Dynamic Business Law

Fifth Edition

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DYNAMIC BUSINESS LAW, FIFTH EDITION

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About the Authors





Courtesy of Nancy Kubasek

Nancy K. Kubasek received her J.D. from the University of Toledo College of Law in 1981 and her B.A. from Bowling Green State University in 1978. She joined the BGSU faculty in 1982, became an associate professor in 1988, and became a full professor in 1993.

During her tenure at Bowling Green State University, she has primarily taught courses in business law, legal environment of business, environmental law, health care law, and moral principles. She has published over 75 articles, primarily in law reviews and business journals. Most of her substantive articles focus on environmental questions. She has helped get students involved in legal research, and a number of her articles have been coauthored with students. She has also published a number of pedagogical articles in teaching journals, focusing primarily on the teaching of critical thinking and ethics.

She wrote the first environmental law text for undergraduate students, *Environmental Law*, and coauthored *The Legal Environment of Business: A Critical Thinking Approach*. She has written supplemental materials, such as study guides, test banks, and instructors' manuals.

Active in many professional organizations, she has served as president of the Academy of Legal Studies in Business, the national organization for professors of legal studies in colleges of business. She has also served as president of the Tri-State Academy of Legal Studies in Business, her regional professional association.

In her leisure time, she and her husband, Neil Browne, fish for halibut and salmon in Alaska, as well as largemouth bass in Florida. In addition, they are regular participants in polka, waltz, zydeco, and Cajun dance festivals in Europe and the United States. For almost 30 years, they have been successful tournament blackjack players. Both are avid exercisers—lifting weights, doing yoga, and running almost every day.

M. Neil Browne is a senior lecturer and Distinguished Teacher Professor of Economics and Law emeritus at Bowling Green State University. He received his B.A. in history and economics at the University of



Courtesy of M. Neil Browne

Houston, his Ph.D. in economics at the University of Texas, and his J.D. from the University of Toledo. He has been a professor at Bowling Green for more than five decades.

Professor Browne teaches courses in economics and law, legal research, jurisprudence, ethical reasoning, critical thinking, and economics at both the undergraduate and graduate

levels. He has received recognition as the Silver Medalist National Professor of the Year, the Ohio Professor of the Year, and Distinguished Teacher and Master Teacher at Bowling Green State University, as well as numerous research awards from his university and from professional organizations. His consulting activities with corporate, governmental, and educational institutions focus on improving the quality of critical thinking in those organizations. In addition, he serves as a Rule 26 expert with respect to the quality of the reasoning used by expert witnesses called by the party opponent in legal actions.

Professor Browne has published 35 books and over 160 professional articles in law journals, as well as in economics, sociology, and higher-education journals. His current research interests focus on the relationship between orthodox economic thinking and legal policy. In addition, he is in the midst of writing books about the power of questionable assumptions in economics, the usefulness of asking questions as a learning strategy, and the deficiencies of legal reasoning.



Courtesy of Lucien J. Dhooge

Lucien J. Dhooge is the Sue and John Staton Professor of Law at the Scheller College of Business at the Georgia Institute of Technology, where he teaches international business law and ethics and serves as the area coordinator in law and ethics. Prior to his tenure at the Georgia Institute of Technology, Professor Dhooge

practiced law for 11 years and served on the faculty of the University of the Pacific in California for 12 years.



He has authored more than 50 scholarly articles, coauthored and contributed to 13 books, and is a past editor in chief of the *American Business Law Journal* and the *Journal of Legal Studies Education*. Professor Dhooge has presented courses and research throughout the United States, as well as in Asia, Europe, and Central and South America, and has received numerous research and teaching awards, including seven Ralph C. Hoeber Awards for excellence in published research. After completing an undergraduate degree in history at the University of Colorado, Professor Dhooge earned his J.D. from the University of Denver College of Law and his LL.M. from the Georgetown University Law Center.



Courtesy of Daniel J. Herron

Daniel J. Herron is a professor of business legal studies in the Richard T. Farmer School of Business at his undergraduate alma mater, Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, where he earned a bachelor's degree in English. He earned his law degree from Case Western Reserve University School of Law in Cleveland and

is a member of the Ohio and federal bars. His research includes articles on business ethics plus a variety of "business and law" topics. In addition to his teaching and scholarly publications, he founded in 1994, and since then has been coaching, the James Lewis Family Mock Trial Program at Miami, a consistent top-10 program in a field of more than 300 mock trial programs nationwide. Before coming to Miami in 1992, he taught at Bowling Green State University, the University of Wyoming, the University of North Carolina-Wilmington, and Western Carolina University. He has been married for over 35 years to Deborah, and they have two children, Christopher (married to Amanda) and Elisabeth (married to Mark). They have four grandchildren—Jack, Nate,



Courtesy of Linda L. Barkacs

Samantha, and Wesley-plus two rambunctious beagles, Max and Missy.

Linda L. Barkacs received her J.D. from the University of San Diego in 1993. She also has a B.A. in political science from San Diego State University and an A.A. in accounting from Irvine Valley College. Upon graduating from law school and passing the California bar exam, Professor Barkacs became an associate at a downtown San Diego law firm. During that time she was involved in a number of high-profile trials, including a sexual harassment case against the City of Oceanside that resulted in a \$1.2 million verdict. In 1997, Professor Barkacs and her husband Craig (also a professor at USD) started their own law firm specializing in business and civil litigation (in both federal and state courts), employment law cases, and appeals. They were also involved in numerous mediations and arbitrations.

Professor Barkacs began teaching at USD in 1997 and went full-time in Spring 2002. She is now a tenured Associate Professor of Business Law. As an educator, she has designed and taught numerous courses on law, ethics, and negotiation. She teaches in USD's undergraduate and graduate programs, including the Master of Science in Executive Leadership (a Ken Blanchard program), the Master of Science in Global Leadership, the Master of Science in Real Estate, and the Master of Science in Supply Chain Management. Professor Barkacs often teaches in USD's study-abroad classes and has traveled extensively throughout Europe, Asia, and South America.

Professor Barkacs has received numerous awards for her teaching at USD, including the 2008 USD Outstanding Undergraduate Business Educator; 2008 and 2007 Professor of the Year, USD Senior Class (universitywide); 2007 Creative and Innovative Teaching Award, Academy of Education Leadership (national); and 2009 and 2010 nominee for U.S. Professor of the Year (Carnegie Foundation).

She and her husband are principals in The Barkacs Group (www.tbgexecutivetraining.com), a consulting firm that provides negotiation, ethics, and team training for the private sector. Professor Barkacs has published numerous journal articles in the areas of law, ethics, and negotiation. She and her husband are coauthoring a book on negotiation. She has been the president, vice president, conference chair, and treasurer of the Pacific Southwest Academy of Legal Studies in Business (www. pswalsb.net).

Professor Barkacs currently spends her time teaching, publishing, consulting for The Barkacs Group, and doing volunteer work for various civic causes. She enjoys walking, weight lifting, and spending her free time with her husband Craig and their three cats, Phoenix, Violet, and Vanessa.



A Guided Tour

We are full of gratitude to the reviewers, adopters, and students who have stimulated us to create this fresh and improved 5th edition of *Dynamic Business Law*. Any book is a work in progress, and certainly this one is no exception. It is humbling indeed to check and proofread and study, but still omit things that should be included and fail to adequately explain what we do include. But with your assistance, we feel we have a much better book now.

We have constructed a book that is both comprehensive and readable. But the features integrated into the chapters provide its distinctive worth. Each feature stands by itself as an aid to the kind of learning we hope to encourage. Yet the features are also a cohesive unit, contributing both to the liberal education of the students who use this book and to their skills as decision makers in a market economy.

Specifically, we provide a comprehensive examination of all the relevant questions, concepts, and legal rules of business law. Our text addresses the power and authority of constitutions, statutes, case law, and treaties as sources of law. Together the various elements of what we call "the law" make up the foundation and structure of the market exchange process.

Decisions to trade and produce require trust: trust that consumers, firms, workers, financial institutions, and asset owners will do as they promise and that violations of such promises will be unacceptable in the marketplace. Without guarantees that promises will be kept, market exchanges would grind to a halt. Business law provides these guarantees and the boundaries within which certain promises can be made and enforced.

Market decisions are made in a context—a persistently changing context. The law, in turn, is dynamic in response. New technologies and business practices bring new disputes over rights and responsibilities in a business setting. Future business leaders need knowledge of existing business law, as well as a set of skills permitting them to adjust efficiently and effectively to new legal issues that arise over the course of their careers. We are excited about the contents of our features and want to explain the function of each of them in preparing our students for leadership in business.

NEW Practical Tips for Business Managers

A new feature called "Practical Tips for Business Managers" emphasizes that our book is a BUSINESS Law book, full of helpful ideas for modern business leaders.

PRACTICAL TIPS FOR BUSINESS MANAGERS

- Remember that an insurance policy is a specialized form of contract. Reading is fundamental
 in order to know what types of losses are covered and who is covered by the policy. It is also
 very important to be familiar with claims procedures and loss documentation requirements as
 coverage may be reduced or lost entirely if the insured fails to follow policy rules or is deemed
 uncooperative with the insurer.
- 2. Insurance coverage should be reviewed on a periodic basis in order to determine if changes are necessary. For example, an insured business may have acquired more inventory and customers, moved facilities to a different location, entered into agreements with third parties or even changed its line of business entirely. It cannot be assumed that current insurance policies will cover these changes, and, in fact, policies may require reporting of such changes. There are few things more damaging to a company's financial health than to suffer a catastrophic loss and subsequently discover that it is underinsured or uninsured.
- Life insurance is important not only for individuals in order to care for their dependents in the event of an unexpected loss of life but is also crucial for businesses as well. Life insurance policies on key personnel help a company adjust to the loss of individuals upon whom the company's future well-being depends.



BUT WHAT IF...

WHAT IF THE FACTS OF THE CASE OPENER WERE DIFFERENT?

Let's say, in the Case Opener, that Rogers Corporation was dumping PCBs into a small stream behind the plant, making the water unsafe. The stream flowed onto the properties of other individuals in the area. What kind of a tort would this be?



BUT WHAT IF...

The "But What If" feature is designed to promote critical thinking by providing students with hypothetical variations on the fact patterns outlined in real cases.

This feature takes advantage of what we were taught so regularly in law school: Change the factual context and the legal conclusion may well shift along with the fact pattern. The "But What If" hypotheticals should heighten students' sensitivity to the importance of details in legal reasoning.

COMPARING THE LAW OF OTHER COUNTRIES

TAKE-BACK LAW IN GERMANY

with trash: manufacturers must take back packing materials for their products such as crates, drums, boxes, and shrink wrap. They may not dispose of these items in the public waste disposal system. The legislation also requires that retailers take back packaging materials such as cartons and antitheft devices on CDs. Retailers must install bins into which consumers may easily deposit packaging materials. The law also imposes a mandatory deposit on nonrefillable containers for beverages, washing and cleansing agents,

Germany has found one effective way to help alleviate problems and water-based paints to provide an incentive for consumers to return the containers

> In response to the heavy burden placed on manufacturers under this law, a nonprofit organization, DSD, was founded to allow manufacturers, for a fee, to shift responsibility for recycling primary packing material to DSD through its green-dot program. Participating companies can mark their products with the green dot, and the packaging may then be dropped off at green-dot collection points or, in some cities, be left outside in special containers for curbside recycling.

COMPARING THE LAW OF OTHER COUNTRIES BOXES

This feature highlights the emerging, interconnected global market. Each chapter contains multiple "Comparing the Law of Other Countries" boxes. Because so many market decisions are made in an international context, future business leaders need to familiarize themselves with the likeli-

hood that a particular legal principle essential to doing business in one country may not be appropriate in other countries. The "Comparing the Law of Other Countries" boxes provide heightened awareness of this likelihood by illustrating how unique the law in a certain country often is. After reading dozens of these "stories of difference," readers will certainly better understand the need to discover relevant law in all jurisdictions where their market decisions have legal implications.

We believe that students learn innumerable valuable lessons about U.S. business law by contrasting the concepts of our business law system with those of our primary trading partners. We typically use Canada, Japan, China, Russia, Mexico, and the European Union for our comparisons because modern business managers will more likely be interacting with the law in those particular jurisdictions.

E-COMMERCE AND THE LAW

INTECHRA MODELS HOW TO DISPOSE OF E-WASTE

panies dispose of electronics in improper ways. Today, e-waste from electronics accounts for 70 percent of the heavy metals dumped in landfills. Consumers and companies dispose of tobs enders onling to landfills. Consumers and companies dispose of tobs enders onling to landfills. The fastest-growing sectors of the waste stream.

Some businesses have responded by offering handling ser-vices. Intechra is the industry leader in the field of information technology asset disposition (ITAD).* In particular, Intechra recycles electronics throughout the United States. The company repairs

clean. Intechra also disassembles and recycles equipment that laws that protect both privacy and the environment. Intechra is part of a growing industry, one that promises to manage electronics throughout products' complete life cycles.

E-COMMERCE BOXES

A central feature of modern business decisions is new technology, specifically the rapid spread of electronic commerce. This development has created new challenges and opportunities that were unforeseeable until very recently. With each edition, we are enhancing our coverage of technology related changes in the law.





Our initial approach was to construct an e-commerce chapter that stood by itself. But the more we thought about that approach and listened to our reviewers, we decided to place E-Commerce boxes in most of our chapters, as well as to integrate the e-commerce material throughout relevant chapters. By this infusion approach, we think we can best convince students of the pervasive influence of this new, complicating aspect of business decisions.

CONNECTING TO THE CORE

The business curriculum, as experienced by students, can easily be seen as a collection of silos, with each silo, or academic department, walled off from the others with its own special language and issues. But successful business decisions start with the recognition that decision makers should take advantage of the interrelatedness of the various subject areas.

The purpose of the Connecting

The program remains in force today, with the cap set at 8.95 million tons, a level of about one-half of the emissions from the power sector in 1980.⁵ According to the Environmental Defense Fund, the program has been widely regarded as highly effective at solving the problem in a flexible, innovative way.⁶

GREEN TAXES

An idea that is popular in Europe and gaining interest in the United States is the imposition of green taxes on environmentally harmful activities. Green taxes can discourage consumers and firms from engaging in these activities, while revenue from the taxes can fund environmental projects. When a province in Canada imposed a \$1.0 tax on each alcoholic beverage sold in a nonrefillable container, there was a dramatic shift among beer drinkers from nonrefillable containers to more environmentally friendly reusable bottles.

Green taxes are consistent with international environmental law's principle of "polluter and user pay." The ultimate goal of this approach is to phase out environmentally harmful action through the imposition of a tax.

⁴ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, "Acid Rain Program 2008 Progress Report," www.epa.gov/airmarkets/progress/ARP_1. html January 2009

⁵EPA Acid Rain Program, https://www.epa.gov/airmarkets/acid-rain-program.

⁶ Environmental Defense Fund, How economics solved acid rain, https://www.edf.org/approach/markets/acid-rain (accessed March 28, 2018)

to the Core feature is to drive home the point that concepts from finance, accounting, marketing, management, and economics are closely linked to concepts and dilemmas in business law. The study of business law is best seen as a foundational component of the larger study of business administration. This feature for the fifth edition has been placed on the website assigned to *Dynamic Business Law*.

CRITICAL THINKING

After each case in the book, we have provided critical-thinking questions to highlight the need to think critically about the reasoning used by the court. In addition, we include in every chapter a Point/Counterpoint problem that encourages the reader to evaluate the conflicting reasoning surrounding a key issue in the chapter. Legal evolution occurs through a process of curiosity, an awareness of new problems in the marketplace, and sensitivity to rights and responsibilities that have not been given proper attention.

significant impact (FONSI) was inadequate. According to the defendant, the environmental assessment looked at increase in fire safety risk and any other adverse environmental effect. In the end, the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York concluded that the defendant agency's environmental assessment satisfied its minimal burden to justify forgoing the environmental impact statement, and granted the defendant summary judgment. The plaintiff appealed.

JUDGE SACK Plaintiffs contend that the NRC erred in failing to produce an environmental impact statement ("EIS") under NEPA, instead producing only an environmental assessment ("EA") and a finding of no significant impact ("FONSI"). We disagree:

"Judicial review of agency decisions regarding whether an EIS is needed is essentially procedural," and "the decision convincingly documented its determination of no significant impact."

The NRC's EA and FONSI satisfy the agency's minimal burden to justify forgoing the EIS. The EA contains extended discussion of why the exemption does not create any fire safety risk, examines whether this exemption would have any other adverse environmental effect, and considers the alternative of not granting the exemption (and thereby requiring compliance). The NRC was not required to say more.

We have considered plaintiffs' remaining arguments and, with the exception of the public participation challenge under NEPA addressed in our related opinion issued today, conclude they are without merit. The judgment of the district court is therefore affirmed in accordance with this order.

AFFIRMEI

For a better understanding

of the economic principles

underlying the use of market-

able discharge permits, as well

as green taxes, please see the

in Connect.

Connecting to the Core activity

CRITICAL THINKING

What is the reasoning Judge Sack uses to support his argument? Is the evidence used to support the decision in this case reliable and abundant?

ETHICAL DECISION MAKING

Given the consequentialist theory of ethics, do you think the outcome of this case will yield the greatest amount of good for the greatest number of people? Who would be affected by this case?

But we do much more than just ask a lot of critical-thinking questions at particular locations throughout the chapters. We encourage the use of a step-by-step critical-thinking approach that has been developed and used in classrooms in many countries. We do not just repeatedly urge students to "think critically." Instead, we describe for them what is meant by that phrase in the context of business law. We include this step-by-step approach in Appendix 1A



A Guided Tour

Х



at the end of Chapter 1. Instructors who want to emphasize critical thinking can use that appendix as a structured approach for learning how to evaluate legal reasoning.

ETHICAL REASONING

After each case in the book, we have provided ethical reasoning questions to highlight the need to think ethically about the reasoning used by the court. Throughout, our book emphasizes consideration of all stakeholder interests in every market decision. Business ethics should never be an afterthought or something firms consider because they think they must.

Instead, business ethics is what provides the social legitimacy for markets, what distinguishes markets from the life of the jungle. While market decisions are calculating and purposeful, they must at the same time reflect awareness that the good and the right provide social borders that elevate those decisions above simple greed and egoism.

Ethical discussion focuses on the basic observation that we are socially and globally interdependent as entrepreneurs, asset owners, workers, businesspeople, and consumers. Our inescapable contact with one another requires that our aspirations be defined, at least in part, by their impact on others.

Our text has several ethical reasoning possibilities in each chapter. But for the reader to make use of this emphasis requires a practical step-by-step approach. In other words, students need more than just a discussion about values or ethics. They need to have some sense that the discussion is headed somewhere. They want to know, "How will my behavior be any more ethical after I have read the chapter and participated in the class discussions?" Our text answers their question.

Chapter 2 provides a clear explanation of our approach—an approach that students can use on a regular basis. The language and organization of our model of ethical reasoning leans implicitly on standard ethical theories. But it meets the challenge of a fast-paced business world. It pushes stakeholders to the forefront of market decisions, where they belong, and does so in a manner that is both powerful and doable without becoming tedious.

Business ethics are the guidelines we use to shape the world we want to create. As such, they provide guidance for the kind of business behavior we want to reinforce. After each case excerpt, under the heading "Ethical Decision Making," we pause to think about the ethics of business law by asking a question or questions derived from the practical approach to business ethics developed in Chapter 2. Because we want students to see stakeholder interests as having numerous ethical dimensions, we have included frequent references to the ethical questions arising in modern business enterprises throughout *Dynamic Business Law*.



What's New in the Fifth Edition?

Changes to the Chapters

We received an incredible amount of feedback prior to writing the fifth edition of *Dynamic Business Law*. The following list of changes and improvements is a testament to our users and their commitment to making *Dynamic Business Law* the best content of its kind.

Every chapter has new cases in the Questions & Problems section in response to suggestions from adopters and reviewers of the fourth edition.

Each chapter contains the following:

- A new feature in the final pages called "Practical Tips for Business Managers." The idea
 of the feature is to emphasize that our book is a BUSINESS Law book, full of helpful
 ideas for modern business leaders.
- Either a new major case or a new "Point/Counterpoint". Reviewers consistently applaud the freshness of our cases, and we want to continue to earn their applause in this regard.
- New end-of-chapter case problems.

In addition, wherever it is practical to do so, we enlarged our coverage of the responsibility of businesses to protect privacy rights of consumers and employees.

Chapter 1 An Introduction to Dynamic Business Law

- Clarified the meaning of "commercial" and "supreme law of the land" because reviewers said their students were not familiar with the terms.
- Broadened the treatment of the boundaries of "criminal law" in response to reviewer's
 concern that the previous discussion of criminal law had focused too much on insider
 trading.
- Revised the discussion of the importance of comparative law by replacing the outdated
 material based on Google's conflicts with China by discussing the restrictions on American firms resulting from the new 2017 cybersecurity law. This addition contributes to
 our expanded treatment of cyberlaw.
- Expanded the discussion of the ways in which critical thinking enhances creative business leadership and effectiveness.
- Explained in the description of critical thinking the significance of the "But What If" feature in *Dynamic Business Law*, 5e, for being alert to the impact of single facts on success or failure in a legal dispute.

Chapter 2 Business Ethics

 Made explicit the open-ended nature of ethical decisions. In other words, we should never expect universal agreement about how to answer ethical questions. But by learning





the various ways that thoughtful people have learned to talk about ethical dilemmas, businesspeople can play a leadership role in sustaining an ethical market system.

- Enlarged the discussion of social responsibility of business, including a description of
 Friedman's view that the only social responsibility firms have is to maximize profits, as well
 as critiques of his argument. That inclusion was in direct response to reviewers' suggestions.
- Introduced the history and rationale of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act in response to a reviewer's suggestion.
- Revised and simplified the WH approach to Business Ethics in response to reviewers' requests.
- Expanded coverage of the ethics of care and used that material to demonstrate just how challenging it is to reach a satisfactory ethical decision.

Chapter 3 The U.S. Legal System

- Added a new Case Nugget illustrating how the courts handle the increasing problem
 of defining when activities on the internet can constitute sufficient minimum contacts
 to give the court jurisdiction over an out of state defendant. This change is part of our
 effort to increase the coverage of cyberlaw issues.
- Removed discussion of quasi-in rem jurisdiction in response to reviewer comments that the concept is really an unnecessary concept for business students.
- Added a brief discussion of the doctrine of exhaustion of remedies in response to a reviewer request.
- Added a sentence clarifying that the map of the Circuit Courts of Appeal did not include
 the DC Circuit in response to a reviewer's concern about a potential conflict between
 the text, which correctly specifies that there are 12 Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the
 map, that showed only 11 circuits.
- Replaced the 1996 J.E.B. v. ALABAMA, case with a 2016 case to provide a more current illustration of the concept of the Bateson challenge.
- Inserted new Point/Counterpoint, Should all states copy the federal system and appoint state judges for life?

Chapter 4 Alternative Dispute Resolution

- Added a list of states that have adopted the Uniform Mediation Act in response to reviewers' suggestions.
- Inserted a new 2016 case, Maribel Baltazar v. Forever 21, illustrating an unconscionable binding arbitration clause.
- Added a new Point/Counterpoint, Should Court Annexed ADR be Mandatory in Certain Cases?
- Added a discussion of Epic Systems Corp v. Lewis Corporation, the controversial 2018
 Supreme Court case holding that companies may require workers to settle employment
 disputes through individual arbitration rather than joining together in class actions. This
 case follows an earlier Supreme Court case holding that corporations could similarly
 force consumers to settle claims through individual arbitration rather than class actions.





Chapter 5 Constitutional Principles

- Inserted a new 2016 case, Direct Marketing Association v. Barbara Broh, to provide a
 more current illustration of a challenge to a state law as imposing an undue burden on
 interstate commerce.
- Added a new Case Nugget discussing the 4th Amendment implications of the use of drones by law enforcement to conduct searches. This issue is important in our attempts increase coverage of privacy issues.
- Updated the case wrap up to reflect the change that was made to the Affordable Care Act (ACA), removing the mandate to purchase health insurance that had been the focus of the court's decision.

Chapter 6 International and Comparative Law

- Added section of treaties and executive agreements in the United States.
- Added section relating to labor and human rights in ethics section.
- Updated Exhibit 6-1, Summary of the FCPA Top Ten list.
- Updated membership in the World Trade Organization (WTO).
- Added section dealing with the controversies regarding NAFTA and Brexit.
- Added new Case Nugget addressing force majeure clauses in contracts.
- Updated number of states parties in NY Convention.

Chapter 7 Crime and the Business Community

- Added a new Supreme Court case, Salman v. United States, clarifying how the recipient of a tip can be held liable for insider trading.
- Expanded the discussion of embezzlement in response to reviewer comments.
- Added a new Point/Counterpoint raising the question of whether we should make insider trading legal. The issue addressed in the previous edition's Point/Counterpoint was no longer a controversial issue.

Chapter 8 Tort Law

- Added new Case Nugget, Jacobus v. Trump, in response to a reviewer suggestion that we
 expand discussion of the distinction between fact and opinion. The case involves actions
 taken on Twitter, and thus is in line with our increased emphasis on cyber law.
- Added a new Case 8-1, Mazda Motor Corporation v. Hurst, providing a more updated scenario that shows the application of the Gore guideposts.
- Added a discussion about the innovative attempt by five California cities to use the tort
 of public nuisance sue the big five oil companies for damages caused by climate change,
 arguing that these firms created a public nuisance by misleading the public as to the
 effects of using fossil fuels.
- Added a new-Point/Counterpoint that asks the following question, Should a percentage of each punitive damages award be given to the state?





Chapter 9 Negligence and Strict Liability

- Updated the discussion of the case against Peanut Corporation of America.
- Added a new Case 3-3, Swigart v. Bruno, providing a more updated illustration of the use of the comparative negligence defense.
- Added a new Point/Counterpoint, Should the U.S. Enforce a Duty to Rescue?

Chapter 10 Product Liability

- Added case discussing the standards for foreseeability in design defect cases.
- Reduced the size of all three cases in the chapter in response to requests of reviewers.
- Added a case emphasizing the importance of foreseeability for duty to warn and design defect cases.
- Added a discussion of the efforts of toy manufacturers to avoid a duty to warn regarding fidget pinners by arguing that the spinners are for general use, not children specifically.

Chapter 11 Liability of Accountants and Other Professionals

- Added a new Case 11-2, Michael Williamson v. Recovery Limited Partnership, demonstrating an unsuccessful attempt at using the accountant-client privilege.
- Added a new Point/Counterpoint, Should Accountants be Held Liable for Negligence to Reasonably Foreseeable Third Parties?

Chapter 12 Intellectual Property

- Extended the discussion of copyrights.
- Added an important 2017 U.S. Supreme Court case, Star Athletica, LLC, v. Varsity Brands, Inc. et al, that clarified the test for when a copyright can be issued for designs.
- Added a new Point/Counterpoint, Should the Law Allow Disparaging Trademarks to be Registered?

Chapter 13 Introduction to Contracts

- Added new Case 13-2, Trapani Const. C. v. Elliott Group, Inc., which is a more current
 and somewhat better reasoned case illustrating how the court may find an implied in
 fact contract.
- Added a new Point/Counterpoint, Should the Business World Embrace Smart Contracts? that furthers our emphasis on e-commerce.

Chapter 14 Agreement

- Replaced the old Case 14-2 with a more current case illustrating a contract containing terms that were not sufficiently definite and certain to constitute valid terms of an enforceable agreement.
- Added a new Point/Counterpoint, Should Offers Made through Electronic Communications, Such As Text Messages And E-Mail, Use the Normal Mailbox/Dispatch Rule or A Receipt Rule?





Chapter 15 Consideration

- Added new Case Nugget, Ruzicka v. Conde Nast Publishing, in Promissory Estoppel section in response to reviewers request for more coverage of privacy issues.
- Included new case, Margeson v. Artis, in "Preexisting Duty" section in response to multiple reviewers who wished to see a case on preexisting duty. Generally, reviewers also requested more coverage of small business issues. This case deals with the sale of a small business.
- Added a Point/Counterpoint, Should Past Consideration Be Acceptable Consideration for a Contract?

Chapter 16 Capacity and Legality

- Replaced the old Case 16-3 with Riley v. Iron Gate Self Storage, a more current case illustrating how a court analyzes when an exculpatory clause is enforceable.
- Added a new Point/Counterpoint, Should Minors Have Full Capacity to Enter into Binding Legal Contracts at the Age of 15?

Chapter 17 Legal Assent

- Added new Case 17-3, Garage Solutions, LLC, v. Monty J. Person, to provide a current example of the use of the affirmative defense of duress.
- Added a new Point/Counterpoint, Should Browse Wrap Agreements be Enforceable?
 which focuses on another issue related to e-commerce.

Chapter 18 Contracts in Writing

- Added new Case 17-3, Garage Solutions, LLC, v. Monty J. Person, to provide a current example of the use of the affirmative defense of duress.
- Added a new Point/Counterpoint, Should Browse Wrap Agreements be Enforceable? which focuses on another issue related to e-commerce.

Chapter 19 Third-Party Rights to Contracts

- Added a 2017 Case 19-2, Tucker v. Tom Raper, Inc., to show how a person does not have to be identified in writing to be a legitimate third part beneficiary.
- Changed the Point/Counterpoint to one that illustrates the importance of identifying whether ne is an intended or incidental beneficiary.

Chapter 20 Discharge and Remedies

- Added new case, Hemlock Semiconductor Operations, LLC v. Solarworld Industries Sachsen GMBH, which is an updated illustration of the application of the doctrine of commercial impracticability.
- Added a new Point/Counterpoint, Should Punitive Damages be Awarded in Certain Breach of Contract Cases?





Chapter 21 Introduction to Sales and Lease Contracts

- Added a new case opener that focuses on local business activities of "common," "every-day" business between a supplier of machinery and the business which uses the machinery.
- Included a new Case Nugget and a new Case 21-1 about UCC article 2 contract formation "hot off the presses" from just the past two years.
- Inserted new case focusing on the definition and status of a merchant.
- Included a new Point/Counterpoint relevant to the growing issues surrounding the merits of global trade. Should the US adopt the CISG?

Chapter 22 Title, Risk of Loss, and Insurable Interests

- Added case opener that lays out nearly every question posed in this chapter on title, risk
 of loss and insurable interest.
- Included new case showing the complications of the sale of goods when bankruptcy gets in the way.
- Added case focusing on the difficult concept of "entrustment," a topic also addressed in the Point/Counterpoint.
- Wrote new Case Nugget dealing with merchant-on-merchant transactions.

Chapter 23 Performance and Obligations under Sales and Leases

- Added case opener that lays out nearly every question posed in this chapter on title, risk
 of loss and insurable interest.
- Included new case showing the complications of the sale of goods when bankruptcy gets in the way.
- Added case focusing on the difficult concept of "entrustment," a topic also addressed in the Point/Counterpoint.

Chapter 24 Remedies for Breach of Sales and Lease Contracts

- Added new case, Des Moines Flying Servs. v. Aerial Servs. It adresses whether a seller can be liable for a defective product that it did not manufacture.
- Created new Point/Counterpoint, Is the Economic Loss Doctrine a Legitimate Concept that is Needed?

Chapter 25 Warranties

- Added new case, Cannon v. Bodensteiner Implement Co. which considers whether a salesman's puffing statements constitute an express warranty.
- New Point/Counterpoint, Do the Implied Warranties Diminish the Fundamental Free Market and the Right to Contract?





Chapter 26 Negotiable Instruments: Negotiability and Transferability

- Added a new 2017 case Amplify Federal Credit Union v. Garcia, Tex., discussing
 whether a particular instrument is a contract or a negotiable instrument and therefore
 which statute of limitations applies.
- Created a new Point/Counterpoint, Should your business use contracts rather than negotiable instruments to set payment?

Chapter 27 Negotiation, Holder in Due Course, and Defenses

- Inserted new 2017 case Dennis Walker v. John Probandt and John Raynor that discusses the criteria for being a holder in due course.
- Wrote new Point/Counterpoint, Should holder in due course laws be revised?

Chapter 28 Liability, Defenses, and Discharge

- Added new case IGS Industries, Inc. v. Discover Financial Services, Inc., discussing whether a party exercised care and whether doing so discharged its liability.
- Created new Point/Counterpoint, Should employers be held responsible when their employees forge a signature on a check?

Chapter 29 Checks and Electronic Fund Transfers

- Added 2018 major case analyzing the criteria for wrongful dishonor of a check.
- Created new Point/Counterpoint, Should your business start accepting Bitcoin?

Chapter 30 Secured Transactions

- Added new major case 1st Source Bank v. Wilson Bank & Trust that discusses whether a secured party can have a secured interest in the products of collateral.
- Added anther new case The Four County Bank v. Tidewater Equipment Co. analyzing
 whether a party that acquires property has a duty to investigate whether a secured interest exists on that property.

Chapter 31 Other Creditors' Remedies and Suretyship

- Included a new case Alcantar v. Sanchez, providing an argument about the nature of conversion when a firm attempts to garnish funds.
- Added a second major case Sharp v. Horton, focusing on the procedural criteria required for a successful writ of execution to recover a debt.

Chapter 32 Bankruptcy and Reorganization

- Updated numerous bankruptcy filing statistics.
- Created new chapter opener, Student Loans and Bankruptcy.





- Added Case Nugget Discharge of Claims for Willful or Malicious Conduct Townsend
 V. Ganci U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York 566 B.R. 129
 (E.D.N.Y.2017).
- Updated Exhibit 32-4 Federal Bankruptcy Exemptions.
- Updated Exhibit 32-8 and accompanying text.

Chapter 33 Agency Formation and Duties

 Added new major case City of Binghamton v. Whalen Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York 141 AD 3D 145 (2016) discussing the impact of the agent's failure to fulfill the duty of loyalty.

Chapter 34 Liability to Third Parties and Termination

- Added new major case Doe v. Uber Technologies, Inc. United States District Court for the Northern District of California, 184 F. SUPP. 3D 774 (2016). This case examines the scope of the employment relationship.
- Created new Point/Counterpoint, Should Independent Contractors Be Able to Recover Damages from Their Employers Resulting from Injuries on the Job?

Chapter 35 Forms of Business Organization

- Made a major expansion of the treatment of LLP's in response to reviewers' requests.
- Updated the data in Exhibit 35-8, specifically the list of the largest franchises.
- Added new major case: Live Cryo, LLC v. Cryousa Import and Sales, LLC, United States District Court, E.D. Michigan, Southern Division (2017). This case looks at how courts make the choice of forum to hear disputes between the franchisee and franchisor and consider the elements required in a franchise agreement.

Chapter 36 Partnerships: Nature, Formation, and Operation

- Included new major case Floyd Finch v. Bruce Wayne Campbell, Court of Appeals of Missouri, Western District (2017) WD 80283 Cons WD 80317. This case discusses the intricacies present when both parties to a dispute believe the other violated his fiduciary duty to the partnership.
- Created a new Point/Counterpoint, Are Proportional Partnerships a Good Idea?

Chapter 37 Partnerships: Termination and Limited Partnerships

 Added major new case: William C. Styslinger III v. Brewster Park, LLC, et al. Supreme Court of Connecticut, 138 A.3D 257 (2016). This case discusses whether an assignee of a partnership interest can require a winding up when not granted an accounting from the LLC.





Chapter 38 Corporations: Formation and Financing

- Added new major case Protect My Check, Inc. v. Craig C. Dilger, John, United States
 District Court, E.D. Kentucky, Central Division. Frankfort 176 F.Supp.3D 685 (2016).
 In this case the Court discusses whether Kentucky's ban on direct corporate contributions to influence elections is an unconstitutional limit on speech.
- Created new Point/Counterpoint, Should the Citizens United Ruling Be Overturned?

Chapter 39 Corporations: Directors, Officers, and Shareholders

- Created a major exhibit exploring the relationship between corporations and privacy
 rights in response to an explosion of interest in this issue. So extensive is the scope of
 this issue that many corporations now employ a CPO, a Chief Privacy Officer.
- Added new major case George T. Koshy v. Anupam Sachdev, Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, Middlesex 477 MASS. 759 (2017). This case provides an analysis of the criteria used in seeking dissolution.
- Included a new Point/Counterpoint, Is Shareholder Activism Good for Business?

Chapter 40 Corporations: Mergers, Consolidations, Terminations

- Added new major case Parshall v. HCSB Financial Corporation United States District Court, D. South Carolina Lexis 114948 (2017). This case analyzes the attempt of a share-holder to prevent a vote on a merger that had been approved by the Board of Directors.
- Wrote a new Point/Counterpoint, Are Mergers Good for the Economy?

Chapter 41 Corporations: Securities and Investor Protection

- Expanded Exhibit 41-1 to include a discussion of the impact of Dodd-Frank on the SEC.
- Replaced the older case 41-1 that provided an illustration of the application of the Howey Test with a 2016 case, Securities And Exchange Commission, v. Arcturus Corporation, fulfilling that same function.
- Changed point-counterpoint to, Should the requirement for the disclosure of he ratio of CEO to employee pay be rescinded? This change is timely as 2018 is the first year the disclosures have been mandated.

Chapter 42 Employment and Labor Law

- Updated the FLSA regulations concerning pay for full-time salaried executive, administrative and professional employees.
- Added major new case about privacy rights, Ehling v. Monmouth-Ocean Hosp. Serv. Corp.,
 961 F. Supp. 2d 659 (Delaware 2013). This case discusses an employee suit against her employer for violation of the ECPA based on a the employer's reprimand for a Facebook post.
- Greatly expanded the treatment of employee privacy rights.
- Included new Case Nugget Social Media Policies: Boch Honda and International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers, District Lodge 15, Local Lodge 447.





Chapter 43 Employment Discrimination

 Created new Point/Counterpoint, Should Employers Be Permitted to Use Social Media in Hiring and/or Firing Decisions?

Chapter 44 Administrative Law

- Added new Case Nugget, Notice and Comment Rule Making Open Communities Alliance v. Carson U.S. District LEXIS 21131 (2017).
- Included another Case Nugget to expand our treatment of privacy rights: Informational Privacy—NASA v. Nelson, 562 U.S. 134 (2011).
- Included a new Point/Counterpoint, Is Administrative Regulation of Business a Good Thing?

Chapter 45 Consumer Law

- Added Exhibit 45-3 Consumer Privacy and Internet Advertising as yet another element in our expanded concern about privacy rights.
- Inserted new major case: United States of America v. Michael Stanley Kaplan, MD United States Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit U.S. v. Kaplan, 836 F. 3D 1199(2016).
- Included a new Point/Counterpoint, Should the Dodd-Frank Act be repealed?

Chapter 46 Environmental Law

- Updated the status of the Acid Rain Trading Program.
- Updated section discussing the responsibilities of the EPA and updated changes under the Trump administration.
- Described the new e-manifest system that is coming into effect in June of 2018.
- Replaced the old case 46-3 with a new case, Elvis Mirzaie, Edison Mirzaie, Romi Mirzaie, v. Monsanto Company, which addresses the same issue, but is more current.
- Added information that shows students how they can search to see whether they live by a Superfund site.
- Updated United States' ranking on the Environmental Performance Index to show the latest result from 2018.
- Updated the section discussing international environmental treaties to include the United States' pulling out of the Paris climate accord.
- Added a new point-counterpoint, "What Role Should the EPA Play in Enforcing Environmental Regulations?" This issue is extremely timely as the enforcement budget of the EPA is being slashed and therefore the EPA is not able to bring as many enforcement actions as it has in the past.

Chapter 47 Antitrust Law

 Added new major case: Federal Trade Commission v. Penn State Hershey Medical Center, The United States Court of Appeals for The Third Circuit, 838 F.3D 327





(2016). This case demonstrates shows how a court decides whether to grant a preliminary injunction against a merger under Section 7 of the Clayton Act.

• Included a new Case Nugget, Mergers and Acquisitions U.S. v. AB Electrolux, Electrolux North America, Inc. and General Electric Company; United States District Court for the District of Columbia (2015).

Chapter 48 The Nature of Property, Personal Property, and Bailments

- Replaced the old case 46-3 with a 2017 case, In Re: Nelson T. Rodriguez, Belinda Georgeson v. Nelson T. Rodriguez.
- Replaced the previous edition's Case Nugget with a more recent illustration of the same point in the case of Arguello v. Sunset Station, Inc.

Chapter 49 Real Property

- Replaced the old case 46-3 with a new case, Douglas Stolipher v. Estate of Charles A. Rocheleau, to provide a more current illustration of an attempt to prove waste.
- Added a new Point/Counterpoint, "Should the federal government sell national park land to private interests?" This issue is one that periodically arises, and is more likely to arise in the next few years as the current administration is interested in reducing the size of the government.

Chapter 50 Landlord-Tenant Law

- In response to a reviewer suggestion, corrected the description of tenant's interest in a leasehold.
- Replaced the old case 50-3 with a newer case, Linda K. Miller v. William Burnett that not only explores the meaning of the covenant of quiet enjoyment, but looks at how that covenant interacts with other rules governing the landlord-tenant relationship.
- Replaced the old point counterpoint with: Should Landlords Be Barred from Asking Potential Tenants about Their Criminal Records?

Chapter 51 Insurance Law

• Created new chapter opener, The Obligation of Insurance Companies to Restore Property.

Chapter 52 Wills and Trusts

- Added new case, Pace v. Steele, addressing incompetency and undue influence in the execution of a will.
- Included new case, Bogar v. Baker, regarding the interpretation of a will in order to determine what property was included and excluded from its operation.
- Added new Case Nugget, Merrick v. Helter, addressing public policy reasons for a court to disregard a provision in a will specifically disinheriting a surviving child.
- Added new Case Nugget, Milbourne v. Milbourne, addressing requirements necessary to revoke a previously-executed will.



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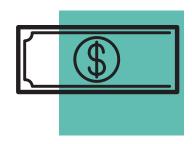


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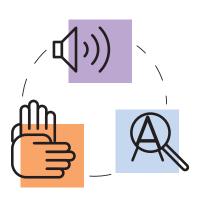
> - Jordan Cunningham, Eastern Washington University

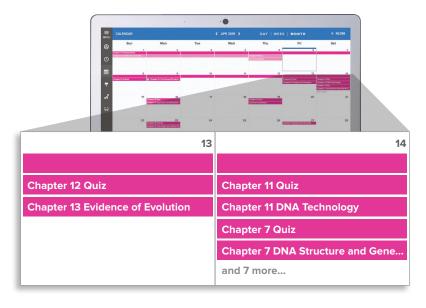
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This element of the Preface contains a palpable tone of gratitude and humility. Any project the scope of *Dynamic Business Law* is a collective activity; the authors are but the visible component of a remarkably large joint effort. We want to thank several contributors by name, but there are doubtlessly many other students, colleagues, and friends who made essential contributions to these pages.

Our largest gratitude goes to the dozens of business law colleagues who saved us from many embarrassing errors, while tolerating our stubborn reluctance to adhere to certain of their suggestions. Many thanks go to our manuscript reviewers and focus group participants:

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In addition, the fifth edition of the book could not have been written without the competent and dedicated research assistance we received from Alex Jacobs, Arataenrique Kaku, and Aaron Moots.

Finally, a book is but a raw, unsold manuscript until the skilled publishing team refined it. Our manuscript benefited immeasurably from the guidance of the multiple levels of skill provided to us by McGraw-Hill Education. We respect and honor our Managing Director Tim Vertovec; our Product Developers Jaroslaw Szymanski and Michael McCormick; Executive Portfolio Manager Kathleen Klehr; and Content Project Managers Pat Frederickson and Angela Norris.





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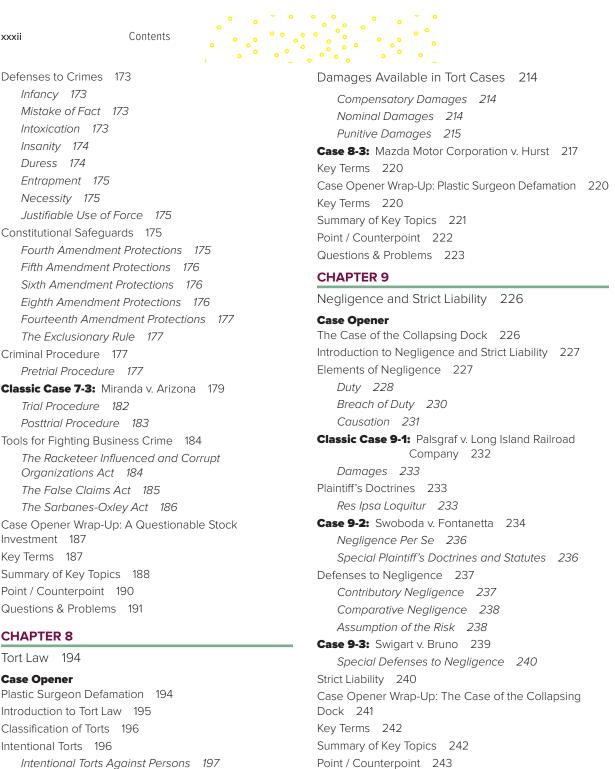
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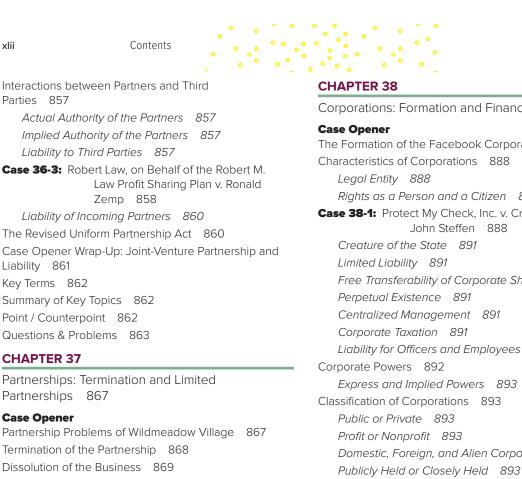
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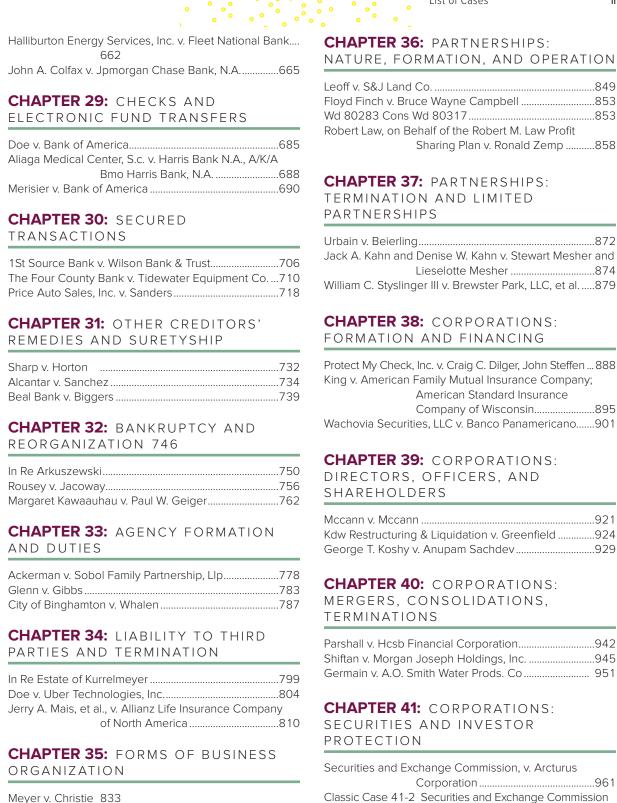
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An Introduction to Dynamic Business Law

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LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- **1-1** Define business law.
- **1-2** Relate the functional areas of business to the relevant areas of business law.
- **1-3** Recall the purposes of law.
- **1-4** Distinguish among types of law.
- **1-5** Differentiate between sources of the law.
- **1-6** Identify the various schools of jurisprudence.



LO 1-1

Define business law.

LO 1-2

Relate the functional areas of business to the relevant areas of business law.

LO 1-3

Recall the purposes of law.

LO 1-4

Distinguish among types of law.

This book is for future managers, especially those who wish to be leaders. Preparation for that career requires, in part, an awareness of the legal issues arising in business. The law provides the framework within which leaders must innovate and manage. Businesses need to finance capital growth, purchase inputs, and hire and develop employees. They must sell to consumers, please owners, and comply with government rules. All these activities are full of potential legal conflicts. Appendix 1A explains the role of critical thinking in resolving these conflicts.

Business law consists of the enforceable rules of conduct that govern commercial relationships ("commercial" meaning "for the purpose of making a profit"). For example, a firm is required by law to obey the antitrust laws when it considers merging with another firm. In other words, buyers and sellers interact in market exchanges within the rules that specify the boundaries of legal business behavior. Constitutions, legislatures, regulatory bodies, and courts spell out what market participants may and may not legally do. These rules and responsibilities provide the stability required in a thriving market economy.

Business behavior must follow legal guidelines. All contracts, employment decisions, and payments to a supplier are constrained and protected by business law. Each of the six functional areas of business—management, production and transportation, marketing, research and development, accounting and finance, and human resource management—sits on a foundation of business law, as Exhibit 1-1 illustrates.

Law and Its Purposes

As individuals, few of us can impose rules on others, but a majority of citizens in a democracy can agree to permit certain authorities to make and enforce rules of behavior in their community. These rules are the *law*, and they are enforceable in the courts the community maintains. Exhibit 1-2 lists just a few of the many purposes fulfilled by the law.

Each is important, but taken together they remind us why we are proud to say we are a society of laws. The respect we give the law as a source of authority is in part our recognition that in its absence we would rely solely on the goodwill and dependability of one another. But these cooperative values exist side by side with self-interest and the profit motive. Business law is the place where these conflicting forces are resolved.

Classification of the Law

There are many ways to distinguish among types of law: national versus international law, federal versus state law, and public versus private law. **Private law** regulates disputes between private individuals or groups. If a store owner is delinquent in paying rent to the landlord, the resulting dispute is governed by private law. **Public law** controls disputes between private individuals or groups and their government. If a store dumps waste behind its building in violation of local, state, or federal environmental regulations, public law will resolve the dispute.

Another distinction we make is between civil and criminal law. (See Exhibit 1-3.) Civil law lays out the rights and responsibilities implied in relationships between persons and between persons and their government. It also identifies the remedies available when someone's rights are violated. For example, in 2009 Mississippi Valley Silica Co. was ordered to pay a plaintiff \$9 million because the court ruled that it sold sand to plaintiff's employer with the knowledge that using that sand on a regular basis would expose a worker to a form of cancer. Yet Mississippi Valley did not alert its customers of the risk.

Criminal law, in contrast, regulates situations in which someone commits an act against the public as a whole. There are several business activities that can be considered criminal, such as money laundering, bribery, mail fraud, racketeering, price fixing, insurance fraud, embezzlement, and theft of trade secrets. One form of business crime that is particularly hard to control is conducting insider trading on the stock exchange. Insider trading occurs

FUNCTIONAL AREA OF BUSINESS RELEVANT AREAS OF BUSINESS LAW Corporate management International and comparative law White-collar crime Contracts Corporate law Antitrust law Administrative law Agency law Insurance law **Employment law** Production and transportation Tort law Contracts Environmental law Consumer law Marketing Tort law Contracts Antitrust law Consumer law Intellectual property Research and development Product liability Intellectual property Property law Consumer law Accounting and finance Liability of accountants Contracts Negotiable instruments and banking Bankruptcy White-collar crime Human resource management Agency law Contracts Employment and labor law **Employment discrimination**

Exhibit 1-1

Business Law and the Six Functional Areas of Business

• Providing order such that one can depend on a promise or an expectation of obligations.

- · Serving as an alternative to fighting.
- Facilitating a sense that change is possible, but only after a rational consideration of options.
- · Encouraging social justice.
- Guaranteeing personal freedoms.
- Serving as a moral guide by indicating minimal expectations of citizens and organizations.

Exhibit 1-2

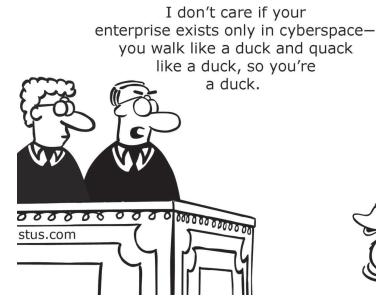
Purposes of the Law

Exhibit 1-3
Civil versus Criminal
Law



when an individual uses insider, or secret, company information to increase her or his own finances or those of family or friends. Several years ago, an IBM secretary allegedly told her husband, who in turn told several other people, that the company was going to take over operations of Lotus Development. The leaked information spread among a number of individuals, 25 of whom bought stock that increased greatly in value following IBM's public announcement of the takeover. The Securities and Exchange Commission filed charges against them for creating an unfair trading environment for the public. Criminal law cases are prosecuted not by individuals but by the state, federal, or local government.

While some new laws have been adopted to regulate the kinds of activities businesses can now conduct online, **cyberlaw** is based primarily on existing laws. Laws governing contracts, for instance, are essentially the same in all situations, yet adaptations are necessary because contracts can now be made and signed online through retailers such as Amazon and eBay. Activities by companies such as YouTube have raised the question of whether and when the copying of certain intellectual property, such as music and video, constitutes theft.



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Sources of Business Law

LO 1-5

How is law created, and where do we look to find the laws? The sources of law are discussed below.

Differentiate between sources of the law.

CONSTITUTIONS

The United States Constitution and the constitution of each state establish the fundamental principles and rules by which the United States and the individual states are governed. The term constitutional law refers to the general limits and powers of these governments as stated in their written constitutions. The US Constitution is the supreme law of the land, meaning that it overrules all federal, state, and local laws that conflict with it, and is the foundation for all laws in the United States. It is the primary authority to study when trying to identify the relationship between business organizations and government.

STATUTES

The assortment of *statutes*, or rules and regulations put forth by legislatures, is what we call **statutory law.** These legislative acts are written into the United States Code when they are passed by Congress or into the appropriate state codes when they are enacted by state legislatures. The codes are a collection of all the laws in one convenient location.

Business managers must also be familiar with the local city and county ordinances that govern matters not covered by federal or state codes. These ordinances address important business considerations such as local taxes, environmental standards, zoning, and building codes. If you wish to open a Krispy Kreme franchise in Santa Fe, New Mexico, you must follow local guidelines regarding where you may build your store, the materials you may use, and the state minimum wage you must pay employees making donuts. The regulations will be different if you wish to open your franchise in Toledo, Ohio, or Seattle, Washington.

While they are not a source of law in the same sense as constitutions and statutory law, model or uniform laws serve as suggestions for statutory law at the state level. Business activity is made more difficult when laws vary from state to state. To prevent such problems, a group of legal scholars and lawyers formed the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws (NCC). The NCC regularly urges states to enact model laws to provide greater uniformity. The response is entirely in the hands of the state legislatures. They can ignore a suggestion or adopt part or all of the proposed model law.

The proposals of the NCC, while not laws themselves, have been adopted on more than 200 occasions by state legislatures. Paired with the publications of the American Law Institute, it became the source of the *Uniform Commercial Code (UCC)*. The UCC is a body of law so significant for business activities that it will be the focus of several chapters of this text. The UCC laws include sales laws and other regulations affecting commerce, such as bank deposits and collections, title documents, and warranties. For example, these laws govern the different types of warranties that companies such as Microsoft, Sony, and Honda provide with their products.

CASES

Constitutions, legislatures, and administrative agencies encourage certain behaviors and prevent others. But laws are seldom self-explanatory and often require interpretation. Case law, also called common law, is the collection of legal interpretations made by judges. These interpretations are law unless revoked later by new statutory law.

Case law is especially significant for businesses that operate in multiple legal jurisdictions. Courts in two different business locations may interpret similarly worded statutes differently.

Courts issue judicial decisions that often include interpretations of statutes and administrative regulations, as well as the reasoning they used to arrive at a decision. Such reasoning depends heavily on **precedent**, past decisions in similar cases that guide later decisions, thereby providing greater stability and predictability to the law.

Business managers must pay attention to changes in the law and cases in which new precedents are set and take them into account when making business decisions. After a woman was severely burned by very hot coffee, McDonald's was found negligent for failing to provide a warning label on its hot-beverage cups. Now many retailers provide warning labels on their beverage cups because of the precedent set by this case.

When courts rely on precedent, they are obeying the principle of stare decisis ("standing by their decision"), in which rulings made in higher courts become binding precedent for lower courts. When an issue is brought before a state court, the court will determine whether the state supreme court has made a decision on a similar issue, which creates a binding precedent or pattern of law the lower court must follow. If there is no binding decision, both state courts need to look for other rulings on similar cases.

They are not bound by each other's decisions and might decide differently on the same issue. Decisions in lower courts can be appealed to the state appeals court, however, and the appeals court's decision can be appealed to the state supreme court. If the state supreme court rules on the case, its decision is binding for the state in that and future cases but does not affect earlier decisions made by state courts.

Perhaps the most well-known case associated with stare decisis is *Roe v. Wade.*¹ This landmark case, decided in 1973, made a decision on the issue of abortion. The US Supreme Court decided that until a fetus is "viable," a woman may terminate her pregnancy for any reason. The Court went on to define *viable* as the ability of the fetus "to live outside the mother's womb, albeit with artificial aid." The Court added that such a capability could occur around 24 weeks, although usually around 7 months. The decision in *Roe v. Wade* has been upheld in cases since. The precedent still stands today, despite attempts to overturn it. In 1992, *Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania v. Casey*² used the decision to determine that a woman has a constitutional right to have an abortion, although the standard for restricting abortions was lowered.

Another case that has been used in accordance with stare decisis as a binding precedent is *Brown v. Board of Education*, which abolished discriminatory policies for individuals of different racial backgrounds. In *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke*, the plaintiff, a white male, had applied to the University of California at Davis medical school two years in a row and been denied admittance. He alleged the admissions process was discriminatory because 16 of 100 slots were reserved for members of minority races. The US Supreme Court found the school's admissions policy was not lawful, referencing *Brown* and stating that the basic principle behind it and similar cases was that individuals could not be excluded on the basis of race or ethnicity. The Court wrote, "Preferring members of any one group for no reason other than race or ethnic origin is discrimination for its own sake."

Another US Supreme Court case that relied in part on *Brown v. Board of Education* was *Wygant v. Jackson Board of Education*. ⁵ The Board of Education and teachers' union in

¹ 410 U.S. 113 (1973).

² 505 U.S. 833 (1992).

^{3 347} U.S. 483 (1954).

⁴ 438 U.S. 265 (1978).

^{5 476} U.S. 267 (1986).

Jackson, Michigan, had agreed that if teachers were laid off, those with more seniority would be retained and the minority teachers' percentage of the layoffs would not be higher than their percentage of all teachers employed by the school district at the time of the layoffs. When layoffs did occur, nonminority teachers were laid off and minority teachers with less seniority were retained. The nonminority teachers sued. When the case was brought before the Supreme Court, the Court ruled that the layoff policy was not lawful because "[c]arried to the logical extreme, the idea that black students are better off with black teachers could lead to the very system the Court rejected in *Brown v. Board of Education*." Again in accordance with *Brown*, the Court ruled that singling people out on the basis of race was not lawful.

However, the case *Plessy v. Ferguson*⁶ is an interesting circumstance in regard to stare decisis. In this case, the court decided that separate accommodations for blacks and whites were acceptable as long as such separation was "separate but equal." This case essentially made the legal acknowledgment of a difference between blacks and whites, and different treatment, acceptable. Interestingly, in 1954, *Brown v. Board of Education* did not follow the precedent established by *Plessy v. Ferguson*. In fact, the ruling established in *Plessy* was overturned. The Supreme Court determined that segregation of blacks and whites violated the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution. Thus, the court overturned the precedent and created a new one, one that has been used in decisions made by courts ever since.

Just as state statutes have been strongly influenced by the suggestions of the NCC, common law evolves with the assistance of a mechanism called **Restatements of the Law**. These are summaries of the common law rules in a particular area of the law that have been enacted by most states. The American Law Institute prepares these Restatements for contracts, agency, property, torts, and many other areas of law that affect business decisions. While the Restatements are not themselves a direct source of business law, judges frequently use them to guide their interpretations in a particular case.

In addition to the Restatements, many influences are at work in the minds of judges when they interpret constitutions, statutes, and regulations. Their own values and social backgrounds function as lights and shadows, moving the judges toward particular legal decisions.

Courts in one jurisdiction need not obey precedents in other jurisdictions, but they may be influenced by them. At least two current Supreme Court justices are using law in other countries as a basis for rethinking certain laws in the United States. The logic of this reliance on precedent is based on respect for those who have already wrestled with the issue and provided us guidance with their earlier decision.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Constitutions and statutes never cover all the detailed rules that affect relationships between government and business. The federal, state, and local governments have dozens of administrative agencies whose task is to perform a particular government function. For example, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has broad responsibilities to enforce federal statutes in the area of environmental protection. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) oversees health and workplace safety and makes sure working conditions are not hazardous.

In 2015, to illustrate the implications of OSHA for business managers, Walmart was fined \$7,000 when a store in Valley Stream, New York, did not "furnish a place of employment which was free from recognized hazards that were causing or likely to cause death or serious physical harm to employees in that employees were exposed to the hazards of asphyxiation or being struck

^{6 163} U.S. 537 (1896).

Exhibit 1-4

Major Federal Administrative Agencies

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES EXECUTIVE AGENCIES Commodity Futures Trading Commission Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (CFTC) http://www.cftc.gov/ (FDIC) http://www.fdic.gov/ Consumer Product Safety Commission Occupational Safety and Health Adminis-(CPSC) http://www.cpsc.gov/ tration (OSHA) http://www.osha.gov/ · Equal Employment Opportunity Commis-General Services Administration (GSA) sion (EEOC) http://www.eeoc.gov/ http://www.gsa.gov/ Federal Trade Commission (FTC) http:// National Aeronautics and Space Adminiswww.ftc.gov/ tration (NASA) http://www.nasa.gov/ Federal Communications Commission Small Business Administration (SBA) http:// www.sba.gov (FCC) http://www.fcc.gov/ National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) US Agency for International Development http://www.nlrb.gov/ (USAID) http://www.usaid.gov/ · National Transportation Safety Board National Science Foundation (NSF) http:// (NTSB) http://www.ntsb.gov/ www.nsf.gov/ Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Veterans Administration (VA) http://www. http://www.nrc.gov/ va.gov/ · Securities and Exchange Commission Office of Personnel Management (OPM) (SEC) http://www.sec.gov/ http://www.opm.gov/

due to crowd crush, crowd surge or crowd trampling." Walmart's managers and employees failed to provide effective prior crowd management training and did not use appropriate crowd management techniques to safely manage a large crowd of approximately 2,000 customers.

Administrative law is the collection of rules and decisions made by a huge number of administrative agencies. Just glance at Exhibit 1-4 to get a sense of the scope of a few of the major federal administrative agencies.

TREATIES

A treaty is a binding agreement between two states or international organizations. It may be an international agreement, a covenant, an exchange of letters, a convention, or protocols. In the United States, a treaty is generally negotiated by the executive branch. To be binding, it must then be approved by two-thirds of the Senate.

A treaty is similar to a contract in two important ways. Both treaties and contracts are attempts by parties to determine rights and obligations among themselves, and when a party fails to obey a treaty or a contract, international law imposes liability on it.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS

The president and state governors can issue directives requiring that officials in the executive branch perform their functions in a particular manner. The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) contains all the executive orders created by the president. Presidents claim the power to issue such orders on the basis of their Article II, Section 1, constitutional power to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." President George W. Bush issued 284 executive orders during the eight years of his presidency.

 $^{^{7}\} http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/browse/collection.action?collectionCode=CPD$

An especially controversial executive order is Order 9066, issued by President Franklin Roosevelt during World War II, which sent Japanese-Americans on the West Coast, as well as thousands of Italian-American and German-American families, to internment camps for the duration of the war.

Exhibit 1-5 summarizes the various locations where you can find particular laws.

SCHOOLS OF JURISPRUDENCE

When legislators or courts make law, they do so guided by certain habits of mind and specific beliefs about human nature. Beliefs are deeply rooted within a person's emotions and habits, and thus they are sure to guide one's opinions and decisions. Such beliefs may be commonly held and thus create various schools of thought.

Once we determine what schools of thought influence certain types of decisions and opinions, we can better understand such decisions. This section briefly describes several of the more common guides to legal interpretation.

Natural Law. The term **natural law** describes certain ethical laws and principles believed to be morally right and "above" the laws devised by humans. Under natural law, individuals have not only basic human rights but also the freedom to disobey a law enacted by people if their conscience goes against it and they believe it is wrong. Dow Chemical wants its suppliers to conform to US environmental and labor laws, not just the local laws in the supplier's country, where regulations may not be as stringent. This policy reflects the beliefs that people have a right to be treated fairly in their jobs and a right as human beings to have a clean environment.

Legal Positivism. The concept of **legal positivism** sees our proper role as obedience to duly authorized law. That law is quite distinct from morality, and moral questions

Exhibit 1-5 Where to Locate the Law

SOURCE BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT					
TYPE OF LAW	FEDERAL	STATE	LOCAL		
Statutes	United States Code (USC) United States Code Annotated (USCA) United States Statutes at Large	State code	Municipal ordinances		
Administrative law	Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Federal Register	State administrative code	Municipality administra- tive regulations		
Common law	United States Reports (U.S.) United States Supreme Court Reporter (S. Ct.) Federal Reporter (F. F.2d) Federal Supplement (F.Supp.)	Regional reporters State reporters	Check the clerk's office at the local courthouse		
Executive order	Title 3 of Code of Federal Regulations Codification of Presidential Proclamations and Executive Orders	See state government website	n/a		
Treaty	See https://www.state.gov/s/l/treaty/text/	n/a	n/a		

LO 1-6

Identify the various schools of jurisprudence.