The Restatement (Third) of Restitution & Unjust Enrichment: Some Introductory Suggestions

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I. Introduction

Professor and Reporter Andrew Kull has brought reason and order to the law of restitution and unjust enrichment. He has done so with elegant expression and architecture, incisive and insightful comments, and careful analysis and research. With constructive suggestions from his advisers and consulting members of the American Law Institute and other scholars, judges, and lawyers in the United States and elsewhere, and with the careful examination and approval of drafts by the Institute’s Council and membership, he has produced a masterpiece, the Restatement (Third) of Restitution & Unjust Enrichment.1 He has reestablished the subject as a crucial building block of the law along with Contracts and Torts.

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1. Professor Kull acknowledges with special appreciation the contribution of Professor Douglas Laycock whose work on the Restitution project has been (yet another) extraordinary contribution to the work of the American Law Institute. No other adviser to the project was so generous with his time or so consistently pertinent in his observations. (If Laycock agreed with me on a disputed point, I felt I had the strength of ten. If he criticized, I usually changed something.) In the entire history of the Institute, I presume, there can have been very few advisers who
In this Introductory Comment, I will first summarize the structure and key points of the new Restatement and then, using two examples, examine briefly whether and how it might be used to address new claims.  

II. The Structure and Key Points of the New Restatement

The General Principles: The first and central principle is that "[a] person who is unjustly enriched at the expense of another is subject to liability in restitution." This principle is not a recipe for unbounded liability. There are basic limiting principles: A person who obtains a benefit without paying for it (for example, the donee of a gift) is not necessarily liable for restitution. A claimant’s rights may be limited by a valid contract; restitution does not authorize an end-run-around contract. A person who confers an unrequested benefit voluntarily will usually not be able to recover in restitution; and the law will not impose liability on an innocent recipient to a forced exchange, especially in the United States where we still prize personal autonomy and do not appreciate undue interference with our freedom to make choices. The enrichment must be
"unjustified" under the law, not simply "unjust" because you as a judge, scholar, or lawyer might think so.  

A corollary principle applies that "[a] person is not permitted to profit by his own wrong." Whether the defendant’s conduct is "wrongful" will ordinarily turn on principles outside the scope of the Restatement. 

The Restatement also makes clear that restitution may be legal or equitable or both. A claimant entitled to a remedy for unjust enrichment need not demonstrate the inadequacy of available remedies at law. The term "restitution" connotes both liabilities and remedies for unjust enrichment. The term does not connote only a remedy.

Throughout the Restatement, the Reporter includes comments that not only explain the blackletter but also provide helpful guidance. For example, with regard to torts, the Restatement comments that "[r]estitution is the law of nonconsensual and nonbargained benefits in the same way that torts is the law of nonconsensual and nonlicensed harms," with regard to contracts, that "[c]ontract is superior to restitution as a means of regulating voluntary transfers because it eliminates, or minimizes, the fundamental difficulty of valuation." The Reporter wisely advises you to avoid the

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8. The Restatement states in Section 1 Comment b: Compared to the open-ended implications of the term ‘unjust enrichment,’ instances of unjustified enrichment are both predictable and objectively determined, because the justification in question is not moral but legal. Unjustified enrichment is enrichment that lacks an adequate legal basis; it results from a transaction that the law treats as ineffective to work a conclusive alteration in ownership rights. . . Because of its greater explanatory power, the term unjustified enrichment might thus be preferred to unjust enrichment, were it not for the established usage imposed by the first Restatement of Restitution. But while the choice between the two expressions may indicate a preferred vantage point, it implies no difference in legal outcomes. 

Id. § 1 cmt. b.

9. Id. § 3.

10. See id. § 3 cmt. d.

11. See id. § 4(1) ("Liabilities and remedies within the law of restitution and unjust enrichment may have originated in law, in equity, or in a combination of the two.").

12. See id. § 4(2) ("A claimant otherwise entitled to a remedy for unjust enrichment, including a remedy originating in equity, need not demonstrate the inadequacy of available remedies at law.").

13. See id. § 1 cmt. e; id. § 1 reporter’s note e ("The confused view that ‘restitution’ is merely a remedy appears to result from a historical accident in the American law school curriculum.").

14. See generally id.

15. Id. § 1 cmt. d.

16. Id. § 2 cmt. e.
temptation of formulaic checklists, which if you are not careful, could turn into formulaic jury instructions that advance neither comprehension nor clarity.

**Liability in Restitution:** The law of restitution and unjust enrichment sometimes provides an independent ground for liability, for example, in cases of mistake, and often provides a supplemental or alternative ground for liability, for example in cases of tort or breach of contract. The Restatement has five chapters on liability: Transfers Subject To Avoidance; Unrequested Intervention; Restitution And Contract; Restitution For Wrongs; And Benefits Conferred By A Third Person. Under these chapters, forty-four sections address particular liability issues. The coverage is comprehensive. The liability part includes a specific section entitled "Profit From Opportunistic Breach," which is one of the Restatement’s major contributions to and clarifications of the law and was thoroughly debated and improved as it went through the ALI process.

The Restatement, however, makes clear that "[t]he attempt to make the list [of categories of liability] comprehensive cannot make it exclusive: Cases may arise that fall outside every pattern of unjust enrichment except the rule of" Section 1. The Restatement thus avoids what Professor John P. Dawson aptly described as "that well-known ailment of lawyers, a hardening of the categories."

**Remedies:** The Restatement provides a set of remedies other than compensatory damages for harm. They concentrate on what the defendant has received rather than what the plaintiff has lost.

The remedies cover money judgments and the measure of unjust enrichment focusing primarily on the defendant’s gain rather than the claimant’s loss. They include remedies enforceable against identifiable property—rescission and restitution, constructive trust, equitable lien, and subrogation. The Remedies part explains: how property may be followed into its product and against transferees; tracing into or through a commingled fund; priority; and restrictions on profitable recovery. It draws

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17. See, e.g., *id.* § 1 cmt. d (referring to the "specious precision" of formulas); *id.* § 1 reporter’s note d ("There is an understandable temptation to limit the far-reaching notion of unjust enrichment within the manageable confines of a check list, but the attempt usually leads to trouble.").


19. *Id.* § 39.

20. *Id.* § 1 cmt. a.

important distinctions between innocent recipients and conscious wrongdoers and considers the interests of third-party creditors.

**Defenses to Restitution:** The Restatement’s last part includes the defenses that the recipient was not unjustly enriched, equitable disqualification (unclean hands), passing on and rights of third persons, change of position, bona fide purchaser, bona fide payee, value, notice, and limitation of actions and laches. This last section will guide claimants who are searching for an alternative ground of liability in restitution when their tort or contract claims are barred, and guide defendants who wish to assert the bar of a statute of limitations or the defense of unreasonable delay and prejudice caused by an intervening change of circumstances.\(^{22}\)

**III. New Claims**

Often, the questions that judges, scholars, and lawyers confront are not just what the applicable law is as coherently set forth in a restatement but also what the premises are for addressing problems that are not controlled by restated precedents. I will mention two examples briefly, the issue of social norms and moral rights, and the issue of anticipated contracts that fail to materialize in circumstances accompanied by one party’s conduct that edges on and potentially constitutes fraud or misrepresentation, duress, or undue influence.

**Social Norms and Moral Rights:** Questions of restitution and unjust enrichment might conceivably arise in connection with conduct that is "wrongful" although not necessarily in violation of presently applicable common law or statutes. Such conduct might involve the violation of a social norm; for example, the one prevailing among stand up comics not to steal another’s routine, whether or not it is entitled to legal protection,\(^{23}\) or the violation of a "moral" right such as an author’s moral right to attribution.\(^{24}\)

I do not propose to enter here into the law-norm debate or to engage in a detailed analysis in what is just an introductory comment, but I am at least

\(^{22}\) See *Restatement (Third) of Restitution & Unjust Enrichment* § 70 (2011).


initially skeptical whether the law of restitution and unjust enrichment is a
good place for addressing such issues as the violation of social norms or
moral rights. It bears emphasis that the Restatement provides a specific
section on "Interference With Intellectual Property And Similar Rights,"25
which refers to "legally protected rights."26 It also refers in another section
entitled "Interference With Other Protected Interests" to "legally protected
interests."27 Such specific sections do not necessarily preclude an
independent claim for restitution under Section 1 but they reflect a general
policy of limiting claims to ones that involve "legally protected" rights or
interests. Moreover, the principle that "unjustified enrichment" is
enrichment that "lacks an adequate legal basis" and that the "justification" is
"not moral but legal" reinforces this conclusion.28

Even if "legally protected" rights or interests are present, the remedies
via money judgment or rights in identifiable property may not be
particularly apt. The terms "social norms" and "moral rights," although
they may have economic implications, tend to connote noneconomic rights
and interests that are not readily measurable in economic terms of "unjust
enrichment."29 Whether attribution to an author was given, for example,


26. Id. The blackletter provides that "A person who obtains a benefit by
misappropriation or infringement of another's legally protected rights in any idea,
expression, information, image, or designation is liable in restitution to the holder of such
rights." Id. Comment a states that "[t]he rights referred to in this section, and the acts that
constitute a prohibited interference, are defined by state and federal law outside the scope of
this Restatement." Id. § 42 cmt. a. Thus, the limited statutory right "to claim authorship"
constitute a legally protected right under Section 42.

27. RESTATEMENT (THIRD) OF RESTITUTION & UNJUST ENRICHMENT § 44 (2011). This
section contains a useful illustration derived from Moore v. Regents of the University of
California, 793 P.2d 479 (Cal. 1990). RESTATEMENT (THIRD) OF RESTITUTION & UNJUST
ENRICHMENT § 44 cmt. b, illus. 11 (2011); id. § 44 reporter's note b.

28. See supra note 8 and accompanying text.

29. See generally, e.g., ROBERTA ROSENTHAL KWALL, THE SOUL OF CREATIVITY:
FORGING A MORAL RIGHTS LAW FOR THE UNITED STATES (2010); Amy M. Adler, AGAINST
MORAL RIGHTS, 97 CAL. L. REV. 263 (2009); Catherine L. Fisk, CREDIT WHERE IT'S DUE: THE
LAW AND NORMS OF ATTRACTION, 95 GEO. L. REV. 49 (2006); Daniel J. Gervais, THE
INTERNATIONALIZATION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY: NEW CHALLENGES FROM THE VERY OLD AND THE
VERY NEW, 12 FORDHAM INT'LL. PROP., MEDIA & ENT. L.J. 929 (2002); Jane Ginsburg, THE
RIGHT TO CLAIM AUTHORSHIP IN U.S. COPYRIGHT AND TRADEMARKS LAW, 41 HOUS. L. REV. 263
(2004); Michael B. Gunlicks, A BALANCE OF INTERESTS: THE CONCORDANCE OF COPYRIGHT LAW
AND MORAL RIGHTS IN THE WORLD ECONOMY, 11 FORDHAM INT'LL. PROP., MEDIA & ENT. L.J. 601
(2001); Wendy J. Gordon, HARMLESS USE: GLEANING FROM FIELDS OF COPYRIGHTED WORKS, 77
FORDHAM L. REV. 2411, 2414 (2009); Ilhyng Lee, TOWARD AN AMERICAN MORAL RIGHTS IN
COPYRIGHT, 58 WASH. & LEE L. REV. 795 (2001); Cyril P. Rigamonti, THE CONCEPTUAL
might be relevant to a defense of fair use but additional monetary or equitable remedies for nonattribution are problematic. Moreover, unlike a rule of law, sometimes "a custom can withstand legalistic challenges, clever efforts to create exceptions, and pretenses at compliance, and it relies not on sometimes cumbersome enforcement mechanisms but on individual and collective responsibility."  

I can envision limited exceptions to the general principle that the U.S. law of restitution and unjust enrichment does not presently afford a right or remedy for violations of social norms or moral rights: First, under applicable conflict of laws principles, an otherwise recognizable social norm or moral rights claim, elements of which are compatible with U.S. law, or a foreign judgment based on such a claim, should not be rejected on the ground that strong public policy precludes such a claim or enforcement of such a judgment; second, if a right of recovery is independently recognized, restitutionary remedies should not be precluded (indeed, they might be expanded where appropriate) in cases of unjust enrichment from abuses of fundamental human rights, or misappropriations of "traditional knowledge" from indigenous communities, or exploitation of the environment as an "externality"; third, if the law evolves to expand the duty of rescue or the rights of rescuers, I would expect a corresponding expansion of restitutionary rights and remedies.

**Anticipated Contracts that Fail to Materialize:** As the law of fraud and misrepresentation, duress, and undue influence is clarified, perhaps in a new Restatement (Third) of Torts: Liability for Economic Harm, new questions (as well as familiar law school questions) may also arise in connection with anticipated contracts that do not materialize and for which there is no obvious contract or tort claim. The facts may not readily fall

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into patterns that are easily governed by precedents or neatly into one of the
detailed sections or illustrations of the Restatement.

If the situation essentially involves an effort by the claimant to impose
a bargain on an unwilling party and does not involve mistake, fraud, duress,
or undue influence, the Restatement almost certainly will preclude a
restitution claim.\textsuperscript{35} The facts may not be all that clear, however. The
parties’ course of dealing may implicate potentially not only the law of
contract and promissory estoppel, but also the Restatement’s provisions as
well as applicable law on fraud and misrepresentation,\textsuperscript{36} duress,\textsuperscript{37} or undue
influence.\textsuperscript{38}

These borderline cases may involve an imbalance in bargaining power
or sharp practice or the phenomenon of one party stringing the other along.
Potential examples include an inventor or author whose options are
foreclosed or limited by a drawn out negotiation with a prospective user of
the patent, copyright, or trade secret involved; an associate lawyer who is
kept on a case while anticipating a partnership and giving up other
opportunities when the partners without her knowledge plan to terminate
her services when the case is over; a prospective franchisee or employee
who relocates in anticipation of a rewarding franchise or job that does not
materialize or that turns out to be far less rewarding than expected; or an
architectural firm that prepares and submits extensive plans for a city
project and knowingly takes the risk that its submission may not be

\textsuperscript{35} See generally RESTATEMENT (THIRD) OF RESTITUTION & UNJUST ENRICHMENT § 30
cmt. b (2011). For example, Comment b states in part that:
A private party normally cannot compel another to pay for benefits conferred
without request, no matter how appropriate the transaction or how reasonable
the terms of the compensation demanded, if the effect of payment would be to
complete an exchange that—had it been proposed as a contract—the recipient
would have been free to reject.

\textit{Id.} § 30 cmt. b. Comment c states in part that:
It frequently happens that one party confers benefits on another in the hope (or
the reasonable expectation) of a future contract between them. If the contract is
not forthcoming, the performing party will sometimes claim compensation for
the benefits conferred in anticipation thereof. Although such a claim may be
framed in the language of unjust enrichment, the decisive issues in determining
liability involve contract, not restitution.

\textit{Id.} § 30 cmt. c. Comment c then provides three illustrations in which there is no claim of
restitution absent some wrongdoing by the defendant. \textit{Id.}

\textsuperscript{36} See id. § 13.
\textsuperscript{37} See id. § 14.
\textsuperscript{38} See id. § 15.
accepted but does not knowingly take the risk that the city will abandon the project. 39

Sometimes such cases will involve too many uncertainties and insufficiently high stakes to make a lawsuit worthwhile. Sometimes the stakes will be high enough to persuade the claimant to bring an action and the uncertainties will be high enough to persuade both parties to settle. Sometimes the cases may involve claims in contract or tort that are sufficiently plausible, at least barely, to justify their going to a jury, perhaps along with a claim and an instruction on a count of restitution and unjust enrichment. A rule that forecloses liability, especially one that requires dismissal of a case on demurrer or motion to dismiss, may facilitate sharp or overreaching practice although it might also educate clients and their lawyers to demand contractual protection and not be strung along by seductive yet not quite fraudulent or coercive methods of persuasion.

This area of the law invites examination of the question whether and to what extent the law of restitution should, on the one hand, be solicitous of people who innocently although unwisely or naively lose money, property, or opportunities or suffer impairment of their rights while others are enriched by their loss or, on the other hand, establish barriers to liability and, consequently, alert people to be wary of being duped and take measures to protect themselves. 40


40. See Restatement (Third) of Restitution & Unjust Enrichment § 30 reporter’s note c (2011) (explaining that “[t]he topic is addressed, from different perspectives, by Restatement of Restitution § 57 (1937) ["Gifts Made In Anticipation Of Gratuity Or Contract"] and Restatement Second, Restitution § 6 (Tentative Draft No. 1, 1983."). The Restatement (Second) of Restitution project, which was discontinued, provided in Section 6
On duress, particularly, the Restatement recognizes that "[i]f unjust enrichment is easy to demonstrate and easy to measure... relatively modest pressure may be found to constitute duress if there is no other basis on which to order restitution" and that the critical distinction is "not between voluntary and coerced transactions, but between permissible and impermissible forms of coercion." 41 It recognizes that "[a] general distinction between the lawful and the unlawful forms of coercion is notoriously difficult to state." 42

On balance, with regard to duress and other potential torts that may provide the basis for the claim for restitution, I tend to favor an approach that allows the relevant facts and circumstances to be developed through discovery and that allows a reasonably arguable case to go to trial rather than a strict rule-oriented approach that would result in cases being dismissed before such development and possible trial can occur. In this area, the uncertainties involved should tilt against sharp or unconscionable

("Benefit in Relation to an Agreement") that:

1. A person may be unjustly enriched by receiving benefit from the conduct of another in reliance on an agreement between the recipient and the other. (2) A person whose conduct in negotiating for a gain or advantage results in a benefit to him and a loss or expense to another may be unjustly enriched by the benefit if, in the absence of compensation to the other, the conduct appears unconscionable in purpose or effect. No account is taken of uncompensated loss or expense in this connection if it results from a risk fairly chargeable, as between the parties, to the person who bears it. Such loss or expense is taken into account only if it was foreseeable by the person receiving the benefit.

Restatement (Second) of Restitution § 6 (Tentative Draft No. 1, 1983). Draft Section 6, particularly subsection (2), was discussed extensively at the Institute’s annual meeting in 1983. See 1983 ALI Proceedings 100–28.


42. Id. § 14 cmt. g. The comment continues as follows:

A conclusion that a transfer has been induced by duress depends not only on an appreciation of the particular circumstances of the transaction—including the considerations motivating one party to make the threat and the other party to yield to it—but on an underlying social judgment about the forms and the extent of pressure that one person may legitimately try to bear in seeking to influence the actions of another. The present section does not state a rule to distinguish permissible from impermissible coercion. The purpose of the present Comment is merely to identify certain recurring circumstances in which a threat or refusal inducing a transfer is predictably characterized as duress. Such an enumeration of instances obviously does not purport to be comprehensive.

Id. The comment also states that "[i]llegitimate coercion becomes impermissible when employed to support a bad-faith demand: one that the party asserting it knows (or should know) to be unjustified." Id.
practice rather than against vulnerable claimants. In contrast with the social norm and moral rights areas, which may call for a bright line, subject to limited exceptions, it may be constructive to impose on persons engaging in sharp or unconscionable practice that potentially involves duress, for example, the risk that the line in a particular case will be drawn by a jury.

IV. Conclusion

In concluding this Article, I have some general suggestions about how new claims should be approached.

First, the Restatement is comprehensive and provides numerous illustrations. If a case falls close to, but not within, the patterns of unjust enrichment that are covered in one or more detailed sections or illustrations, the claimant and court should be prepared to explain why the restitution claim is viable and why the section or illustration should either be distinguished or applied by analogy. If the claim lacks critical elements that would make it viable under such a section or illustration, the claimant should be prepared to establish the unique features that should entitle the claim to recognition under Section 1.

Second, judges who are considering new claims and lawyers bringing them should satisfy themselves that the claim does not contradict the Restatement’s limiting principles; that one or more of the remedies will fit the circumstances of the claim; and that the claim is not subject to one or more of the recognized defenses.

Third, judges and lawyers as well as scholars can contribute to the development of the law by keeping their minds open for compelling new cases and weeding out weak ones. By "compelling," I suggest that the facts reflect: that the claimant has either lost something significant (e.g., money, property, or opportunity) or had a significant right impaired; that the defendant has gained something valuable as a result of that loss; that the claimant was in a vulnerable position compared to the defendant; that the claimant has acted in good faith and innocently, even though naively; that the defendant has engaged in conduct that can be identified as a "wrong" and that should be remedied; and that there is a practical remedy.

In keeping with the law of restitution’s historic utility as a creative force for addressing and solving unforeseen problems, the new Restatement holds the door open for new and compelling claims for restitution of unjust enrichment. But lawyers and judges especially should understand that the door is not wide open and that the governing principle that "[a] person who
is unjustly enriched at the expense of another is subject to liability in restitution" is not a blanket invitation to litigate lost causes or "every instance of enrichment" that a client, lawyer, or even a court might regard as unjust.\textsuperscript{43}

\textsuperscript{43} Id. § 1 cmt. a.