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ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCEDURES AND PROVISIONS IN COMMERCIAL LEASES

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- I. Alternatives
 - A. Litigation in Court
 - B. Arbitration
 - C. Mediation
 - D. Tiered negotiation as condition precedent
- II. Objectives
 - A. Fair process
 - B. Resolution
 - C. Reasonable cost
 - D. Fast resolution

III. Trade-offs

- A. Balancing process, protection, cost, and speed
- B. Ability to control ADR through contract
- C. Whose ox is being gored?
- D. Attorneys' fee shifting

IV. Tiered negotiation

- A. Strict time limits
- B. Catalyzing effective negotiations
- C. Saving time and money
- D. Obstruction

V. Mediation

- A. Non-binding, neutral-facilitated negotiation
- B. Attributes
 - 1. Fast
 - 2. Non-binding
 - 3. Confidential
 - 4. Active participation of key players
 - 5. Flexibility
- C. Mediation process
 - 1. Mediation agreement
 - 2. Written submissions

- 3. Participants
- 4. Joint session
- 5. Caucus sessions
- 6. Written settlement agreement

D. Mediation dynamics

- 1. Direct contact
- 2. Lack of filtering
- 3. Catharsis
- 4. Emotions
- 5. Separation
- 6. Log jams

E. Mediation advocacy

- 1. Take advantage of unique opportunities
- 2. Stay loose
- 3. Look for genuine win/win solutions
- 4. Interest analysis
- 5. Managing information
- 6. Focus on key issues
- 7. Timing

F. Conditions to successful mediation

- 1. Proper participants decision makers
- 2. Open minds
- 3. Mutual or at least overlapping interests

- 4. Avoiding positional bargaining
- 5. Common assessment of risks and benefits
- 6. Credibility

G. Application to commercial leases

- 1. Tailor to leasing issues
- 2. Limited time and cost
- 3. Focus attention of principals
- 4. Low risk as compared with alternatives
- 5. Managed direct negotiation

VI. Arbitration

- A. Advantages
 - 1. Binding
 - 2. Expertise
 - 3. Confidentiality
 - 4. Speed
 - 5. Lower cost
 - 6. Ability to choose arbitrators
- B. Disadvantages
 - 1. Lack of process
 - 2. Lack of structure
 - 3. No appeal
 - 4. Overall risk

C. Cost-shifting

- 1. Attorneys' fees
- 2. Arbitration fees

D. Sole arbitrator or tribunal

- 1. Cost and delay of tribunal
- 2. Better decision-making of tribunal?
- 3. Provide for in agreement to arbitrate
- 4. Determine by rules
- 5. Party-appointed arbitrators
 - a. Devolve into single arbitrator
 - b. Internal advocates or genuine neutrals?
 - c. Riskier
 - d. Potential ethical challenges

E. Baseball arbitration

- 1. All or none
- 2. One side or the other
- 3. Limit options

F. Sponsoring organization

- 1. Established rules and procedures
- 2. Expenses
- 3. Role in arbitrator training, screening, selection

G. Procedures

- 1. Focus on the hearing
- 2. Discovery
 - a. Documents
 - b. Depositions
 - c. Expert reports
- 3. Motions
- 4. Testimony
 - a. Live witnesses, in person
 - b. Live witnesses, video or phone or Skype
 - c. Affidavits
 - d. Right to confront and cross-examine
 - e. Persuasiveness