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OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

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RECEIVED
Jun 22 2026
S.C. SUPREME COURT

May 14, 2019

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

Members of the American Law Institute

Re: Restatement of the Law of Consumer Contracts

Dear Members of the American Law Institute:

On behalf of the 23 undersigned State Attorneys General (the “States”), we write to set forth our concerns regarding the draft Restatement of the Law of Consumer Contracts (the “Draft Restatement”), which we understand the members of the American Law Institute (the “ALI”) will vote to approve or reject during the ALI’s annual meeting on May 21, 2019. Our views on the Draft Restatement are informed by our substantial experience – as the chief consumer protection officers of our respective States – dealing with the reality of consumer contracts in the digital age, including consumers’ complete lack of bargaining power over contractual terms, consumers’ relative lack of business sophistication, and the nearly insurmountable barriers most consumers face to seeking redress through litigation.

Our offices receive thousands of complaints from consumers and regularly prosecute cases where businesses use unilaterally-imposed contractual terms to engage in predatory and unscrupulous behavior. While we appreciate ALI’s attempt to provide much-needed clarity to an area of the law that impacts millions of Americans on a daily basis, as discussed below, we believe the Draft Restatement represents an abandonment of important principles of consumer protection in exchange for illusory benefits, and we urge ALI members to reject the Draft Restatement.

A. Summary of the Draft Restatement

According to the United States Census Bureau, Americans spent almost \$514 *billion* in online transactions in 2018.¹ Most of these transactions were governed by standard form contracts drafted solely by the online retailer and presented to consumers on a take-it-or-leave-it

¹ See Press Release, U.S. Census Bureau, *Quarterly Retail E-Commerce Sales: 4th Quarter 2018* (Mar. 13, 2019), available at https://www.census.gov/retail/mrts/www/data/pdf/ec_current.pdf (last visited May 13, 2019).

basis. Consistent with our experience as consumer protection officers – and, indeed, as consumers ourselves – the Draft Restatement recognizes that these ubiquitous standard form contracts differ from other contracts due to asymmetries in sophistication, resources, and information.² These asymmetries give rise to a tension in the law between two competing objectives: how to encourage efficient and streamlined contracting practices between consumers and businesses, while also protecting consumers from blatantly unfair contractual terms. The Draft Restatement purports to resolve this tension by adjusting the balance between two contract-based legal doctrines that have historically been employed to protect consumers – mutual assent and unconscionability.³

The mutual assent doctrine is based on the foundational principle of contract law that a party is bound to only those contractual terms to which she assented.⁴ The doctrine requires courts to engage in a fact-intensive analysis to determine whether the consumer had actual or inquiry notice of the term, and, if so, whether the consumer manifested any indication of intent to be bound by the term.⁵ No such analysis would be required under the Draft Restatement, whose three official Reporters – all prominent academics in the field of law and economics – assert that the costs of the doctrine outweigh the benefits, because consumers do not read standard form contracts and, even if they did, could not make informed decisions about the terms given that most form contracts are drafted in unintelligible legalese.⁶ The Draft Restatement asserts that, while the mutual assent doctrine was once “a meaningful mechanism” to protect consumers, the ubiquity of standard form contracts has “diluted the effectiveness and plausibility of such front-end self-protection,” and concludes that “adoption procedures designed to achieve informed consent would yield relatively little value to, and might even impose burdensome transaction

² See Draft Restatement, Reporters’ Introduction, at p. 1. All citations herein to the Draft Restatement refer to the version denominated Tentative Draft and dated April 18, 2019.

³ See *id.* at pp. 4-6.

⁴ See, e.g., *Specht v. Netscape Commc’ns Corp.*, 306 F.3d 17, 28-29 (2d Cir. 2002) (Sotomayor, J.) (“Whether governed by the common law or by Article 2 of the Uniform Commercial Code [], a transaction, in order to be a contract, requires a manifestation of agreement between the parties. Mutual manifestation of assent, whether by written or spoken word or by conduct, is the touchstone of contract.”) (internal citations and quotation marks omitted).

⁵ See, e.g., *Sgouros v. TransUnion Corp.*, 817 F.3d 1029, 1034-35 (7th Cir. 2016) (Wood, C.J.) (“Translated to the Internet, we might ask whether the web pages presented to the consumer adequately communicate all the terms and conditions of the agreement, and whether the circumstances support the assumption that the purchaser receives reasonable notice of those terms. This is a fact-intensive inquiry: we cannot presume that a person who clicks on a box that appears on a computer screen has notice of all contents not only of that page but of other content that requires further action (scrolling, following a link, etc.).] Indeed, a person using the Internet may not realize that she is agreeing to a contract at all, whereas a reasonable person signing a physical contract will rarely be unaware of that fact. We need, therefore, to look more closely at both the law and the facts to see if a reasonable person in [plaintiff’s] shoes would have realized that he was assenting to the Service Agreement when he clicked ‘I Accept & Continue to Step 3.’”).

⁶ See Draft Restatement, § 2, Reporters’ Notes, at p. 35 (“Informed consent to the standard contract terms is, by and large, absent in the typical consumer contract.”).

costs upon, the typical consumer.”⁷ Accordingly, consumers should be *presumed* to have assented to whatever terms the business included in the contract, provided the barest notice requirements are met.⁸

In exchange for weakening the mutual assent doctrine, the Draft Restatement purports to offer consumers protection from unscrupulous business practices in the form of the unconscionability doctrine, typically an affirmative defense which contains a procedural and substantive component.⁹ While the contours of the doctrine may differ from state to state, in general procedural unconscionability looks at the contract formation process, and substantive unconscionability looks at the substantive terms of the contract.¹⁰ Given the central role of unconscionability under the Draft Restatement, one would expect an expanded and more robust version of the doctrine. Instead, the Draft Restatement narrows the doctrine of procedural unconscionability by introducing an untested concept of salience – namely, whether a “substantial number of consumers” would factor a specific term into their purchasing decisions – that has never been applied by any court.¹¹ And despite the central role substantive unconscionability plays, the Draft Restatement declines to expand what is currently a very narrow legal doctrine. Both procedural and substantive unconscionability, moreover, are litigation defenses, and the reality of consumer litigation is that few consumers have the incentive, time, or resources to bring suit.

The Draft Restatement attempts to justify its approach based on questionable empirical analyses that focus on the number of times judicial decisions on issues of consumer contract law are cited.¹² It is not clear, however, to what extent this case-counting methodology considers qualitative factors, such as the accuracy and wisdom of particular judicial decisions. For example, the Draft Restatement adopts its approach to a weakened mutual assent doctrine based in part on the influence of the Seventh Circuit’s decision in *ProCD, Inc. v. Zeidenberg*, 86 F.3d 1447 (7th Cir. 1996) (Easterbrook, J.),¹³ but nowhere engages with the substantial body of academic analysis concluding that *ProCD* was wrongly decided.¹⁴ We question whether the Draft Restatement’s lack of clarity as to the role qualitative factors play in its analysis

⁷ See *id.*, § 2, Comment 13, at p. 33.

⁸ While the Draft Restatement scrupulously avoids using the term presumption, its criticism of the mutual assent doctrine clearly implies the operation of one.

⁹ See *id.*, § 5, Comment 1, at p. 76.

¹⁰ See, e.g., *Berkson v. Gogo LLC*, 97 F. Supp. 3d 359, 391-92 (E.D.N.Y. 2015) (describing procedural and substantive unconscionability under New York state law).

¹¹ See Draft Restatement, § 5, comment 6, at pp. 83-84.

¹² See *id.*, Reporters’ Introduction, at p. 6.

¹³ See *id.*, § 2, Reporters’ Notes, at pp. 49-51.

¹⁴ See, e.g., Eric A. Posner, *ProCD v. Zeidenberg and Cognitive Overload in Contractual Bargaining*, 77 U. Chi. L. Rev. 1181, 1193 (2010) (“*ProCD* precipitated a typhoon of academic hostility. It is probably the most criticized case in the modern history of American contract law.”).

undermines the benefits of a quantitative approach,¹⁵ and we note that academics have identified a number of other troubling flaws with the Draft Restatement's methodology.¹⁶

B. The States' Objections to the Draft Restatement

1. Weakening the Mutual Assent Doctrine Ignores Centuries of Black Letter Law and Deprives Consumers of a Meaningful Benefit

We have several concerns regarding the Draft Restatement's essential abandonment of the mutual assent doctrine – the “touchstone of contract,” as then-Second Circuit Judge Sotomayor characterized it.¹⁷

First, we see no cause to abandon the mutual assent doctrine due to changes in commerce and technology. While the mutual assent doctrine may not be applied by courts as often and as robustly as we believe warranted, it is no dead letter, as courts regularly find contracts unenforceable where they fail to clearly or reasonably communicate their terms and to which consumers did not agree.¹⁸ Indeed, our States have brought numerous enforcement actions, under our respective consumer protection statutes and laws, where material terms of a consumer contract are buried in the fine print under circumstances where consumers would never have

¹⁵ See William Baude, Adam S. Chilton & Anup Malani, *Making Doctrinal Work More Rigorous: Lessons from Systematic Reviews*, 84 U. Chi. L. Rev. 37, 43-44 (2017) (noting that a quantitative approach to doctrinal problems can help readers evaluate truth of claims, assess uncertainty of certain claims, reduce error, and reduce actual or perceived bias).

¹⁶ For example, one study examined the data sets used by the Draft Restatement to study judicial treatment of privacy policies and found that 35 of the 51 decisions in the data set – or 69% – were issued in the procedural context of deciding a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6). As the author observes, this high proportion of decisions on motions to dismiss is significant, because “[t]he question before the court in these cases was not the actual legal effect of the privacy policy, but whether the plaintiff pled facts sufficient to survive the motion. And though some of the Rule 12(b)(6) decisions take judicial notice of the substance of the privacy policy, others identify factual issues as sufficiently pled but expressly leave their resolution for a later stage in the proceedings.” See Gregory Klass, *A Critical Assessment of the Empiricism in the Restatement of Consumer Contract Law*, Geo. L. Fac. Publ'ns & Other Works, 15 (July 2017), <http://scholarship.law.georgetown.edu/facpub/1987/> (internal footnotes omitted) (last visited Apr. 24, 2019).

¹⁷ See *Specht*, 306 F.3d at 28-29.

¹⁸ See, e.g., *Noble v. Samsung Elecs. Am., Inc.*, 682 F. App'x 113, 118 (3d Cir. 2017) (“Because the contractual provision here appears on the ninety-seventh page of a ‘Health and Safety and Warranty Guide’ that gives no notice of something claiming to be a binding bilateral agreement and waiver of legal rights, we will not presume that consumers read or had notice of that purportedly binding agreement. . . . The Clause, in short, is not a valid contractual term.”) (internal footnote omitted); *Savetsky v. Pre-Paid Legal Servs., Inc.*, Case No. 14-Civ.-03514-SC, 2015 WL 604767, at *5 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 12, 2015) (“Because the outward manifestations of consent present in this case would not lead a reasonable person to believe [plaintiff] has consented to the agreement, the Court finds there was no valid and enforceable agreement to arbitrate.”) (internal citations and quotation marks omitted); *Berkson*, 97 F. Supp. 3d at 367 (“It is concluded that the average internet user would not have been informed, in the circumstances present in this case, that he was binding himself to a sign-in-wrap.”).

assented to them. These actions have included such wide-ranging issues as cellular telephone contracts that hide early termination fees, “free” trial offers where contracts obligate consumers to ongoing monthly fees, predatory mortgage loans with teaser rates that are unaffordable in the long-term, direct marketing offers that include fees that dramatically increased the final price of the products, and subprime credit card contracts that imposed substantial fees on consumers for, *inter alia*, setting up their account and paying their bills online. Any presumption that consumers have assented to these material terms is a fiction. While the Draft Restatement appears to regard the doctrine of mutual assent as an antiquated relic from a bygone era, we echo the holdings of courts that “[w]hile new commerce on the Internet has exposed courts to many new situations, it has not fundamentally changed the principles of contract.”¹⁹

Second, we are concerned that cases cited by the Draft Restatement do not support the proposition for which they are offered. For example, the Draft Restatement asserts that most courts to have considered the enforceability of pay-now-terms-later (“PNTL”) contracts have upheld them, and cites as an example *Schnabel v. Trilegiant Corp.*, 697 F.3d 110 (2d Cir. 2012). In *Schnabel*, however, the court held that the plaintiffs were *not* bound by the terms of an arbitration provision emailed to them after they made their purchase, because they never assented to the provision.²⁰ While the *Schnabel* court did acknowledge circumstances under which PNTL contracts have been and could be upheld,²¹ the court also expressed a degree of skepticism that a business could be free to impose post-transaction terms on a consumer based on an expansive conception of the consumer’s “duty to read.”²² It is not at all clear, then, why *Schnabel* should be included in a list of cases supporting the enforceability of PNTL contracts,²³ given that the *Schnabel* court neither enforced a PNTL contract nor offered a wholesale endorsement of the justification for doing so. The Draft Restatement’s misreading of *Schnabel* does not appear to be an isolated incident: According to a recent study conducted by prominent academics – all of whom are also ALI members involved with the Draft Restatement – “there are such pervasive and fundamental problems with the Reporters’ reading of the caselaw that no one can have confidence that the Draft Restatement correctly and accurately ‘restates’ the law of consumer contracts.”²⁴

¹⁹ *Register.com, Inc. v. Verio, Inc.*, 356 F.3d 393, 403 (2d Cir. 2004).

²⁰ See *Schnabel v. Trilegiant Corp.*, 697 F.3d 110, 126 (2d Cir. 2012) (“The case law does not support such a ‘terms later by email’ conception of contract formation under these conditions.”).

²¹ See *id.* at 124 (“Courts, including this one, have concluded as a matter of law in some circumstances that parties were on inquiry notice of the likely applicability of terms to their contractual relationship even when those terms were delivered after that relationship was initiated. These decisions appear to have in common the fact that in each such case, in light of the history of the parties’ dealings with one another, reasonable people in the parties’ positions would be on notice of the existence of the additional terms and the type of conduct that would constitute assent to them.”).

²² See *id.* at 128 (“No court, so far as we are aware – in Connecticut, California, or elsewhere – has concluded that the ‘duty to read’ covers situations like this one and, for the foregoing reasons, we decline to do so here.”).

²³ See Draft Restatement, § 2, Reporters’ Notes, at p. 50.

²⁴ See Adam J. Levitin *et al.*, *The Replication Crisis of the Draft Restatement of Consumer Contracts*, 36 Yale J. On Reg., Notice & Comment (Mar. 20, 2019), available at

Finally, we believe that weakening the requirement of mutual assent is not only contrary to fundamental principles of contract law but will encourage a veritable race to the bottom, as market forces will drive businesses – which will know they can bind consumers to all but the most odious terms – to draft standard form contracts with egregiously self-serving terms.

2. The Draft Restatement’s Conception of Unconscionability Is a Novel and Undesirable Departure from Existing Law

In exchange for effectively abandoning the requirement of assent, the Draft Restatement purports to offer consumers protection in the form of procedural and substantive unconscionability, doctrines courts can use to police contracts to ensure consumers are not bound by unconscionable terms. We have several concerns with the Draft Restatement’s reliance on unconscionability as a means of protecting consumers from abusive terms in adhesion contracts.

First, we are dubious that *ex post* judicial scrutiny is sufficient to protect consumers from exploitation in the consumer financial marketplace. The burden of demonstrating unconscionability is generally high, and courts rarely find consumer contracts to be unconscionable.²⁵ In light of these facts – which, indeed, one of the Reporters for the Draft Restatement has previously recognized²⁶ – the Draft Restatement’s reliance on the doctrine as a panacea for exploitation of consumers is wholly unfounded.

Second, we fundamentally disagree with the Draft Restatement’s introduction of salience – a non-legal, untested doctrine – as the test for procedural unconscionability.²⁷ The Draft Restatement defines procedural unconscionability as a contract or term that “results in unfair surprise or results from the absence of meaningful choice on the part of the consumer,”²⁸ and whether a contractual term is procedurally unconscionable turns on the concept of salience, with salient terms requiring few judicial protections:

<http://yalejreg.com/nc/the-replication-crisis-of-the-draft-restatement-of-consumer-contracts-by-adam-j-levitin-nancy-s-kim-christina-l-kunz-peter-linzer-patricia-a-mccoy-juliet-m-moringiello-elizabeth-a-renuart/> (last visited Apr. 24, 2019).

²⁵ See, e.g., *Sydnor v. Conseco Fin. Servicing Corp.*, 252 F.3d 302, 305 (4th Cir. 2001) (reversing a district court holding that an arbitration provision that was silent on fees and costs was unconscionable, and noting that “[u]nconscionability is a narrow doctrine whereby the challenged contract must be one which no reasonable person would enter into, and the inequality must be so gross as to shock the conscience.”) (internal citations and quotation marks omitted).

²⁶ See Oren Bar-Gill & Elizabeth Warren, *Making Credit Safer*, 157 U. Pa. L. Rev. 1, 71 (2008) (noting that though “[u]nconscionability review is most commonly applied to contracts between consumers and sophisticated corporations . . . courts have been very circumspect in applying unconscionability review to credit contracts”).

²⁷ We note that introducing a concept that has never been applied by any court under any circumstances appears inconsistent with the principal goals of a Restatement, which are to ascertain the majority and minority rules, ascertain trends in the law, determine which rule provides a coherent body of law, and recommend which rule is the more desirable. See Draft Restatement, Restatements, at pp. xi-xii.

²⁸ See Draft Restatement, § 5(b)(2).

A term that affects the contracting decisions of a substantial number of consumers is more likely to be subject to forces of market competition, even if it is not negotiated and even if it appears in the contracts of all businesses in the relevant market. Such a term may be policed by market forces, and so policing by courts – through the unconscionability doctrine – may be less necessary and may lead to undesirable results, including a reduction in consumer choice.²⁹

By contrast, terms consumers do not consider in making their purchasing decisions – non-salient terms – are not subject to market discipline, and therefore require more exacting judicial review. We question these assumptions. In our experience, market forces alone are often insufficient to redress unfair provisions, and even in the best-case scenario may take years to occur, causing significant consumer harm in the process. We regularly bring cases where businesses attempt to justify their unlawful conduct on the ground that the conduct was purportedly disclosed in the fine print of a contract, such as negative option billing or teaser rates. As a practical matter, enforcement initiatives are often not undertaken until we become aware of a critical mass of affected consumers and then take time to resolve. Had we waited for the market to self-correct, an untold number of consumers would have been harmed by conduct that would not appear to be procedurally unconscionable under the Draft Restatement.

In any event, putting aside whether the economic assumptions underlying the concept of salience are valid, placing salience at “the heart of the procedural test”³⁰ for unconscionability amounts to a significant weakening of the doctrine. For example, because price is typically the most salient term for consumers, a finding of procedural unconscionability with respect to price would almost never be possible,³¹ regardless of the presence of factors courts typically look at in considering procedural unconscionability, such as unequal bargaining power, lack of consumer sophistication, high-pressure tactics, or indicia of duress. Under the Draft Restatement’s approach, the primary factor for a court to consider is whether a substantial number of consumers finds a term salient – a marked departure in the law unlikely to offer consumers any meaningful protection. We find this possibility particularly troubling based on our experience protecting consumers from false and misleading pricing practices such as negative option billing, teaser rates, and hidden fees. Moreover, no court has ever applied the concept of salience to procedural unconscionability, meaning judges will be left to develop a coherent body of law based on an unfamiliar and untested concept, which will almost certainly result in precisely the type of confusing and inconsistent results the ALI seeks to avoid.

²⁹ See *id.*, § 5, comment 6, at p. 83.

³⁰ See *id.*, § 5, Reporters’ Notes, at p. 97.

³¹ The Draft Restatement acknowledges this reality: “The procedural-unconscionability test may be more difficult to satisfy because the price is usually the most prominent element of a transaction and a critical factor in the consumer’s contracting decision.” See *id.*, § 5, comment 8, at p. 86.

3. The Realities of Consumer Litigation Make Clear that Litigation Defenses Offer Consumers No Meaningful Protection

The Draft Restatement justifies its abandonment of mutual assent by encouraging courts to police contractual terms after the transaction through the doctrines of unconscionability and consumer deception. Needless to say, such judicial policing could only occur in the context of litigation. The Draft Restatement's optimistic view of the protection afforded to consumers by the doctrines of unconscionability and deception is belied by the reality of consumer contract litigation.

Most consumers lack the time and resources to litigate disputes, particularly where they have only been defrauded out of small amounts of money,³² meaning they would never have the opportunity for any *post hac* evaluation of the contract's terms. The rare consumer who does attempt to vindicate her rights in litigation faces nearly insurmountable economic and procedural obstacles, including the resources to hire counsel, and binding arbitration clauses combined with class-action waivers which force consumers to seek redress individually from private arbitrators incentivized to rule against them.³³

Moreover, even if a consumer overcame these obstacles, unconscionability (both procedural and substantive) and deception are generally affirmative defenses as to which the consumer bears the burden of proof. In particular, as discussed above, to prove procedural unconscionability under the Draft Restatement's new salience standard, consumers must demonstrate whether a particular contractual term "affects the contracting decisions of a substantial number of consumers,"³⁴ a showing that would be extremely difficult for an individual consumer to make absent submission of expert or survey evidence. Similarly, substantive unconscionability requires a consumer to prove that a contractual term "undermine[s] the consumer's benefit from the bargain, and for which the business cannot show a reasonable justification,"³⁵ a test that would, in at least one example provided in the Draft Restatement, require a consumer to prove that a particular interest rate "is excessive relative to the cost of credit the consumer can obtain on a comparable loan elsewhere, or relative to the expected cost for the business of supplying the credit, taking into account the risk of default."³⁶ As a practical

³² As former Seventh Circuit Judge Posner has observed, "only a lunatic or a fanatic sues for \$30." *Carnegie v. Household Int'l, Inc.*, 376 F.2d 656, 661 (7th Cir. 2004).

³³ See Myriam Gilles, *Opting Out of Liability: The Forthcoming, Near-Total Demise of the Modern Class Action*, 104 Mich. L. Rev. 373, 407 (2005) (noting that the "collective action waiver – and particularly its implicit ban on spreading across multiple plaintiffs the costs of experts, depositions, neutrals' fees, and other disbursements – forces the individual claimant to assume financial burdens so prohibitive as to deter the bringing of claims. In the absence of the waiver, the claimant may spread these costs across thousands of coventurers (or have them advanced by lawyers, as happens in practice). In the presence of the waiver, these costs fall on her alone. And these costs, in a complex commercial case, will exceed the value of the recovery she is seeking.") (internal footnotes omitted).

³⁴ See Draft Restatement, § 5, Reporters' Notes, at p. 83.

³⁵ See *id.*, § 5, comment 3, at p. 77.

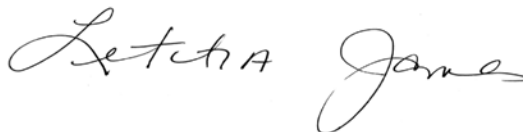
³⁶ See *id.*, § 5, illustration 20, at p. 88. More generally, the Draft Restatement provides that, "[i]n determining whether a contract or a term is unconscionable, the court should afford the parties a

matter, requiring this degree of proof renders the purported consumer protection offered by the Draft Restatement illusory.

* * * * *

We take seriously our responsibilities to protect the interests of consumers, and we welcome efforts to provide clarity to the important area of consumer contract law. Unfortunately, we do not believe the balance struck by the Draft Restatement adequately protects consumers, and we urge you to reject it.³⁷

Respectfully submitted,



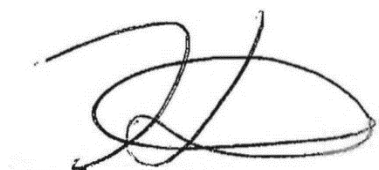
LETITIA JAMES
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KARL A. RACINE
District of Columbia Attorney General



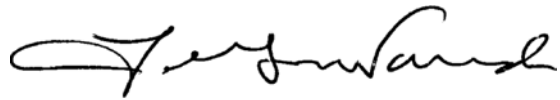
CLARE E. CONNORS
Hawaii Attorney General

reasonable opportunity to present evidence as to its commercial setting, purpose, and effect.” *See id.*, § 5(d).

³⁷ Hawaii joins this letter by its Office of Consumer Protection, an agency which is not part of the Attorney General’s Office, but which is statutorily authorized to undertake consumer protection functions, including legal representation of the State of Hawaii. For simplicity purposes, this letter refers to the “States,” and this designation, as it pertains to Hawaii, includes the Executive Director of the State of Hawaii’s Office of Consumer Protection.



STEPHEN H. LEVINS
Executive Director
Hawaii Office of Consumer Protection



LAWRENCE G. WASDEN
Idaho Attorney General



KWAME RAOUL
Illinois Attorney General



TOM MILLER
Iowa Attorney General



ANDY BESHEAR
Kentucky Attorney General



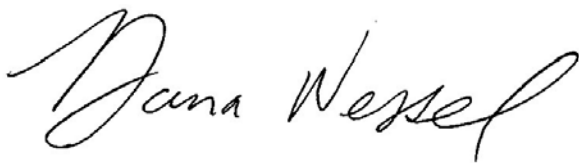
AARON M. FREY
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BRIAN E. FROSH
Maryland Attorney General



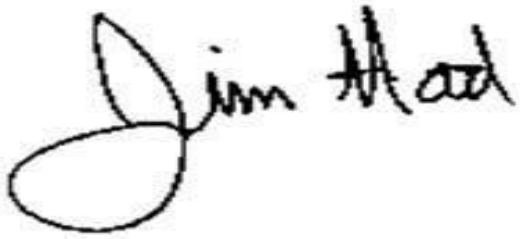
MAURA HEALEY
Massachusetts Attorney General



DANA NESSEL
Michigan Attorney General



KEITH ELLISON
Minnesota Attorney General

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jim Hood". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Jim" and last name "Hood" clearly legible.

JIM HOOD
Mississippi Attorney General

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Aaron D. Ford". The signature is stylized and cursive, with the first name "Aaron" and last name "Ford" clearly legible.

AARON D. FORD
Nevada Attorney General

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Gurbir S. Grewal". The signature is stylized and cursive, with the first name "Gurbir" and last name "Grewal" clearly legible.

GURBIR S. GREWAL
New Jersey Attorney General

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Hector Balderas". The signature is stylized and cursive, with the first name "Hector" and last name "Balderas" clearly legible.

HECTOR BALDERAS
New Mexico Attorney General

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Ellen F. Rosenblum". The signature is stylized and cursive, with the first name "Ellen" and last name "Rosenblum" clearly legible.

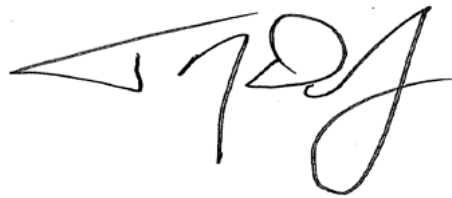
ELLEN F. ROSENBLUM
Oregon Attorney General

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Josh Shapiro". The signature is stylized and cursive, with the first name "Josh" and last name "Shapiro" clearly legible.

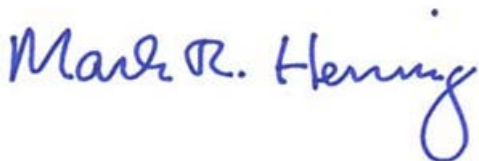
JOSH SHAPIRO
Pennsylvania Attorney General

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Peter F. Neronha". The signature is stylized and cursive, with the first name "Peter" and last name "Neronha" clearly legible.

PETER F. NERONHA
Rhode Island Attorney General

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Thomas J. Donovan, Jr.". The signature is stylized and cursive, with the first name "Thomas" and last name "Donovan" clearly legible.

THOMAS J. DONOVAN, JR.
Vermont Attorney General

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Mark R. Herring". The signature is stylized and cursive, with the first name "Mark" and last name "Herring" clearly legible.

MARK R. HERRING
Virginia Attorney General

cc: Oren Bar-Gill (via email to bargill@law.harvard.edu)
Omri Ben-Shahar (via email to omri@uchicago.edu)
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January 19, 2022

ALI Council
The American Law Institute
4025 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104

Dear ALI Council Members:

We, the undersigned general counsel of major corporations and representatives of leading trade associations, write to urge the Council not to approve the proposed Restatement of the Law, Consumer Contracts.

ALI leadership has heard strong concern about this proposed Restatement from the business community across a variety of sectors of the American economy, including financial service providers, retailers, telecommunications companies, and insurers, on several occasions over the past few years. Our companies highly value our customers and constantly strive to improve our customer experience and clarity in consumer relationships. But our collective prior submissions, as well as numerous submissions by ALI members and others, explain why this proposed Restatement is conceptually flawed and may cause lasting reputational harm to the ALI if adopted. Unfortunately, these concerns remain unaddressed. The project continues to purport to “restate” an area of contract law in which it does not appear *any court* has articulated a separate set of “consumer contract” rules that operate differently from the general law of contracts. The project’s basic premise, though, is that a different set of legal rules should govern contracts between a business and a consumer.

Instead of restating an established area of law, these proposed rules advance a particular policy agenda: to subject agreements between businesses and consumers to heightened judicial scrutiny with respect to terms supplied by the business. To effectuate this policy preference, the proposed Restatement cobbles together disparate legal principles and sources of law to construct novel common law rules for courts to adopt. This approach appears directly at odds with the ALI’s Style Manual instruction, and the longstanding expectation of users of restatements such as the undersigned, that a restatement provide “clear formulations of common law . . . and reflect the law as it presently stands or might appropriately be stated by a court.”

The approach also appears inconsistent with the ALI’s cautionary principle that any recommended changes to prevailing common law be “accretional” and that “[w]ild swings” in the law be avoided in a restatement because the ALI “has limited competence and no special authority to make major innovations in matters of public policy.” This proposed Restatement’s core objective, however, is to usher in major public policy changes by enshrining into the common law a set of innovative legal rules regarding “ex post scrutiny of contract terms.” These proposed rules, if adopted by courts, would impair businesses’ ability to enforce the terms of contracts with consumers.

Examples of novel departures from the common law with potentially profound implications can be seen in most of the project's proposed rules. They have been the subject of critiques in law review articles and other scholarship, as well as public commentary.¹ The latest project draft, Council Draft No. 6, also does not appear to address any of the concerns that have been raised for years about the project's departures in law. Rather, revisions to the project appear only in the direction of endorsing more ways to challenge contracts between a business and a consumer.

The following are specific examples of proposals to rewrite common law:

- Section 5 proposes to broaden the centuries-old contract doctrine of unconscionability in the context of agreements between a business and a consumer. The proposed rule formulation incorporates highly ambiguous and subjective language, such as whether a term is “unreasonably one-sided” or “results in unfair surprise,” which could provide a basis to invalidate countless agreements. The proposed rule also deems any term substantively unconscionable if its effect is to “unreasonably exclude or limit the business’s liability or the consumer’s remedies” or “unreasonably expand” the business’s remedies or enforcement powers; again, highly ambiguous standards designed to implement a particular policy.
- Section 6, governing “deception,” represents an unprecedented attempt to appropriate the language of state consumer protection statutes and other select “federal and state anti-deception law” into an entirely new common law rule. In doing so, the proposed Restatement incorporates statutory law enacted with a separate purpose of addressing unfair and deceptive marketing practices to provide a basis for changing the general law of contracts between a business and a consumer. The proposed rule also states an intent not to incorporate any judicial interpretations of such federal and state anti-deception law, so that courts have a blank canvas to apply this novel, untested rule. Every aspect of this proposed rule, which no jurisdiction follows, appears antithetical to the purpose of a restatement.
- Sections 7 and 8 work together to redefine what affirmations become part of a contract between a business and a consumer. Section 7 sets forth a novel and amorphous standard by which consumers could allege an affirmation becomes a part of their contract with a business, or potentially binds a third party that did not transact with the consumer. Section 8 then proposes to abrogate the parol evidence rule only for contracts between a business and a consumer, so that any alleged affirmation may be admitted in a lawsuit. The proposed Restatement endorses this departure in law in spite of an express recognition that “[c]onsumer contracts, like all contracts, are subject to the parol evidence rule.” Similar to other provisions, the proposed Restatement identifies no case law authority for such a blanket rejection of the parol evidence rule.
- Section 9 proposes that courts recognize each of these novel rules as “mandatory rules” that cannot be derogated by agreement of the parties, and that they rely on these rules to assert

¹ See, e.g., Christopher E. Appel, *The American Law Institute’s Unsound Bid to Reinvent Contract Law in the Proposed Restatement of the Law, Consumer Contracts*, 32 Loy. Consumer L. Rev. 339 (2020); John Fund, *When Lawyers No Longer Interpret the Law But Create It, Trouble Always Follows*, Nat’l Rev., Dec. 19, 2021.

unprecedented authority to reform contracts involving consumers. As with other sections, the proposed Restatement grasps onto other sources of law, such as the Uniform Commercial Code, as well as law review articles to bolster this particular policy view of what the common law ought to be.

As this Council knows, ALI restatements derive their utility by promoting clarity and uniformity in the law. This proposed Restatement stands in stark contrast to that goal. The project is far more likely to provide courts and other users with a significantly distorted portrait of common law doctrine. Inevitably, courts and other users may come to recognize the novelty of this project. It may prompt them to reevaluate the role and utility not only of this project, but also of other modern restatements.

In that regard, we believe this proposed Restatement marks a critical inflection point in the ALI's nearly 100-year history. The Council has an opportunity here to provide a needed course correction that protects the ALI's reputation for authoritatively restating common law rules. We appreciate the Council's time and attention to the concerns we have discussed and urge it not to approve this Restatement.

Respectfully submitted,

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American Financial Services Association

American Property Casualty Insurance Association

American Tort Reform Association

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Consumer Bankers Association

Illinois Chamber of Commerce

Louisiana Coalition for Common Sense

National Association of Federally-Insured Credit Unions

New Jersey Civil Justice Institute

NFIB Small Business Legal Center

Ohio Chamber of Commerce

Pennsylvania Chamber of Business and Industry

Pennsylvania Coalition for Civil Justice Reform

Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America (PhRMA)

Reinsurance Association of America

The State Chamber of Oklahoma

U.S. Chamber Institute for Legal Reform

Wisconsin Manufacturers & Commerce