CONSTRUCTION DISPUTE RESOLUTION CHALLENGES?

IS UTILIZING A PROJECT REFEREE THE ANSWER?

MEA CONFERENCE 2024, OTTAWA

Presentation Overview:

- Construction Disputes-What is the current suite of dispute resolution options?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of each option?
- Another option: The Project Referee; What is it and how does it work?
- Advantages and Disadvantages of the Project Referee option?
- What types of projects is the Project Referee best suited for?
- Q&A

- Construction Disputes; Common on your projects?
- How to minimize disputes in your contracts?
- Are you satisfied with your current dispute resolution processes?
- OPSS/CCDC (Part 8) Contract Dispute Resolution processes?
- Municipal Special Provisions/Supplementals

- Option One: Direct Negotiation
 - Always the first and best option
 - Advantages:
 - ✓ Simple and cost effective
 - ✓ No need for legal representation
 - ✓ Control remains in the hands of the people who know the project best
 - \checkmark No fixed timeframes and flexible process
 - Disadvantages:
 - ✓ No fixed timeframes so can drag on
 - Can get too personal
 - ✓ May require significant explanation to senior management to obtain buy in on the negotiated result

- Mediation:
 - Advantages:
 - ✓ Often an interim step prior to arbitration or litigation
 - ✓ Can be cost effective and time efficient
 - ✓ Maintains party's control over the final decision
 - ✓ Timelines are better defined and included in most contracts in some form
 - ✓ Parties must agree on a mediator
 - Disadvantages:
 - ✓ No guarantee of agreement
 - ✓ Not binding
 - Requires willingness of both sides to come to an agreement
 - ✓ Mediator's role is to try to get an agreement but not necessarily a "correct" one

- <u>Arbitration:</u>
 - Advantages:
 - ✓ Defined rules and process
 - ✓ Binding on both parties
 - Cheaper and quicker than litigation
 - Can agree on an arbitrator that has experience in your type of construction and contract
 - Confidential
 - Disadvantages:
 - ✓ Can limit possible appeals to the decision
 - Legal representation usually required
 - ✓ Can still become very expensive
 - Many people are uncomfortable with the arbitration process

- Adjudication:
 - Advantages:
 - ✓ Court enforceable "interim" decision
 - ✓ Quick decisions and process can be flexible if parties agree
 - ✓ Cost effective and time efficient
 - ✓ Confidential and you do not have to disclose all your relevant information
 - Right to pursue litigation or other dispute processes is preserved
 - ✓ Provides internal justification for any payment required
 - Disadvantages:
 - If you don't agree on adjudicator ODACC will appoint one
 - ✓ Contract cannot be "complete" as considered under the Construction Act
 - Contractor can trigger at any time so you may be "ambushed"
 - Must be an adjudicable issue and be a "single" matter
 - ✓ Other party does not have to disclose all relevant information

Litigation:

- Advantages:
 - ✓ Process allows for full examination and presentation of the facts
 - ✓ Rules of evidence apply
 - ✓ Construction lawyers, claims experts can be utilized
 - ✓ Fair hearing of facts in front of a judge
 - ✓ Opportunity to "settle" on the court room steps
 - ✓ Avenue to appeal decision may exist
- Disadvantages:
 - Time consuming (years) and expensive
 - Legal counsel required
 - Each side becomes more and more entrenched in the belief of their position as time passes
 - ✓ Judge likely will have no expertise in technical construction issues
 - ✓ Public

Project Referee Role: What is it?

- Provides the project with a contractually engaged, qualified, independent, unbiased third party to review a dispute and provide a rational and informed recommendation with respect to the dispute to facilitate an agreement between the parties.
- Project Referee: How does it work?
 - Dispute resolution process is documented in contract and how the Project Referee will function within that process
 - Project Referee is appointed at the initiation of the contract **prior** to any disputes
 - How does the Referee typically get involved in a dispute?:
 - ✓ Dispute Notice is issued by one party
 - ✓ Other party provides a Response to the Dispute Notice
 - Dispute then goes to a Project Steering Committee for resolution
 - ✓ If not resolved, either party can have the dispute referred to the Project Referee for review
 - Project Referee, after review, provides a written recommendation
 - Parties review and accept the recommendation of the Referee OR;
 - Either party can choose then to pursue further options within the contract if they disagree with the recommendation

Referee Process:

- Project Referee conducts review in the manner that the Referee decides is most suitable given the dispute
- The parties shall cooperate with the Referee and provide information as required/requested by the Referee
- The Referee may retain another person with specialized knowledge or expertise to assist with the review
- This review, in addition to document review, can include site inspections and discussions with personnel involved
- Time is very limited.....as little as 10 days unless the parties agree otherwise
- The Referee's recommendation is not binding on the parties
- The Referee is not permitted to represent either party nor participate in further legal proceedings
- What else to expect?
 - A Project Referee Agreement is required to be signed between the three parties
 - The cost of the Referee is split 50/50 between the contracting parties
 - One party cannot unilaterally decide to change the Project Referee
 - Typical Hourly Fee plus a nominal Monthly Fee

- Project Referee:
 - Advantages:
 - ✓ Parties jointly select a referee who is respected, experienced and qualified for your project
 - ✓ Provides parties with an informed, expert, independent, unbiased recommendation on the dispute
 - ✓ The recommendation provided should assist in facilitating resolution of the dispute
 - Quick, value-added step prior to litigation, mediation, arbitration
 - Cost effective and time efficient
 - ✓ Referee conducts review in the manner that the Referee decides is most suitable
 - ✓ Without prejudice and confidential process
 - Disadvantages:
 - ✓ Non-binding decision
 - May not avoid arbitration/litigation/adjudication
 - ✓ Time limitations may be unreasonable for complex disputes

What types of projects is a Project Referee best suited to?

- Longer duration, higher value projects
- Projects with a high-risk profile for significant change
- Technically complex
- Political and/or in the public spotlight
- Where senior management wishes to have an independent, unbiased, informed opinion on disputes
- Where unresolved disputes can have potential for significant negative financial and schedule impacts

Who is using a Project Referee Process?

- City of Toronto (Gardiner Expressway Rehabilitation Project)
- MTO (Referee and Referee Panel) OPSS.Prov 100, GC 3.14.13
- Other municipalities??

Questions???

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