



# LATERALING YOUR LIABILITY

**Indemnification & Tendering of Defense** 

Presented by

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## **Today's Presenters**



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## What is Indemnification?

- Method of shifting risk of potential, future event from one party to another.
- Method of protection from possible future events that may occur based upon a relationship formed with another person or entity, such as by way of contract.
- Method of defining, at beginning of business relationship, each party's duties to other party arising out of relationship.



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## Types of Indemnification in Mich.

- Express contractual indemnification
- Implied contractual indemnification
- Common law indemnification





## **Express Contractural Indemnification**

- Rights and obligations of each party are defined by written agreement.
- Typical language includes duty to defend, indemnify and hold harmless.
- Apart from a few narrow exceptions, a party can contractually require another party to defend and indemnify that party for its own negligence.



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## **Implied Contractural Indemnification**

- Implied contract of indemnity arises in favor of person who without any fault on his part is exposed to liability and compelled to pay damages on account of negligence or tortious act of another.
- Party paying damages has right of action against person or company that engaged in negligent conduct.
- Usually, it involves a special relationship between parties or course of conduct where one party agrees to perform certain service and impliedly assures indemnification.

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## **Implied Contractural Indemnification**

- Must be free from active negligence.
- Usually must have allegations of vicarious or derivative liability in primary complaint
- Injuries caused solely and proximately by another party



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#### **Common Law Indemnification**

- Common law indemnity is one that arises essentially in absence of contract.
- A predicate for common law indemnity is that indemnitee has been paid or could be made to pay a third-party because of a wrongful act of by indemnitor.
- One of the conditions for common law indemnity is that indemnitee be free from acts of negligence or act of fault.

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## **Common Law Indemnification**

Classic example is automobile owner who is responsible under statute for negligent acts of driver at time of accident. Again, purpose of indemnity in this instance is to shift the burden of loss on equitable grounds when liability arises only vicariously or by operation of law. Langley v Harris Corp., 321 N. W. 2d 662 (1982)

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#### **Common Law Indemnification**

- Common law indemnification, in part, rests on allegations in complaint. If allegations in complaint assert acts of negligence on part of potential indemnitee, he is barred from actual indemnification on a common law basis.
- Because common law indemnity is by operation of law or by statute, attorney fees are generally not recoverable under a common law indemnity circumstance.





#### **Tender of Defense**

- Tender of defense should be a written demand to assume defense and indemnification of requesting party.
- As a matter of practice, tender should cite basis for tender, including both claims to be defended and basis, contractual or otherwise, for tender being made.

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## **Tender of Defense**

Costs and expenses, including attorney fees, cannot generally be assessed to insurer under Michigan law prior to tender. Delay in making tender amounts to partial waiver of fees and expenses incurred prior to tender (*Fireman's Fund Ins. Cos. v Ex-Cello Corp.* 790 F Supp 1318 (E.D. Mich 1991)).

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#### **Tender of Defense**

Proof of delivery of tender is, likewise, advantageous. As tenders are occasionally completely ignored, it may be necessary to demonstrate that a reasonable time elapsed without response from party to whom tender was addressed before litigation was filed.

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## **Tender of Defense**

On the other hand, when contract, itself, does not provide notice of tender of defense requirement, recovery of fees and costs associated with defending underlying litigation may be without limitation and even pre-tender costs and fees may be recovered. Ajax Paving Industries, Inc. v Vanopdenbosh Const. Co., 289 Mich App 639, 797 N. W. 2d 704 (2010).

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## **Tender of Defense**

 In context of an insured's notice to an insurer, formal tender is not required in addition to notice of claim which in itself may give rise to a duty to defend.



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# **Cross-Claims**& Third-Party Claims

- If tender of defense fails, next option is to file cross-claim or third-party claim.
- Cross-claim or third-party claim must be filed with your initial responsive pleadings. Otherwise, leave of court is required.
- Nature of cross-claim/third-party claim



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## What do Your Indemnity Contracts Look Like?

- What are usual relationships which give rise to indemnity?
- Are you being indemnified or are you being required to indemnify?
- Does language in your current agreement adequately protect you?

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## What do Your Indemnity Contracts Look Like?

- If you are party who is to be indemnified, are you also an additional named insured on other party's commercial general liability policy?
- If you are party who has to indemnify other party, are you properly and adequately insured in the event this obligation ever occurs? Often times, there is no limit to your potential exposure.
- Is indemnity obligation an "insured contract" under your policy



## **Additional Insured Status**

- Being additional insured on another party's insurance policy provides separate basis for claim.
- Generally, it arises out of a contractual term requiring a party, like vendor or contractor, to obtain insurance and name other contracting party as additional insured on insurance policy.
- Instead of just demanding indemnity from contracting party, indemnitee may seek direct coverage from party's insurance carrier.

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## **Additional Insured Status**

- Should determine if contract indicates policy will be primary.
- Certificate of insurance versus endorsement under policy
- Request policy and make sure insured is defined to include additional insureds.



## **Key Takeaways**

- Indemnity is usually a matter of contract review contracts early.
- Relationship—vendor, subcontractor, etc.
- Insurance—additional named insured agreements as a second means of indemnification
- Early tender of defense
- Fall back to cross and third party claims if tender fails.



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#### **Your To-Do List**

- Study complaint/claim for allegations that may trigger indemnity.
- Analyze contracts for indemnity and insurance clauses.
- Evaluate business relationships of parties for potential leverage.
- Analyze situation as a whole (i.e., clients reaction to making the tender).
- Draft comprehensive tender letter.

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