







## FUNDAMENTAL CONTRACT CONSIDERATIONS FOR ENGINEERS

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## **ENGINEERING CONTRACT FUNDAMENTALS**

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#### OBJECTIVE

Provide a General Overview of Fundamental Contract Terms and Provisions

Develop a Working Knowledge of These Fundamental Contract Clauses

Illustrate How Contracts Risk Management Benefits Engineers and Their Firms



## **ESSENTIAL PROVISIONS IN AN ENGINEER'S CONTRACT**

Scope of Services – *Clear, limited, finite* Standard of Care - "Reasonable Person" standard; No warranty Schedule – *Time is* NOT *of the essence* Compensation – *Timely, not contingent* Additional Services Owner's Responsibilities – Your right to rely **Risk Transfer** Insurance Indemnity Waiver of Subrogation Limitation of Liability **Consequential Damages** Termination and Suspension of Services – Beware! Ownership of Documents – Instruments of Service; License



#### **SCOPE OF SERVICES**

**Clearly Defined** 

Finite

Limited

Set out the nature and items of work that Engineer will perform

A Scope of Services that is too broad may result in an unlimited obligation or expectation

"Engineer's services shall include but not be limited to"

Too broad. Virtually anything could fall within this scope

"Engineer's services shall consist of the following"

Limited and Finite Establishes Clear Expectations Anything beyond this Scope triggers Additional Services



## **STANDARD OF CARE (SOC)**

Establishes the quality and level of performance that Engineer must achieve on the project

Common law = "Reasonable person standard" / Negligence based What would a reasonably prudent engineer have done under the same or similar circumstances?

Contract language can establish any higher standard to which the Engineer agrees

Anything beyond this Scope triggers Additional Services

SOC should be negligence-based and grounded in the Reasonably Prudent Person standard

A/E Professional Liability Insurance coverage is written on this basis Heightened SOC can jeopardize coverage Heightened SOC can amount to a warranty for which engineers are not insured

Not perfection

Highest, Best, Most, Utmost, Ultimate, Cutting Edge



#### INDEMNIFICATION

Indemnify (verb): To reimburse; compensate for loss or injury; give back; pay back; recompense for past loss; remunerate; repay; restore; return money paid out

- Legal Thesaurus, Second Edition. William C. Burton

Defend? Protect?

Indemnity is an agreement (a contract or a provision in a larger contract) by which one engages to save another from the legal consequence of the conduct of one of the parties, or of some other person

Common Law Typically Requires Complete Absence of Fault On The Part Of A Party Seeking To Be Indemnified

Parties Can Agree In a Contract, However, To Anything They're Willing To Sign

Even If It's Unfair

Anti-Indemnity Statutes Play A Role



### INDEMNIFICATION

#### Broad-Form Indemnity

▼Requires Engineer to indemnify Client for any losses arising out of the project for virtually any reason or due to the Client's or other parties' conduct, even if Engineer is completely free from fault

▼ "... connected with or arising out of the Project/your Services ...

▼Insurability problems

#### Intermediate-Form Indemnity

▼Requires Engineer to indemnify Client for any losses arising out of the project so long as Engineer has the slightest degree of fault

 $\blacksquare$  . . . caused in whole or in part by the fault of the Engineer . . ."

▼Insurability problems

#### ▼ Limited-Form Indemnity

▼Requires Engineer to indemnify Client only for those losses that are actually caused by the professional negligence of the Engineer or its subconsultants

▼"... to the extent caused by the Engineer's negligent acts, errors, and omissions ..."
▼Insured for this!



#### INDEMNIFICATION

#### Why Should Engineers Be United on Indemnity?

Engineers will continue to see unfair indemnity provisions until we speak as one

Clients hear conflicting messages from us on indemnity, and don't believe us

When Engineers are willing to "sign anything", clients have no incentive to change "Everyone else has signed this. What's your problem?"

A united front insisting on fair, insurable indemnity is good for our profession Realistic, fair fees Keeps insurance premiums manageable Reduces disputes between Engineers, Clients, and Contractors

Clients do not benefit from forcing uninsured liability onto underfunded Engineers

Engineers don't *really* gain a competitive advantage by being more risky Every project becomes a "bet the firm" project You may be one bad project away from bankruptcy or having to sell your firm Hope is not a strategy!



#### SCHEDULE

Similar to SOC, should be based on reasonably prudent person standard

Reasonable demands

Realistic expectations

#### **Time is of the essence**

Five simple words – May seem innocuous Tied to schedule and not Engineer's SOC Inappropriate/Aggressive schedule can conflict with Engineer's professional & ethical responsibilities

"Hold paramount the safety, health, and welfare of the public" (NSPE Fundamental Canon 1)

"In order to safeguard health, life, safety, welfare, and property, the practice of engineering in this state is a learned profession to be practiced and regulated as such . . ." (Ala.Code (1975) § 34-11-2)

Simple fix: "Subject to the applicable Standard of Care, time is of the essence."



## COMPENSATION

Timing, Triggers

Invoice When Client Receives Payment/Funding ("Pay-When-Paid") If Client Receives Payment Funding ("Pay-If-Paid")

Method, Manner of Getting Paid

Check Wire ACH

Additional Services

Is Scope of Services Limited & Finite Such That Additional Services/Compensation Are Clearly Understood?

Addenda, Amendments That Modify Compensation Must Be Incorporated Into the Contract or Constitute a New Agreement

Parties' Unwritten Pattern and Practice Can Serve To Modify Contract, Relationship



## **OWNER'S, CLIENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES**

#### Access To Site

#### Safety Plan

Hazardous Materials – Discovery, Disclosure, Notification

#### Permits

Building Permits Construction Permits Environmental Permits

#### Surveys

Boundary Suveys Topographical Maps, Surveys Utilities, Subterranean Assets Geotechnical Reports, Soil Borings FONSIs, ESIs, EAs, Archeological Findings

Engineer's Right to Rely on the Completeness & Accuracy – Release of Claims



## LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

Only Limits Engineer's Liability to Those Identified In The Contract

#### Cannot Limit Liability To Third Parties By Contract

Car Accident Plaintiffs Personal Injury, Property Damage Plaintiffs Direct Claims Brought By Contractors

Engineer's Contractual Liability to Client Can Outweigh Engineer's Ability To Control Risk

**Compensation Is Certainly Limited** 

Agreed-Upon Limitation Engineer's Compensation Some Mulitple of Compensation (e.g., 3x Fee) Limits of Insurance Required By Contract Limits of Insurance in Engineer's Practice Policies



## WAIVER OF CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES

Should be Mutual

Insulates Parties From Liability For Indirect Damages Lost Profits Lost Business Opportunities Increased Overhead Loss of Goodwill/Business Reputation *cf.* Direct Damages Like Medical Bills, Repair Costs, Compensatory Damages

**Speculative Damages** 

Consequential Damages Do Not Naturally Flow From Breach of Contract, Negligence, or Other Wrong



### DISCLAIMER OF THIRD-PARTY BENEFICIARIES

First Parties = Signatories to the Contract

Third Parties = Strangers to the Contract

Third Parties Can Sometimes Be Deemed To Have Rights Under The Contract

Unless Parties Cut Off Those Rights In The Contract

Explicit Intent To Disclaim Any Rights That Strangers To The Contract Might Otherwise Enjoy

e.g., The Contractor



## JOBSITE SAFETY

Not suitable for Engineers

Responsibility of the Contractor or Whoever Owns/Has Control of the Site

Subordinate to Client's, Owner's, Contractor's Site Safety Plan

Little, No Control Over Others Who Will Have Profound Direct Impact Contractors Owner Governmental Agencies The Public, Third Parties

A/E Professional Liability Insurance

Engineers typically do not serve as safety consultants

Pro Tip: Avoid the Assumption of a Duty Not Otherwise Owed by Contract From Your Conduct In The Field Ex: Engineer/CEI tells Contractor's Employee To Stop What He's Doing, Come Down, Put On His Harness, and Tie Off Before Resuming His Task. Contract Does Not Call For This, But Engineer Just Assumed a Duty For Safety Through Her Conduct.



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## SITE VISITS / CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION

Major Scope-Creep Potential

Disadvantageous Site Visit Provision Can Negate a Well-Craft Standard of Care

The Applicable SOC may call for only <u>x</u> number of site visits per time period

Contract's Site Visit Provision May Substantially Enhance The Number Of Site Visits Or The Scope of Site Visits

Does Compensation Account For This?



### LIQUIDATED DAMAGES

Inappropriate for Professional Engineers

Money Damages Agree-Upon In Advance of an Anticipated Loss That Is Within The Control of the Breaching Party

Automatically Triggered By Some Arbitrary Event; cf. Professionally Negligent Act by Engineer

Factors Often Outside of Engineer's Control Timely Performance By Contractor Proper Performance By Contractor Conduct of Owners, Others

LDs are not Damages the Engineer Becomes Legally Obligated To Pay Because of a Professionally Negligent Act, Error, or Omission

Any Damages Suffered by the Client or Owner Because of Engineer's Professional Negligence Are Simply Damages Covered by the Engineer's Indemnity Obligations A/E Professional Liability Insurance

Distinguish A Particular Dollar Amount Chargeable Per Day Under Contract Because of An Arbitrary Event or Deadline



## **INCORPORATION-BY-REFERENCE**

Parole Evidence Rule

"The Four Corners of the Contract"

Incorporation-by-Reference Clauses Make Documents That Are Outside of the Contract Legally Binding As If They Were Written Into The Contract Standard Specifications

Other Parties' Contracts (Flow-Down Implications)

Safety Plans

Your Proposal And Marketing Materials

Cybersecurity, Technological, Software Requirements

Bound By These Obligations Even If Engineer Never Sees Them Or Reads Them

Trending: Electronically Stored Documents Hosted On Websites Accessible by Hyperlinks & http:// Addresses

Always Request and Review Upstream Contracts and Documents That Are Being Incorporated Into Your Contracts *i.e., Design-Build* 



## **RE-USE & OWNERSHIP OF DOCUMENTS**

Instruments of Service

#### Works For Hire

Protection Under the Copyright Act (17 U.S.C. §§ 101, et seq.) From Use of Instruments of Service by Another Without Express Written Consent

Professional Liability Exposure Caused by Future Use

Not a Paid Fee For Future Use

No Way to Control or Tailor Design to Future Project, Future Use of Design

Limited-Use License Perpetual Royalty-Free Paid-In-Full



#### **CONTRACTOR SUBMITTALS**

Contractors Must Provide Submittals – Most Common Are Shop Drawings

Key Word to Avoid If You Can is "Approve"

"Approval" of Shop Drawings Has Been Held To Be The Assumption Of The Legal Liability When That Component Of The Project Fails, Injures Someone, Or Causes Damages

AIA A201 § 4.2.7 – "for the limited purpose of checking for conformance with information given and the design concept expressed in the Contract Documents"

EJCDC C-700-2018 § 7.16.C

Review General Conformance Design Concepts, Information Given Review Does Not Relieve Contractor of Obligations and Responsibilities

**Approved** 



# COVERAGE NEEDS

DENISE SPRUMONT SENIOR UNDERWRITER THE HARTFORD



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## **CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE**

- ✓ Disclaimer
- ✓ Carrier & Policy Limits
- ✓ Additional Insured
- ✓ Special Wording

CERTIFICATE OF LIABILITY INSURANCE THIS CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED AS A MATTER OF INFORMATION ONLY AND CONFERS NO RIGHTS UPON THE CERTIFIC CERTIFICATE DOES NOT AFFIRMATIVELY OR NEGATIVELY AMEND, EXTEND OR ALTER THE COVERAGE AFFORDED											DATE (MM/DD/YYYY) ATE HOLDER. THIS BY THE POLICIES		
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#### **ADDITIONAL INSURED STATUS ON A COMMERCIAL POLICY**





Who Needs It?



What Happens in the Event of a Claim?



## **ADDITIONAL INSURED: SPECIFIC & BLANKET OPTIONS**

Used for a certificate holder who wants to see themselves scheduled on the policy. May be needed for a specific coverage type for example:

- Ongoing operations (CG 20 10)
- . Products and completed operations (CG 20 37)
- Lessors of property (building or equipment)
- . Municipalities
- Side-track agreements
- Vendors

**BLANKET** 

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SPECIFI

. Line of business (auto, general liability, property, and workers' comp)

Provides coverage when required by written contract. Lessens the burden on the policy owner to request endorsements each time.



#### **COMMON ENDORSEMENTS FOR ENGINEERS**

WAIVERS OF SUBROGATION Often required as part of a written contract. An agreement where the carrier agrees not to subrogate against a party, even if there is an opportunity to do so.



An agreement where through a written agreement, the policyholder agrees not to hold a party harmless in the event they may have responsibility in relation to a loss situation.

## PRIMARY & NON-CONTRIBUTORY ENDORSEMENTS

ACEC Business Insurance Trust Engineered for Peace of Mind Often requested as part of a written contract. The policy holder agrees that their policy will be primary, and will not contribute to loss dollars in the event of a loss.









## THANKYOU



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