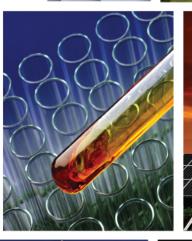
On Land and Sea: A Practical Guide to Indemnity in the Energy Sector.



Ken Bullock & Lee Wertz Munsch Hardt Kopf & Harr, P.C.













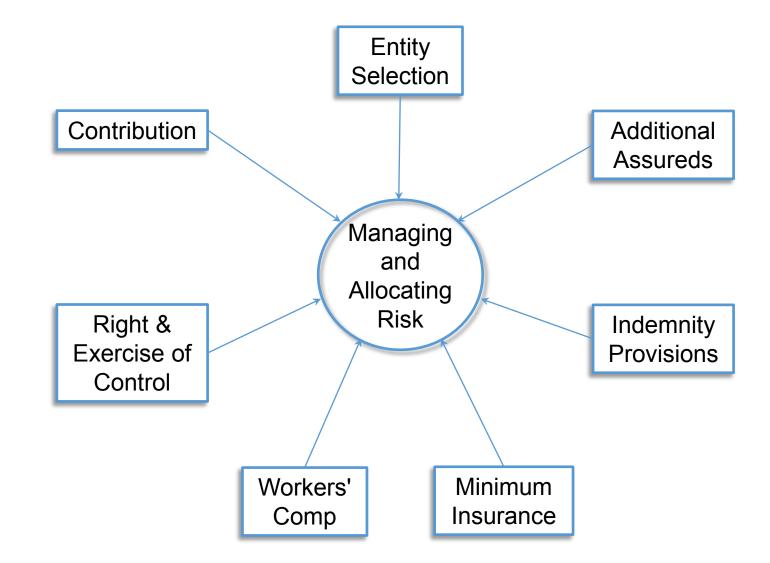
Goals:

Proactive allocation of risk.

Gain certainty of financial responsibility.

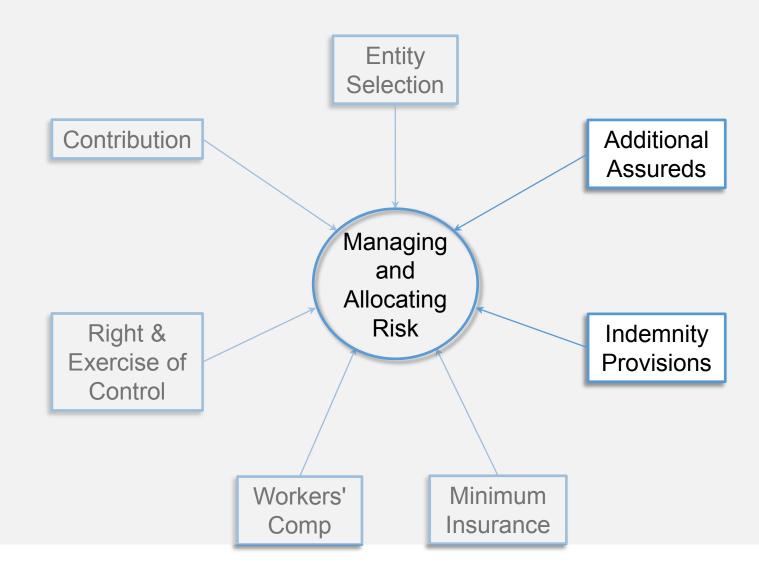














• *Narrow* Form:

Indemnify only to extent indemnitor is at fault.

• Intermediate Form:

Indemnify, except for indemnitee's sole negligence.

• **Broad** Form:

Indemnify regardless of fault.





Maritime Law/Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act













Maritime Law Applicable?

- Nature, subject-matter and judicial precedent control.
- Davis & Sons, Inc. v. Gulf Oil Corp. six-factor test:
 - What does agreement provide?
 - What work did the crew actually do?
 - Was crew assigned to vessel in navigable waters?
 - Work relate to mission of vessel?
 - Principal job of worker?
 - What was worker doing?





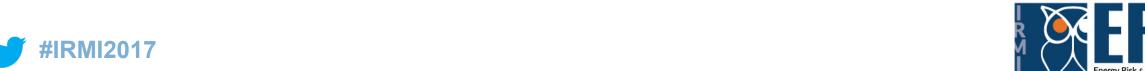
Examples:

- Building a ship is not a maritime contract, but ...
- Repairing a ship is a maritime contract.
- Drilling on a fixed platform is not maritime, but ...
- Transporting crew to a fixed platform is maritime.
- Wireline services on jack-up rig is not maritime, but ...
- Wireline services on special purpose barge is maritime.





- Generally enforceable under Maritime Law.
- Broad-Form enforceable if "clear and unequivocal."
- Strict liability and unseaworthiness, if express.
- Gross negligence allowed, but not punitive damages.





- Exception: §905(b) LHWCA.
 - Employer not liable to the "vessel," directly or indirectly, and "any agreements or warranties to the contrary shall be void."

- Exception to the Exception: §905(c) LHWCA.
 - Does allow reciprocal indemnification for work on the Outer Continental Shelf.





- Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act
 - 43 U.S.C. §1331, et seq.

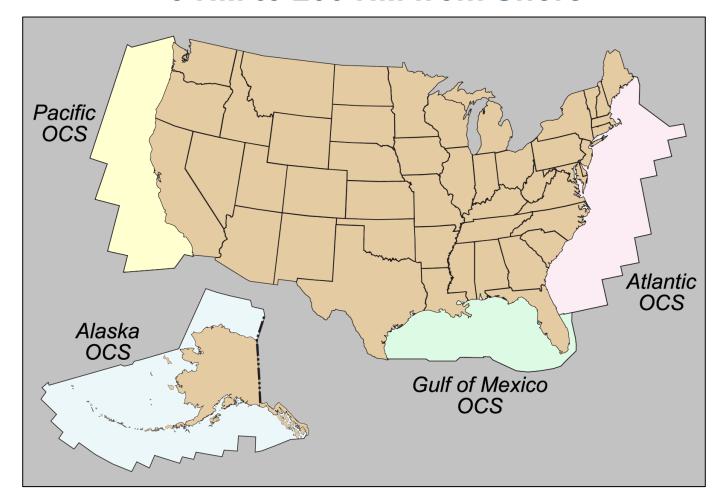
 Applicable to seabed, subsoil and fixed structures engaged in exploration, development, production and transportation of resources found in OCS.





OCSLA: Boundaries

3 NM to 200 NM from Shore







OCSLA: Boundaries

Of course, Texas is different! 3 Leagues, or 9 NM





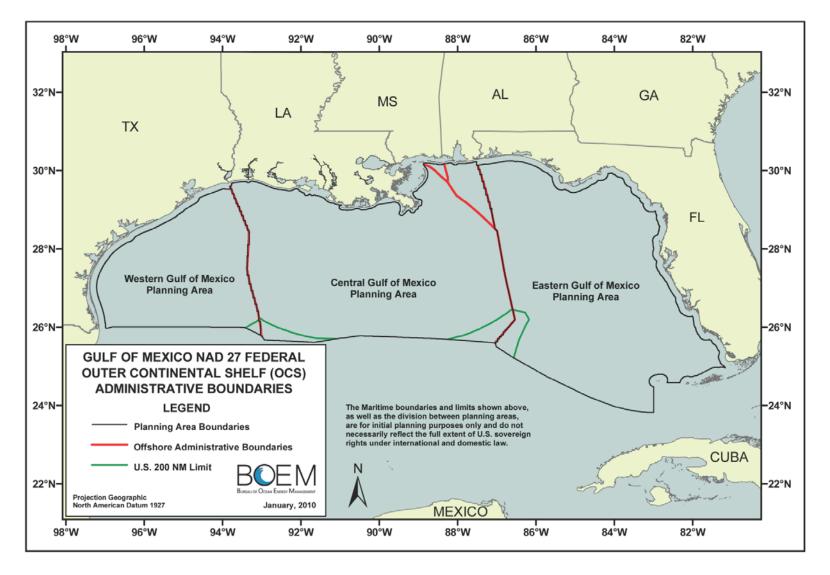


- Applies law of "adjacent state" where:
 - Controversy arises on OCS;
 - Federal maritime law does not apply of its own force; and
 - Adjacent state's law not inconsistent with federal law.





OCSLA: Adjacent State







• OCS "situs"?

- Artificial islands, installations and other devices, permanently or temporarily attached to seabed.
- For exploring, developing, producing or transporting.
- Excludes "vessels."
 - Jack-up or Semi-Submersible vs. Platform or Spar.





- For indemnification agreements, apply the "Focus of the contract" test:
 - Not where the underlying tort occurred.
 - Instead, the type of work the contemplated and where a majority of the work took place.





- Maritime Law Applicable?
 - Historical treatment of similar contracts; and
 - Davis & Sons, Inc. v. Gulf Oil Corp. six-factor test:
 - What does agreement provide?
 - What work did the crew actually do?
 - Was crew assigned to vessel in navigable waters?
 - Work relate to mission of vessel?
 - Principal job of worker?
 - What was worker doing?





- What is an "adjacent state"?
- Closer does not necessarily mean adjacent:
 - Geographic proximity;
 - Which coast federal agencies consider to be adjacent;
 - Prior court determinations; and
 - Projected boundaries.





- Adjacent state's law not inconsistent?
 - Includes state Anti-Indemnity Acts.
 - Texas Oilfield Indemnity Act
 - Louisiana Oilfield Indemnity Act
 - Applies without regard to Parties' choice of law provision in contract.





Introducing The Construction Anti-Indemnity Act: The Baby And The Bathwater













Majority: No Indemnity in Construction

- Arizona
- California
- Colorado
- Connecticut
- Delaware
- Florida
- Illinois
- lowa
- Kansas
- Kentucky

- Louisiana
- Massachusetts
- Minnesota
- Mississippi
- Missouri
- Montana
- Nebraska
- New Hampshire
- New Mexico
- New York

- North Carolina
- Ohio
- Oklahoma
- Oregon
- Rhode Island
- Texas
- Utah
- Washington





Other Jurisdictions

- No Indemnity: 28 States, including Texas.
- Sole Negligence Exclusion: 14 States.
- No Limitations: 8 States.





Construction Project? 151.001

- Construction contracts for a construction project for which an indemnitor is provided or procures insurance subject to Chapter 151 or Title 10 (general liability and worker's compensation insurance)
- The effective date for Chapter 151 is original contracts with owner of an improvement entered into on or after January 1, 2012.





Construction Project? 151.001

 "Construction project" means construction, remodeling, maintenance, or repair of improvements to real property.





- Pipeline became an improvement to the oil company's real property. Statute of limitations case. *U. S. Fire Ins. Co. v. E. D. Wesley Co.*, 105 Wis. 2d 305, 309, 313 N.W.2d 833, 835 (1982).
- Pipeline is an improvement to the real property under which it lies for purposes of limitations. *S. Carolina Pipeline Corp. v. Lone Star Steel Co.*, 345 S.C. 151, 155, 546 S.E.2d 654, 657 (2001).





- Under the Tax Code, (2) "Real property" means:
 - (F) an estate or interest, other than a mortgage or deed of trust creating a lien on property or an interest securing payment or performance of an obligation, in a property enumerated in Paragraphs (A) through (E) of this subdivision.
- An easement is an "estate or interest."





- The Tax Code designates "real property repair and remodeling" as a taxable service. Tex. Tax Code 151.0101(a)(13) (West 2002).
- The Austin Court of Appeals held that excavation and backfilling services purchased by pipeline companies in conjunction with pipeline anti-corrosion repair services were subject to this sales tax. *Chevron Pipeline Co. v. Strayhorn*, 212 S.W.3d 779, 784 (Tex. App.—Austin 2006, pet. denied)





BUT...

 Where contract provided for removal of buried pipeline, pipeline remained personal property. Lingleville Independent School District v. Valero Transportation Company, 763 S.W.2d 616 (Tex. App.-Eastland 1989, writ denied). For purposes of taxing personal property, so may be outcomedeterminative analysis.





Construction Project? 151.001

- The term includes the immediate construction location and areas incidental and necessary to the work as defined in the construction contract documents.
- Defined in the Construction Documents: Better read the construction documents! Staging area?





Anti-Indemnity: 151.102

- A provision in a construction contract, or in an agreement collateral to or affecting a construction contract is void and unenforceable as against public policy to the extent that it requires an indemnitor to indemnify, hold harmless, or defend a party, including a third party...
- If the claim arises out of the alleged negligence of the person SEEKING indemnity then the Act applies.





Exception: 151.103

• Does not include injury to employees...so can get indemnity and additional insurance for that.





Anti-Add'l Insurance: 151.104

- Section 151.104
 - No additional insurance, except for injury to employee.





Exclusions: 151.105

- "This subchapter does not affect..."
- NOT REALLY EXCLUSIONS
- An owner or contractor controlled or sponsored insurance program





OCIPS and Workers' Compensation

Texas courts have held that under Texas Worker's
Compensation Act (the "Act"), a general contractor is deemed
the employer of a subcontractor and the subcontractor's
employees if the general contractor provides, in accordance
with a written agreement, workers' compensation insurance
coverage to the subcontractor and its employees.





Texas Oilfield Anti-Indemnity Act: Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code Ch. 127













CPRC § 127.002. Findings; Certain Agreements Against Public Policy

- The legislature finds that an inequity is fostered on certain contractors by the *indemnity provisions* in certain agreements pertaining to wells for oil, gas, or water or to mines for other minerals.
- Certain agreements that provide for indemnification are against public policy.
- BUT Joint Operating Agreements are just dandy!





CPRC § 127.003. Agreement Void & Unenforceable

- Except as otherwise provided...[An agreement] pertaining to a well for oil, gas, or water or to a mine for a mineral is *VOID* if it purports to indemnify a person against loss or liability for damage that...
 - Is caused by sole or concurrent negligence of the indemnitee or his folks...





CPRC § 127.003. Agreement Void & Unenforceable

- "Agreement pertaining to a well for oil, gas, or water or to a mine for a mineral"
 - Means:
 - A written or oral agreement or understanding concerning the rendering of well or mine services; or
 - [It *includes* furnishing or renting equipment, incidental transportation, or other goods and services furnished in connection with the services]; but
 - Does not include a joint operating agreement.





"Well or Mine Service"

- Includes [EVERYTHING RELATED TO A WELL] drilling, deepening, reworking, repairing, improving, testing, treating, perforating, acidizing, logging, conditioning, purchasing, gathering, storing...
 - Transporting oil, brine water, fresh water, produced water, condensate, petroleum products, or other liquid commodities;
 - Otherwise rendering services in connection with a well drilled to produce or dispose of oil, gas, other minerals or water;
 - Designing, excavating, constructing, improving, or otherwise rendering services in connection with a mine shaft, drift, or other structure intended for use in exploring for or producing a mineral;







"Well or Mine Service" CPRC § 127.001(4)(B)

DOES NOT INCLUDE:

- Purchasing, selling, gathering, storing, or transporting gas or natural gas liquids by *pipeline* or fixed associated facilities; or
- Construction, maintenance, or repair of oil, natural gas liquids, or gas pipelines or fixed associated equipment





CPRC § 127.004. Exclusions

- This chapter does not apply to loss or liability for damages or an expense arising from:
 - 1) Personal injury, death, or property damage from *radioactivity*;
 - 2) Property damage from *pollution*, including cleanup and control of the pollutant;
 - 3) Property damage from *reservoir or underground damage*, including loss of oil, gas, other mineral substance, or water or the well bore itself;
 - 4) Personal injury, death, or property injury that results from the performance of **services to control a wild well** to protect the safety of the general public or to prevent depletion of vital natural resources; or
 - 5) The cost of control of a wild well, underground or above the surface.





Insurance Coverage: CPRC § 127.005

- Allows indemnity where indemnity obligation will be supported by insurance coverage to be furnished by the indemnitor.
 - Unilateral Indemnity: Limited \$500,000.
 - Mutual Indemnity: [KNOCK FOR KNOCK] Limited to the extent of the coverage and dollar limits of insurance or qualified selfinsurance each party as indemnitor has agreed to obtain for the benefit of the other party as indemnitee.





Other Oilfield Anti-Indemnity Statutes

Louisiana Act

- Personal injury, not property damage.
- Absolute.
- Prohibits additional insurance and subrogation waiver requirements.
- Exceptions: Radioactivity, oil cleanup and containment, wild wells.
- "Unequivocal terms" broader than express negligence.





Other Oilfield Anti-Indemnity Statutes

Wyoming Act

- Character of work performed important to application of Act.
- Personal injury and property damage.
- Applies to unit operating agreements.

New Mexico Act

- Limited to production activities at the well head.
- Prohibits waivers of subrogation requirements.





Drafting Checklist:

- Who is covered?
 - How broadly worded are "Company Group" and "Contractor Group"?
- Pass-Through Indemnity?
 - Does the language include coverage for contractual liabilities?
- Defense? Indemnity? Both?
 - Does the language require "defend and indemnify" or simply "indemnify"?





Drafting Checklist:

Survival?

When does the Agreement terminate, and does the indemnity survive?

Insurance?

- Insurance to support the indemnity?
- Separate and apart from additional insured obligations?

Notice and Enforcement?

- When is notice required and who selects counsel?
- Attorneys' fees for enforcement?





Demand Checklist:

- Documents?
 - Master Service Agreement? Work Orders? Invoices?
- Defense? Indemnity? Both?
 - Does your demand "tender" defense of the claim and demand indemnification?
- Additional Insured Coverage?
 - Does your demand seek coverage as an additional insured?





THANK YOU!



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