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#### Mediation Purpose

- > Provides an expert with an objective viewpoint
- Allows an expert to help facilitate resolution of the dispute by the parties in the dispute
- ➤ Provides a non-threatening and informal atmosphere at lowered costs
- ➤ Maintains confidentiality
- Provides a venue for the parties to discuss their goals with the objective expert



#### Mediation Timing

- > Early in dispute resolution process
- >After negotiations have failed
- >Last step before expensive arbitration or litigation





#### Success Rates

- ➤ Range of 85% successes
- ➤ Most settle at mediation
- Some settle afterwards but before next step in formal dispute resolution process





#### Atmosphere

- > Parties already in adversarial relationship
- ➤ Have spent some time building the "case"
- >Looking for a venue to explain their side
- ➤ Generally have spent significant amount of money already, but recognize that much more will be spent if mediation fails





#### Technical Component

- ➤ Generally have job costs reports
- ➤ Usually have in-house analysis of some type
- ➤ Often have experts on board already
- ➤ Always have attorneys
- ➤ May have a litigation or arbitration calendar
- ➤ May have some depositions or witness statements underway





- Typical Mediation Process
  - >Introductions
  - ➤ Process description
    - ➤ Note confidentiality of process so door is open for all discussions
    - ➤ Discuss success rate but note that both parties must shift positions
    - Looking for a mutually acceptable solution







- Typical Process
  - ➤ Role of Mediator
    - >Acts as a "neutral"
    - > Decisions are made by the parties, not by the mediator
    - ➤ Mediator will not provide legal advice





#### Typical Process

- Presentations by each party
- ➤ Questions, discussion or sometimes "debate"
- >Separate into private rooms





#### Typical Process

- ➤ Mediator engages
  - ➤ Visits each room
  - ➤ Reminds everyone of the goal to settle
  - > Encourages reconsideration of positions
  - >Encourages offers
  - > Delivers offers





#### Typical Process

- **≻**Conclusion
  - >Settled brief meeting to conclude final deal
  - ➤ Determination that process needs more time (next day or hiatus)
  - > Determination that process will not work





- Typical types of mediators
  - **≻**Water Carriers
    - ➤ Simply delivers any offers
  - ➤ Horse Traders
    - ➤ Pushes to increase offers in order to move process
  - > Debaters
    - ➤ Wants to promote debate about issues
  - > Partnering
    - ➤ Attempts to gain a win-win situation





#### Recommended Structured Approach

- ➤ Enables partnering-type mediator
- >Look at lessons learned from actual mediation
  - >Usually some principled stand involved that may not be revealed easily
  - > Fairness is an important part of most disputes
  - ➤ Original relationships have been destroyed or damaged
  - >Often part of the battle is just determining which way the cash arrow will point







- Structured Approach
  - >Lessons learned from partnering
    - >Team building
    - ➤ Problem solving





#### Structured Approach

- ➤ Use team building skills to modify mindsets
  - >Put participants in the relationship that they had at the beginning of the project
    - >Everyone was excited about project
    - ➤ Parties had some greater level of trust
  - ➤ Ask why each was selected originally
    - ➤ Owner chose CM or Contractor for good reasons
    - ➤CM or Contractor chose Owner for good reasons
    - ➤GC/subcontractor cases are same







## Structured ApproachTeam Building

- > Remind participants why the project was conceived
- ➤ Discuss successes of the project (choose goals reached; on budget, on time, good quality, useful product)
- >List things each party did correctly or well during project
- ➤ Identify original risks prior to construction
- ➤ Identify program failings that contributed to the dispute (moves the discussion from personal to process)







#### Structured Process

- ➤ Problem Solving
  - ➤ Acknowledge pain & frustrations to date
  - ➤ Note necessity to set aside emotional feelings to focus objectively
  - ➤ Note the complexity of the case
    - ➤ Simple delay generally is easiest to resolve
    - ➤ Disruption complicated and hard to prove, requires good records and analysis capable of showing lack of production
    - ➤ Acceleration requires good records and analysis





#### Process

- ➤ Problem Solving
  - ➤ Note presence or absence of contemporaneous documents; few cases have good project records
  - >Look for any common ground or canceling claims
  - ➤Identify areas of disagreement
  - Tell at least one "horror story" about cases where costs have well exceeded any claims
  - ➤ Discuss risks issue often disputes arise from allocation or acceptance of risks (performance and cost)

College of Scheduling



- ➤ Problem Solving
  - > Remind everyone about personnel demobilization
    - > Experienced personnel cannot move freely to next job
    - If personnel get involved with new project, case will be inadequately developed
    - >This cost is often ignored





- ➤ Problem Solving
  - ➤ Discuss how escalation happens within the project
    - ➤ Problems are ramped up in the project level
    - ➤ By the time they get to senior management, they are already disputes and hard to resolve
  - ➤ Roughly approximate costs to litigate
    - ➤ Compare to opportunity gain
    - ➤ This is the reality check



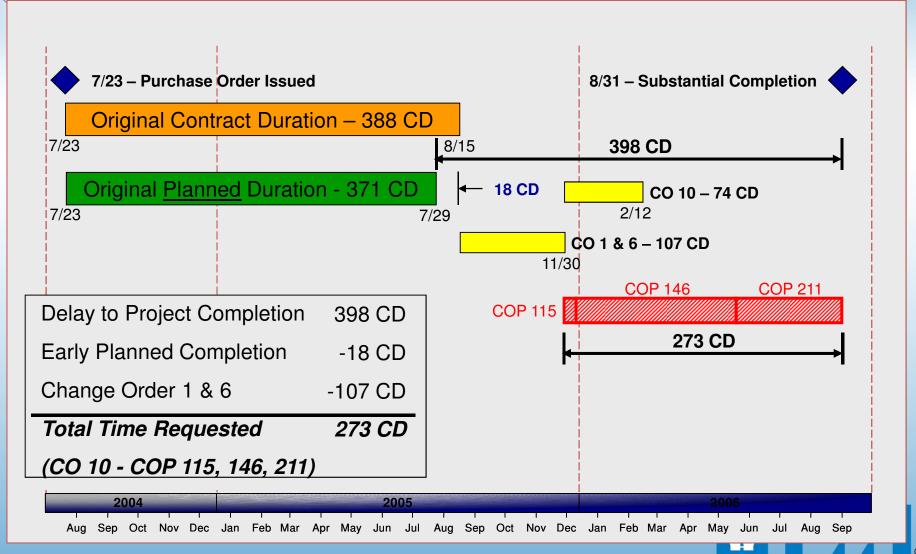


- > Presentation
  - ➤ Maintain big picture
  - ➤ Provide good overview graphics
  - ➤ Don't get into minute detail
  - ➤ Identify what went well

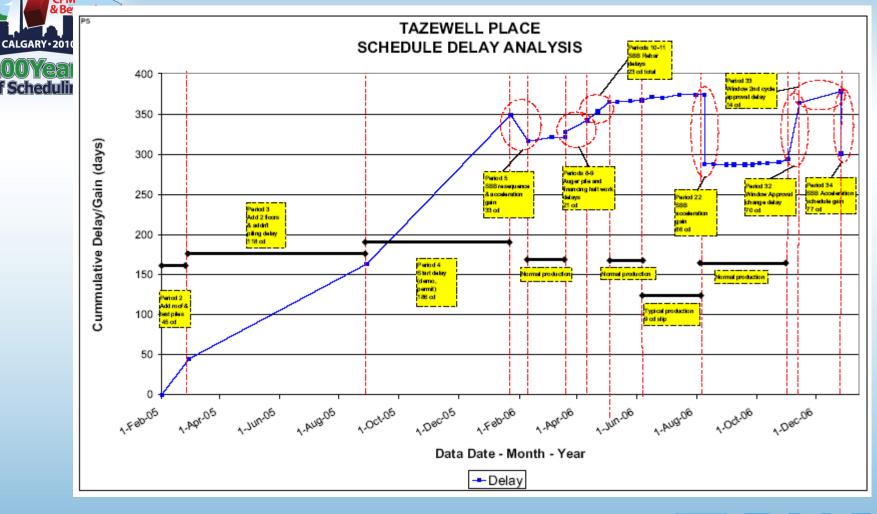




#### Presentations



### Presentations









- > Presentation
  - ➤ Maintain even temper to keep discussion objective
  - ➤ Be objective; don't be afraid to show responsibility where it occurs
  - >RARELY is all the responsibility due to one party
  - >Keep presentation focused on facts, not personalities or actions





- ➤ After Presentation
  - ➤Offer further discussion (Q&A) between experts
  - ➤Identify any areas of agreement
  - ➤ Identify where and when the project went into conflict
  - ➤ Identify main issue(s) that caused the initial conflict





- ➤ After Presentation
  - Attempt to state other party's case to show that you understand their position
  - ➤ Ask other party to state their understanding of your case
  - >See if the experts see anything differently from before presentations and discussions





- > Breakout Sessions
  - ➤ Encourage partnering type of mediation
  - ➤ Avoid water-carrying or horse-traders
  - >Avoid debaters, although those are better than the watercarriers or horse-traders





- ➤ Breakout Sessions
  - ➤ Mediator suggestions:
    - >Keep the team building issues in the conversation
    - > Review weaknesses in each case with that party
    - ➤ Remind parties of problem solving issues (complexity, availability or lack of documents, canceling claims, personnel demob issues, escalation)
    - ➤ Look for those principled stands that may impede resolution
    - ➤ Discuss the fairness of the opposition case
    - ➤ Try to reiterate future cost risks







#### Conclusions

- Mediation requires use of soft skills, such as team building, problem solving, that are not often used
- •The identified issues may not be the real roadblock to settlement
- Litigating the case in mitigation is not usually fruitful
- Mediations are often successful just due to the recognition of the predicted cost to continue in formal dispute resolution







#### Conclusions

- Mediation should be very successful, and lead to improved relationships that promote win-win solutions
- Most cases that did not settle in mediation and go to litigation would have been better served by settlement offers on the table





•Questions – Comments?





# Thank You For Attending!

