

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
COURT OF APPEALS

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ELENA QUINTO,  
Plaintiff-Appellant,

v

WOODWARD DETROIT CVS, LLC, d/b/a CVS  
PHARMACY #8016,

Defendant-Appellee.

FOR PUBLICATION  
April 29, 2014  
9:00 a.m.

No. 311213  
Macomb Circuit Court  
LC No. 2011-001772-NI

Before: M. J. KELLY, P.J., and CAVANAGH and SHAPIRO, JJ.

SHAPIRO, J.

Plaintiff appeals by right from the trial court order that granted summary disposition in favor of defendant under MCR 2.116(C)(10) in this action arising out of a trip and fall in defendant's self-service retail store.<sup>1</sup> Plaintiff filed a complaint against defendant alleging a single count styled as "storekeeper liability." The trial court granted defendant's motion for summary disposition on the basis that the object on which plaintiff tripped was an open and obvious condition. We conclude, consistent with Michigan Supreme Court caselaw, that the merchandise-display aisleways of a self-service retail store present particular circumstances such that the open and obvious doctrine does not eliminate the duty of the store to take reasonable actions to make the those aisleways reasonably safe for its customer-invitees. While this conclusion would require that we reverse and remand, we are bound, MCR 7.215(J)(1), by the decision in *Kennedy v Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co*, 274 Mich App 710; 737 NW2d 179 (2007), which rejected this view. Accordingly, we affirm and request that this Court convene a special conflict panel pursuant to MCR 7.215(J)(2).

Plaintiff was shopping in defendant's retail store. She walked down a display aisle and began to turn the corner at the end of the aisle. Projecting from the end of the aisle was a very low platform used to support heavy displays of items such as high stacks of cases of pop. The platform was not affixed to the floor and defendant does not dispute that it served no function on

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<sup>1</sup> We review de novo a trial court's grant of summary disposition under MCR 2.116(C)(10). *Ernsting v Ave Maria College*, 274 Mich App 506, 509; 736 NW2d 574 (2007).

that day, as it was not needed and could easily have been removed.<sup>2</sup> In her statement given to defendant shortly after the incident, plaintiff stated that when she reached the end of the aisle, she was “looking at cereal and turned the corner” and then “tripped over the end cap display,” i.e., the floor-level platform. Plaintiff conceded that she was not looking down at the floor while walking.

Plaintiff filed a negligence suit. “To establish a *prima facie* case of negligence, a plaintiff must prove four elements: (1) a duty owed by the defendant to the plaintiff, (2) a breach of that duty, (3) causation, and (4) damages.” *Case v Consumers Power Co*, 463 Mich 1, 6; 615 NW2d 17 (2000). “The duty that a possessor of land owes to another person who is on the land depends on the latter person’s status.” *Hampton v Waste Mgt of Mich, Inc*, 236 Mich App 598, 603; 601 NW2d 172 (1999). In this case, it is uncontested that plaintiff was an invitee on the day of the fall.

It is a fundamental common-law principle that a premises owner owes a duty “to exercise reasonable care to protect invitees from an unreasonable risk of harm caused by a dangerous condition on the [premises].” *Bertrand v Alan Ford, Inc*, 449 Mich 606, 609; 537 NW2d 185 (1995). Over the last two decades, however, our Supreme Court has limited this duty pursuant to the open and obvious doctrine. This doctrine was originally adopted in a very limited form in *Riddle v McLouth Steel Products*, 440 Mich 85; 485 NW2d 676 (1992), where the Supreme Court concluded that there is no duty to warn invitees of hazards they will easily discover on their own. In subsequent decisions, the Court broadened the scope of the open and obvious doctrine such that it greatly reduced not only the duty to warn, but also the general duty to maintain the premises in a safe condition. See, e.g., *Lugo v Ameritech Corp Inc*, 464 Mich 512, 519-520; 629 NW2d 384 (2001).

The Supreme Court has never addressed the application of the doctrine in the context of its long-standing holdings that a self-service retail store owes a specific duty to its customer-invitees to provide reasonably safe display aisleways. *Clark v Kmart Corp*, 465 Mich 416, 419; 634 NW2d 347 (2001); *Jaworski v Great Scott Supermarkets, Inc*, 403 Mich 689, 699; 272 NW2d 518 (1972). The *Clark* Court observed that “[i]t is the duty of a storekeeper to provide reasonably safe aisles for customers and he is liable for injury resulting from an unsafe condition . . . caused by the active negligence of himself and his employees[.]” 465 Mich at 419, quoting *Serinto v Borman Food Stores*, 380 Mich 637, 640; 158 NW2d 485 (1968). Further, as this Court observed on remand in *Clark*, “an individual shopping in a self-service store is entitled to *presume* that passageways provided for his use are reasonably safe, and is not under an obligation to see every defect or danger in his pathway.” *Clark v Kmart Corp (On Remand)*, 249 Mich App 141, 152; 640 NW2d 892 (2002) (emphasis added), citing *Jaworski*, 403 Mich at 699.

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<sup>2</sup> A portable cardboard display was on the platform, covering a small portion of it. Defendant concedes that this type of display does not require a platform and that there was no reason for the platform to have been left at that location.

These cases remain good law and, in our view, for good reason. As the Supreme Court explained in *Jaworski*, self-service store aisles present a fundamentally different circumstance than do other premises, in that the store owner has purposefully displayed merchandise

so that customers [can] inspect the merchandise as they walked in the aisles or passageways of the store. The storekeeper certainly intended that his customers would devote the major part of their attention to the merchandise which was being displayed, rather than to the floor to discover possible obstructions in the aisle . . . . A patron of a self-service type store . . . is entitled to rely upon the presumption that the proprietor will see that the passageways provided for his use are reasonably safe, considering the fact that while using these passageways he may be devoting some of his attention toward inspecting the merchandise. [403 Mich at 699-700 (citation omitted).<sup>3</sup>]

Our Supreme Court has never held that the open and obvious doctrine applies where a customer is injured by a hazard on the floor while the customer is looking at the store owner's displays placed directly along the aisle intended for walking. Nor has the Supreme Court overruled either *Jaworski* or *Clark*. Indeed, the unanimous *Clark* opinion was issued *after* the decision in *Lugo* and reversed an opinion of this Court that dismissed the plaintiff's claim. 465 Mich at 421, rev'g *Clark v K-Mart Corp*, 242 Mich App 137; 617 NW2d 729 (2000). And, our review of all the opinions and orders of our Supreme Court since *Lugo* reveals no cases involving floor-level hazards in the display aisleways of a self-service retail store. Other than *Clark* and *Jaworski*, the Court has never addressed whether and how a store owner's purposeful and near-continuous display of merchandise and advertising along pedestrian aisleways affects the duties of that store owner as to floor-level hazards in those aisleways.

The only published decision of this Court since *Lugo* that addresses *Clark* and *Jaworski* is *Kennedy*, 274 Mich App at 710. There, the panel chose not to apply *Clark* and *Jaworski*, instead citing *Lugo* for the general proposition that the presence of distractions does not affect the application of the open and obvious doctrine. *Kennedy*, 274 Mich App at 715-718. However, in *Lugo*, the distraction, a passing vehicle, was neither continuous nor created, let alone intentionally created, by the defendant. 464 Mich at 514-515. By contrast, in *Clark*, 465 Mich at 416-421, and *Jaworski*, 403 Mich at 695-696, as in the instant case, the distractions from the floor were continuous, i.e., displays along all the aisleways, and were intentionally created by the defendant to command the customer's attention for a commercial purpose. Therefore, when defining the duty of a store owner, the intentional and continuous actions of the store owners that lessen the ability of the customer-invitee to protect himself must be taken into account.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Even the dissent in *Jaworski* did not dispute that the storeowner had a duty "to provide a reasonably safe aisle or aisles for customers." See 403 Mich at 702-710 (MOODY, J., dissenting).

<sup>4</sup> Our state's adoption of the open and obvious doctrine was grounded in the text of 2 Restatement Torts, 2d, §343A(1), p 218, which states: "A possessor of land is not liable to his invitees for physical harm caused to them by any activity or condition on the land whose danger

Moreover, this case presents a fundamentally different question than that presented in the many cases dealing with snowy and icy conditions. See, e.g., *Hoffner v Lanctoe*, 492 Mich 450; 821 NW2d 88 (2012). Wintry outdoor conditions are the result of a natural phenomenon and are present over broad areas of territory, not merely on the property of a single person or entity. These widespread weather conditions draw attention to themselves and invite heightened attention to the hazards they create. By contrast, in this case, defendant's purposeful action of displaying goods and advertisements in its aisleways created a distraction *away from the hazard*. And, the hazard was not a universally present natural phenomenon such as winter precipitation and freezing temperatures. Instead, the hazard was an isolated and unexpected variation in the otherwise consistent walking surface.

We note that defendant's actions in displaying its goods and advertisements are not improper; indeed, they represent marketing skill and desirable commerce. Recognizing that these actions distract customers from looking at the floor does not mean that the displays should be limited in any fashion. Rather, it requires that we determine the most economical means of avoiding the costs to society of unnecessary injuries. Providing effective marketing at a retail store necessitates that customers' attentions be directed away from their feet and toward the displays of merchandise and advertising. Since customer engagement with the displays results in greater commerce and economic benefit to both store and customer, this alteration of attention is economically desirable and should not be discouraged. However, it also naturally reduces the degree to which the law can expect customer-invitees to constantly attend to the condition of the floor over which they walk and increases the likelihood of injuries that cost resources and lower productivity.<sup>5</sup>

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is known or obvious to them, unless the possessor should anticipate the harm despite such knowledge or obviousness." See, e.g., *Riddle v McLouth Steel Products Corp*, 440 Mich 85, 92-95; 485 NW2d 676 (1992). This section of the Restatement goes on to state:

There are, however, cases in which the possessor of land can and should anticipate that the dangerous condition will cause physical harm to the invitee notwithstanding its known or obvious danger. In such cases, the possessor is not relieved of the duty of reasonable care which he owes to the invitee for his protection. [Restatement, §343A, p 220.]

The first illustration offered by the Restatement for this principle bears a striking resemblance to the instant case as well as *Clark and Jaworski*:

The A Department Store has a weighing scale protruding into one of its aisles, which is visible and quite obvious to anyone who looks. Behind and about the scale it displays goods to attract customers. B, a customer, passing through the aisle, is intent on looking at the displayed goods. B does not discover the scale, stumbles over it, and is injured. A is subject to liability to B. [Restatement, §343A, p 220.]

<sup>5</sup> Our dissenting colleague asserts that this Court rejected this argument in *Charleston v Meijer, Inc*, 124 Mich App 416; 335 NW2d 55 (1983). In that case, the plaintiff appealed from a jury verdict in her favor that also found her 50% comparatively negligent. *Id.* at 417. This Court

*Clark* and *Jawroski* present an approach in which self-service retail store owners owe a duty to reasonably reduce the presence of hazards in store aisle ways in light of their practices that distract a customer’s gaze from the floor to merchandise and advertising displays. Such an approach allows the greatest degree of commercial freedom and access while also minimizing the social costs of unnecessary injuries. As noted by Justice McCormack in *Bailey v Schaff*, in some situations, the defendant is “in the best position to reduce the risk of harm presented[.]” 494 Mich 595, 621; 835 NW2d 413 (2013) (McCORMACK, J., concurring). The issue, as she defined it, is which party is the “cheapest cost-avoider[.],” i.e., which party is in the best position to minimize the risk of harm.<sup>6</sup> *Id.* Typically, that is the invitee, given their interest in self-protection and the unpredictability of distractions beyond the control of the premises owner. However, where the premises owner intentionally takes action that will, over an extended period, redirect the invitee’s attention away from floor-level hazards, the premises owner thereby becomes the cheapest cost avoider as the likelihood of customer-invitee self-protection is substantially reduced.

Our holding should not be read to impose the duty of an insurer upon retail store owners. Insurers are liable to their insureds as a matter of contract, and, with very few exceptions, their common-law duties are irrelevant to their duty to pay. Insurers are essentially strictly liable as a matter of contract. Our opinion would not make retail store owners strictly liable for injuries to their customers and it would be error to interpret it as such. Self-service retail store owners could still maintain any of the defenses on the following non-exhaustive list: (a) that the claimed hazard was either not a hazard or not an unreasonable one under the circumstances; (b) lack of notice of the alleged hazard; (c) lack of “but-for” causation; (d) lack of proximate cause; (e) intentional acts by the plaintiff or third parties, and; (f) comparative negligence, i.e., a customer-invitee’s duty to reasonably safeguard herself from injury under the circumstances remains even where the store owner owes a contemporaneous duty to reasonably safeguard its customers under the circumstances.

Absent this Court’s ruling in *Kennedy*, 274 Mich App at 710, we would apply the foregoing analysis, reverse the trial court’s grant of summary disposition in favor of defendant,

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ruled that the trial court did not err by issuing a comparative negligence jury instruction. *Id.* at 418. As the dissent notes, the panel did state that a customer “may [not] remain blind to visible dangers.” *Id.* However, the panel also stated that: “The structure of a supermarket is merely a factor the jury may consider when deciding whether the plaintiff exercised reasonable care.” *Id.* at 418-419. Such is the case here – a jury could properly determine whether plaintiff exercised reasonable care. Moreover, in *Charleston*, the plaintiff made no assertion that her view of the hazard was blocked or that she did not see the hazard due to a distracting marketing display. Accordingly, to the extent *Charleston* even applies to the particular facts of this case, it does not preclude our holding.

<sup>6</sup> See, e.g., Calabresi, *Costs of accidents: A Legal and Economic Analysis* (1970); Posner, *Economic Analysis of Law* (7th ed.).

and remand for further proceedings. However, we are bound by *Kennedy*, MCR 7.215(J)(1), and so affirm and request this Court to convene a special conflict panel, MCR 7.215(J)(2).

Affirmed.

/s/ Douglas B. Shapiro  
/s/ Michael J. Kelly