

Issue 99 | Winter 2018

The Latest Alternative Dispute Resolution News, Announcements, Events and Much More!



Featuring

- President's Message
- ⇒ Are YOU Being Called to Action?
- → Online Dispute Resolution Now a Reality
- → Helping Parties Prepare
 Persuasive Mediation Briefs:
 Who Do You Think You're
 Talking To?
- The Promise of Family
 Mediation-Arbitration: Is it
 Real?
- ODETAAN MAAMWI -Ojibwe Spirit Name

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE BY

JENNIFER BELL, C.Med



Welcome to our first newsletter of 2018. It is the year of the dog - a signifier of loyalty and commitment - two words that aptly represent the membership and staff at ADRIO.

I am filled with gratitude as I reflect on all that we have accomplished in the previous year. We continue to benefit from a dedicated, passionate staff team under the leadership of our Executive Director. Susette Clunis. Combined, they have almost 50 years of experience supporting our members! From successful professional development programs and collaborations to new member benefits, 2017 was certainly a productive, engaged and memorable year thanks to the devoted efforts of the staff, our committees, our Board of Directors and you, our members.

This year, ADRIO is working hard to bring you even more professional development and networking programs. The first half of the year includes:

- "ADR In the Capital" an important professional development program in Ottawa
- <u>Civil Procedure Workshop</u> back by popular demand
- A pub night in <u>Ottawa</u> and London
- A free webinar/section meeting from the <u>Business-</u> Commercial Section
- "The New ADR" ADRIO's 33rd Annual General Meeting and Conference

Our staff, committees and Board of Directors are also working on important advocacy initiatives in the areas of construction adjudication, education and regulation. We are also working behind the scenes to further develop the organization's strengths in Indigenous awareness, governance and policy, cultural competency, and our relationships with our regional and national

affiliate partners.

In fact, if you haven't done so already, I encourage you to renew your membership by visiting your Member Portal now.

As always, members continue to receive:

- The most updated information and news in the ADR community
- New job opportunities
- Exclusive discounts to events
- Discounts for various products and services through our affinity programs. New member benefits are being added regularly. Be sure to check the <u>Member Resources</u> page for the latest offers.

Lastly, I want to remind you that your membership voice matters. If you have any creative ideas or comments for ADRIO, you can email: info@adr-ontario.ca. I also strongly encourage you to lend your voice to the governance of your organization by attending the AGM on June 7th, exercising your right to vote for your Board of Directors or standing for election yourself.

Thank you for your continued loyalty and commitment.

Jennifer Bell, C.Med, President, ADR Institute of Ontario

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2018

The best is yet to come.

Recommit | Stay Connected | Renew

Renew Now by Visiting Your Member Portal



Congratulations

New Designation Holders!

New O.Med Designation Holders

Alan Howard Dale Burt David Lewis Jeffrey Edelist Laila Karimi Hendry Laura Pursiainen Robert Besunder Seymour Hersh William Lukewich

New Q.Arb Designation Holders

Burhana Bello-Ayorinde **Christopher Matthews** Ibukunoluwa Badmus Matthew Ebbs Michael Schafler Paul Bates Stephen Campbell

These designations are Canada's only generalist designations for practicing mediators and arbitrators. They demonstrate the member's specific credentials, education and expertise. Recognized and respected across Ontario, Canada and internationally, they allow the holder to convey their superior level of experience and skill.

> Visit ADR-Ontario.ca for more information on designations.

Contents

President's Message by Jennifer Bell, C.Med2
Are YOU Being Called to Action? By Cathy Wills, MA (Conflict Studies), C.Med, ACC.FM6
Online Dispute Resolution—Now a Reality, by Genevieve A. Chornenki, C.Med, C.Arb9
Helping Parties Prepare Persuasive Mediation Briefs: Who Do You Think You're Talking To? by Megan Keenberg12
The Promise of Family Mediation-Arbitration: Is it Real? By Hilary Linton
Maximising ADR in the UK: A Consultation by Terry Renouf
ODETAAN MAAMWI - Ojibwe Spirit Name by Martina Paloheimo and David Ng20

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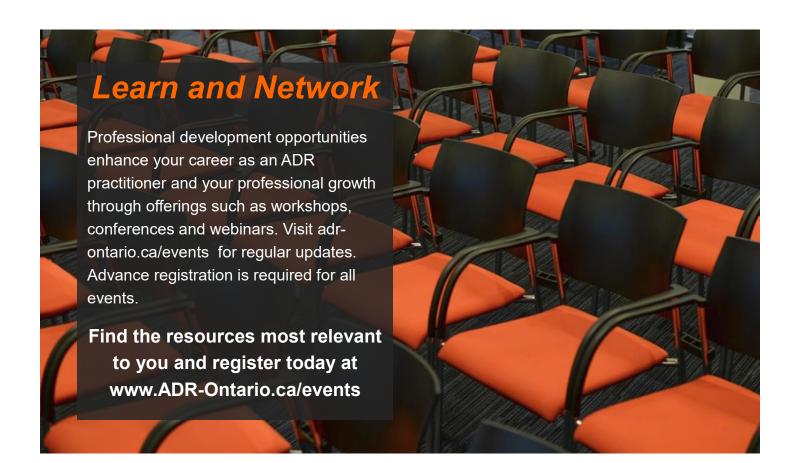
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About ADRIO

The ADR Institute of Ontario™ assists the public. businesses, non-profits and government bodies at all levels to consider, design, implement and administer alternative dispute resolution (ADR) strategies, programs and processes including mediation and arbitration.

Our goal is to assist our members, and users of ADR services, by providing information and education, maintaining high professional standards and providing a structure to ensure members adhere to those standards.

The opinions expressed by the various authors in this newsletter are not necessarily those of the ADR Institute of Ontario.



20 MAR.



Business Commercial Section Meeting

5:45 PM to 7:15 PM ADRIO Office, Toronto & By Webinar Guest Speakers: Robin A. Dodokin B.A, LL.B, LL.M, Q.Med

FREE! | Read More

24 MAR.



Civil Procedure Workshop

For Non-lawyer mediators 8:30 AM to 4:00 PM ADRIO Office, Toronto Starting at \$195 | Read More

MAR.



London Pub Night

5:30 PM to 8:00 PM Toboggan Brewing Pub, London FREE! | Read More

26 APR.



ADR in the Capital

April 26, 8:30 AM to 8:30 PM Ottawa Embassy Hotel, Ottawa Read More

26 APR



Ottawa Pub Night

April 26, 6:00 PM to 8:30 PM Cooper's Gastropub, Ottawa Read More (see page 4) FREE!

JUN.



ADRIO's 33rd AGM & Professional Development Conference

The New ADR: Diverse. Transforming. Regulated?

June 7, 9:00 AM to 3:30 PM Ramada Plaza, Downtown Toronto Details to be announced. View Sponsorship Package.



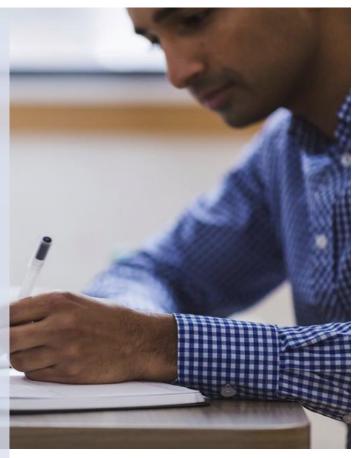
Get Involved! Contribute to: ADR UPDATE

Have you conducted a recent research study, or wrote an interesting blog post on alternative dispute resolution? Do you want to share your ideas with the professional community of ADR practitioners?

The ADRIO newsletter committee wants to hear from you! We are currently seeking article submissions for the Winter issue of ADR Update. Spring/summer submission deadline: May 28, 2018

When submitting an article for publication in ADR Update, you are helping and contributing to the largest ADR association in Canada. Share your knowledge and expertise with the ADRIO community and contribute to the ADR discourse at large. It is an excellent way to market yourself and your ideas.

View Guidelines at ADR-Ontario.ca



ARE YOU BEING CALLED TO ACTION?

BY CATHY WILLS, MA (CONFLICT STUDIES), C.Med, AccFM



Cathy Wills, MA (Conflict Studies), C.Med, AccFM. Cathy is currently a full-time mediator with National Defence. She has worked with Indigenous Peoples and groups since 1996.

This is the second article of a twopart series. Read part 1 here.

Canada's Truth and Reconciliation
Commission (TRC) spent two
years hearing about and reflecting
on how the Indian Act and Indian
Residential School policies worked
together to devastate families and
create generations of traumatic
legacy for Indigenous Peoples. We
can never undo what has been
done in the past, but we can

commit to respectful co-existence now and in the future.

The TRC has compiled 94 Calls to Action. I bet you, as an ADR practitioner, are being called by at least 5 out of the 94. It takes about an hour to sit down with the 11 page, 94 point document and assess where you and your practice intersect with the aims of the TRC. ADRIO is challenging you to do so!

To get you thinking about your Commitment to Action on reconciliation and renewal, here's a summary of one practitioner's attempt to identify the relevance and implications of the Calls to Action for her own practice:

- Legacy Calls 1-5 ask us to become culturally aware, sensitive and competent before imposing our paradigm of ADR on a community or group.
- Education Calls 6-12 ask us to be savvy about education inequities and biases in secondary systems and to research and celebrate genuine reconciliation efforts at post-secondary institutions.
- Language and Culture Calls
 13-17 ask for access, attention
 and respect for context,
 history, Gladue reports and
 language accommodation in all
 interactions with professionals
 and especially in court connected and justice
 contexts.
- Health Calls 18-24 ask us to facilitate meaningful conversations about care and

- service delivery and to assist with jurisdictional disputes about Indigenously-appropriate health care.
- Justice Calls 50-52 ask us to think about how access to justice is controlled and how we can support advancing access to First Nations, Metis and Inuit Peoples' justice.
- Reconciliation Plan Calls 53-56 ask us to dig deep in our wells of ADR experience and tools and participate actively in promoting the kinds of dialogue and ADR processes that honour coexistence.
- Church Apologies and Reconciliation Calls 58-61 ask us to think about how ADR can support community-controlled healing, relationship building, regional dialogue and reconciliation processes.
- Education and Youth Programs
 Calls 62-66 ask us to think
 about how ADR can respond
 to the need for innovative and
 interactive reconciliation
 processes that engage youth,
 teachers, school
 administrators and school
 communities to build teacher
 and student capacities for
 intercultural understanding,
 empathy and mutual respect.
- Museums and Archives Calls
 67-70 ask us to think about the
 UN Declarations on the Rights
 of Indigenous Peoples, Human
 Rights and other research on
 reconciliation globally to
 determine Canada's
 compliance with global

- expectations, particularly with regard to "consultation".
- calls 71-91 ask us to take action on Missing Children and Burial Information, to support establishing a National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation as well as commemoration of those harmed by residential schools. They also ask us to celebrate Indigenous sports and athletes and to hold Media accountable for properly reflecting the diverse cultures, languages and perspectives of First Nations, Metis and Inuit Peoples.
- Call 92 asks all of us to adopt the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as a reconciliation framework for all organizations and to provide education for all employees and volunteers on the histories and legacies of Crown relations with First Nations, Metis and Inuit Peoples. It also calls us to take training on intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights and anti-racism.
- newcomers to Canada understand the history of this country through Indigenous

perspectives and remind us that Treaties are laws and adherence to Treaties with Indigenous Peoples is a core competency for calling ourselves lawful Canadians.

ADRIO challenges you, our members, to review the 94 Calls to Action and to let others know that you are on the path of truth and reconciliation by signing on to ADRIO's Declaration of Action. To join the exciting work of the Indigenous Reconciliation and Advancement Working group, please send an email to Cathy Wills or Bob Waldon.

Exclusive Resources for ADRIO Members

The "Member Resources" Page Includes:



Exclusive Discounts



Job Opportunities



Member Logos



Webinar Recordings



Publications and News



Customizable PowerPoint Presentation



Visit Your Member Portal Today!

Note: Some Resources are Only Available to Full Members.

ADR In The Capital

THURSDAY, APRIL 26th, 2018 | OTTAWA

8:30AM - 8:30PM | Ottawa Embassy Hotel, 25 Cartier St.

Early bird deadline: February 27th





Morning Keynote: Justice Robert N. Beaudoin

Is Everybody a Mediator?



Ottawa Mandatory Mediation: 20 Years and Counting

Program Faculty



Moderator: lan C. Szlazak, B.A., LL.B., LL.M. (ADR), C.Med Mediator, Arbitrator



Justice Robert N
Beaudoin
Superior
Court of Justice



Laura Bruneau, BA, LL.B, CMC Mediator, Arbitrator



Paul Champ, Champ & Associates Lawyer



David Elliott, Dentons Canada LLP





Bringing a Quiet Mind into ADR

With Joy Noonan, LL.B., LL. M. (ADR), C.Med

This program contains 1 hour and 30 minutes of Professionalism Content.





ADRIO Pub Night and Mixer

At Cooper's Gastropub connected to the Ottawa Embassy Hotel

View Details & Register Now: www.adr-ontario.ca/ottawa

Includes materials for both programs, breakfast, lunch and

Cost

Early bird member: \$200 Member regular: \$250 Students: \$100 Non-member: \$320

* +HST on all rates. Early bird deadline: February 27th, 2018. Once your registration is accepted and payment is processed, the refund policy below will apply in all circumstances.



This program contains 1 hour and 30 minutes of Professionalism Content and 8 CEE points.



ONLINE DISPUTE RESOLUTION—NOW A REALITY

BY GENEVIEVE A.
CHORNENKI, C.Med,
C.Arb



Genevieve A. Chornenki, C.Med, C.Arb, has worked as a mediator, facilitator, arbitrator, and ADR consultant since 1989. She is co-author of Bypass Court: A Dispute Resolution Handbook (LexisNexis), now in its 5th edition.

Over the last 18 months, as a member of the board of directors of the Condominium Authority of Ontario, I have had a front row seat in the implementation of a new dispute resolution initiative, the Condominium Authority Tribunal (CAT).

CAT came into existence as a result of an 18-month public consultation and review of the Condominium Act, 1998. The process—in which several ADRIO members played a role— identified the need for an easier and more cost-effective method of resolving disputes in condominium communities. The notion was to improve upon the existing options of private mediation and arbitration or court that, while valid and useful, are not always easy for people to initiate. In developing the tribunal, everyone involved—the board of directors, staff, consultants, contractors and advisors—was committed to a user-centric, people-first

philosophy that would make dispute resolution as accessible as possible.

CAT began operations on November 1, 2017, and is currently accepting cases that relate only to disputes regarding records. The tribunal's jurisdiction is expected to expand over time.

So, what are the features of this new tribunal? Here are the key ones.

CAT is not a bricks-and-mortar institution. It is an online dispute resolution system that is available to members of the public 24/7. People who use CAT to resolve their disputes can communicate asynchronously and at their own convenience. In general, they will not need to miss work to take part in a dispute resolution process that is scheduled on a week day during business hours. CAT's customized on-line system

- was developed in partnership with the University of Montreal's Cyberjustice Laboratories and builds upon PARLe, the open-source platform that Cyberjustice adapted for consumer disputes in Quebec.
- 2. CAT is intended to be easy to use and to understand. It scrupulously steers away from legal terminology, opting instead for colloquial words and plain language. For instance, people who bring disputes to CAT are not referred to as "parties." Instead, they are called "users," a term that is familiar to people of all ages and stages given the ubiquity of personal computers and mobile devices.
- 3. CAT is an interest-based, goaloriented system that encourages collaboration and early resolution. Its proceedings make use of a dispute resolution ladder with increasing levels of intervention as a dispute progresses. The first stage, Negotiation, allows users to negotiate in a neutral forum and attempt to resolve the dispute themselves. If the dispute is not resolved at that stage, the users can move to stage two, which is Mediation, where a dedicated CAT mediator will join the case and assist the users in resolving the dispute. If still unresolved, the dispute moves to the third and final stage, Tribunal Decision, where a dedicated CAT member will conduct a

formal adjudication of the dispute and issue a legallybinding decision. Although the default is online communication, tribunal members will have discretion to adopt other forms of communication according to the users' needs.



- 4. To minimize access barriers, CAT's dispute resolution services are low cost. Users do not pay hourly fees for mediation or adjudication services. Instead, the applicant pays an application fee ranging from \$25 to \$150 as a dispute progresses up the dispute resolution ladder. Retaining a lawyer or paralegal is, of course, always an option for users, but the tribunal will not order one user to pay another user fees charged by such an outside advisor unless there are "exceptional reasons" to do so.
- 5. While CAT's services are predominantly online, CAT is more than a computer screen. It is peopled by experienced dispute resolution practitioners who are trained in mediation and adjudication as well as in

- condominium law. The tribunal chair, Ian Darling, brings years of experience as an organizational ombudsperson and is deeply committed to procedural fairness and people-centric processes. The vice chair, Michael Clifton, brings in-depth expertise in condominium law.
- 6. CAT's processes are integrated into and supported by the Condominium Authority of Ontario, a statutory body accountable to the Ontario government and charged with responsibility to administer certain provisions of the Condominium Act, 1998. This means that people with condominium-related disputes may also have access to the authority's "guided pathways" that deliver general information about the rights and responsibilities of condominium living, as well as to the no-cost online training for condominium directors.
- 7. CAT, together with the Condominium Authority of Ontario, has a general commitment to service excellence. To this end, the tribunal will seek ongoing user feedback and will adapt and develop its operations to meet the needs of its users and the condominium community at large.

No doubt there will be issues or obstacles that CAT will need to address over time, but it will be enlightening to see how this unique dispute resolution initiative will evolve.





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HELPING PARTIES PREPARE PERSUASIVE MEDIATION BRIEFS: WHO DO YOU THINK YOU'RE TALKING TO?

BY MEGAN KEENBERG, BA (HONS), LLB, LLM (DISP. RES.)



Megan Keenberg is a commercial litigator and mediator at Van Kralingen & Keenberg LLP, with significant experience in the mediation of high-stakes, multi-party commercial disputes, both as

representative counsel and as a mediator.

The strategies, techniques and tactics lawyers use to advocate for their clients will necessarily be informed by the context of the advocacy, the forum in which it takes place, the relief available and, most importantly, by the audience. The party autonomy inherent in mediation shifts the focus of advocacy from an impartial judicial audience, to a partisan audience. Unlike in court, where advocacy efforts are directed towards an impartial trier of fact, the primary target audience in mediation is the opposing party: a party with a vested adverse often hostile - position.

The mediation brief is a crucial instrument that can make or break mediation efforts. Many counsel make the mistake of treating their mediation briefs as a summary judgment factum, focusing on the legal merits of the case and

presenting adversarial arguments. A strident mediation brief that exclusively argues the legal merits of the case will usually fall on deaf ears – indeed, such a brief may backfire, leading to the opponent becoming further entrenched in her position, and less inclined to settle. This approach ignores the party autonomy inherent in the mediation process and undermines any attempt at integrative bargaining.

As mediators, we can mitigate against the undermining effects of such a mediation brief by expressly setting out what will be compelling and assistive in the mediation process (and what won't be) in the pre-mediation conference. To this end, the critical ground to be covered in the mediation brief includes:

Key Facts

This section should focus on the material facts of the case that are

crucial for making out the claims and defences advanced by each party. It should also include facts about the context in which the dispute arose and about the sphere in which the parties operate. In addition, the parties should identify the facts anticipated to engender sympathies in the ultimate trier of fact, and which facts about the opposite party may not pass the smell test.

II. Key Legal and Evidentiary Issues

A short description of the key legal issues, citing one or two leading statutory and common law authorities, is required in order to situate the dispute within the legal framework from which it arises. While a factum-like argument about the relative merits of the case is unlikely to be persuasive, parties and their counsel should include in this section any known evidentiary frailties of their opponent's case, such as credibility issues for their key witnesses, the potential unavailability of certain witnesses who reside extra-jurisdictionally or who may be infirm or elderly, insufficient documentary evidence to support a key fact, or contradictory evidence.

III. Status of the Litigation

The status of the litigation will provide important clues to the mediator about the ripeness of the dispute, and the readiness of the parties to settle. Parties who have not yet progressed past the pleading stage may not be ready to settle: they haven't spent much on legal costs yet, and they

haven't yet had an opportunity to test the theories of their cases in discovery. As a result, they may be overly optimistic about their chances of success at trial. At the other end of the spectrum, when the parties are set down for trial, they may have become entrenched in their positions, and the sunk costs of trial preparation may be a strong motivator to continue to trial.

IV. Settlement Discussions to Date

Many parties are reluctant to provide this information in the mediation in the likely vain hope of recovering more, or paying less, than they had previously offered. The omission of these important cues to the Zone of Possible Agreement only serves to keep the mediator in the dark: the parties themselves are well aware of the settlement positions taken to date, and there is nothing to be lost by setting them out for the mediator. Parties should include any written offers, particularly Rule 49 offers, with their attendant costs consequences, in their key document brief. In addition, parties should include details of any circumstances that have changed the settlement landscape since those offers were made.

V. Barriers to Settlement

After the settlement positions have been laid out, the parties should include the parties' best guesses as to why they are not able to come to a resolution of their dispute without the assistance of a mediator. Common barriers include (i) a party's overconfidence in the

merits of their case; (ii) differential access to key information; (iii) the need for an expert opinion; (iv) the parties' mistrust of one another; or (v) power plays in which one or more parties are attempting to wear down their opponent, and drain their resources, in an effort to force a capitulation.

VI. Party Dynamics

The mediation brief should describe in some detail the relationship between the parties: its duration; whether it is ongoing; how they have dealt with previous disputes; whether a party represents a wider constituency of stakeholders and what the broader interests of that group are; and the existence of any coalitions in multiparty disputes.

VII. Risk Analysis and Costs Estimates

While a hostile opponent may be disinclined to pay any credence to the legal merits of the other party's case, they may be more susceptible to arguments based on process risks, including: the potential damage to reputations occasioned by a public court dispute; the high costs of legal fees on both sides; the difficulty in accurately predicting the outcome of trial, and the risk associated with the zero-sum game of litigation; the stress of submitting to crossexamination: and, often most importantly, the time and attention that will be diverted from other personal and business pursuits (and the potential to forfeit income from such pursuits).

A mediation brief that includes these elements will be immensely helpful to the mediator and will drive productive settlement discussions. However, moving from the standard factum-like brief to this kind of mediation brief represents a sea-change that will be met with resistance in many cases. Mediators can ease the transition by explaining the benefits of these inclusions at the pre-mediation conference, and addressing any concerns around disclosure.



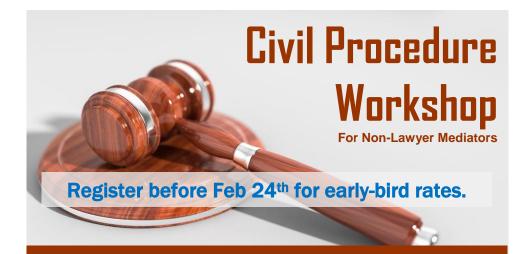
Let ADRIO help you get your message in front of over 1000 mediators, arbitrators and other ADR professionals.

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ADR Update

ADRIO Member Bulletin

Questions? Email: advertising@adr-ontario.ca



This workshop covers the basics of civil procedure in Ontario for non-lawyer mediators and goes toward fulfilling the requirements for the Ontario Mandatory Mediation Program (OMMP). It also counts towards the educational component of the Q.Med & C.Med designations.

Topics include:

- ✓ Basic civil procedure
- Civil procedure for contract & employment claims
- ✓ Civil procedure for tort & insurance claims



Led by Gary Furlong, B.A., C.Med, LL.M. (ADR)

Registration includes continental breakfast, lunch and refreshments.

Registration Rates	ADRIO Members	Non-Members
Early-Bird (before Feb 24 th , 2018)	195.00	275.00
Regular Rate	235.00	305.00

For Full Details and Registration,

Visit ADR-Ontario.ca/events

Plus HST on all rates. See registration page for cancellation policy.

THE PROMISE OF FAMILY MEDIATIONARBITRATION: IS IT REAL?

BY HILARY LINTON



Hilary Linton is the president of Riverdale Mediation Ltd. She is also a Toronto family mediator and arbitrator who recently cotaught, with Dr. Richard W. Shields, a five-day course in Family Arbitration Law and Skills to family lawyers, mental health professionals and paralegals from across Canada. The course will be offered again in the spring, 2018. Visit www.riverdalemediation.com for more information.

The crisis in access to family law justice has led to many great things happening outside of court.

Collaborative practice, for example, has grown from disenchantment with the adversarial legal system's assumption that positional bargaining necessarily protects the interest of parents and their children. Family mediation has become the go-to solution for both the public (seeking to avoid paying lawyers) and government (seeking to reduce the costs of providing family law justice).

In many jurisdictions, mediationarbitration (med-arb) is increasingly seen as a pragmatic and cost-effective dispute resolution option for those seeking the combined benefits of interestbased negotiation premised on self-determination, and the "back up" security of a reliable and fair decision-making mechanism should negotiations fail.

In some ways, med-arb, as it is known, is a higher-commitment version of open mediation in the litigation context, where the mediator may report to the court on what happened if a settlement is not reached. People who decide to try mediation to resolve litigation may opt for open mediation when they do not trust the other person to negotiate in good faith. They feel they need the security of reporting to the court to keep the other person honest.

Likewise, there are fundamental similarities between med-arb and collaborative practice. In both, there is a dire consequence if the parties do not reach an agreement. This dire consequence, in the case of collaborative law, the expense of retaining new counsel, and in med-

arb the requirement to participate in an adjudication, becomes an impetus to settle.

And so med-arb fits nicely in the continuum of evolving conflict resolution processes that are being developed, designed and refined to respond to contemporary access to justice challenges.

Med-arb is wholly private. Parties enter into a contract with the mediator-arbitrator. Ideally they will choose the one that best meets their personal needs, as the ways in which professionals deliver medarb services vary widely. Not all mediator-arbitrators are family lawyers - many are mental health and family professionals whose expertise in child matters gives them authority. Some operate formally; others less so. Some require lawyers to be present; others do not. Some offer opinions in the mediation phase; others choose to carefully avoid any comments that might undermine the arbitration phase should it occur. Some will use caucusing in the mediation phase; others will

Aside from the limited requirements imposed by Ontario's Ministry of the Attorney General in 2007, family arbitrators are free to design their mediation and arbitration components as they and the parties wish. This allows for enormous flexibility in process design, which in turn means that med-arb, in theory, offers great opportunity for separating couples who do not find direct negotiation between themselves helpful. And it can be the best process for unrepresented parties if the

mediator-arbitrator is skilled in working with those without counsel and practices in a way that ameliorates the risks arising from power imbalances inherent in such a process.

What are the benefits of family mediation-arbitration?

- Parties can work with a decision maker they trust. In a recent panel discussion at an ADRIO/FDRIO/Osgoode **Professional Development** program, former Chief Justice Warren Winkler described med-arb as the process requiring the highest professional trust and I think he is right. Mediator-arbitrators work intensely and closely with parties in a mediation, often spending time with them privately for screening for power imbalances and family violence (one of the unique requirements for family arbitrators under the Arbitration Act Regulation), and learning their respective procedural needs, and also often working with them separately in caucus during the mediation to better understand what they need substantively. If the parties trust the mediator-arbitrator's professionalism and integrity, they will be more inclined to accept the eventual decision, if one is made, even if they don't like it.
- 2. Parties (and their counsel) can design the process in a way that suits their needs. If the mediation fails, they can consent to using any part of that process in the arbitration.

- They can agree on using agreed facts and documents, affidavits and reports in an efficient way. The Statutory Powers and Procedures Act applies to arbitrations, meaning the rules of evidence can be more flexible as is appropriate. The process is intimate and empathetic, giving parties—especially those without lawyers—the sense that they have participated in something meaningful and cost-effective.
- 3. Family arbitrators are generally very well trained and highly experienced. They know how to make and write good decisions, and are able to focus as much time on the case and writing the decision as the parties need, making the process more time responsive, in many cases, than court. There are no long wait times for a court date, no paying a lawyer to sit in court waiting to be heard by the judge. This is, when well done, a highly efficient and responsive process.

There are also challenges with family mediationarbitration. Because it is a high-commitment process, it is critical that those providing the service take time to assess whether the parties and the process are in fact well suited

for each other. (Under Ontario law, family arbitrators have a duty to assess whether the case is appropriate before and during the arbitration process.) People who are ungovernable, or where a party is afraid of the other, those who are manipulating the process to extend their control over the other person, or those who are incapable of complying with procedural requirements or substantive decisions; these are the cases that should not be in a high commitment process like mediation-arbitration because they are likely to fail. When an arbitration fails, the parties are left in the worst possible situation with no progress made and often no money left.

Family mediation-arbitration is a highly skilled process offering great promise for the right people in the right circumstances. Those seeking to work with a mediatorarbitrator—whether they have counsel or not-would be wise to ask many questions about the process and the proposed mediator-arbitrator before signing a contract.



MAXIMISING ADR IN THE UK: A CONSULTATION

BY TERRY RENOUF



Terry Renouf is a CEDR and UK Civil Mediation Council accredited mediator. He is also Consultant to BLM, one of the UK's leading litigation practices where he was Senior Partner. Terry briefed BLM clients on the CJC Consultation and prepared BLM's response.

On October 17, 2017 the UK's Civil Justice Council ("CJC") – an advisory body to the Ministry of Justice, chaired by the Master of the Rolls – published a Consultation on "ADR and Civil Justice"¹. As mentioned in the Fall edition of the ADRIO Newsletter²

¹ ADR and Civil Justice, Civil Justice Council, October 17, 2017 (https://www.judiciary.gov.uk/publications/cjc-invite-submissions-on-the-future-role-of-adr-in-civil-justice/)

there are a number of reports and reforms by senior UK Judges presently being considered that support ADR or design it in to the civil process. The Consultation is a wide-ranging review across UK civil jurisdictions of the successes (and failures) of ADR and includes a series of 29 Recommendations and 43 Questions that will inform the CJC and subsequently a roundtable in the early part of this year (2018). The report notes and considers the reasons for the "patchy" progress of ADR in the UK across different type of cases and across different civil jurisdictions.

It is impossible to do justice in a short article to the report which considers the present landscape of provision and how it might be made to be used more frequently and effectively. The report notes that the breadth of ADR includes successful consumer conciliation schemes such as that of the Financial Ombudsman Service ("FOS") which handled 1.6m enquiries in its last full year and investigated 341,000 new cases. Within that context other schemes are often small, as too is the more conventionally recognised process of mediation where CEDR3 estimates that 10,000 civil mediations take place per annum⁴. Other areas of dispute resolution are also reviewed including those in the family courts where the limited success of Mediation

 ² Building ADR into UK Civil Justice Reforms, ADR Update, Fall 2017
 ³ CEDR: Centre for Effective Dispute Resolution is a leading UK provider of mediation and training
 ⁴ Seventh CEDR Mediation Audit 2016, CEDR, May 11, 2016
 (https://www.cedr.com/docslib/T Information and Assessment
Meetings ("MIAM") is noted and
the greater success of the judicial
Financial Dispute Resolution
appointments ("FDR") that requires
parties to make settlement
proposals prior to the FDR.

This detail provides context within a Consultation that poses, as mentioned, numerous recommendations and more questions and where responses (which at the time of publication) are not yet available but were provided to the CJC by the December 17 deadline.

So where might we end up? In the earlier ADRIO article mentioned above I noted longstanding judicial support for ADR and it is surely worth noting in full the words of the Master of the Rolls, Sir Terence Etherington on launching the Consultation on the CJC website:

"ADR is a very effective means of resolving civil disputes quickly and cheaply. This report explores the current use of ADR and the reasons why it is not used more frequently. As we prepare to enter a digital age of dispute resolution it is an ideal time to look in detail at how the potential for ADR can be maximised."

The Consultation itself asks whether the leading case providing guidelines on ADR should be reviewed. This case (*Halsey v Milton Keynes NHS Trust*⁵) is now

he Seventh Mediation Audit (2 016).pdf)

⁵ Halsey v Milton Keynes NHS Trust, Court of Appeal, May 11, 2004 (http://www.bailii.org/cgibin/format.cgi?doc=/ew/cases/E nearly 14 years old and there have been many changes to civil process in the intervening years together with those anticipated. It is understood that the senior judiciary recognise that this is the case and we must anticipate that, subject to a case being appealed on the point, there will be further and new judicial guidance in the nearer rather than the more distant future that will provide further impetus in favour of ADR.

Other recommendations pose questions as to whether costs sanctions for "unreasonable refusal" to mediate might be considered earlier in the process. At present costs penalties are imposed at the end of the court process in the relatively rare circumstances where a Judge has determined the issues. The Consultation suggests that an interim costs order could be made sooner thereby compelling parties to consider ADR at a point where it might save costs rather than then having to argue the point at the conclusion of a well conducted hearing and carefully considered judgment and having to make submissions that the hearing itself could have been avoided. Having regard to the much greater emphasis on judicial case management and the fact that the settlement of disputes is seen as the objective for parties rather than (as was historically the case) the accidental by-product of the system it does seem likely that this recommendation will have

resonance with those responding, the CJC and the Judiciary.

It should also be noted that there is a full chapter of the Consultation considering whether mediation should be compulsory. The conclusion is that it should not but it is plain that there are nuanced views amongst the members of the Working Group that authored the Consultation on what is a more complex issue than can be expressed in the two sentences of this paragraph.

This short article does not do justice to an extensive report that considers other issues such as Online Dispute Resolution, Judicial Early Neutral Evaluation, the provision of low value ADR and the absence of mid-value ADR. It is clear that there is an appetite for reviewing and improving access to ADR and as the Master of the Rolls indicated "how the potential for ADR can be maximised." Further developments are anticipated and will be reported.

There are a number of other recommendations that consider the process and some of the cultural challenges facing mediation. Clients will no doubt welcome any recommendations that reduce the cost of civil litigation whilst facilitating efficient settlement. The Consultation does also pose some challenging questions for UK mediators. Is there a concern amongst users of mediation about the quality and consistency of the "product"? Should there be more thorough regulation of civil mediators and how should such regulation be funded and managed?



WCA/Civ/2004/576.html&query= (Halsey)+AND+(v)+AND+(Milton)+AND+(Keynes))



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ODETAAN MAAMWI - OJIBWE SPIRIT NAME

"WITH ALL OUR HEARTS TOGETHER WE CREATE THIS" - ELDER JACQUI LAVALLEY

"WE REACH IT TOGETHER" -HEALER JAMES CARPENTER





WRITTEN BY MARTINA PALOHEIMO AND DAVID NG

This is the story of our Anishnawbe spirit name giving ceremony for our Indigenous Reconciliation and Advancement Working Group (IRAWG). We were privileged as a group to be gifted a spirit name by the Great spirits to move forward in a good way with our work with ADRIO and reconciliation in Canada. This is the story of the ceremony, our teachings from it and our experience within it.

On the evening of September 6, 2017, a group of likeminded individuals gathered in the backyard of the Anishnawbe Health Toronto building at 179 Gerrard St. East. We were ten individuals of diverse genders, ages, ethnic backgrounds and directions who were united in the cause of cultural reconciliation and advancement for Indigenous peoples. However, the present working name of this mediation group was in English, namely the Indigenous Reconciliation and Advancement Working Group.

Also, there was a collective feeling that this name did not capture the essence of what this group was trying to achieve. With the hope and intention of finding a new more all-encompassing name, we met to participate in a traditional sweat lodge ceremony.

A sweat lodge is a small domeshaped hut traditionally made of all natural materials. A healer or elder guides every sweat as this sacred journey is typically for healing and praying. On this particular summer's evening we were guided by our sweat lodge conductor, James Carpenter, together with his conductor helper and fire keeper; they lead the sacred ceremony to help return the occupants of the lodge back into the womb of Mother Earth. The grandfather rocks that will centre the lodge are heated up hours ahead of time. They were guided by a fire keeper outside, in preparation for the entrance into the lodge for the

sweat. One by one, we crawled into the darkened lodge, reconnecting ourselves back to Mother Earth. As we sat in a circle these grandfather rocks were gently carried into the lodge on the backs of deer antlers, as had been done for centuries. These rocks were welcomed and given thanks. We thanked each Grandfather for



their wisdom, guidance and presence. The grandfather rocks, glowing in the darkness, were lovingly placed into the centre of the lodge into a fire pit. We had no idea what we were in for as the medicine water was poured onto the rocks and we began to sweat as the lodge quickly started heating up. Medicine from sacred plants was sprinkled by each individual into the glowing pit, sparkling and vaporizing into the lodge as we begun to see the channels to Great Spirit opening up. The conductor beat his drum and sang songs handed down through generations over millennia, synchronizing the collective heartbeat of the lodge and reconnecting to the heartbeat of Mother Earth.

We went through two rounds of sweating and prayers, one for individuals and one for the world, the conductor and us. In between each round, taking a few minutes to breath and cool down. The fire keeper opens up the flaps over the hut to let a breeze roll through and for us to reflect on the experience taking place. We all braced ourselves, and entered with great curiosity into the final third round. Jointly seeking and hoping the Great Spirit would gift us with a new name for our group as we remain in the circle, sweating, curious and open. The conductor cautioned that nothing might appear to him. More glowing grandfather rocks were brought into the lodge. More sacred plant medicine was sprinkled onto the rocks. Rattles were handed out and everyone shook these rattles louder and louder, as we

witnessed sparks flying into the darkness - the strongest light seen from the beat of the conductor's drum. The volume in the lodge grew as he drummed and sang, rising into a thunderous crescendo.

Then it grew silent. The conductor claimed that he could see the people in the lodge reaching up with their hands outstretched as if grabbing at something in front of them. And he then announced that the name that had come to him was –

ODETAAN MAAMWI

Ojibwe for:

"We reach it together"

"With all our hearts together we create this"

The conductor explained it was an Ojibwe phrase meaning "We Reach It Together." After the sweat lodge, we were amazed by the magic and appropriateness of this phrase our group had been gifted by the spirits. What we found when we researched further is that the phrase can be broken down into 2 parts:

- Odetaan means: Ode (Heart)
 Taan (object &/or exchange);
 Elder Jacquis Lavalley's
 translation. Ojibwe online
 dictionary: approach, reach it,
 or come up to
- 2. Maamwi means: together

This resonates because the idea of reconciliation is the end goal and there is no other way than by working on it together or we will not be able to get anywhere. As

mediators we would like to do our part to help facilitate this process in whatever way we can. We are honoured to have such a fitting and beautiful spirit name gifted to us; a name that highlights the importance of all of Canadians, Indigenous and non-Indigenous, working together towards this goal. We hope that this group may help navigate this journey as it unfolds, to honour our name working to reach it together, "with all our hearts we can create this."

However difficult or impossible the situation this new spirit name reminds us that anything is possible to achieve if we work from our hearts all together.

Note: The name "Odetaan Maamiwi" was edited and updated as per Elder Jacqui Lavalley, Ojibwe Language Teacher who kindly reviewed our name and its traditional meaning. As an expert and teacher of Ojibwe, she recognized that spelling and meanings can be open to interpretation; we are privileged to have her interpretation and spelling approval for the declaration. Jacqui Lavalley is a member of the Shawanaga First Nation, East Shore Georgian Bay. She is an Ojibwe Traditional Teacher and an Ojibwe Traditional Kokomis (Grandmother). Jacqui is also a singer, dancer, songwriter and an exceptional Traditional Ojibwe Storyteller, using her own life story as an introduction into the Traditional, Spiritual aspects of being an Anishinaabe Ekwe (Indigenous Woman).





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(mary.lee@humber.ca)

Website:

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Location: York University, Toronto, Ontario

Contact: School of Continuing Studies,

Ph: 416-736-5616

Website:

http://continue.yorku.ca/certificates/dispute-

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Contact: Division of Continuing Education,

Ph: 519-661-3658

Website:

www.uwo.ca/cstudies/courses/professional/

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Contact: Alysha Doria, Academic Director,

Ph: 416-724-1053

Website:

http://www.herzing.ca/professionaldevelop ment/mediation-for-professionals-certificate/ Upcoming Dates: October 16, November 27, 2017

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