctions between a speaker or a listener or based on the subject matter -- for example, "Laws which favor one set of speakers over another are subject to strict scrutiny under the First Amendment only if the law reflects the government's preference for substance of what favored speakers have to say." That's Turner Broadcasting Systems versus FCC, 512 U.S. 622. So it's just not the case that strict scrutiny would apply here.

And as we noted in our brief, strict scrutiny would
also not apply here, because the reason that there are any distinctions between speakers and listeners and subject matters in the rulemaking, it's for the very reason that the
speech could be prohibited altogether, because of the different levels -- degrees to which the speech would be misleading or more conflicted and likely to harm investors.

So finally, the rulemaking easily satisfies even
the highest level of scrutiny that could possibly apply to it, which would be internet -- intermediate scrutiny under Central Hudson. The rulemaking directly advances of the government's substantial interest to protect retirement investors from conflicted investment advice. Plaintiffs don't dispute that the government has a substantial interest here.

The rulemaking provided extensive analysis of how it will mitigate or eliminate conflicts of interest and save investment advisers over $\$ 30$ billion over ten years in one segment of the market alone.

And the rulemaking is also no more extensive than necessary. The Department evaluated numerous alternatives, including a disclosure-based regime that plaintiffs advocate for, and found that none would protect investors as efficiently and effectively as the rulemaking.

It made numerous changes to the rulemaking in response to comments from the industry to reduce costs and make it more easily complied with. That includes providing additional exemptive relief at the behest of the industry. And it ultimately adopted a flexible, principle-based approach that allows the industry to determine how best to come into
compliance with the standards set forth.
So for all of these reasons, we think there is no merit to the plaintiffs' First Amendment claim, and the government is entitled to summary judgment.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm just going to caution everyone with the obvious, but $I$ know there are some reporters here. I have in the past read about something $I$ was thinking because of a question $I$ was asking. That is a dangerous proposition. You'll know what I'm thinking when I issue my opinion. My questions are questions, and they don't convey anything but I'd like an answer to my question. So if you read in the press tomorrow that I've tipped my hand on how I'm coming out, that would be wrong. If I'm going to, I will say "I'm tipping my hand now."

Good morning.
MR. THORP: Good morning, Your Honor. Galen Thorp for Department of Labor.

My colleague primarily addressed the agency's
authority, and I'll address questions that largely involve the sufficiency of the evidence.

It's important to emphasize the Court's narrow role under the APA's arbitrary and capricious clause, which in the context of plaintiffs' arguments, as they've essentially conceded, boils down to whether the agency entirely failed to
consider an important aspect of the problem.
The APA standards are amply satisfied here, as demonstrated by the Department's thorough analysis, reasoned explanation for its choices. The Department has established in many different ways that despite existing federal and state regulatory -- regulations, advisers' conflicts of interests are substantially harming retirement investors. To mitigate that harm and serve the public interest, it conducted an exemplary rulemaking. It proposed principle-based standards that can flexibly apply to many different circumstances and types of products, it sought and weighed the public input regarding those proposals, and it revised its proposals in light of the recommendations of the industry and the public. I'll focus first on the cost/benefit analysis that has been -- has been challenged here. Plaintiffs cannot overcome the presumption of validity that inheres in administrative action or show that the Department's thorough analysis fell below what this Circuit and the court has termed "minimum standards of rationality."

Plaintiffs would like the court to apply a more searching -- sort of cost/benefit requirement, but that's in excess of what the APA requires. Michigan versus EPA, the Supreme Court earlier this term, said that a formal
cost/benefit analysis is not required by the APA but that some consideration of cost is generally appropriate, and the agency
does have discretion in regard to, quote, "How to account for costs."

There's no doubt the agency considered costs and benefits in this rulemaking. It's not the case like some other cases that have come up occasionally where an agency takes action and says, "Oh, we didn't have to analyze cost/benefit." They thoroughly -- the extensive record here shows that that was thoroughly addressed.

And the Department concluded, after weighing the pros and cons, that it expected the investor gains under the rulemaking to be very large relative to the compliance costs making the rule, quote, "economically justified and sound." That's 484 of the administrative record.

So let's talk about the evidence that the Department looked at. It found all of the evidence pointing in the same direction, overwhelmingly, that in the various types of quantitative and qualitative evidence, whenever you have a professional adviser and an inexperienced client and the adviser has a conflict of interest, it ends badly for the consumer. Uniformly found that.

> So this wide body of evidence led them to
reasonably conclude that conflicted advise about mutual funds, annuities, other retirement investments, inflict significant harm on the --

THE COURT: Where's the evidence in the record
about annuities? There's a lot of evidence about mutual funds. But for the reasons that Mr. Guerra mentioned, they seem different than the typical annuity transaction. Where is the study on annuities in the record that was considered before the rules were adopted?

MR. THORP: Yes, Your Honor.
So $I$ was point to the Schwartz and Seligman article that was published in 2015. The quote I have is on Page 31682 of the administrative record, which surveyed regulation of insurance agents.

THE COURT: When was that published in 2015?

MR. THORP: It was a -- selected for publication in 2015. I think plaintiffs have actually attached the published version of it.

THE COURT: When?

MR. THORP: When in 2015?

THE COURT: My question was: What was in the record before the rule was adopted?

MR. THORP: Oh, the rule was adopted in 2016, Your Honor. So this is in the record.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm sorry. I stand corrected.
And the rule was issued for comment April of 2015 , adopted April 2016?

MR. THORP: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: And this study -- is it a study? This
is the short --

MR. THORP: It's a survey of -- kind of a
metanalysis of a lot of studies.
THE COURT: Of annuity transactions?

MR. THORP: Of actions by insurance agents,
including annuities and other types of insurance --

THE COURT: Okay. Give me that record citing.
MR. THORP: So 31682 is -- is a pincite within the article.

THE COURT: What's the -- I'm asking you for the cite in the record. What's the cite in the record?

MR. THORP: Yeah, I'm sorry. That's --
administrative record 31682 is the page number in the administrative record in that study.

Are you looking for -- do you want a document number?

THE COURT: Yes, because $I$ have a lot of documents, but I don't think $I$ have 31,632. If I do, I haven't read everything.

MR. THORP: Yes, Your Honor. Sorry.
To be clear, the Supplemental Joint Appendix the parties filed, Document 115, in the administrative record, includes throughout the table on the left side of the page a document number, and on the right side the administrative number page ranges.

THE COURT: Okay.
MR. THORP: Sorry. I was citing the page range.

The document I'm talking about is 28, Document 28 .
THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
MR. THORP: Sorry for the confusion.

And on the page $I$ indicated, it states that neither regulation nor competition is stronger for insurance agents and that -- and that it expected that on net, that conflicts of interest -- that all of the evidence points to the fact that conflicts of interest are a problem for insurance sales.

So the Department's reasoning is -- the plaintiff sort of focused on the fact that there's no quantified study of the effect of conflicts in the insurance space. And there's a simple reason for that. The insurance company holds on to this data very closely, and it's not provided to researchers, is the short answer.

Mutual fund studies can be done, because a lot of that data is -- is publicly disclosed under SEC regulations, sold by broker-dealers or registered insurance advisers, and -- I'm sorry -- investment advisers. And that data is publicly available and can be analyzed.

So plaintiffs would have the Court rule that
because they close-hold their data and there's no quantified studies out there, therefore the government can't regulate. And that's simply not the case.

This Circuit in 2010 in ConocoPhillips said, "An agency doesn't need to await development of information in the future. It must make do with the available information."

And so what the Department did here is looked at a variety of studies, the quantified studies in the mutual fund context, and other measure on the qualitative side. For example, there is a -- an analysis of continued commissions in casualty insurance. It's not the same annuity sort of product here, but it's insurance agents selling and found substantial conflicts of interest there in the incentives that were provided. That's discussed in the Regulatory Impact Analysis on Page 438 of the record.

Also, field experiments of life insurance sales. This again is discussed in the Schwartz and Seligman article. It's discussed by the agency on Pages 464 to 465 of the record. Insurance agent surveys that show that they themselves are aware of the conflicts of interest, the problematic incentives, again discussed on the same page we just cited. And other regulators' observations about the abuses in the system. For example, the National -- the North American Securities Administrators Association, which is on Page 413 -- I'm sorry -- 41538 of the administrative record.

So all of the evidence points in the same direction. And plaintiffs argue that the mutual fund studies cannot be analogized to the insurance context, and the

Department simply concluded otherwise, and the Department's conclusion is reasonable. So if I may, I'd like to talk about the mutual fund studies and why they can be extended to the insurance context.

So first, the Department, to put a finer point on its general finding of problematic conflicts in this whole arena, analyzed nine studies that look at broker-sold mutual funds. And these nine studies, it used these to estimate the degree to which the conflicts decreased investor returns as compared to direct-sold mutual funds. And it found that the conflict decreased investor gains by about half a percent to one percent a year.

It then did a more narrowly tailored analysis, relying on what has been called the CEM study -- the lead author was Kristofferson, so I'll call it Kristofferson here -- that looked at -- to determine the effect of the rulemaking on the front-end-load mutual funds. So front-end-load mutual funds are mutual funds that are sold and the broker immediately gets a share of that -- of that load fee, basically essentially a commission.

So when the broker receives a commission that's comparable to the insurance agent -- receives a load share, that's comparable to the insurance agent getting a commission. And what the study found, it looked only at the difference in those with load shares and those with no load shares and the
comparison between the degree of the commission. Basically the result of the study was that the higher the commission that the broker received, the worse the investor did on the product.

THE COURT: Okay. But I'm still questioning whether it is reasonable to draw the conclusion from those studies. One could think through why that would likely be so. Why does that necessarily follow with respect to annuity transactions, which are just descriptively different than the purchase of a mutual fund or stock or a variety of similar financial products?

MR. THORP: Because what this study isolates is one type of conflict, the incentive of the broker at the front end of the transaction to sell things that are in the broker's interest rather than the investor's interest. And given the actual comparability between -- fundamental comparability between the FINRA regulation of broker-dealer selling mutual funds and the regulation of insurance agents selling annuities, they're fundamentally similar.

For example, both laws have suitability
requirements. And both laws are fundamentally based on disclosure regimes. And neither set of -- neither set of laws in any way addresses the loyalty question.

If any -- under both regulations, if any product is minimally suitable, satisfied that provision, the agent
selling the product can sell what maximizes the benefits to the agent. And that is the fundamental difference between this rulemaking and those regulatory regimes.

The improvements in 2010 and 2012 in the state regulations and the FINRA rule don't change -- they say they're fundamental shifts. They improve the suitability requirements perhaps and some supervision of that suitability requirement, but they don't change the nature of the regime. And there's no reason to expect that the conflicts will substantially go away.

Indeed, the Department did a supplemental analysis that's laid out in detail in Appendix A of the Regulatory Impact Analysis that looked at data through 2015 and found that the results remain the same.

So because they're the same sorts of regimes, and this study in particular does not deal with timing issues or -- or other aspects that would apply more to mutual funds that are turned over more frequently and just isolates the nature of the incentive conflict, it's reasonable for the Department to extend it.

It perhaps wouldn't be reasonable for the Department to extend the quantification and say because we quantified this effect here, we can quantify exactly the same monetary value on the other side. That's not what the Department did. Because the Department found that
market-wide, the quantified gains to investors in this one corner of the investment market outweighed the entire compliance cost for the whole industry.

That suggests that even if the insurer -- the insurer gains in the annuity market were perhaps lower than these gains, that wouldn't undermine the -- the nature of the rulemaking, because that would just be adding benefit that the Department wasn't able to quantify.

Does that make sense, Your Honor?
THE COURT: Well, I guess what troubles me is that there are a variety of kinds of financial arrangements between brokers and customers, just a variety of different transactions. Don't need to summarize all of those.

My understanding is that in this space, all of the insurance agents who are selling these are compensated on a commission. They might get a different commission for different products, but it's only a commission, unless this rule or something else in the marketplace prompts a change in that.

So in the mutual fund space, there's different kinds of transactions. So one could analyze are people who are paying a fixed fee getting better investment advice than people who are compensating with their broker based on a commission, which in and of itself -- $I$ know enough to be dangerous, because $I$ wrote my article in 1975 on the
suitability standard. So there is an incentive, just a general incentive, nonspecific to a person, to churn and gin up activity. That doesn't necessarily translate to a different space where everyone is compensated on a commission basis.

MR. THORP: Your Honor, the ability to study it doesn't transfer the same way.

THE COURT: Okay. Well --

MR. THORP: But the nature of the conflict wouldn't inherently change.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I want to follow up on that, and $I$ really am just asking this because $I$ don't know.

In the context of rulemaking like this, do you have the authority to get information other than to just ask nicely and say --

MR. THORP: No, Your Honor. We don't have subpoena power. Congress does, but we don't.

THE COURT: Okay. All right.
MR. THORP: And the Department -- we laid in out in our briefs that we did ask for the information from plaintiffs after the first -- after we withdrew the first rulemaking and followed up with letters, I think in preparation for this rulemaking, and they said we either don't have it or we won't turn it over or it will be just too burdensome for us to provide it to you.

But it can't be that federal agency's regulation of a space depends upon the industry turning over data from which sort of specific quantifiable studies can be done. It remains true that plaintiff can point to no evidence that -- that there are not substantial conflicts of interest in this -- in this space, whether the industry generally or with insurance in particular.

Now, I would note that Your Honor's concerns about the applicability of the evidence really only goes to the indexed annuity sort of side of it. Because variable annuities compete with mutual funds and are regulated under the FINRA rules as well. So the notation that the regulatory regimes are substantially different doesn't really hold up.

The real teeth -- the teeth of the regime that applies to the variable annuities is the FINRA rule. And while -- and while the insurance rules also apply to variable annuities and exclusively apply to indexed annuities, the fact is, the nature of the regime isn't fundamentally different.

What plaintiffs pointed to in their reply brief is, well, the difference is that there has to be a supervisory sign-off on the suitability ground for insurance. That's not true for mutual funds. That doesn't -- that could protect against suitability errors, but it doesn't change the conflicted incentive problem.

And so when a study isolates the conflicted
incentive problem for the seller, there's reason -- and that's consistent with all of the other data available to the Department, it's reasonable to extend the observation that serious conflicts are expected in the annuity space.

In the annuity space, the commissions are
substantially higher than broker -- than the mutual fund commissions. The compensation is more opaque, and the investor is less aware of what actually is being paid.

For example, the -- the sales pitch for -- for annuities is often, "Don't worry about paying me. I'm paid by the company." And the reality is that that commission they're being paid by the company is -- the company covers it out of the gains on the product, so their return. So you're paying for the service out of the reduced returns on your product.

I would note that for -- apart from the annuity applicability of this, plaintiffs also challenge these studies straight up. But all of the grounds upon which they challenge them were raised and addressed in the rulemaking by the agency. And the Fifth Circuit in Associated Builders said, "It's not the role of the Court to weigh the evidence pro and con." Again, also Alamo Express, the Fifth Circuit in 1982 , saying, "It's not the function of the court to reweigh the evidence." So when the Department has done a reasonable job of assessing plaintiffs' critiques of these various studies and weighed the issues, it's not for the court to -- to
reweigh it. The agency hasn't gone out of bounds.
Plaintiffs also suggest that somehow there are
costs that should be added that weren't appropriately considered. For example, they say that consumers will be deprived of assistance. They colloquially refer to the Department's response to this as conceding that we didn't look at that. That's fundamentally untrue. What wasn't done is a quantification of a harm to consumers, because the Department, looking at all the evidence, including some somewhat comparable regulatory actions in the U.K., concluded that consumers would not lose any -- not meaningfully lose access to investment advice, whether they were small investors or large investors.

THE COURT: Well, $I$ understand my task here is not to just engage in a flurry of second-guessing here about, well, if $I$ were okaying this, this is what $I$ would have looked at. The question is whether the conclusions are justified by what was done and whether there were things that the regulatory scheme mandates be done that were not done. It doesn't have to be perfect. There's plenty of cases that say that.

MR. THORP: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So I take that. I understand that.

MR. THORP: Thank you.

But the point as far as whether there should be additional -- so what $I$ was talking about a bit ago is sort of whether the Department has appropriately concluded that there are substantial conflicts of interest that harm investors. And I think the Department has shown that.

The plaintiffs' second critique on the cost/benefit analysis is that somehow there were costs that should have been quantified or considered that weren't. And the one they've talked about this morning is -- is that consumers are going to lose access to products. In the annuity space, they said that there's going to be reduced access.

THE COURT: Well, because -- let me just finish the
thought on that. I understood that to mean because sellers
will leave the space --

MR. THORP: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: -- because the regulatory cost -- I'm
using that in a different sense now --

MR. THORP: Yes.

THE COURT: -- is too great for them to incur.

MR. THORP: Yes, Your Honor. And the Department -what's relevant here under the APA standards, the Department considered this question, so it's not something the Department entirely failed to consider. And the Department concluded that investors would retain access to products.

Plaintiffs are confusing two different things.

They're saying because some -- in this dynamic marketplace,
where people choose how to respond differently, some market actors may choose to leave the space. But that doesn't mean that consumer access will be diminished. Reduced
recommendations of a product is not reduced consumer access, unless plaintiffs are saying that the only reason plaintiffs buy product is because they're strongly recommended by certain advisers.

As long as consumers have the options available, even if some market participants choose to sort of realocate their resources, that doesn't fundamentally mean that consumers lose, particularly if the -- if the actors that leave are ones for which the -- the cost of complying, of bringing their products into line with the impartial conduct standards, outweighs the benefit to the consumer.

So the point is, the Department agrees that
annuities have value. It cites this on Page 324 of the record. And it specifically considered that the regulation will not meaningfully diminish access to these products. And the plaintiffs' only way to sort of challenge that is to say that, well, some of our participants will -- might leave the space.

I would note with regard to variable annuities, back in July, Mass Mutual and Lincoln National, two of the leading sellers of variable annuities, have said that they fully intend to use the BIC exemption. And more recently, as
my colleague mentioned, Morgan Stanley, Ameriprise, Raymond James, which are on the broker-dealer side of things, have said that they intend to allow their agents to use the BIC exemption.

Some other firms have concluded that because of the nature of -- of what they sell, they will realign to exclusively sell things that don't have a conflict of interest. So they're changing their compensation structure so that -- so that the conflict won't even come into play.

We think that all of these changes serve the consumer and are consistent with the rulemaking.

So again, the fact -- so plaintiffs say that you should have added the cost to consumers as a cost. But on the Department's reasonable conclusion that it actually won't diminish access, there's no need to characterize it as a cost.

Davis Mountain, in the Fifth Circuit in 2004 , basically said that adding a cost is irrelevant if the -- that case, limited discussion of an adverse effect the agency determined was unlikely.

If I may, I'd like to spend a moment on the Federal Arbitration Act as a bit of a sort of step aside. So one condition of the BIC exemption and the Principal Transaction Exemption is that contracts, while they may require individual arbitration, may not prohibit class actions. And this is expressly parallel to the FINRA rule that governs broker-dealers.

The Federal Arbitration Act states that a written provision in a contract to settle by arbitration shall be valid, irrevocable and enforceable, save upon such grounds as exist in law or equity for the revocation of any contract.

THE COURT: So you're saying it's still valid, it's just you don't get the benefit of the exemption?

MR. THORP: Yes, Your Honor. When you're comparing two federal laws, the -- the terms of the statute should be -should control whether there's conflict of law. And here there is no -- is no conflict of law. What -- of the statutory terms.

What plaintiffs want you to do is take some of the broad language about the purposes of the statute that the Supreme Court has applied, particularly in determining the preemptive effect on state law as with regard to the savings clause, and say therefore you should apply the FAA as this broad principle that limits other federal law and regulation pursuit to other federal law. And we submit that that would simply be inappropriate and is, in fact, exactly what was rejected in EEOC versus Waffle House, Supreme Court case in 2002 .

In that case, the Fourth Circuit had attempted to -- had attempted to balance the policy goals of the FAA against the clear language of Title VII, and that's where the dissent in that case said that should have been done. But on Page 297 of that opinion, the Supreme Court majority said, "The text of the relevant statutes do not authorize the courts to balance the competing policies of the ADA and the FAA." And on a few pages earlier, on Page 294, said the pro-arbitration policy goals of the FAA do not require the agency to relinquish its statutory authority." So here where there's no question as to the enforceability of the agreement, all plaintiffs can hang their hat on is some notion that the agency's regulation discourages people from entering into the agreements in the first place. That sort of disgorgement theory is expressly what EEOC versus Waffle House rejected as a sufficient ground to limit the application of other federal law.

And, in fact, the Department exercised its statutory discretion in a reasonable way. It provided for individual arbitration and it recognized the Supreme Court's observations in Concepcion that class arbitration, it has limits and that -- and is not superior to class actions. Concepcion, most recent Supreme Court case on the FAA, dealt with the question of whether California law could require class arbitration to be inferred after the fact in agreements that only provided for individual arbitration.

So plaintiffs' fallback position is that somehow the provisions of this regulation are coercive and that this
changes the question. But in the Federal Arbitration Act analysis, there's no -- no place for that question to really come up. Because, for example, with regard -- in EEOC versus Waffle House, in the Title VII context, of course federal law can have directly coercive application upon regulated entities. So with -- the role of coercion for the arbitration analysis $I$ think is simply misplaced. But regardless, the regulation here does not coerce agency action. I mean -- sorry -- the industry action. It simply gives them choices. As Judge Moss said in the NAFA decision, they may not like the choices, but they are not -as is indicated by different firms choosing different approaches to respond to this, they are not coerced. Turning to the various other arguments about annuities. The Department sufficiently explained its reason for putting variable annuities and indexed annuities in the Best Interest Contract Exemption. Those include complexity, risk, the opaque compensation, inconsistent regulation and leveling the playing field.

Let's just start with leveling the playing field. What plaintiffs are asking for is that variable annuities and indexed annuities, which directly compete for investment dollars with mutual funds in the retirement space, be given preferential treatment as opposed to all other products. This isn't just security products. Real estate investment trusts,
bank CDs, are all in the Best Interest Contract Exemption. So it's not targeting or discrimination against these annuities to include them in the regulation.

Just to note, plaintiffs have sort of pushed in the first half of the argument for the notion that these are just sales; sales are different. In plaintiffs making that claim, they're going against not only this rulemaking but against the entire interpretation of ERISA, all the way back in exemption 77-9, back in 1977, when -- with regard, which created the predecessor to Exemption 8424 , which at that time was focused on insurance products with regard to the plan space, the employee benefit plans.

The insurance -- the insurance company said give us a seller's exemption. We're just salesmen. And in that rulemaking, the Department expressly rejected that conclusion. To the extent this broadens the scope of renders investment advice for a fee applies, there no sales exemption. And so that's why 8424 existed, even under the more limited five-part test, because if insurance agents are selling a product and making recommendations involved, they are -- come within the scope of the statute. So plaintiffs want you to go far beyond this rulemaking to challenge -- to undermine the scope of ERISA entirely.

Let's talk about the complexity with regard to distinguishing indexed annuities from traditional fixed
annuities. Plaintiffs cannot dispute that the crediting mechanisms make them a far more complex product. And the Department has shown in the rulemaking, and we've argued in our briefs, that that has a fundamental -- is a sufficient difference to make the Department's actions not arbitrary and capricious.

Let's talk about the nature of the difference between the products. First you have to choose an index. Almost half choose the $S$ \& $P$ 00, but there are now dozens and hundreds of other indexes, including hybrid ones that allow you to try to weigh the effect of gold and others things. Second, you have to choose a formula to measure gains from the index. And there are three or four ways of doing so that have cascading consequences.

And finally, the -- each contract has methods to limit how much of those gains are credited. So even if you have an index, have a benchmark of how it's going to be measured, you're never going to see all of the gains that that index reaches. Instead, what you're going to be left with is the insurance industry capping those gains so they can sort of balance out boom and bust times and also so they can make money.

All of those choices are things that most consumers are not in a position to assess on their own. And within those choices, particularly the last one, is opaque
compensation. The consumer often does not know or understand the extent to which the insurance company is -- how the insurance company is making money, how those incentives affect the consumer, and therefore is not in a position to -- what the Department said, they become acutely dependent upon the adviser.

This is in contrast to traditional fixed annuities, which are relevantly simple products, that consumers are better able to understand and are less beholden to the investor. There are some comparabilities, but on a slide -all the Department did was apply a sliding scale and decide that because these are sufficiently more complex, we'll treat them with the other products with which they're competing. That is a reasonable assessment.

Plaintiffs also try to play this game of because the Department was doing two things, it was deciding whether indexed annuities belonged in the Best Interest Contracts Exemption and it was also deciding whether they were sufficiently distinct from traditional fixed annuities, to say the Department is being irrational because it talked about some things that are comparable between the two.

But the Department, as shown in its tables laying out the comparability of the products, was under no illusions that some things were different between the products when they were actually the same. Instead applying a totality of the circumstances for treatment of indexed annuities, it looked at all of the issues, including some of the ones that overlapped with traditional fixed. And when looking at whether to distinguish between the two, we submit that the complexity question is sufficient standing alone.

So even if some other thing it looked at,
plaintiffs' challenge looking at risk is not sufficiently related to conflict of interest -- we submit that it is. But even if somehow it wasn't, PDK Laboratories, a D.C. Circuit case from 2004, suggests that if the mistake didn't affect the -- if that was somehow a mistake, it wouldn't have affected the outcome and therefore it's not a basis for reversal.

Plaintiffs also say that we didn't take annuity regulations into account. They haven't pointed to anything about annuity regulations that isn't laid out in the rulemaking. So it's not that the Department was ignorant; they just say that the Department should have weighed those existing regulations differently than it did.

But here, it was, as we discussed, it was reasonable to extrapolate from mutual funds studies, which have at least as great a regulation as the regulation governing insurance, to conclude that -- that the conflicts could be expected in this space as well and that the existing regulations, like FINRA's regulations, weren't enough to deal
especially with that incentive from variable compensation. They also said that the 2010 and 2012 changes to the NAIC and FINRA improvements means the game is changed. They cite nothing in the rulemaking that suggests that the game is fundamentally changed. There were incremental improvements on the existing regulations. And the Department doesn't have to wait around for new studies to be done. It is, as ConocoPhillips said, it can make do with the available information.

THE COURT: Well, okay, let's pursue that a bit.

I took the argument to be there was a sea change in 2010, 2012, and it's unreasonable per se not to look at that because inevitably it must -- it is changing the regulatory environment. So --

MR. THORP: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- it would be --
MR. THORP: If that's their argument --

THE COURT: Just a minute.

MR. THORP: Sorry.

THE COURT: It would be wrong to draw the conclusion that this rule is necessary without analyzing how the rest of the regulatory scheme is working.

MR. THORP: Yes, Your Honor. If that's their argument, then there's a simple answer. The Department wasn't oblivious to those changes and did discuss them. And in response to comments in making these points, actually did a supplemental study that updated basically on the same methodology as the Kristofferson study -- and this is laid out in Appendix A of the Regulatory Impact Analysis -- that supplemented the data through 2015 and found that from 2008 to 2015, the data was not dissimilar to the prior data.

Again, this was the mutual fund context, so it goes to the FINRA rule. And regulators continued to express concern after 2012 about annuities and -- and so the Department concluded that these incremental improvements, not the -- were not the game is changed and that they didn't change the -- fundamentally change the scope of the problem. Plaintiffs suggested -- the only datapoint that plaintiffs have to point the Court to is complaint data. And they try to look at complaint data through sort of a roundabout way of a comment that cited a news article that cited data.

The data at issue is the NAIC's centralized complaint database. We've pointed the Court to the most recent data there that shows that complaints have only been growing with regards to these products. And complaint data is a very under-inclusive way to look at conflicts of interest in this space, because complaint data requires -- the complaints require people to complain about the product. But if the problem is conflicted compensation, and you never know you
were given this product because it paid the agent the most, you may not even be aware that you have a problem and that your gains are -- that you have -- that you're harmed.

So complaint data is also under $I$ under-inclusive because it's voluntarily reported by states and there are also various coding issues with the way it's done, so it doesn't really tell us anything fundamentally. And it certainly doesn't overwhelm all of the structural and overwhelming evidence that when you have incentives for the agent to sell based on what they're making themselves and you have an unsophisticated client, it's going to turn out badly.

Plaintiffs also suggest that it's impossible for
them to supervise independent agents and that this was something that the Department failed to consider. Remember, of course, that what we're talking about is the application of longstanding standards, such as prudence, loyalty and reasonable compensation, that have always applied on the plan side of the ERISA space, including to the sale of insurance products to these plans, annuity products to these plans. Most of the sales to plans are variable annuities or traditional fixed annuities, but there are some indexed annuities that are sold to plans.

Plaintiffs' theory that it's impossible for them to supervise agents with regard to prudence and loyalty suggest that they can't actually do what they're obligated to do under
current law. The NAIC rules require the supervision of the suitability standards.

THE COURT: Well, there may be this argument as well. But the point $I$ was making and that I'm interested in is that in this space, the people selling these products have many masters, not one, or none. They're independent agents; they're selling products of various other financial institutions.

So how can one entity reasonably have the
information, one financial institution, that would be required when they don't have access to the information of the other entities for whom the independent agent is also working?

MR. THORP: Yes, Your Honor.
So first we pointed to the Wink market data to
indicate --

THE COURT: And they respond to that by saying it's after the fact.

MR. THORP: It's retrospective.
THE COURT: Okay.
MR. THORP: But the fact is that it shows that the industry knows what the commissions are -- generally knows what the commissions are. The ACLI representatives testified to Congress we know that they average about six percent or whatever. So they know what the average is. They know on a retrospective basis exactly what they were across -- across
the products.
And the point here is that it is not that
perfection is required. At the end of the day, what we're talking about is whether an informed adviser, without a conflict, would be comfortable making the recommendation and supervision that goes to that question.

But the fact is that the independent agents have multiple masters or sort of -- that people are competing for the independent agent's attention -- that the insurance companies are competing for the independent agent's attention is very similar to a mutual fund front-end loads for broker-dealers, just the broker-dealer is incentivized based on the commission they'll get from selling various mutual funds. In the same way, the insurance companies compete for the attention of the independent agents by offering them desirable commissions. And so it's their vested interest, apart from this rule, to know what the rest of the industry is doing.

All we're saying is if -- is that you have to set up procedures in place so that you're captive agents or independent agents that are selling your products are not selling the product merely to get your higher commission. It has to be reasonable, in an objective way, to sell the product to this person.

And so the procedures that they need to put -- and
so that's why the Best Interest Contract Exemption even includes not merely the agent but also the financial institutions, because the agent is, to some extent, at the mercy of the incentives. And with indexed annuities, the market intermediaries, and for all of them, the insurance companies, play a big role in the conflict problem. And that's why they're included in the contract exemption as part of the solution.

They want to sort of -- to be shielded from that and to provide conflicted incentives to the adviser and face no consequences.

Did that answer your question, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes, I mean, to the extent you can. I think there's some wish and a prayer here about the information that they can reasonably be expected to have access to.

MR. THORP: I would note, Your Honor, that to the extent they claim they can't do it, let's set aside this rulemaking, they have exactly that same problem with regard to their sales to employer-based plans directly under ERISA where the loyalty provision applies as a matter of statute. So they had better have a means of dealing with this, because it's an obligation on them regardless.

And similarly, they all have an obligation,
regardless of whom they're selling to, to supervise the
suitability requirements. They say these suitability requirements are highly detailed and souped up now and therefore -- and yet they have to have mechanisms in place under state law to supervise those sales, even of independent agents.

The ways they deal with that is -- is to sort of set up procedures. They also, some of them, outsource that to the market intermediaries to do the oversight. So there are means to do this. And it's not a perfection standard. Their reply brief suggested a scenario that $I$ think is helpful. They said what if the agent that's making the sale says, "I see two products. One is objectively worse, but it pays me a higher commission. Can I recommend that product without violating the rule?"

In our footnote in the reply brief that they mentioned earlier, we said, no, if you see an objectively inferior product and you're recommending it merely to get the commission, that violates the duty of care. And that's all, at the end of the day, we're seeking, that -- let me just frame this one step back.

When setting exemptions from the prohibited
contract -- for prohibited transaction rules, what the Department likes to do, as has been discussed over the years, even in Congressional testimony back in $I$ think 2004, what the Department likes to do is pass the conflicted transaction
through an independent fiduciary. They can often do that in the plan space, because there are multiple entities related to the plan. And so a potential conflicted transaction that's probably beneficial, you pass it through someone else who can sign off on it and say, yes, that's in the best interest, it's okay to do even though there's formal conflict.

But here when the insurance industry is dealing directly with the consumer, there's no nobody else who can sort of objectively say yes, this is -- this is good for you. And so all of the conditions are intended to impose on the seller sufficient duties to make sure that they will police themselves. And because that's what's in play in the retail space, that's why these conditions are necessary and the Department concluded they're necessary, because you need sufficient regulations imposed on the adviser and their financial institution to police themselves.

They say, "Don't worry about us; we're policing ourselves just fine." But especially with regard to what is in effect this duty of loyalty, we submit that all of the evidence in the record suggests they are not.

THE COURT: All right. Let's keep track of the time here. I haven't been keeping it. But twelve o'clock is the witching hour. So you-all reserved time. Twelve o'clock is the end of the time.

MR. THORP: Okay. Just one word about adequate
notice. Under the logical outgrowth standard, this Circuit's case law says that as long as the agency provides a description of the subjects and issues involved and the -which is the APA statutory language, and it grows out of that, that adequate notice was provided.

I think the United Steel Workers of America case from '87 in the Fifth Circuit, in that case, the agency requested comments regarding, quote, "what should the appropriate scope of this provision be" and found that adopting a definition that hadn't been proposed in the rulemaking was a logical outgrowth because it stayed within those terms.

Similarly here, the Department asked whether the proposal to -- quote -- this is Page 785 of the administrative record -- "Whether the proposal to revoke relief for security transactions involving IRAs, but leave in place relief for IRA
transactions involving insurance annuity contracts that are not securities, strikes the appropriate balance and is protective of the interests of the IRAs."

So this makes clear that they were asking for comment on this, and then they went on to ask several questions that really went to the issue of should we also move the rest of the annuities over to the Best Interest Contract Exemption.

Plaintiffs say that, well, the Department used the
word "determined" earlier when it sort of laid out its initial proposal, so therefore that meant that indexed annuities were shielded from any further regulation. That, $I$ think, is contrary to the nature of -- of a notice of proposed rulemaking, and the language $I$ just quoted makes clear that their proposal was both to revoke and to leave in place, and they invited comment on both sides of that. Therefore, we think that we are well within our authority.

And as the Fifth Circuit said in Brazos Electric Power Company that plaintiff might be surprised at the choice that the Department actually made doesn't mean that they weren't given adequate notice.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
Mr. Ogden, did you reserve time?

MR. OGDEN: I hope so, Your Honor. I have a couple
of limited points. I'll go after my colleagues.
THE COURT: And the government reserved 10 minutes?

Is that what you intended?
MS. NEWTON: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. 10 was also what you said,

Mr. Scalia?

MR. SCALIA: That's correct, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Okay. All right.

MR. SCALIA: Although I'm down to nine, by my
count, and I'll aim to stay within that.
Your Honor, with respect to the types of sales activities covered, the government has admitted to you that what are traditionally regarded as sales activities are treated as fiduciary under this rule. Your questions, I think, brought that out.

But just to be clear, for example, in Pages 52 and 27 of the Joint Appendix, you see, for example, in the text of the rule itself, that a communication that could reasonably be viewed as suggestion that the advice recipient engage in or refrain from taking a particular course of action, that would be treated as fiduciary.

Likewise, I have to disagree with Ms. Newton with respect to the concept of putting before a potential customer a group of particular investment options. The rule does not indicate that you need to actually advocate purchase of any of them, because as she admitted, the rule says you look at context. And what the rule indicates is that providing, quote, "a selective list of securities to a particular advice recipient as appropriate for that investor would be a recommendation to the advisability, even if no recommendation is made with respect to any one security."

And a final example, Your Honor, if $I$ were an insurance agent with a proprietary product and just said to my customer, "I'm a salesperson; I want to offer you this really
good product; I think it would be good for you," that makes you a fiduciary, although under any other reasonable understanding of the common law, you would not have been. Now, the Labor Department also says that the statute changes the common law. But what it hasn't done is addressed Varity and Pegrams' indication that you still look to the common law in understanding what "fiduciary" means. And when you look to the common law, you see there must be a recognized distinction between a fiduciary on the one hand and somebody on the other hand who's merely functioning as a salesperson.

The Labor Department also said, Your Honor, that there was no seller's carve-out. But the thing is, there is a seller's carve-out they put in the rule. Because, again, they claimed during the rulemaking they couldn't distinguish between sales and advice activity, that it was an artificial, unreal distinction. But they drew it in their large plan sellers' exemption. And if you look at their reply brief at Page 10 , they simply have no meaningful response to that argument we've made, showing that there can be a distinction drawn, as there was at common law, between being a salesperson and being a fiduciary.

Your Honor, with respect second to the private right of action, you asked a question, and it was just a question, but you said, "Now aren't people subject to claims
that they weren't" -- "Now aren't people subject to claims that they weren't already subject to?" That's absolutely true; they are. The federal government has designed the standards that must be met. And by the way, there is no fiduciary duty for IRA fiduciaries. There's no duty of loyalty, prudence. Those are things that are being added by the Labor Department. They have defined the standards. THE COURT: Well, there could be a such a duty arising out of state law, depending on the transaction.

MR. SCALIA: But the people that they're talking about here are not fiduciaries under state law. They're just brokers, dealers, sales agents and the like.

Second, they also are imposing programs that have to be adopted. They're very complex. You're liable if you don't have a good program or policy.

Even more important, the Department of Labor has indicated what remedies must be available, and it's even dictated the forum in which litigation can occur.

So at some point, Your Honor, you know, the intentionality of what they've done makes it unmistakable that they have set about creating a private right of action in a manner that's inconsistent with Sandoval. They've raised the argument that, well, these are going to be state law claims. But it just doesn't matter; there's a purposeful intent to create enforceable rights.

They say that it's by contract. But as you've heard them say, people are being pushed into these contracts because of the overbroad fiduciary definition. And again, it doesn't really matter whether there's a contract or not.

By the way, the rule require entry of a contract. That's indicated at Joint Appendix Page 132. One of the things the BIC rule says is that you have to enter a written contract. It's not true that all broker-dealers have written contracts. But at the end of the day, it doesn't matter. At some point, it's just a matter of common sense.

Alexander $v$ Sandoval says the federal government can't create private rights of action. Astra relies upon Grochowski, both of which say you can't end-run sandoval. That's what they did. They --

THE COURT: Okay. I just want to put a button on this one, Mr. Scalia, because I attempted to restate the argument as $I$ understood it.

You're not arguing literally that these rules create a private right of action; if I'm wrong, you'll correct me. But my understanding is that you're arguing the import of these is that a private right of action exists that would not have because it is forcing your members to engage in a contract that they would not have and thereby are subjecting themselves to potential liability.

MR. SCALIA: Your Honor, we're arguing both. But I think the second is sufficient. Even if technically it's not a Sandoval type private right of action, which is all that Judge Moss ever addressed, it is equivalent to that. And Astra and Grochowski tell us you can't do an end-run around Sandoval.

And it relates to my third and final point, Your Honor, which is simply their exemptive authority. We're back to the question of whether this immense new regulatory program, which Judge Moss conceded was of great political and economic significance, is something that one would have expected to find in a regulatory authority; it's just an exemptive authority.

And we submit that you would not -- you would not expect that an exemptive authority would be one where you could impose new regulatory burdens. You wouldn't expect that an exemptive authority is one whereby an agency that can't regulate IRAs suddenly begins to do so. You wouldn't think that an exemptive authority could become a podium from which the Department of Labor could criticize the securities laws. You know, it says the disclosure duties under the securities laws are insufficient. It criticizes the distinction that securities laws draw between advisers and salespeople. It criticizes actively managed mutual funds and proprietary products.

That kind of sweeping global approach towards the
financial services industry is just not something as a matter of common sense, and also under the UARG case and others, you would ever expect to find in that exemptive authority.

And then finally, again, you wouldn't think that an
authority to reduce regulations could become an authority to impose class action liability, which they purposefully set out to doing.

So, again, in answer to your question, Your Honor, even if it's not technically a private right of action, it's certainly not something that's in that modest, ancillary provision that was purely an exemptive authority.

In conclusion, Your Honor, the Labor Department hasn't disputed how integrated these rules are and that if the BIC fails, or indeed the private right of action itself fails, all of these rules must fail together because they were adopted as an integrated whole.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
MR. SCALIA: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Did you reserve time, Counsel?

MR. GUERRA: I did. And I'm told I have seven-and-a-half minutes, but I'll try to be very brief. I'd also like to give Mr. Ogden.

THE COURT: This math isn't working for me. Everybody is claiming they have additional time, and I'm not showing it. So let's right now agree. They've got --

MR. THORP: Eight minutes, we believe.
THE COURT: Eight minutes, seven.

How many for you?
MR. OGDEN: I'd like 2.
THE COURT: Two. All right. 17. Last offer. I accept.

MR. GUERRA: Thank you, Your Honor. I hope that colloquy didn't count against my time.

THE COURT: No, but that did -- that did though.
MR. GUERRA: On the annuities -- the study, the Seligman study, Your Honor, we've just done a word -- a text word search to confirm it doesn't mention annuities except one time -- or twice actually, and that's when it says that suitability rules can meaningfully mitigate the risks of conflicts of interest. So that study doesn't substantiate the theory that there's harms.

Mr. Thorp also mentioned field experiments and surveys of insurance agents. We've explained this in our papers. Those things predate the 2012 rules. He mentions post 2012 rules, comments by regulators and their observations. Those are observations about the complexity of fixed index annuities; they're not observations about harms.

So you're back to really they're -- they're pinning
all of this on the mutual fund studies. And he now -- as I indicated, they've run away from all of the other studies.

They don't talk about Evans and Fahlenbrach. They don't talk about the studies that talk about extensive trading. They want you to say that the Kristofferson study is good enough because the front-end loads there look a lot like commissions. But that still doesn't account for the dynamics of the mutual fund setting versus the dynamics in the fixed index annuity. The Department itself said that it thought that the CEM study was reflective of the fact that you're not paying enough for investment managers. We don't have that going on here for the reasons I mentioned earlier.

And so -- and the Department again -- the Department itself didn't put forward this theory that this looks like a commission and insurance sale. It said, as I quoted before, that the reason we think they're going to be the same forms of underperformance in the insurance context is because of what we see in the Evans and Fahlenbrach study. And it doesn't say anything about fixed index annuities.

I think Mr. Thorp said that the price spread or margins, in terms of the compensation, are reason for thinking that the NAIC suitability rules won't work to prevent conflicts of interest -- the harms of conflict of interest. I don't believe that's in the actual rationale that the Department put forward, and I don't understand what it's got to do with preventing people from being sold unsuitable products. The regulation is designed to prevent precisely
that.

And we're not disputing that there are potential conflicts of interest created by the compensation scheme. The point is, what evidence is there that they actually hurt people. The mutual fund studies don't get you across -- get you to the first yard line, because they haven't -- they don't account for -- they're about different dynamics than we have with respect to the fixed index annuities.

On the complexity point, Your Honor, the range doesn't help. And what we've heard really this morning is a number of new Chenery violations by government counsel. He says, well, you have economic incentives to ruin independent agents and so therefore you have every reason to know. That's not in the Department of Labor's rationale.

And he says you better be doing compliance with the BIC exemption, because otherwise you've been violating your obligations to ERISA plans all of these years. But my understanding, from quick consultation with my clients, is that the way we've been able to do that in the past is in compliance with the 8424 exemption. And of course now they're taking that away. So I think that's just a bootstrapping argument on their part.

And finally, Your Honor, $I$ would end -- one other observation about the complaint data. Whatever the deficiencies in the NAIC compilation of complaint data might
be, those deficiencies would have existed before 2010 and after 2010. And if you look at the data that Mr. Thorp pointed to in their defendant's appendix, it shows that in 2007, you had 230 complaints about FIAs; in 2014, 77. That's a two-thirds reduction.

In terms of complaints per million dollars of premium, it went from a hundred -- one complaint every 630 -one complaint ever $\$ 109$ million of premium to one complaint every 633 million.

On a relative basis, whatever shortcomings there might be in under-inclusiveness, that shows dramatic improvement since these rules went into place.

And finally, Your Honor, on the idea about hiding the ball with respect to data, this is a situation in which the Department of Labor is coming in and saying we're going to upend the world that you've been living in for four decades. We're going to change these regulations.

The burden is on them under --
THE COURT: I don't think they put it quite that way.

MR. GUERRA: No, that's effectively what they're doing, especially with respect to our distribution system that's what they're doing. We've been out there two decades selling through independent agents, and they're saying, you know, we're going to -- we're going to change this world radically and $C$ \& $O$ Motors says you had better show a need to do that when you have heavy reliance interests.

And they're saying it's our fault that we haven't given them the data to demonstrate that need. But everything they've pointed to, to try to show that the conflicts always end badly with respect to the purchase of FIAs don't fly, the complaint data, the surveys, the mutual fund studies, and so they can't now sort of say draw a negative inference because the industry wasn't able to provide information that can justify our rule.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
Better start talking from there while you're
walking.
MR. OGDEN: With respect to the First Amendment, Your Honor, on the waiver point, this claim arises directly under the First Amendment and relief authorized by the Declaratory Judgment Act. No case the government cites says those claims have to be exhausted. It's not an APA claim, so it's not subject to exhaustion requirements. It's a preenforcement challenge directly arising under the First Amendment to the Constitution. Be a terrible rule if those had to -- couldn't be brought where there were violations of the law.

Second, we still have no answer to Sorrell and

Edenfield when they say that speech in a private setting to a paying client is unprotected. Those cases involve precisely such speech. It is protected, absent regulation incidental to a licensing scheme.

Third, this is not a regulation of misleading speech. They expressly say in the -- in the rulemaking at 84 that misleading -- it is not limited to misleading speech. Ms. Newton admitted that they are not claiming that the speech is inherently misleading. In response to your question, Your Honor, she said there's merely a potential to mislead. Zaterer and many other cases make clear that's not an adequate basis. They've got to separate the misleading speech; they've got to regulate only misleading speech. This is not that.

This is not a neutral purpose. She claimed it was a neutral purpose. But the purpose she espoused is protecting investors from conflicted advice. That is not neutral from the point of view of the First Amendment. That is precisely what is prohibited in the Thompson versus Western States Medical Center case.

And finally, we are challenging the contract requirements under the First Amendment. We're challenging all of the burdens that this regulation imposes based on content and on a content discriminatory basis.

I think I've probably used my two minutes.
Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Ogden.
MR. THORP: Your Honor, briefly.

First, plaintiffs' fundamental problem is with the
statute. The statute says you're a fiduciary subject to prohibited transactions if you render investment advice for compensation. The fact that we now have expanded the regulation to the scope of the statute doesn't change that -that issue.

So, for example, they say, well, you say now a suggestion would make us fall under these terms. That's because the suggestion language about sort of what makes it a recommendation is directly modeled on the FINRA rule in the securities context and is entirely reasonable in -- in determining what counts as a -- as a recommendation, which it goes to rendering investment advice for a fee.

With regard to Varity, they say that you should
look at the common law to trump the statute. That's not
what -- what happens. In Mertens it says that Congress expressly departed from the common law in determining who would fall under these fiduciary terms. The common law continues to have import, but it's because once you've defined who, then the common law helps with understanding how fiduciaries have to behave.

Plaintiffs want to sort of make it a circle. They want to say Congress said "fiduciary" means you render
investment advice, and we determine what "render investment advice" means by determining our abstract principles about what a fiduciary is. That's exactly backwards.

And Verity doesn't help them. Because in Verity, the Court looked at the common law, not just for its broad understanding of what counts as a fiduciary, but for the questions of what counted as administration of a plan.

Plaintiffs have done nothing parallel here. They don't look to any common law meaning of "render investment advice." They simply don't. They want to rest on a pure abstract theory of what counts as a fiduciary and use it to overturn Congress's express choice to mean that you come under these fiduciary requirements -- the prohibited transactions anytime you render investment advice for a fee or other compensation.

They then say that the Department is being inconsistent by sort of treating sellers differently in one context, this large plan seller's exemption.

What the Department did -- they have it exactly backwards. What the Department did there was say under certain circumstances, where fiduciaries are dealing with fiduciaries and sophisticated parties, we don't think this rule needs to apply. But we're not going to leave you with that carve-out if you expressly hold yourself out as a fiduciary and say "we are behaving as fiduciaries."

The Department was not saying this is a fundamental distinction, but we're saying if -- even though we're giving you this carve-out because it doesn't seem necessary, if you hold yourself out and say "we are fiduciaries," we're then going to subject you to the requirement that you behave as fiduciary. That is not fundamentally inconsistent with the choice the Department made back in 1977 in concluding that there is no inherent seller's exemption from ERISA.

With regard to sandoval, this is not an end-run around Sandoval, as $I$ think the Court sees. And instead they sort of recast it as this broader step 2 Chevron theory that it's arbitrary because of the nature of the whole regime. But they can't use the Sandoval line of cases to sort of build that point. Even Astra itself, in a footnote -- I believe it's Footnote 4 -- said that agency action would be different and it wasn't deciding the question of when an agency exercises discretion available to it.

And here under $I$ think a case called Donovan out of
the D.C. Circuit, the Court has noted that when an agency has exemptive authority to set conditions for exemptions, there's great deference to the exercise of that authority.
Plaintiffs also challenge sort of the exemptive
authority, saying that the -- that the Department doesn't have interpretive authority. Well, the Department has the
authority to interpret the statutes -- interpret the statute,
including the prohibited transactions.

Complaint provisions. What plaintiff really butts
up against, again and again, in the theory that things are coercive, is that the broad sweep of the statute means that some of their transactions are prohibited. This makes it fundamentally different from the security laws, where these very transactions are not prohibited; where they're just subject to certain regulation.

And so the Department's authority in protecting retirement investors, which are a somewhat distinct population from all investors, subject to the securities laws, appropriately can set conditions that exceed the securities laws and always has, in -- in determining how to protect those with conditions.

Plaintiffs say that annuities are fundamentally different, and they can see that there may be conflicts of interest, but just say the Department can't prove that they harm people. That's just hiding behind the lack of data, and the Court should not permit them to do that.

These annuities compete in the market with the other products. The commissions and the opaqueness of the compensation mean there's every indication from the theoretical studies to the practical ones that we would expect the conflict of interest to be just as damaging or more damaging in this context, and suitability requirements, which already apply in the securities law context, aren't enough.

And the last point $I$ would make it is that one of the -- one of the plaintiffs' counsel just said that the way they get around the requirement is 8424 allows the insurance agents to sell to plans. That's true. It gets around the prohibited transaction. But the text of every exemption into which the Department enters makes clear, because it's a statutory requirement, that no exemption can waive the duties of prudence and loyalty to the extent they apply.

So if you're dealing with an employer plan, no exemption can exempt you from the responsibility to act with loyalty, thus not making a recommendation, even between suitable products, based on your own interest. It has to be utterly apart from your own interest. And so plaintiffs are not correct that they can get out of this obligation that they say themselves they can't meet.

Thank you, Your Honor.
THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
Very fine argument.
Before weigh adjourn, let me spend just a minute on the issue of timing. You argued your case in Kansas in September; is that correct?

MR. THORP: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: And you have not heard from the Judge yet?

MR. THORP: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Do you have any other cases, other than the D.C. case and this case?

MR. THORP: There's a new case filed in the

District of Minnesota, Your Honor, that narrowly makes the $F A A$ argument, federal arbitration argument made here, but no other arguments.

THE COURT: So $I$ just want to talk this through for a moment. Obviously this is a complicated matter. I have read Judge Moss' opinion, and my goal is to write something shorter.

But it's complicated. And $I$ want to make sure $I$ do what $I$ can to give y'all adequate time for the next step, which I'm sure, however I come out, there will be that.

So I'm assuming there's an appeal that's being lodged in Judge Moss' case to the D.C. Circuit.

MR. THORP: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And no one is committed to anything by answering this series of questions. But would you-all be seeking expedited review in connection with that, given that the effective date of the rules is April?

MR. SCALIA: My understanding is there has been an indication in the NAFA case that expedition is being sought by NAFA.

THE COURT: Okay. Yes, that's not you obviously,
but $I$ figured you-all were talking to each other.
Either the Judge in Kansas or $I$ or the next ones up
are all in different circuits. Conceivably there's a circuit conflict. Is it possible that this thing reaches the supreme Court -- let's assume that I decide the case in a month. I'm not predicting that. Let's just use that for the sake of discussion.

Is it possible that these cases actually get to the Supreme Court and are decided before the effective date of the statute?

My guess is no and that someone will be seeking a stay from appellate courts that the rules not take effect. Is that a reasonable assumption about how it will go?

MR. SCALIA: Your Honor, the important date is April loth, but then you need to back out from that because of all of the preparations necessary on the part of our client.

So I think a month or two is the timeframe we're hoping is possible. But then undoubtedly there will be activity afterward, potentially other courts, due to the great burden of trying to meet that April 10 th deadine.

THE COURT: Well, but if no judge, including me - again, this is not a prediction or anything but a question.

If no judge has ruled that the rules are -- that the rules should not be enforced, then to prevent the rules from being enforced, those challenging it would seek from either the trial court or from the appellate court a stay pending appeal. Is that --

MR. THORP: Your Honor, the NAFA plaintiffs have filed a stay in the appeal in the district court.

THE COURT: Have filed a request for that before Judge Moss?

MR. THORP: Yes. And it appears that he intends to rule very quickly on that. Our response is due Monday.

THE COURT: Okay. But let's just assume that no trial court grants that. Then you have the availability, potentially, of a request for a stay to -- to an appellate court, to the Fifth Circuit, to the D.C. Circuit, et cetera. MR. SCALIA: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Very good. Thank you all very much.

It is possible that $I$ will have some additional questions as $I$ go. And if $I$ do, I will figure out a way to have you-all online or to have you answer those in writing without having additional oral argument. I don't intend to call you back. But time being what it is, I may have some additional questions that $I$ did not have an opportunity to ask. And if I do, I'll put them to you with an opportunity for all of you to hear them and respond, okay?

All right. Thank you all very much. (Proceedings concluded.)

Realtime Court Reporter, in and for the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas, do hereby certify that pursuant to Sections 753, Title 28, United States Code, that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the stenographically reported proceedings held in the above-entitled matter and that the transcript format is in conformance with the regulations of the Judicial Conference of the United States.

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\text { Dated this } 19 \text { th day of November, } 2016 .
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