

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

Santiago v. Philly Trampoline Park, LLC, i/p/a Sky Zone, d/b/a Sky Zone Trampoline Park d/b/a Sky Zone Philadelphia, Sky Zone Philadelphia, Inc., Sky Zone Trampoline Park a/k/a Sky Zone Philadelphia, consolidated with Shultz v. Sky Zone, LLC

Santiago/Shultz · No. 24 EAP 2023; 25 EAP 2023 · Decided September 25, 2025

SUMMARY

This is a concurring and dissenting opinion by Justice Brobson of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in consolidated appeals involving arbitration provisions in trampoline-park participation agreements. Justice Brobson agrees that the arbitration provision is unenforceable against claims brought by non-signing parents but disagrees with the majority's conclusion that parents may not bind their minor children to arbitration. He reasons that arbitration concerns the forum and procedure for resolving claims rather than the minors' substantive rights.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	Supreme Court of Pennsylvania
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Justice Brobson; Justice Donohue; Justice Dougherty
JURISDICTION	Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Eastern District
DECIDED	September 25, 2025
DOCKET	24 EAP 2023; 25 EAP 2023
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Consolidated appeals from Superior Court orders affirming orders of the Philadelphia County Court of Common Pleas.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Published separate opinion; dissenting reasoning is nonbinding.
PARTIES	Philly Trampoline Park, LLC i/p/a Sky Zone, d/b/a Sky Zone Trampoline Park d/b/a Sky Zone Philadelphia, Sky Zone Philadelphia, Inc., Sky Zone Trampoline Park a/k/a Sky Zone Philadelphia, Sky Zone, LLC v. Jennifer Santiago and Samuel Santiago, Alessandra Shultz, individually and as P.N.G. for Rocco Shultz, a minor

TOPICS

arbitration

civil procedure

contracts

personal injury

appellate procedure

PRACTICE AREAS

Arbitration

Civil procedure

Torts

Contracts

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether a parent or natural guardian may bind a minor child to an arbitration agreement concerning the child's claims.
2. Whether an arbitration provision changes or forfeits a minor's substantive cause of action, rather than merely selecting the forum and procedure for adjudicating that cause of action.

HOLDINGS

1. The dissent would hold that parents may bind their minor child to arbitration because arbitration selects the forum and procedure for resolving the child's claims and does not affect the child's substantive rights.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“In my view, where parents agree to bind their minor child to arbitration, they in no manner whatsoever affect their minor child’s substantive right to a cause of action. Rather, the parents merely agree on behalf of their minor child to the forum in which the child’s claims will be adjudicated.” (2)

“The Supreme Court also acknowledged that an arbitration provision does “not alter or abridge substantive rights” but “merely changes how those rights will be processed.”” (2)

“In sum, I disagree with the Majority’s conclusion that parents can never bind their minor child to arbitration.” (3)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

The disputes arose from claims involving injured minor children and a document titled the “Participation Agreement, Release and Assumption of Risk,” which contained an arbitration provision. The injured minors' parents or guardians signed or agreed to the document, while the parents bringing claims in their own capacity were non-signatories. The separate opinion addresses whether the parents could bind the minors to arbitration.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

The Superior Court entered orders on March 21, 2023, affirming orders of the Philadelphia County Court of Common Pleas entered on August 23, 2021, and January 25, 2022. The consolidated appeals were argued before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on March 5, 2025. This separate concurring and dissenting opinion agrees that the arbitration provision is unenforceable against the non-signing parents but disagrees with the majority's conclusion that it is unenforceable against the injured minors.

DISPOSITION

other

CASES CITED

- Fastuca v. L.W. Molnar & Assocs., 10 A.3d 1230, 1245 (Pa. 2011)
- Borgia v. Prudential Ins. Co., 750 A.2d 843, 850 (Pa. 2000)
- Flightways Corp. v. Keystone Helicopter Corp., 331 A.2d 184, 185 (Pa. 1975)
- Viking River Cruises, Inc. v. Moriana, 596 U.S. 639, 653 (2022)
- Emporium Area Joint Sch. Auth. v. Anundson Const. & Bldg. Supply Co., 166 A.2d 269, 270 (Pa. 1960)
- Patriotic Ord. Sons of Am. Hall & Ass’n v. Hartford Fire Ins. Co., 157 A. 259, 262 (Pa. 1931)

OPINION

Shultz, A. v. Sky Zone, LLC, Aplt.

PER CURIAM.

[J-7A-2025 and J-7B-2025] [MO:Donohue, J.]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

EASTERN DISTRICT

JENNIFER SANTIAGO AND SAMUEL : No. 24 EAP 2023

SANTIAGO, : : Appeal from the Order of the Appellees : Superior Court entered on March 21, : 2023, at No. 2615 EDA 2021, : affirming the Order of the Court of v. : Common Pleas of Philadelphia : County, Civil Division, entered on : August 23, 2021, at No. 002154. PHILLY TRAMPOLINE PARK, LLC :

I/P/A SKY ZONE, D/B/A SKY ZONE : ARGUED: March 5, 2025

TRAMPOLINE PARK D/B/A SKY ZONE : PHILADELPHIA, SKY ZONE : PHILADELPHIA, INC., SKY ZONE : TRAMPOLINE PARK A/K/A SKY ZONE : PHILADELPHIA, : Appellants : ALESSANDRA SHULTZ, INDIVIDUALLY : No. 25 EAP 2023

AND AS P.N.G. FOR ROCCO SHULTZ, : A MINOR, : Appeal from the Order of the : Superior Court entered on March 21, Appellee : 2023, at No. 664 EDA 2022, : affirming the Order of the Court of : Common Pleas of Philadelphia v. : County, Civil Division, entered on : January 25, 2022, at : No. 200701660. SKY ZONE, LLC, : : ARGUED: March 5, 2025 Appellant :

CONCURRING AND DISSENTING OPINION

JUSTICE BROBSON DECIDED: September 25, 2025 I agree with the Majority that the arbitration provision in the “Participation Agreement, Release and Assumption of Risk” document (Agreement) is not enforceable against the claims of the non-signing parents. I part ways with the Majority regarding whether the arbitration provision is enforceable against the injured minors. For decades, this Court has observed that “the settlement of disputes by arbitration is favored by the public policy of this Commonwealth and is, therefore, encouraged by our courts and by statute.” Fastuca v. L.W. Molnar & Assocs., 10 A.3d 1230, 1245 (Pa. 2011) (citing Borgia v. Prudential Ins.

Co., 750 A.2d 843, 850 (Pa. 2000); *Flightways Corp. v. Keystone Helicopter Corp.*, 331 A.2d 184, 185 (Pa. 1975)). Notwithstanding our long-standing jurisprudence acknowledging that public policy, the Majority concludes that “parents are without authority to bind a minor child to an agreement to arbitrate.” (Majority Op. at 29.) Because I disagree with that aspect of the Majority’s decision, I respectfully dissent. The Majority surmises that because, generally, an arbitration provision “forfeits [a] minor’s right to have a claim adjudicated in a court, it is an unsanctioned exercise of power over the minor’s property by a natural guardian, and therefore unenforceable.” (Majority Op. at 25.) In this way, the Majority conflates a minor’s substantive right to a cause of action with the minor’s choice of forum. In my view, where parents agree to bind their minor child to arbitration, they in no manner whatsoever affect their minor child’s substantive right to a cause of action. Rather, the parents merely agree on behalf of their minor child to the forum in which the child’s claims will be adjudicated. Indeed, the United States Supreme Court recently commented that an arbitration provision is “a specialized kind of forum-selection clause that posits not only the situs of a suit but also the procedure to be used in resolving the dispute.” *Viking River Cruises, Inc. v. Moriana*, 596 U.S. 639, 653 (2022). The Supreme Court also acknowledged that an arbitration provision does “not alter or abridge substantive rights” but “merely changes how those rights will be processed.” *Id.* Another basis for the Majority’s decision is its unsupported belief that, in matters involving a minor, arbitration is invariably a less favorable forum than a court of common [J-7A-2025 and J-7B-2025] [MO: Donohue, J.] - 2 pleas. For example, the Majority claims that arbitration proceedings lack “the carefully constructed network of protections for the interests of the minor.” (Majority Op. at 25.) Where a minor pursues a cause of action in a court of common pleas, however, the Majority opines that the law protects the minor “through a series of rules of civil procedure that govern actions where a minor is a party.” (*Id.* at 22 (citing Pa.R.Civ.P. 2026-2049).) To me, however, that arbitration proceedings lack delineated rules for proceedings involving minors does not, a fortiori, mean that arbitration is a less favorable forum to adjudicate claims involving minors than is a court of common pleas. The Majority’s disposition forecloses parents from ever making that choice, either before a tort or after, even if arbitration, “a quick and easy mode of obtaining justice,” is in the best interest of the injured child. *Emporium Area Joint Sch. Auth. v. Anundson Const. & Bldg. Supply Co.*, 166 A.2d 269, 270 (Pa. 1960) (emphasis in original); see also *Patriotic Ord. Sons of Am. Hall & Ass’n v. Hartford Fire Ins. Co.*, 157 A. 259, 262 (Pa. 1931). I do not share the Majority’s view that we are better suited than a parent to make this choice. In sum, I disagree with the Majority’s conclusion that parents can never bind their minor child to arbitration. Arbitration does nothing to affect the substantive rights of the minor child and is a forum heavily favored as a matter of public policy in Pennsylvania, offering an alternative avenue to the court for expeditious and cost-efficient relief. For all these reasons, I respectfully dissent as to the Majority’s decision holding that the arbitration provision in the Agreement is unenforceable against the injured minors and foreclosing parents from choosing arbitration even where they believe it is in the best interest of their injured child to do so. Justice

Dougherty joins this concurring and dissenting opinion. [J-7A-2025 and J-7B-2025] [MO: Donohue, J.] - 3

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