1	COURT OF APPEALS
2	STATE OF NEW YORK
3	
4	MONARCH CONSULTING, INC., ET AL.,
5	Respondents,
6	-against-
7	No. 8  NATIONAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO.
8	OF PITTSBURGH, PA,
9	Appellant.
10	20 Eagle Street
11	Albany, New York 12207 January 07, 2016
12	Before:
13	ASSOCIATE JUDGE EUGENE F. PIGOTT, JR. ASSOCIATE JUDGE JENNY RIVERA
14	ASSOCIATE JUDGE JENNI RIVERA  ASSOCIATE JUDGE SHEILA ABDUS-SALAAM  ASSOCIATE JUDGE LESLIE E. STEIN
15	ASSOCIATE JUDGE EUGENE M. FAHEY
16	Appearances:
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20	JEFFREY E. GLEN, ESQ. ANDERSON KILL, P.C.
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23	
24	Penina Wolicki Official Court Transcriber
25	Official Court Transcriber

1 JUDGE PIGOTT: We will now proceed with our 2 calendar. And the first case today is number 8, 3 Monarch Consulting v. National Union Fire Insurance 4 Company. 5 Mr. [Keesler] - - - am I pronouncing that 6 correctly? 7 MR. KEISLER: [Kysler], Your Honor. JUDGE PIGOTT: [Kysler]? Welcome. 8 9 MR. KEISLER: Thank you, Your Honor. 10 am Peter Keisler here on behalf of appellant National 11 Union. May I reserve three minutes for rebuttal? 12 JUDGE PIGOTT: Certainly. 13 MR. KEISLER: Thank you, Your Honor. question in this case is whether arbitrators or 14 15 courts should decide the merits of the respondent company's challenge to the enforceability of the 16 17 arbitration clauses in the agreements that they repeatedly signed over the course of many years. 18 19 And we have two principal points. First, 2.0 the basis of respondents' challenge to their 21 enforceability clearly goes directly to the contracts 22 as a whole, and therefore, as the Supreme Court has 23 repeatedly held, that enforceability challenge has to 2.4 be decided by arbitrators.

25 And second, that adhering to that FAA

requirement doesn't impair, under the McCarranFerguson Act, any insurance law enacted by the state,
because California doesn't have any insurance statute
or regulation that provides for a contrary procedure
for resolving enforceability disputes. And that's
why every court other than the Appellate Division to
have considered the interplay between the McCarranFerguson Act and filing statutes like the one at
issue here, has held that the FAA requirement still
governs and sent the enforceability issue for
arbitration.

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JUDGE RIVERA: So - - - so what would prohibit every - - every one of the insurance companies to just not file? Because isn't that what California's trying to ensure that people file? And doesn't this insu - - doesn't this incentivize them not to file so that they can start out in arbitration - - -

MR. KEISLER: I - - -

JUDGE RIVERA: - - - if there's a dispute?

MR. KEISLER: No, Your Honor. Because nothing in the argument we're making here prevents the CDI, the California Department of Insurance, from initiating an enforcement action. And they have a range of enforcement tools and very severe penalties

against any insurer who violates any of their regulations. Nothing - - -

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JUDGE STEIN: Well, and couldn't an arbitrator find that the - - - that the agreements are not enforceable?

MR. KEISLER: Yes, Your Honor. In fact, that is all we're asking for. We believe the court here should be agnostic on the ultimate question of enforceability. That should go to the arbitrators, and they would be applying the same California insurance statutes, including the filing statute that a court would.

But as to the CDI's authority, not only can they pursue an enforcement action against insurers who violate the law, in their views, we have filed the identical arbitration clause that's at issue here in other agreements more than a year ago.

JUDGE RIVERA: So let me understand this.

You're saying that an arbitrator could determine that it's enforceable, and the CDI could determine it's not?

MR. KEISLER: The arbitrator could determine it's enforceable, because it's important to understand what the CDI position represents here and what it doesn't. The CDI position is its position on

the issue, and it's entitled to respectful consideration by any court or arbitrator to consider the merits. But it is not itself something, the California Supreme Court has emphasized, that has the force of law. And so when we're talk - - -

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JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM: Counsel, I understand.

Did you say that you had already filed these payment
agreement now?

MR. KEISLER: I want to be clear, Judge
Abdus-Salaam. I don't want to be misunderstood.

These payment agreements were not filed. A year ago, we filed - - - we agreed to disagree with the state about the enforce - - - the - - - the filing requirement. We filed a payment agreement that had an identical arbitration clause. And I mention that only to make the point that they let that go into effect. They had no objection. They have no objection to the substantive arbitration provision in these agreements, including no objection to the provision in that clause that says that arbitrators decide the issues of arbitrability.

So with respect to Judge Rivera's - - 
JUDGE FAHEY: Well, there's no - - 
there's no law - - - we understand that. But let's

assume that the threshold question - - - question of

arbitrability that we agree with you on that. Should this court, then, also address the applicability of McCarran-Ferguson itself? Or is that up to the arbitrators to decide?

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MR. KEISLER: Well, I - - - I would agree that McCarran-Ferguson is an issue for the court, that - - - because the respondents have claimed that because - - -

JUDGE FAHEY: So - - - so we should address the applicability of McCarran-Ferguson at the same time we address the threshold question of arbitrability. You would agree with that?

MR. KEISLER: Well, yes, in the following sense, which is that I think that there's really a two-step analysis here, which is that the first question is what would federal law require. And the only requirement of federal law that's at issue here is the FAA requirement that arbitrators decide validity challenges that go to the contract as a whole. It doesn't say what - - how that should come out. It just says that arbitrators decide that threshold issue.

And then the second question is, would applying that here impair a provision of insurance law in California. And - - -

1 JUDGE PIGOTT: If - - - I'm sorry. I was 2 going to say I think everything is yellowed with a 3 jaundiced eye. But I'm trying to think of an 4 arbitrator who would not say I have jurisdiction. 5 Can you give me a case in which - - - in which an arbitrator in one of these situations - - - in an 6 7 insurance situation, would not have jurisdiction? MR. KEISLER: Well, I - - - arbitrator 8 9 decisions are generally unpublished, so I don't - - -10 there's no way for me to research that issue and give 11 you an answer to that question. 12 JUDGE PIGOTT: In your - - - in your 13 experience. I mean, I - - - I would think that you 14 can't get out from under an arbitrator. 15 MR. KEISLER: I - - - I would resist that 16 suggestion, Your Honor. You know, courts who have to 17 determine their jurisdiction sometimes decide they have jurisdiction, sometimes they don't. 18 19 JUDGE PIGOTT: Well, we've got - - - we've 20 got three of them here, don't we. 21 MR. KEISLER: It - - - it is the Supreme 22 Court's jurisprudence that enforceability challenges 23 go to the arbitrator as a whole. And that reflects a 2.4 view that arbitrators will apply those issues fairly

and won't simply decide in favor of their

1 jurisdiction every time - - -2 JUDGE RIVERA: Why is this not only about 3 the ar - - - the enforcement of the arbitration clause? You're not trying to make the rest - - - or 4 5 no one is arguing that the rest of the agreement is unenforceable, right? 6 7 MR. KEISLER: Because the Supreme Court's 8 decisions say that it's when the ground - - - that's 9 the Supreme Court's word - - - or basis for challenge 10 goes to the agreement as a whole. What they have 11 said is they want to choose among the different 12 contractual provisions. And as Your Honor said, they 13 want to eliminate the arbitration clause; they want 14 to enforce everything else. 15 JUDGE RIVERA: They want to excise the 16 arbitration clause - - -17 MR. KEISLER: That's right. 18 JUDGE RIVERA: - - - basically. 19 MR. KEISLER: That's their remedy. 2.0 their proposed remedy. But the Supreme Court says 21 that when the basis for challenge, or the ground - -22 - goes to the contract as a whole, what's the 23 underlying theory of their case?

The only claims they have that these

arbitration provisions are unenforceable, it's

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nothing in the provision itself. It's simply because they are part of a larger agreement which they say should have been filed and wasn't, and that is a ground that goes to the contract as a whole.

JUDGE STEIN: Can we go back to where you started where you said that the - - - the Insurance Department could still initiate enforcement proceedings. What - - what could they do to enforce the filing agreement?

MR. KEISLER: They - - - they could do what they did with the Zurich company, Your Honor, which is they can file a complaint. It goes before an ALJ within the CDI and goes up to the Insurance Commissioner, and then of course, any ruling of the Insurance Commissioner is appealable to the California State Court system.

But they have a range of tools including revoking an insurer's license, if they believe that we have violated the law. And none of that is at issue here. Nothing this court would do would prevent that. The only question here is whether the parties' agreement which provides for arbitration, and the Federal Arbitration Act, which enforces that agreement, should be applied.

JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM: Counsel I was - - -

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since you mentioned the Zurich case, I was sort of curious. If the California Insurance Department, I guess, assumed or knew that or other insurers like National Union, other than Zurich, were not filing these agreements, why didn't they go after them globally. Why - - why just go after Zurich?

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MR. KEISLER: I - - - I don't know the answer to that question, Your Honor. But I will say that what happened in Zurich and what a lot of these other authorities indicate, is that there is no single categorical rule that says that all arbitration provisions in unfiled agreements in California are void and unenforceable.

What they did in Zurich is, I think, an example of that; because at the end of the day, they reached a settlement in which the past agreements did not have to be filed and those arbitration clauses were going to be enforced in some disputes - - - they said in new disputes and not in existing disputes.

So all of the authorities that they cite, the CDI letter, the Ceradyne case, all of them say that the facts and equities of a case are going to govern whether or not a particular provision is enforced. And once that's the case, once there's not a categorical principle that says all arbitration

provisions in unfiled agreements are unenforceable,
then there is no reason not to keep the parties to
their agreement and let that threshold enforceability
challenge be decided as the FAA and the agreements
provide.

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JUDGE FAHEY: Assuming - - - let's just assume for a second that we determine that the FAA was preempted here. New York law, the way I read it, at least as to severability, seems to be the same as the FA - - - as the federal law and the substantive federal law, and the FAA. The consequences may be different. What would be the effect on you if we applied New York law - - - said it was severable but applied New York law?

MR. KEISLER: Well, I mean, I think New
York arbitration law is parallel to the Federal
Arbitration Act, and it says that arbitration clauses
are severable and valid apart - - apart from the
validity of the larger contract in which they're a
part. And that's what the Supreme Court has said.

And so - - -

JUDGE FAHEY: Is that the way you read New York law?

MR. KEISLER: You know, I'm not certain there's a specific New York law that I'm familiar

1 with on that. But my understanding has been it's 2 generally consistent with - - - with the federal law 3 on that issue, and that's my understanding of federal 4 law. 5 JUDGE FAHEY: Yeah, I - - - I was wondering about whether it would affect the illegality of the 6 7 contract of the whole if you applied New York law as 8 opposed to assuming that the FAA was preempted. 9 That's why I asked the question. 10 MR. KEISLER: I don't know the answer to 11 that, Your Honor. 12 JUDGE FAHEY: Thank you. 13 JUDGE PIGOTT: Thank you, Mr. Keisler. You have your three minutes. 14 15 Mr. Glen? Are you - - - are you taking the 16 whole ten or are you dividing it up? 17 MR. GLEN: No, I'm taking the whole ten, 18 Your Honor. 19 JUDGE PIGOTT: You know there was a - - -20 it was brought to my attention that there's a quote 21 from a federal case that says our principal task is 22 to determine what the New York courts would think the California courts would think on an issue about which 23 2.4 neither has thought.

MR. GLEN: I'm afraid I must agree with you

on that.

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JUDGE PIGOTT: I think - - - maybe you can straighten us out.

MR. GLEN: Well, let me start where my adversary ended. He said that if there were a categorical bar on all arbitrations in - - - from filed agreements that then McCarran-Ferguson would reverse preempt the FAA, because that's what the law - - everybody agrees to. And that's correct.

There is a categorical bar on arbitration agreements in unfiled agreements. It is categorical, not case-by-case.

JUDGE PIGOTT: Well, when you mean - - - when you say "bar", the - - - when I was looking at this, knowing how Workers' Compensation works - - - and that's what we're talking about here - - - you've got all of these workers and companies and - - - and if you went to court on every single dispute with respect to Workers' Compensation, we would be overwhelmed - - - the courts would be.

And - - - and when there's an

administrative structure to Workers' Comp and it - 
- it seemed to me to make sense that - - - that

disputes, then, would be arbitrable, because you

would then be in an - - in an area where

arbitrators would know what in the world was going on with respect to comp, and it would be a bad idea to have the courts deciding it.

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And the fact that because of what I'll call a technical def - - - defect in this thing that they didn't file it, you get the benefit of seven years of - - of Workers' Compensation insurance coverage and now you want to say well, you know, it's too bad, we're not paying for it.

MR. GLEN: No, that's not our - - 
JUDGE PIGOTT: Where's the flaw in the reasoning?

MR. GLEN: - - - that's not at all our position, Your Honor. We have to pay for our insurance coverage, not under the payment agreements, but under the insurance policy. The insurance policy is a policy that provides insurance. We have to pay premiums. The payment agreements are how you pay those premiums.

JUDGE PIGOTT: Um-hum.

JUDGE STEIN: So you're saying that the entire payment agreement doesn't apply since it's not filed? I mean, I know you're not raising those issues here, but - - - but that's your position, isn't it?

1 MR. GLEN: Our position, comparable to the position of the - - - which is the position of the 2 3 Commissioner of Insurance of California, is that an unfiled agreement is not enforceable. 4 5 If the unfiled agreement is not enforceable, then the incidents of the unfiled 6 7 agreement are not enforceable. We would agree with But that's the issue that we've presented 8 that. 9 here. 10 JUDGE PIGOTT: So what - - - what would be 11 coming - - - let's assume that's true. What then 12 comes to the court? 13 MR. GLEN: What comes to the court - - -14 JUDGE PIGOTT: They're going to say you 15 didn't pay you didn't pay your premium, you're going to say yes, I did. That sounds like a summary 16 17 judgment motion and we're out of here. MR. GLEN: No. What would come to the 18 19 court in this situation could be, for example, a 20 dispute, as is true between my client, Priority, and 21 National Union, as to whether or not there was a 22 proper evaluation of the requirement for security 23 behind the underlying payments. 2.4 JUDGE PIGOTT: The one that made the

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advance?

1 MR. GLEN: The one that made the advance. 2 That's not summary judgment. That's qu - - - that's 3 expert testimony on the actuarials involved and all 4 that. That - - - that could be done by a court. It 5 could be done by an arbitrator. But the point here is according to the State of California, that is an 6 7 unenfor - - - the arbitration provision is unenforceable because that's how the regulatory 8 9 agency in California - - -10 JUDGE RIVERA: It's - - - it's 11 unenforceable until the CDI says it is. I mean, 12 isn't that his point? 13 MR. GLEN: Well - - -14 JUDGE RIVERA: Yes. 15 MR. GLEN: Yes - - -16 JUDGE RIVERA: That yes, you have, right 17 now, language that says you don't file it's 18 unenforceable, but the reality is that the regulator 19 then, on a case-by-case basis, makes a determination 2.0 whether to enforce and what provisions to enforce. 21 MR. GLEN: No. 22 JUDGE RIVERA: Or have I misunderstood what 23 goes on in California? 2.4 MR. GLEN: I believe you've misunderstood.

JUDGE RIVERA: Okay. Correct me.

1	MR. GLEN: The regulator doesn't make that
2	decision.
3	JUDGE RIVERA: Um-hum.
4	MR. GLEN: The regulator says if you want
5	to have a payment agreement which is the equivalent
6	of an endorsement to an insurance policy, and that's
7	where you place your arbitration agreement
8	JUDGE RIVERA: Okay.
9	MR. GLEN: you have to give us a look
10	at it first.
11	JUDGE RIVERA: Okay.
12	MR. GLEN: If we look at it
13	JUDGE RIVERA: Yes.
14	MR. GLEN: we may agree with it, we
15	may not. But if we don't look at it, it is not
16	you cannot include it in your policy. You cannot
17	_
18	JUDGE RIVERA: So when so when they
19	didn't file
20	MR. GLEN: Yes. They didn't file
21	JUDGE RIVERA: you're say
22	you're saying the the CDI now could never make
23	a determination that parts of it of the
24	agreement are enforceable?
25	MR. GLEN: Not parts of our agreement,

1	because they never filed it. It was unfiled, and
2	therefore
3	JUDGE RIVERA: But if they give and
4	if they file it afterwards, I mean, it's untimely
5	filed, could the CDI then decide we're going to let
6	parts of it be enforced?
7	MR. GLEN: I don't think that the CDI could
8	permit the enforcement of a provision of an unfiled
9	agreement after
LO	JUDGE RIVERA: What's the Zurich settlement
L1	
L2	MR. GLEN: the end of the
L3	JUDGE RIVERA: I'm sorry. Then
L4	what's the settlement agreement? I've misunderstood
L5	the settlement agreement.
L6	MR. GLEN: The settlement agreement's
L7	prospective. The settlement agreement with Zurich
L8	says that if any insurance company wishes to file
L9	going forward
20	JUDGE RIVERA: Forward.
21	MR. GLEN: on with a with
22	a dispute resolution provision in it, we will look at
23	it.
24	JUDGE RIVERA: What happened to all the

other ones that were not filed?

1 MR. GLEN: Under the Zurich agreement, 2 there's a one-time opt-out. 3 JUDGE RIVERA: I see. 4 MR. GLEN: It's in the agreement itself. 5 JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM: What happened in the 6 Zurich agreement that generated this directive and 7 the settlement with Zurich? Was the - - - the agreement decided - - - or was it determined to be 8 9 unenforceable, or did Zurich just have to pay a fine? 10 MR. GLEN: No, my understanding - - - and 11 I'm not the representative of the State of California here - - - is that Zurich, unlike National Union, 12 13 decided we will agree that as to all of our current 14 disputed claims under payment agreements, we will 15 give a one-time opt-out. The State said, if you are 16 going to do that and you agree to these changes in 17 the future, then we will change our system in the future. 18 JUDGE PIGOTT: Can you - - - can you keep a 19 20 contract in force for seven years knowing that 21 there's a flaw in it like failure to file, and then

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MR. GLEN: That's what National Union did. It's not our obligation to file, it's their

just kind of keep it in your pocket, and if it ever

needs to be raised, you can raise it?

obligation.

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JUDGE PIGOTT: I know. But let's assume you know that. Let's assume you know that - - - that they have failed to file their arbit - - - their payment agreement, and therefore any time you want to pull the trigger you can say we're not going to arbitration because you didn't file. Can you - - - can you sleep on those rights?

MR. GLEN: Absolutely, for the following reason. The - - - the underlying dispute is not a dispute over arbitrability, it's a dispute over who owes money at what time. We did not have a dispute with National Union for six years. The dispute came up because over the course of time, the way these insurance policies work, there is a congruence that eventually occurs when all of the insureds have died. At that point, the amount of money owed by the insurance company and the amount of the reimbursement collide.

JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM: But you were aware - - piggybacking on Judge Pigott's question, you were
aware that in order for them to enforce the
arbitration provision, they had to file the payment
agreements, were you not?

MR. GLEN: I don't know the answer to that

as a matter of what counsel actually knew. But let us assume that the agreements are what they say and that the law of California is published as it was. The insurance company elected not to file.

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In 2011, DOI, learning however it did, that these payment agreements existed, because they were never filed, found out about them and issued a directive, the CitCo (ph.) directive in the file, saying failure to file payment agreements is failure to file an endorsement. That is are regulatory determination of an agency. And if it were in New York, that would be challenged under an Article 78, and it would be an arbitrary and capricious review, not a best-evidence, not a who-wins kind of review.

And in that situation, when the Department of Insurance learned that there were unfiled agreements, it said we will not enforce them.

JUDGE STEIN: But that - - - but doesn't your entire argument depend upon an assumption of the merits of the underlying argument and that that's something that has not been determined conclusively by the California courts; in other words, whether it is or isn't enforceable?

I mean, I know that the law was amended subsequently. And that's a different issue, because

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          that - - - that doesn't apply here. But as to the
 2
          time frame we're talking about here, there is no
 3
          definitive Ca - - - California law on the
          enforceability of these clauses - - -
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                    MR. GLEN: Well, I will - - -
                    THE COURT: - - - absent - - - absent a
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 7
          filing. And that's the issue that - - - that we
          haven't - - - nobody's gotten to yet.
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                    MR. GLEN: May I disagree, Your Honor?
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          only appellate decision in California that deals with
11
          the question of whether payment agreements of our
12
          type must be filed with the Department of Insurance,
13
          and the penalty is that if they are not, the
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          arbitration provision is void, is the Ceradyne case.
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                    JUDGE STEIN: But Ceradyne isn't binding on
16
          California - - -
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                    MR. GLEN: It is - - -
                    JUDGE STEIN: - - - as I understand it.
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                    MR. GLEN: No, it's not quotable in
2.0
          California. It is - - -
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                    JUDGE PIGOTT: Not citable, it said, right?
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                    MR. GLEN: Not - - -
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                    JUDGE STEIN: Citable?
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                    MR. GLEN: - - - citable.
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                    JUDGE PIGOTT: You can't cite to it.
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MR. GLEN: It's uncitable, if that is an 1 2 English word. The - - - that does not mean it is not 3 a decision of an appellate court of a sister state. 4 And we are the court - - - you are the Court of 5 Appeals of the State of New York. You're being asked, in this situation, to make an adjudication as 6 7 to what California's law is regarding an 8 administrative determination by the agency that runs 9 their insurance system - - -10 JUDGE PIGOTT: It would be - - -11 MR. GLEN: - - - as to how - - -12 JUDGE PIGOTT: - - - trouble though. I 13 mean, if they say it's not be cited as precedent, why would we treat it as precedent? I would think we'd 14 be getting in trouble with our sister state. 15 MR. GLEN: I believe that the First 16 17 Department treated it correctly as persuasive 18 authority. 19 JUDGE PIGOTT: Okay. 20 MR. GLEN: The Federal District Court in 21 California, after the - - - the Department of 22 Insurance, in 2011 made its determination that these 23 are required to filed, found that Ceradyne was appro 2.4 - - - was persuasive authority. The First Department

found that it was persuasive authority. This is not

the Supreme Court of California. The - - - the state

courts of California may not be in a position to know

that there is an uncited opinion, which may account

for the fact that there's some confusion at the

superior court level out there. But we know it - - 
JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM: Aren't we getting into

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MR. GLEN: - - - because we have no rule in New York Against it.

JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM: - - - counsel - - - counsel, aren't we getting into the merits as - - - as the Appellate Division majority did, rather than determining whether this is an arbitration or not?

The - - - Ceradyne goes to the merits of whether the - - essentially whether this arbitration clause can be enforced. And isn't that really something that - - if we're talking about the agreement itself and whether it needs to be filed and whether the arbitration clause is enforceable, aren't we thinking more in terms of the McCarran-Ferguson Act and the FAA as opposed to the California Law?

MR. GLEN: May I respond in two - - - two fashions to that? Yes. McCarran-Ferguson governs when there is state insurance regulation. The FAA is the cart, McCarran-Ferguson is the horse. Under

1 McCarran-Ferguson if the application of any general federal statute to a state insurance regulatory 2 3 system would frustrate or impair it under the Humana 4 case, you must not follow the FAA or any other 5 federal statute. Humana is the RICO statute for example. You must follow the state law. 6 7 Therefore the question that you pose, Your 8 Honor, is not a proper question for this or any other 9 court other than the State of California reviewing, 10 not the determination case-by-case, but the 11 delegation of power to the Commissioner - - -JUDGE PIGOTT: Well, maybe - - -12 13 MR. GLEN: - - - of Insurance. 14 JUDGE PIGOTT: - - - I mean, why wouldn't 15 an arbitrator look at this and say, you know what, 16 you're right. They can't enforce the arbitration 17 clause, and so go to court. Or - - -18 MR. GLEN: An arbitrator might say that. 19 But because it's insurance regulation, merely 2.0 empaneling an arbitrator frustrates the California 21 regulatory system - - -22 JUDGE STEIN: Well - - -23 MR. GLEN: - - - and the reason we know it 2.4 - - - I'm sorry, Your Honor.

JUDGE STEIN: - - - but Cal - - - but

California doesn't - - - California's insurance law, 1 unlike some other states, doesn't say we're against 2 3 arbitration. It doesn't say it anywhere. 4 MR. GLEN: I beg to differ, Your Honor. 5 The Commissioner of Insurance of California has 6 issued a regulation that says - - -7 JUDGE STEIN: It says you have to take 8 certain steps before you - - - before you include 9 arbitration in your - - - in your agreements. 10 MR. GLEN: And one of those steps is 11 filing. 12 JUDGE STEIN: And which, by the way, that 13 law wasn't in effect when - - - when these events occurred. But - - - but it doesn't say we're against 14 15 arbitration. 16 MR. GLEN: No, Your Honor, it says that 17 unless you give us pre-filing and thirty days to 18 review an insurance agreement or an endorsement 19 thereto. 20 JUDGE STEIN: That's under current law. 21 MR. GLEN: That's under all - - - that's 22 under law from 1946, Your Honor. The law has been in 23 California - - -2.4 JUDGE RIVERA: But it - - - isn't what

matter here - - - as Judge Stein I think is pointing

out - - - is what the legislature has decided? And the legislature has not taken a position, as Judge Stein has pointed out, as have other legislatures, that they think arbitration is inappropriate in the insurance market.

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So whatever the regulator may say about its concerns, about the actual text of an arbitration provision, the - - - the policy choice that the legislature in California has made at this point, is that there's no problem with having an arbitration provision?

MR. GLEN: Your Honor, there is nothing in McCarran-Ferguson that says that the only state deference that is due in insurance disputes is the state insurance law. Rather, under Humana, what the federal courts must do or the state courts must do, is look at the state administrative regime - - is the words from - - -

JUDGE RIVERA: I understand. But the administrative regime could change with the next - - right, with the next - - whoever is next in the legislature.

MR. GLEN: You're absolutely right. And that's precisely what McCarran-Ferguson is designed to do.

JUDGE PIGOTT: Just leave it alone? Let me 1 2 ask you this. You mentioned that these - - - these 3 requirements are that you've got to file this and 4 what, wait thirty days? 5 MR. GLEN: You file with the WIC - - - it's 6 some incredible acronym that I - - -7 JUDGE PIGOTT: Right. MR. GLEN: - - - can't remember. You file 8 9 with the agency that sets the - - - that does the 10 research. 11 JUDGE PIGOTT: Right. MR. GLEN: They send it on to the 12 13 Department of Insurance. The Department of Insurance has thirty days to either accept, reject, or modify. 14 15 JUDGE PIGOTT: All right. Let's assume 16 that for some reason there's a dispute over whether 17 the thirty days came or went. It landed on a weekend or something. Does that - - - does that mean that 18 19 it's - - - it's now a court issue as to whether or 20 not that payment agreement is going to apply, or does 21 it go to an arbitrator who says, you know, Sundays 22 don't count, it's thirty days? I mean, or - - or 23 what? 2.4 MR. GLEN: Oh, I would think the answer to

that, if - - - if New York were to apply, if a New

1 York regulatory agency said we don't count the 2 thirtieth day if it lands on a Sunday when you're 3 applying for a liquor license - - -4 JUDGE PIGOTT: Right. 5 MR. GLEN: - - - the agency would make the decision. It would be reviewed on - - -6 7 JUDGE PIGOTT: So that would be - - - that would be - - -8 9 MR. GLEN: - - - Article 78. 10 JUDGE PIGOTT: - - - that would be an 11 arbitrable thing? MR. GLEN: No, it would be - - - the agency 12 13 decision reviewed by the court on an Article 78 14 proceeding. 15 JUDGE PIGOTT: So you're saying that - - -16 that even - - - even those type of issues take it out 17 of the - - - out of the contract and out of the issue of - - - of arbitration? 18 19 MR. GLEN: Yes, because it's insurance. 20 We're not talking about the endless series of Supreme 21 Court cases that talk about when there's going to be 22 an arbitration can you have a class arbitration or 23 not. There's going to be an arbitration in those 2.4 cases.

In our case, there is not going to be an

1 arbitration if the California Department of Insurance 2 3 JUDGE PIGOTT: I guess, you're missing my 4 point. 5 MR. GLEN: - - - is correct. 6 JUDGE PIGOTT: My point is this. Who says 7 that? You say it. Right? But can an arbitrator say 8 that? I'm not a big fan of arbitrators deciding 9 whether or not they have jurisdiction, because if I 10 was getting paid, and I'm arbitrator, I would think I had jurisdiction. But that's my - - - that's my 11 colored view of the thing. 12 13 But why would an arbitrator says this is not before me? I - - - let me finish - - -14 15 MR. GLEN: I'm sorry, Your Honor. 16 JUDGE PIGOTT: I can't - - - I can't decide 17 this, because this is the - - - whether it's thirty days or thirty-one days, that's outside of my 18 19 jurisdiction. You're going to have to go to court. 20 And if the court says it's within my jurisdiction, 21 come on back and I'll decide it. Right? MR. GLEN: Well, this court last month 22 faced that issue in the Cusimano case. Cusimano was 23 2.4 a case in which this court held that the FAA applies. 25 JUDGE PIGOTT: Right.

1 MR. GLEN: It doesn't happen to be an 2 insurance case, it happens to be whether your 3 interstate commerce or not. And it then went on to decide - - - this court - - - didn't even remand - -4 5 - it decided that the arbitration had been waived. Well, if that's not a case-by-case 6 7 adjudication, what is? And that was not for the arbitrator. 8 9 JUDGE PIGOTT: Well, that's why I was 10 asking. 11 MR. GLEN: You did that one. 12 JUDGE PIGOTT: Okay. 13 MR. GLEN: Excuse me. This court did that 14 6-0, and I don't think that there was anything - - -15 there's - - - you - - - there's a footnote in that case that says we may have said in dicta before that 16 17 this is before the arbitrators, but we don't agree with it anymore. That's the same concept that you're 18 raising here, Your Honor, I think. 19 20 JUDGE PIGOTT: All right, let's see if Mr. 21 Keisler agrees. 22 MR. GLEN: Thank you. 23 JUDGE PIGOTT: Thank you. 2.4 MR. KEISLER: I think what respondents are

asking for is what Judge Abdus-Salaam and Judge Stein

said, which is that the court should jump ahead and reach the merits. And we recognize that CDI, the California Insurance Department, has its position on the merits. But when the question is preemption or reverse preemption, only something with the force of law, a state statute or regulation or other state action that has the force of law, can displace another provision like the Federal Arbitration Act, which itself has the force of law. That's what - - -

JUDGE STEIN: CDI doesn't make this decision, regardless of whether it's in arbitration or in the courts, does it?

MR. KEISLER: Exactly, Your Honor. At the end of the day, whether this goes to arbitration or courts, some decision-maker other than CDI will be deciding the issue. And our point is that CDI's position can't simply be assumed to be correct in deciding whether it goes to an arbitrator or a court.

That's the position that has to be tested in an adjudication. And this precise issue has come up repeatedly in the case law where somebody claims that a state insurance filing statute wasn't complied with and the arbitration provision should therefore be unenforceable.

And with the exception of the Appellate

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1 Division in this case, every one of the courts has 2 gone the same way. The Eighth Circuit in the St. 3 Paul case; Judge Rakoff for the Southern District in Personnel Plus; the California State Court in Adir 4 5 (ph.); and the California Federal District Court in Grove Lumber all sent the issue to arbitration. 6 7 JUDGE RIVERA: That - - - the breach of - -8 - of the provision ensures you get what the provision 9 is set to do. Right? So the - - - the requirement 10 to file - - - by not filing you ensure you get the 11 arbitration - - -12 MR. KEISLER: No. 13 JUDGE RIVERA: - - - whereas if you file, 14 CDI is going to decide at least initially, whether or 15 not they have a problem with this provision as 16 written. So I'm going back to what incentivizes the 17 industry to file? 18 MR. KEISLER: Because you don't ensure you 19 get the arbitration. All you get is the arbitrators 20 deciding that initial question of - - -21 JUDGE RIVERA: I know, but - - -22 MR. KEISLER: - - - unenforce - - -23 JUDGE RIVERA: - - - that may be of some 2.4 value to you. I understand that.

MR. KEISLER: It - - - it may. But - - -

but they can decide that it's unenforceable, in which 1 2 case, that's what you risk. 3 JUDGE RIVERA: I mean, obviously it's of 4 value, since you're both fighting about it. 5 MR. KEISLER: That's right. But you do - -6 7 JUDGE RIVERA: Right? Otherwise you wouldn't care. 8 9 MR. KEISLER: But you do risk them not fi -10 - - them deciding against you. You also risk - - -11 JUDGE RIVERA: That's a risk you take in 12 court too. 13 MR. KEISLER: But you also risk the 14 insurance action from the CDI, which nothing here 15 would invoke - - - would - - - would prevent them 16 from invoking. And at the end of the day, every case 17 to - - -18 JUDGE RIVERA: So you're saying even - - -19 even with the hypothetical as posed, the reality is 20 that the regulator will have some say in this, 21 potentially, if it chooses? 22 MR. KEISLER: They can revoke our license, 23 Your Honor. They can do all sorts of things to us if 2.4 they think we have not complied with the law. And 25 those are - - -

1 JUDGE RIVERA: Although, I guess if you 2 have courts or an arbitrator saying that you didn't 3 have to file - - -MR. KEISLER: Well - - -4 5 JUDGE RIVERA: - - - you're in good shape? MR. KEISLER: I don't know that an 6 7 arbitrator's decision would have any influence on what the CDI would later be able to assert in court. 8 9 Certainly if it went up to the California Supreme 10 Court and they ruled in our favor, that would govern 11 the CDI. 12 But nothing we do in arbitration can in any 13 way impair the CDI's power to initiate an enforcement action. 14 15 JUDGE FAHEY: There's a whole line of cases - - - California cases - - - I think they're called 16 17 the Smith-Imbler cases, that seem to say the FAA is 18 preempted here directly by statute. 19 MR. KEISLER: Those cases, Your Honor, 20 involved exactly what is missing here. 21 JUDGE FAHEY: What's that? MR. KEISLER: There - - - there was a 22 23 provision of California law which specifically 2.4 governed arbitration in insurance provisions - - -25 this was a statute - - - which said that you had to

make certain disclosures under the statute. And given that, there was a specific provision of insurance law with the force of law that the court held reverse preempted the Federal Arbitration Act.

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But that's what's missing here as Judge

Stein said. The - - - the distinction the case law
has drawn on McCarran-Ferguson is that only something
with the force of law can count for McCarran-Ferguson
purposes. So in those states like those that Judge
Stein mentioned, where there is a prohibition on
arbitration of insurance dispute or, Judge Fahey, a
more narrow prohibition of the sort in the SmithImbler cases, that is specifically addressed to
arbitration and is statutory, then the courts have
held that there is reverse preemption, like in Smith
Imbler and like in the McKnight case from the Eighth
Circuit.

But where, instead, you have simply a filing statute which doesn't itself establish any competing procedural framework for resolving disputes as to whether it was broken and what the remedy is if it has, when you have a statute like that, all the courts, except the one below, have held that is not sufficient to trigger McCarran-Ferguson, regardless of whether it is the position of the regulator that

1	it should be interpreted to render the arbitration
2	clause unenforceable. That becomes a merits decision
3	that is decided under the agreement and the FAA by
4	the arbitrators.
5	JUDGE PIGOTT: Thank you, Mr. Keiser.
6	MR. KEISLER: Thank you, Your Honor.
7	JUDGE PIGOTT: Judge Rivera has a question.
8	JUDGE RIVERA: If I may, gentlemen, before
9	you leave.
10	JUDGE PIGOTT: Hold on.
11	JUDGE RIVERA: My understanding is that
12	there's a representative from the California
13	Commissioner here. Is that correct?
14	MR. GLEN: Yes, there is, Your Honor. Mr.
15	Lew is in the audience. Would you like to hear from
16	him?
17	JUDGE RIVERA: I'd
18	JUDGE PIGOTT: Come on up, Mr. Lew.
19	JUDGE RIVERA: I had a question. If you
20	could approach? Thank you so much for being here, by
21	the way.
22	MR. LEW: Thank you, Your Honors.
23	JUDGE RIVERA: I know it's a little warmer
24	on your side of the coast,
25	MR. LEW: It's about the same, Your Honor.

1 It's a privilege to - - - I'm glad to be - - -2 JUDGE RIVERA: Well, it's warmer in this 3 courthouse, right? 4 MR. LEW: I'm glad to be back before this 5 court again. It's - - - thirty years ago was my first 6 appearance here. 7 JUDGE PIGOTT: Oh, wonderful. 8 JUDGE RIVERA: Oh. 9 JUDGE PIGOTT: Judge Rivera? 10 JUDGE RIVERA: Good. So I was just curious 11 as to this statement that any determination by the 12 arbitrator or this arbitration process would not, in 13 any way, impair the enforcement or whatever choices 14 the regulator may have with respect to acting against 15 an entity who has not filed? 16 MR. LEW: Let me - - - let me respond this 17 way, Your Honor. 18 JUDGE RIVERA: Um-hum. 19 MR. LEW: Until Mr. Citco issued his 2011 20 directive, the Department had no idea that these side 21 agreements were being used and issued to insureds. 22 Mr. Keisler mentioned the possibility of 23 enforcement action by the California Department of 2.4 Insurance. The Agency can't enforce what it doesn't

know is going on. If these payment agreements are

1	not being filed, how on earth would the Commissioner
2	or the Department of Insurance know they exist?
3	JUDGE STEIN: Well, couldn't the insureds
4	notify you?
5	MR. LEW: They could. But we can't rely -
6	
7	JUDGE STEIN: And once you got that
8	MR. LEW: on that as
9	JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM: once the
10	Department brought the
11	MR. LEW: an enforcement mech
12	JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM: enforcement
13	action against Zurich, did they think Zurich was the
14	only insurer doing what Zurich was doing?
15	MR. LEW: Well, Your Honor, there are
16	the Department of Insurance has a host of other
17	responsibilities. And they're not a police agency,
18	Your Honor. And they depend there is a
19	regulatory system in place. And we have to rely on
20	the integrity and the honesty of the entities that
21	they regulate to comply with the regulations
22	JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM: Well, is my
23	MR. LEW: and statutes.
24	JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM: is my
25	understanding correct, that part of the settlement

1 was that the California Insurance Department promised 2 Zurich that it would treat its rivals the same way it 3 was treating Zurich? 4 MR. LEW: That - - - it certainly is, Your 5 Honor. But - - -6 JUDGE ABDUS-SALAAM: So they knew they had 7 rivals? 8 MR. LEW: Well - - - well, they knew - - -9 there are rival insurance agencies, Your Honors. But 10 how - - - how is the Agency supposed to know that 11 other insurance companies have unfiled payment 12 agreements with other insured, unless - - - unless -13 14 JUDGE RIVERA: I guess like most regulators 15 you could, perhaps assume that well, this is probably 16 not the only player in town conducting themselves 17 this, way and perhaps it would be a wise course to 18 now take action? 19 MR. LEW: It pro - - - probably would be, 20 Your Honor. 21 JUDGE PIGOTT: Well, the simple fact is, I 22 mean, you've got a private cause of action here 23 between these two, whatever happens, and you're an 2.4 enforcement agency over the entire thing, and you

can't watch every single thing that's going on.

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                    MR. LEW: Correct, Your Honor. There's a -
 2
          - - there's also an issue of public resources
 3
          available - - -
 4
                    JUDGE PIGOTT: Right.
 5
                    MR. LEW: - - - for us to do the police
          function - - -
 6
 7
                    JUDGE PIGOTT: I think - - -
                    MR. LEW: - - - that you'd like us to do.
 8
 9
                    JUDGE PIGOTT: - - - we have your - - -
10
          your argument. Judge Rivera?
11
                    JUDGE RIVERA: Thank you.
12
                    JUDGE PIGOTT: Thank you.
13
                    MR. LEW: Thank you - - -
14
                    JUDGE PIGOTT: Thank you for your time.
15
          Thank you, gentlemen.
                    MR. LEW: - - - for the opportunity, Your
16
17
          Honor.
18
                    (Court is adjourned)
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
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## CERTIFICATION

I, Penina Wolicki, certify that the foregoing transcript of proceedings in the Court of Appeals of Monarch Consulting, Inc., et al. v.

National Union Fire Insurance Co. of Pittsburgh, PA,
No. 8 was prepared using the required transcription equipment and is a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

Penina waieh.

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