

REVISION OF SECTION 105
DISPUTES AND CLAIMS FOR
CONTRACT ADJUSTMENTS

NOTICE

This is a standard special provision that revises or modifies CDOT's *Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction*. It has gone through a formal review and approval process and has been issued by CDOT's Project Development Branch with formal instructions for its use on CDOT construction projects. It is to be used as written without change. Do not use modified versions of this special provision on CDOT construction projects, and do not use this special provision on CDOT projects in a manner other than that specified in the instructions unless such use is first approved by CDOT's Standards and Specifications Unit. The instructions for use on CDOT construction projects appear below.

Other agencies which use the *Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction* to administer construction projects may use this special provision as appropriate and at their own risk.

Instructions for use on CDOT construction projects:

Use in all Design-Bid-Build projects and Modified Design/Build projects. Use in Design/Build projects unless your modified version of the SSP is approved by the Standards & Specifications Unit. If a standing DRB is required for the project, add the following General Note to the Plans: "There shall be a Standing Disputes Review Board for this Project." A standing DRB should be called for on the following types of projects:

1. Large projects (greater than \$15 million)
2. Projects with complex construction
3. Projects with large complex structures
4. Projects with multi-phase construction
5. Projects with major impacts to traffic
6. Projects with other complicating factors that could easily lead to disputes

On projects that require a standing DRB, establish a planned force account item to cover the ongoing costs of the DRB.

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Section 105 of the Standard Specifications is hereby revised for this project as follows:

Delete subsections 105.22, 105.23 and 105.24 and replace with the following:

105.22 Dispute Resolution. Subsections 105.22, 105.23, and 105.24 detail the process through which the parties (CDOT and the Contractor) agree to resolve any issue that may result in a dispute. The intent of the process is to resolve issues early, efficiently, and as close to the project level as possible. Figure 105-1 in the standard special provisions outlines the process. Specified time frames may be extended by mutual agreement of the Engineer and the Contractor. In these subsections, when a time frame ends on a Saturday, Sunday or holiday, the time frame shall be extended to the next scheduled work day.

A dispute is a disagreement concerning contract price, time, interpretation of the Contract, or all three between the parties at the project level regarding or relating to the Contract. Disputes include, but are not limited to, any disagreement resulting from a delay, a change order, another written order, or an oral order from the Project Engineer, including any direction, instruction, interpretation, or determination by the Project Engineer, interpretations of the Contract provisions, plans, or specifications or the existence of alleged differing site conditions.

The term "merit" refers to the right of a party to recover on a claim or dispute, irrespective of quantum, based on the substance, elements, and grounds of that claim or dispute. The term "quantum" refers to the quantity or amount of compensation or time deserved when a claim or dispute is found to have merit.

Disputes from subcontractors, material suppliers, or any other entity not party to the Contract shall be submitted through the Contractor. Review of a pass-through dispute does not create privity of Contract between CDOT and the subcontractor.

If CDOT does not respond within the specified timelines, the Contractor may advance the dispute to the next level.

When the Project Engineer is a Consultant Project Engineer, actions, decisions, and determinations specified herein as made by the Project Engineer shall be made by the Resident Engineer.

The dispute resolution process set forth in this subsection shall be exhausted in its entirety prior to initiation of litigation or arbitration. Failure to comply with the requirements set forth in this subsection shall bar either party from any further administrative, equitable, or legal remedy. If a deadline is missed that does not prejudice either party, further relief shall be allowed.

All disputes and claims shall be submitted within 30 days of the date of the certified letter submitting the CDOT Form 96, Contractor Acceptance of Final Estimate, to the Contractor. Failure to submit a dispute or claim within this time period releases the State of Colorado from all disputes and claims for which notice has not already been submitted in accordance with the Contract.

All disputes and claims seeking damages calculated on a Total Cost or Modified Total Cost basis will not be considered unless the party asserting such damages establishes all the legal requirements therefore, which include:

- (1) The nature of the particular losses makes it impossible or highly impractical to determine them with a reasonable degree of accuracy.
- (2) The Contractor's bid or estimate was realistic.
- (3) The Contractor's actual costs were reasonable.
- (4) The Contractor was not responsible for the cost overrun.

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Should the Contractor's dispute use the Total Cost approach for calculating damages, damages will be determined by subtracting the contract amount from the total cost of performance. Should the Contractor's dispute use the Modified Total Cost approach for calculating damages, if the Contractor's bid was unrealistic in part, and/or some of its costs were unreasonable and/or some of its damages were caused by its own errors, those costs and damages will be deducted from the total cost of performance to arrive at the Modified Total Cost. The Total Cost or Modified Total Cost basis for calculating damages shall not be available for any disputes or claims seeking damages where the Contractor could have kept separate cost records at the time the dispute arose as described in subsection 105.22(a).

- (a) *Document Retention.* The Contractor shall keep full and complete records of the costs and additional time incurred for each dispute for a period of at least three years after the date of final payment or until dispute is resolved, whichever is more. The Contractor, subcontractors, and lower tier subcontractors shall provide adequate facilities, acceptable to the Engineer, for an audit during normal business hours. The Contractor shall permit the Engineer or Department auditor to examine and copy those records and all other records required by the Engineer to determine the facts or contentions involved in the dispute. The Contractor shall identify and segregate any documents or information that the Contractor considers particularly sensitive, such as confidential or proprietary information.

Throughout the dispute, the Contractor and the Project Engineer shall keep complete daily records of extra costs and time incurred, in accordance with the following procedures:

1. Daily records shall identify each operation affected, the specific locations where work is affected, and the potential effect to the project's schedule. Such records shall also reflect all labor, material, and equipment applicable to the affected operations.
2. On the first work day of each week following the date of the written notice of dispute, the Contractor shall provide the Project Engineer with the daily records for the proceeding week. If the Contractor's records indicate costs greater than those kept by the Department, the Project Engineer will meet with the Contractor and present his records to the Contractor at the meeting. The Contractor shall notify the Engineer in writing within three work days of any inaccuracies noted in, or disagreements with, the Department's records.

- (b) *Initial Dispute Resolution Process.* To initiate the dispute resolution process the Contractor shall provide a written notice of dispute to the Project Engineer upon the failure of the Parties to resolve the issue through negotiation. Disputes will not be considered unless the Contractor has first complied with specified issue resolution processes such as those specified in subsections 104.02, 106.05, 108.07(a), and 108.07(d).

The Contractor shall supplement the written notice of dispute within 15 days with a written Request for Equitable Adjustment (REA) providing the following:

- (1) The date of the dispute
- (2) The nature of the circumstances which caused the dispute
- (3) A statement explaining in detail the specific provisions of the Contract and any basis, legal or factual, which support the dispute.
- (4) If any, the estimated quantum, calculated in accordance with methods set forth in subsection 105.24(b)12., of the dispute with supporting documentation
- (5) An analysis of the progress schedule showing the schedule change or disruption if the Contractor is asserting a schedule change or disruption.

The Contractor shall submit as much information on the quantum and impacts to the Contract time as is reasonably available with the REA and then supplement the REA as additional information becomes available. If the dispute escalates to the DRB process the DRB shall not hear any issue or consider any information that was not contained in the Request for Equitable Adjustment and fully submitted to the Project Engineer and Resident Engineer during the 105.22 process.

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- (c) *Project Engineer Review.* Within 15 days after receipt of the REA, the Project Engineer will meet with the Contractor to discuss the merits of the dispute. Within seven days after this meeting, the Project Engineer will issue a written decision on the merits of the dispute.

The Project Engineer will either deny the merits of the dispute or notify the Contractor that the dispute has merit. This determination will include a summary of the relevant facts, Contract provisions supporting the determination, and an evaluation of all scheduling issues that may be involved.

If the dispute is determined to have merit, the Contractor and the Project Engineer will determine the adjustment in payment, schedule, or both within 30 days. When a satisfactory adjustment is determined, it shall be implemented in accordance with subsections 106.05, 108.08, 109.04, 109.05 or 109.10 and the dispute is resolved.

If the Contractor accepts the Project Engineer's denial of the merits of the dispute, the dispute is resolved and no further action will be taken. If the Contractor does not respond in seven days, it will be assumed he has accepted the denial. If the Contractor rejects the Project Engineer's denial of the merits of the dispute or a satisfactory adjustment of payment or schedule cannot be agreed upon within 30 days, the Contractor may further pursue resolution of the dispute by providing written notice to the Resident Engineer within seven days, according to subsection 105.22(d).

- (d) *Resident Engineer Review.* Within seven days after receipt of the Contractor's written notice to the Resident Engineer of unsatisfactory resolution of the dispute, the Project Engineer and Resident Engineer will meet with the Contractor to discuss the dispute. Meetings shall continue weekly for a period of up to 30 days and shall include a Contractor's representative with decision authority above the project level.

If these meetings result in resolution of the dispute, the resolution will be implemented in accordance with subsections 108.08, 109.04, 109.05, or 109.10 and the dispute is resolved.

If these meetings do not result in a resolution or the participants mutually agree that they have reached an impasse, the dispute shall be presented to the Dispute Review Board in accordance with subsection 105.23.

105.23 Dispute Review Board. A Dispute Review Board (DRB) is an independent third party that will provide specialized expertise in technical areas and administration of construction contracts. The DRB will assist in and facilitate the timely and equitable resolution of disputes between CDOT and the Contractor in an effort to avoid animosity and construction delays, and to resolve disputes as close to the project level as possible. The DRB shall be established and operate as provided herein and shall serve as an independent and impartial board.

There are two types of DRBs: the "On Demand DRB" and the "Standing DRB". The DRB shall be an "On Demand DRB" unless a "Standing DRB" is specified in the Contract. An On Demand DRB shall be established only when the Project Engineer initiates a DRB review in accordance with subsection 105.23(a). A Standing DRB, when specified in the Contract, shall be established at the beginning of the project.

- (a) *Initiation of Dispute Review Board Review.* When a dispute has not been resolved in accordance with subsection 105.22, the Project Engineer will initiate the DRB review process within 5 days after the period described in subsection 105.22(d).
- (b) *Formation of Dispute Review Board.* DRBs will be established in accordance with the following procedures:
1. CDOT, in conjunction with the Colorado Contractors Association, will maintain a statewide list of suggested DRB candidates experienced in construction processes and the interpretation of contract documents and the resolution of construction disputes. The Board members shall be experienced in highway and transportation projects. After December 31, 2013 only individuals who have completed training (currently titled DRB Administration & Practice Training) through the Dispute Resolution Board Foundation or otherwise approved by CDOT can be a DRB member. When a DRB is formed, the parties shall execute the agreement set forth in subsection 105.23(l).
 2. If the dispute has a value of \$250,000 or less, the On Demand DRB shall have one member. The Contractor and CDOT shall select the DRB member and execute the agreement within 30 days of initiating the DRB process. If the parties do not agree on the DRB member, each shall select five candidates. Each party shall numerically rank their list using a scale of one to five with one being their

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first choice and five being their last choice. If common candidates are listed, but the parties cannot agree, that common candidate with the lowest combined numerical ranking shall be selected. If there is no common candidate, the lists shall be combined and each party shall eliminate three candidates from the list. Each party shall then numerically rank the remaining candidates, with No. 1 being the first choice. The candidate with the lowest combined numerical ranking shall be the DRB member. The CDOT Project Engineer will be responsible for having all parties execute the agreement.

3. If the dispute has a value over \$250,000, the On Demand DRB shall have three members. The Contractor and CDOT shall each select a member and those two members shall select a third. Once the third member is approved the three members will nominate one of them to be the Chair and execute the agreement within 45 days of initiating the DRB process.
4. The Standing DRB shall always have three members. The Contractor and CDOT shall each select a member and those two members shall select a third member. Once the third member is approved the three members will nominate one of them to be the Chair.. The Contractor and CDOT shall submit their proposed Standing DRB members within 5 days of execution of the Contract. The third member shall be selected within 15 days of execution of the Contract. Prior to construction starting the parties shall execute the Three Party Agreement. The CDOT Project Engineer will be responsible for having all parties execute the agreement. The Project Engineer will invite the Standing DRB members to the Preconstruction and any Partnering conferences.
5. DRB members shall not have been involved in the administration of the project under consideration. DRB candidates shall disclose to the parties the following relationships:
 - (1) Prior employment with either party
 - (2) Prior or current financial interests or ties to either party
 - (3) Prior or current professional relationships with either party
 - (4) Anything else that might bring into question the impartiality or independence of the DRB member
 - (5) Prior to agreeing to serve on a DRB, members shall notify all parties of any other CDOT DRB's they are serving or that they will be participating in another DRB.

If either party objects to the selection of a potential DRB member based on the disclosures of the potential member, that potential member shall not be placed on the Board.

6. There shall be no ex parte communications with the DRB at any time.
7. The service of a Board member may be terminated only by written agreement of both parties.
8. If a Board member resigns, is unable to serve, or is terminated, a new Board member shall be selected within four weeks in the same manner as the Board member who was removed was originally selected.

(c) *Additional Responsibilities of the Standing Disputes Review Board*

1. General. Within 120 days after the establishment of the Board, the Board shall meet at a mutually agreeable location to:
 - (1) Obtain copies of the Contract documents and Contractor's schedules for each of the Board members.
 - (2) Agree on the location of future meetings, which shall be reasonably close to the project site.
 - (3) Establish an address and telephone number for each Board member for the purposes of Board business.
2. Regular meetings. Regular meetings of the Board shall be held approximately every 120 to 180 days throughout the life of the Contract, except that this schedule may be modified to suit developments on the job as the work progresses. Regular meetings shall be attended by representatives of the Contractor and the Department.
3. The Board shall establish an agenda for each meeting which will cover all items that the Board considers necessary to keep it abreast of the project such as construction status, schedule, potential problems and

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solutions, status of past claims and disputes, and potential claims and disputes. Copies of each agenda shall be submitted to the Contractor and the Department at least seven days before the meeting date. Oral or written presentations or both shall be made by the Contractor and the Department as necessary to give the Board all the data the Board requires to perform its functions. The Board will prepare minutes of each meeting, circulate them to all participants for comments and approval, and issue revised minutes before the next meeting. As a part of each regular meeting, a field inspection trip of all active segments of the work at the project site may be made by the Board, the Contractor, and the Department.

4. Advisory Opinions

- (1) Advisory opinions are typically used soon after the parties find they have a potential dispute and have conducted preliminary negotiations but before expenditure of additional resources and hardening their positions. Advisory opinions provide quick insight into the DRB's likely assessment of the dispute. This process is quick and may be entirely oral and does not prejudice the opportunity for a DRB hearing.
- (2) Both parties must agree to seek an advisory opinion and so notify the chairperson. The procedure for requesting and issuing advisory opinions should be discussed with the DRB at the first meeting with the parties.
- (3) The DRB may or may not issue a written opinion, but if a written advisory opinion is issued, it must be at the specific request of both parties.
- (4) The opinion is only advisory and does not require an acceptance or rejection by either party. If the dispute is not resolved and a hearing is held, the oral presentations and advisory opinion are completely disregarded and the DRB hearing procedure is followed.
- (5) Advisory opinions should be limited to merit issues only.

(d) *Arranging a Dispute Review Board Hearing.* When the Project Engineer initiates the DRB review process, the Project Engineer will:

1. Contact the Contractor and the DRB to coordinate an acceptable hearing date and time. The hearing shall be held at the Resident Engineer's office unless an alternative location is agreed to by both parties. Unless otherwise agreed to by both parties the DRB hearing will be held within 30 days after the DRB agreement is signed by the CDOT Chief Engineer.
2. Ensure DRB members have copies of all documents previously prepared by the Contractor and CDOT pertaining to the dispute, the DRB request, the Contract documents, and the special provisions at least two weeks before the hearing.

(e) *Pre-Hearing Submittal:* At least fifteen days prior to the hearing, CDOT and the Contractor shall submit by e-mail to the DRB Chairperson their parties pre-hearing position paper. The DRB Chairperson shall simultaneously distribute by e-mail the pre-hearing position papers to all parties and other DRB members, if any. At the same time, each party shall submit a copy of all its supporting documents to be used at the hearing to all DRB Members and the other party unless the parties have agreed to a common set of documents as discussed in #2 below. In this case, CDOT shall submit the common set of documents to the Board and the Contractor. The pre-hearing position paper shall contain the following:

1. A joint statement of the dispute, and the scope of the desired decision. The joint statement shall summarize in a few sentences the nature of the dispute. If the parties are unable to agree on the wording of the joint statement, each party's position paper shall contain both statements, and identify the party authoring each statement. The parties shall agree upon a joint statement at least 20 days prior to the hearing and submit it to the DRB or each party's independent statement shall be submitted to the DRB and the other party at least 20 days prior to the hearing.
2. The basis and justification for the party's position, with reference to specific contract language and other supporting documents for each element of the dispute. To minimize duplication and repetitiveness, the parties may identify a common set of documents that will be referred to by both parties and submit them in a separate package to the DRB. The engineer will provide a hard copy of the project plans and Project

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and Standard Special Provisions, if necessary, to the DRB. Other standard CDOT documents such as Standard Specifications and M&S Standards are available on the CDOT website.

- (1) If any party contends that they are not necessary to the proceedings, the DRB shall determine that issue in the first instance. Should the DRB determine that a dispute does not involve a party, that party shall be relieved from participating in the DRB hearing and paying any further DRB costs.
 - (2) When the scope of the hearing includes quantum, the requesting party's position paper shall include full cost details, calculated in accordance with methods set forth in subsection 105.24(b)12. The Scope of the hearing will not include quantum if CDOT has ordered an audit and that audit has not been completed.
3. A list of proposed attendees at the hearing. In the event of any disagreement, the DRB shall make the final determination as to who attends the hearing.
 4. A list of any intended experts including their qualifications and a summary of what their presentation will include and an estimate of the length of the presentation.

The number of copies, distribution requirements, and time for submittal shall be established by the DRB and communicated to the parties by the Chairperson.

A pre-hearing phone conference with all DRB members and the parties shall be conducted as soon as a hearing date is established but no later than 10 days prior to the hearing. The DRB Chairperson shall explain the specifics of how the hearing will be conducted including how the two parties will present their information to the DRB (Ex: Each party makes a full presentation of their position or presentations will be made on a "point by point" basis with each party making a presentation only on an individual dispute issue before moving onto to the next issue). If the pre-hearing position papers and documents have been received by the Board prior to the conference call, the DRB Chairperson shall at this conference discuss the estimated hours of review and research activities for this dispute (such as time spent evaluating and preparing recommendations on specific issues presented to the DRB). If the pre-hearing position papers and documents have not been received by the Board prior to the conference call, another conference call will be scheduled during the initial conference call to discuss the estimated hours of review. Compensation for time agreed to in advance by the parties will be made at an agreed rate of \$125 per hour in accordance with subsection 105.23 (k) 2. Compensation for the phone conference time will also be made at an agreed to rate of \$125 per hour in accordance with subsection 105.23 (k) 2. The Engineer shall coordinate the phone conference.

- (f) *Dispute Review Board Hearing.* The DRB shall preside over a hearing. The chairperson shall control the hearing and conduct it as follows:
1. An employee of CDOT presents a brief description of the project and the status of construction on the project.
 2. The party that requested the DRB presents the dispute in detail as supported by previously submitted information and documentation in the pre-hearing position paper. No new information or disputes will be heard or addressed by the DRB.
 3. The other party presents its position in detail as supported by previously submitted information and documentation in the pre-hearing position paper. No new information or disputes will be heard or addressed by the DRB.
 4. Employees of each party are responsible for leading presentations at the DRB hearing.
 5. Attorneys shall not participate in the hearing unless the DRB specifically addresses an issue to them or unless agreed to by both parties. Should the parties disagree on attorney participation, the DRB shall decide on what, if any, participation will be permitted. Attorneys representing the parties are permitted to attend the hearing, provided their presence has been noted in the pre-hearing submittal.
 6. Either party may use experts. A party intending to offer an outside expert's analysis at the hearing shall

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disclose such intention in the pre-hearing position paper. The expert's name and a general statement of the area of the dispute that will be covered by his presentation shall be included in the disclosure. The other party may present an outside expert to address or respond to those issues that may be raised by the disclosing party's outside expert.

7. If both parties approve, the DRB may retain an outside expert. The DRB chairperson shall include the cost of the outside expert in the DRB's regular invoice. CDOT and the Contractor shall equally bear the cost of the services of the outside expert employed by the DRB.
 8. Upon completion of their presentations and rebuttals, both parties and the DRB will be provided the opportunity to exchange questions and answers. All questions shall be directed to the chairperson first. Attendees may respond only when board members request a response.
 9. The DRB shall hear only those disputes identified in the written request for the DRB and the information contained in the pre-hearing submittals. The board shall not hear or address other disputes. If either party attempts to discuss a dispute other than those to be heard by the DRB or attempts to submit new information, the chairperson shall inform such party that the board shall not hear the issue and shall not accept any additional information. The DRB shall not hear any issue or consider any information that was not contained in the Request for Equitable Adjustment and fully submitted to the Project Engineer and Resident Engineer during the 105.22 process.
 10. If either party fails to timely deliver a position paper, the DRB may reschedule the hearing one time. On the final date and time established for the hearing, the DRB shall proceed with the hearing using the information that has been submitted.
 11. If a party fails to appear at the hearing, the DRB shall proceed as if all parties were in attendance.
- (g) *Dispute Review Board Recommendation.* The DRB shall issue a Recommendation in accordance with the following procedures:
1. The DRB shall not make a recommendation on the dispute at the meeting. Prior to the closure of the hearing, the DRB members and the Contractor and CDOT together will discuss the time needed for analysis and review of the dispute and the issuance of the DRB's recommendation. The maximum time shall be 30 days unless otherwise agreed to by both parties. At a minimum, the recommendation shall contain all the elements listed in Rule 35, Form of Award, of the Arbitration Regular Track Provisions listed at the end of subsection 105.24.
 2. After the meeting has been closed, the DRB shall prepare a written Recommendation signed by each member of the DRB. In the case of a three member DRB, where one member dissents that member shall prepare a written dissent and sign it.
 3. The chairperson shall transmit the signed Recommendation and any supporting documents to both parties.
- (h) *Clarification and Reconsideration of Recommendation.* Either party may request clarification or reconsideration of a decision within ten days following receipt of the Recommendation. Within ten days after receiving the request, the DRB shall provide written clarification or reconsideration to both parties unless otherwise agreed to by both parties.

Requests for clarification or reconsideration shall be submitted in writing simultaneously to the DRB and to the other party.

The Board shall not accept requests for reconsideration that amount to a renewal of a prior argument or additional argument based on facts available at the time of the hearing. The Board shall not consider any documents or arguments which have not been made a part of the pre-hearing submittal other than clarification and data supporting previously submitted documentation.

Only one request for clarification or reconsideration per dispute from each party will be allowed.

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- (i) *Acceptance or Rejection of Recommendation.* CDOT and the Contractor shall submit their written acceptance or rejection of *the* Recommendation, in whole or in part, concurrently to the other party and to the DRB within 14 days after receipt of the Recommendation or following receipt of responses to requests for clarification or reconsideration.

If the parties accept the Recommendation or a discreet part thereof, it will be implemented in accordance with subsections 108.08, 109.04, 109.05, or 109.10 and the dispute is resolved.

If either party rejects the Recommendation in whole or in part, it shall give written explanation to the other party within 14 days after receiving the Recommendation. When the Recommendation is rejected in whole or in part by either party, the other party may either abandon the dispute or pursue a formal claim in accordance with subsection 105.24.

If either party fails to submit its written acceptance or rejection of the Dispute Board's recommendation, according to these specifications, such failure shall constitute that party's acceptance of the Board's recommendation.

- (j) *Admissibility of Recommendation.* Recommendations of a DRB issued in accordance with subsection 105.23 are admissible in subsequent proceedings but shall be prefaced with the following paragraph:

This Recommendation may be taken under consideration with the understanding that:

1. The DRB Recommendation was a proceeding based on presentations by the parties.
2. No fact or expert witnesses presented sworn testimony or were subject to cross-examination.
3. The parties to the DRB were not provided with the right to any discovery, such as production of documents or depositions.
4. There is no record of the DRB hearing other than the Recommendation.

- (k) *Cost and Payments.*

1. General Administrative Costs. The Contractor and the Department shall equally share the entire cost of the following to support the Board's operation:
 - (1) Copies of Contract and other relevant documentation
 - (2) Meeting space and facilities
 - (3) Secretarial Services
 - (4) Telephone
 - (5) Mail
 - (6) Reproduction
 - (7) Filing
2. The Department and the Contractor shall bear the costs and expenses of the DRB equally. Each DRB board member shall be compensated at an agreed rate of \$1,200 per day if time spent on-site per meeting is greater than four hours. Each DRB board member shall be compensated at an agreed rate of \$800 per day if time spent on-site per meeting is less than or equal to four hours. The time spent traveling to and from each meeting shall be reimbursed at \$50 per hour if the travel distance is more than 50 miles. The agreed daily and travel time rates shall be considered full compensation for on-site time, travel expenses, transportation, lodging, time for travel of more than 50 miles and incidentals for each day, or portion thereof that the DRB member is at an authorized DRB meeting. No additional compensation will be made for time spent by DRB members in review and research activities outside the official DRB meetings unless that time, (such as time spent evaluating and preparing recommendations on specific issues presented to the DRB), has been specifically agreed to in advance by the Department and Contractor. Time away from the project that has been specifically agreed to in advance by the parties will be compensated at an agreed rate of \$125 per hour. The agreed amount of \$125 per hour shall include all incidentals. Members serving on more than one DRB, regardless of the number of

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meetings per day, shall not be paid more than the all inclusive rate per day or rate per hour for an individual project.

- 3. Payments to Board Members and General Administrative Costs. Each Board member shall submit an invoice to the Contractor for fees and applicable expenses incurred each month following a month in which the Board members participated in Board functions. Such invoices shall be in the format established by the Contractor and the Department. The Contractor shall submit to the Department copies of all invoices. No markups by the Contractor will be allowed on any DRB costs. The Department will split the cost by authorizing 50 percent payment on the next progress payment. The Contractor shall make all payments in full to Board members within seven calendar days after receiving payment from the Department for this work.

(l) *Dispute Review Board Three Party Agreement.*

DISPUTE REVIEW BOARD
THREE PARTY AGREEMENT
COLORADO PROJECT NO.

THIS THREE PARTY AGREEMENT, made as of the date signed by the Chief Engineer below, by and between: the Colorado Department of Transportation, hereinafter called the "Department"; and

_____ ,
hereinafter called the "Contractor"; and

_____ ,
and

_____ ,
hereinafter called the "Dispute Review Board" or "Board".

WHEREAS, the Department is now engaged in the construction of the _____
[Project Name]

and

WHEREAS, the Contract provides for the establishment of a Board in accordance with subsections 105.22 and 105.23 of the specifications.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is hereby agreed:

ARTICLE I
DESCRIPTION OF WORK AND SERVICES

The Department and the Contractor shall form a Board in accordance with this agreement and the provisions of subsection 105.23.

ARTICLE II
COMMITMENT ON PART OF THE PARTIES HERETO

The parties hereto shall faithfully fulfill the requirements of subsection 105.23 and the requirements of this agreement.

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ARTICLE III
COMPENSATION

The parties shall share equally in the cost of the Board, including general administrative costs (meeting space and facilities, secretarial services, telephone, mail, reproduction, filing) and the member's individual fees. Reimbursement of the Contractor's share of the Board expenses for any reason is prohibited.

The Contractor shall make all payments in full to Board members. The Contractor will submit to the Department an itemized statement for all such payments, and the Department will split the cost by including 50 percent payment on the next progress payment. The Contractor and the Department will agree to accept invoiced costs prior to payment by the Contractor.

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Board members shall keep all fee records pertaining to this agreement available for inspection by representatives of the Department and the Contractor for a period of three years after the termination of the Board members' services.

Payment to each Board member shall be at the fee rates established in subsection 105.23 and agreed to by each Board member, the Contractor, and the Department. In addition, reimbursement will be made for applicable expenses.

Each Board member shall submit an invoice to the Contractor for fees incurred each month following a month in which the members participated in Board functions. Such invoices shall be in the format established by the Contractor and the Department.

Payments shall be made to each Board member within 60 days after the Contractor and Department have received all the applicable billing data and verified the data submitted by that member. The Contractor shall make payment to the Board member within seven calendar days of receipt of payment from the Department.

ARTICLE IV
ASSIGNMENT

Board members shall not assign any of the work to be performed by them under this agreement. Board members shall disclose any conflicts of interest including but not limited to any dealings with the either party in the previous five years other than serving as a Board member under other contracts.

ARTICLE V
COMMENCEMENT AND TERMINATION OF SERVICES

The commencement of the services of the Board shall be in accordance with subsection 105.23 of the specifications and shall continue until all assigned disputes under the Contract which may require the Board's services have been heard and a Recommendation has been issued by the Board as specified in subsection 105.23. If a Board member is unable to fulfill his responsibilities for reasons specified in subsection 105.23(b)7, he shall be replaced as provided therein, and the Board shall fulfill its responsibilities as though there had been no change.

ARTICLE VI
LEGAL RELATIONS

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The parties hereto mutually agree that each Board member in performance of his duties on the Board is acting as an independent contractor and not as an employee of either the Department or the Contractor. Board members will guard their independence and avoid any communication about the substance of the dispute without both parties being present.

The Board members are absolved of any personal liability arising from the Recommendations of the Board. The parties agree that members of the dispute review board panel are acting as mediators for purposes of C.R.S. § 13-22-302(4) and, as such, the liability of any dispute review board member shall be limited to willful and wanton misconduct as provided for in C.R.S. § 13-22-305(6)

DISPUTE REVIEW BOARD
THREE PARTY AGREEMENT PAGE 3
COLORADO PROJECT NO.

IN WITNESS HEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this agreement to be executed the day and year first written above.

BOARD MEMBER: _____.

BY: _____.

BOARD MEMBER: _____.

BY: _____.

BOARD MEMBER: _____.

BY: _____.

CONTRACTOR: _____.

BY: _____.

TITLE:

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

BY: _____ Date: _____.

TITLE: CHIEF ENGINEER

105.24 Claims for Unresolved Disputes. The Contractor may file a claim only if the disputes resolution process described in subsections 105.22 and 105.23 has been exhausted without resolution of the dispute. Other methods of nonbinding dispute resolution, exclusive of arbitration and litigation, can be used if agreed to by both parties.

This subsection applies to any unresolved dispute or set of disputes between CDOT and the Contractor with an aggregate value of more than \$15,000. Unresolved disputes with an aggregate value of more than \$15,000 from subcontractors, materials suppliers or any other entity not a party to the Contract shall be submitted through the Contractor in accordance with this subsection as a pass-through claim. Review of a pass-through claim does not create privity of Contract between CDOT and any other entity.

Subsections 105.22, 105.23 and 105.24 provide both contractual alternative dispute resolution processes and constitute remedy-granting provisions pursuant to Colorado Revised Statutes which must be exhausted in their entirety.

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Merit-binding arbitration or litigation proceedings must commence within 180-calendar days of the Chief Engineer's decision, absent written agreement otherwise by both parties.

The venue for all unresolved disputes with an aggregate value \$15,000 or less shall be the County Court for the City and County of Denver.

Non-binding Forms of alternative dispute resolution such as Mediation are available upon mutual agreement of the parties for all claims submitted in accordance with this subsection.

The cost of the non-binding ADR process shall be shared equally by both parties with each party bearing its own preparation costs. The type of nonbinding ADR process shall be agreed upon by the parties and shall be conducted within the State of Colorado at a mutually acceptable location. Participation in a nonbinding ADR process does not in any way waive the requirement that merit-binding arbitration or litigation proceedings must commence within 180-calendar days of the Chief Engineer's decision, absent written agreement otherwise by both parties.

(a) *Notice of Intent to File a Claim.*

Within 30 days after rejection of the Dispute Resolution Board's Recommendation issued in accordance with subsection 105.23, the Contractor shall provide the Region Transportation Director with a written notice of intent to file a claim. The Contractor shall also send a copy of this notice to the Resident Engineer. For the purpose of this subsection Region Transportation Director shall mean the Region Transportation Director or the Region Transportation Director's designated representative. CDOT will acknowledge in writing receipt of Notice of Intent within 7 days.

(b) *Claim Package Submission.* Within 60 days after submitting the notice of intent to file a claim, the Contractor shall submit five copies of a complete claim package representing the final position the Contractor wishes to have considered. All claims shall be in writing and in sufficient detail to enable the RTD to ascertain the basis and amount of claim. The claim package shall include all documents supporting the claim, regardless of whether such documents were provided previously to CDOT.

If requested by the Contractor the 60 day period may be extended by the RTD in writing prior to final acceptance. As a minimum, the following information shall accompany each claim.

- 1. A claim certification containing the following language, as appropriate:
 - A. For a direct claim by the Contractor:

CONTRACTOR'S CLAIM CERTIFICATION
<p>Under penalty of law for perjury or falsification, the undersigned, _____ (name) _____, (title) _____, of _____ (company) _____, hereby certifies that the claim of \$ _____ for extra compensation and ___ Days additional time, made herein for work on this contract is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and supported under the Contract between the parties. This claim package contains all available documents that support the claims made herein and I understand that no additional information, other than for clarification and data supporting previously submitted documentation, may be presented by me.</p> <p>Dated _____ /s/ _____</p> <p>Subscribed and sworn before me this ___ day of _____.</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>NOTARY PUBLIC</p> <p>My Commission Expires: _____</p>

B. For a pass-through claim:

PASS-THROUGH CLAIM CERTIFICATION

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Under penalty of law for perjury or falsification, the undersigned, _____ (name),
(title) _____, of _____ (company) _____, hereby certifies that the claim of
\$ _____ for extra compensation and ____ Days additional time, made herein for work on this
Project is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and supported under the contract between the parties.
This claim package contains all available documents that support the claims made herein and I understand that
no additional information, other than for clarification and data supporting previously submitted documentation,
may be presented by me.

Dated _____/s/ _____

Subscribed and sworn before me this ____ day of _____.

NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires: _____

Dated _____/s/ _____

The Contractor certifies that the claim being passed through to CDOT is passed through in good faith and is
accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Dated _____/s/ _____

Subscribed and sworn before me this ____ day of _____.

NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires: _____

2. A detailed factual statement of the claim for additional compensation, time, or both, providing all necessary dates, locations, and items of work affected by the claim. The Contractor's detailed factual statement shall expressly describe the basis of the claim and factual evidence supporting the claim. This requirement is not satisfied by simply incorporating into the claim package other documents that describe the basis of the claim and supporting factual evidence.
3. The date on which facts were discovered which gave rise to the claim.
4. The name, title, and activity of all known CDOT, Consultant, and other individuals who may be knowledgeable about facts giving rise to such claim.
5. The name, title, and activity of all known Contractor, subcontractor, supplier and other individuals who may be knowledgeable about facts giving rise to such claim.
6. The specific provisions of the Contract, which support the claim and a statement of the reasons why such provisions support the claim.
7. If the claim relates to a decision of the Project Engineer, which the Contract leaves to the Project Engineer's discretion, the Contractor shall set out in detail all facts supporting its position relating to the decision of the Project Engineer.
8. The identification of any documents and the substance of all oral communications that support the claim.
9. Copies of all known documents that support the claim.
10. The Dispute Review Board Recommendation.
11. If an extension of contract time is sought, the documents required by subsection 108.08(d).
12. If additional compensation is sought, the exact amount sought and a breakdown of that amount into the following categories:
 - A. These categories represent the only costs that are recoverable by the Contractor. All other costs or categories of costs are not recoverable:
 - (1) Actual wages and benefits, including FICA, paid for additional labor
 - (2) Costs for additional bond, insurance and tax

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- (3) Increased costs for materials
- (4) Equipment costs calculated in accordance with subsection 109.04(c) for Contractor owned equipment and based on certified invoice costs for rented equipment
- (5) Costs of extended job site overhead
- (6) Salaried employees assigned to the project
- (7) Claims from subcontractors and suppliers at any level (the same level of detail as specified herein is required for all such claims)
- (8) An additional 16 percent will be added to the total of items (1) through (7) as compensation for items for which no specific allowance is provided, including profit and home office overhead.
- (9) Interest shall be paid in accordance with CRS 5-12-102 beginning from the date of the Notice of Intent to File Claim

B. In adjustment for the costs as allowed above, the Department will have no liability for the following items of damages or expense:

- (1) Profit in excess of that provided in 12.A.(8) above
- (2) Loss of Profit
- (3) Additional cost of labor inefficiencies in excess of that provided in A. above
- (4) Home office overhead in excess of that provided in A. above
- (5) Consequential damages, including but not limited to loss of bonding capacity, loss of bidding opportunities, and insolvency
- (6) Indirect costs or expenses of any nature in excess of that provided in A. above
- (7) Attorneys fees, claim preparation fees, and expert fees

(c) *Audit.* An audit may be performed by the Department for any dispute or claim, and is mandatory for all disputes and claims with amounts greater than \$250,000. All audits will be complete within 60 days of receipt of the complete claim package, provided the Contractor allows the auditors reasonable and timely access to the Contractor's books and records. For all claims with amounts greater than \$250,000 the Contractor shall submit a copy of certified claim package directly to the CDOT Audit Unit at the following address:

Division of Audit
4201 E. Arkansas Ave
Denver, Co. 80222

(d) *Region Transportation Director Decision.* When the Contractor properly files a claim, the RTD will review the claim and render a written decision to the Contractor to either affirm or deny the claim, in whole or in part, in accordance with the following procedure.

The RTD may consolidate all related claims on a project and issue one decision, provided that consolidation does not extend the time period within which the RTD is to render a decision. Consolidation of unrelated claims will not be made.

The RTD will render a written decision to the Contractor within 60 days after the receipt of the claim package or receipt of the audit whichever is later. In rendering the decision, the RTD: (1) will review the information in the Contractor's claim; (2) will conduct a hearing if requested by either party; and (3) may consider any other information available in rendering a decision.

The RTD will assemble and maintain a claim record comprised of all information physically submitted by the Contractor in support of the claim and all other discoverable information considered by the RTD in reaching a decision. Once the RTD assembles the claim record, the submission and consideration of additional information, other than for clarification and data supporting previously submitted documentation, at any subsequent level of review by anyone, will not be permitted.

The RTD will provide a copy of the claim record and the written decision to the Contractor describing the information considered by the RTD in reaching a decision and the basis for that decision. If the RTD fails to render a written decision within the 60 day period, or within any extended time period as agreed to by both parties, the Contractor shall either: (1) accept this as a denial of the claim, or (2) appeal the claim to the Chief

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Engineer, as described in this subsection.

If the Contractor accepts the RTD decision, the provisions of the decision shall be implemented in accordance with subsections 108.08, 109.04, 109.05, or 109.10 and the claim is resolved.

If the Contractor disagrees with the RTD decision, the Contractor shall either: (1) accept the RTD decision as final, or (2) file a written appeal to the Chief Engineer within 30 days from the receipt of the RTD decision. The Contractor hereby agrees that if a written appeal is not properly filed, the RTD decision is final.

- (e) *Chief Engineer Decision.* When a claim is appealed, the RTD will provide the claim record to the Chief Engineer. Within 15 days of the appeal either party may submit a written request for a hearing with the Chief Engineer or duly authorized Headquarters delegates. The Chief Engineer or a duly authorized Headquarters delegate will review the claim and render a decision to affirm, overrule, or modify the RTD decision in accordance with the following.

The Contractor's written appeal to the Chief Engineer will be made a part of the claim record.

The Chief Engineer will render a written decision within 60 days after receiving the written appeal. The Chief Engineer will not consider any information that was not previously made a part of the claim record, other than clarification and data supporting previously submitted documentation.

The Contractor shall have 30 days to accept or reject the Chief Engineer's decision. The Contractor shall notify the Chief Engineer of its acceptance or rejection in writing.

If the Contractor accepts the Chief Engineer's decision, the provisions of the decision will be implemented in accordance with subsections 108.08, 109.04, 109.05, or 109.10 and the claim is resolved.

If the Contractor disagrees with the Chief Engineer's decision, the Contractor shall either (1) pursue an alternative dispute resolution process in accordance with this specification or (2) initiate litigation or merit binding arbitration in accordance with subsection 105.24(f).

If the Chief Engineer does not issue a decision as required, the Contractor may immediately initiate either litigation or merit binding arbitration in accordance with subsection 105.24(f).

For the convenience of the parties to the Contract it is mutually agreed by the parties that any merit binding arbitration or De Novo litigation shall be brought within 180-calendar days from the date of the Chief Engineer's decision. The parties understand and agree that the Contractor's failure to bring suit within the time period provided, shall be a complete bar to any such claims or causes of action.

- (f) *De Novo Litigation or Merit Binding Arbitration.* If the Contractor disagrees with the Chief Engineer's decision, the Contractor may initiate de novo litigation or merit binding arbitration to finally resolve the claim that the Contractor submitted to CDOT, depending on which option was selected by the Contractor on Form 1378 which shall be submitted at the preconstruction conference. Such litigation or arbitration shall be strictly limited to those claims that were previously submitted and decided in the contractual dispute and claims processes outlined herein. This does not preclude the joining in one litigation or arbitration of multiple claims from the same project provided that each claim has gone through the dispute and claim process specified in subsections 105.22 through 105.24. The parties may agree, in writing, at any time, to pursue some other form of alternative dispute resolution.

Any offer made by the Contractor or the Department at any stage of the claims process, as set forth in this subsection, shall be deemed an offer of settlement pursuant to Colorado Rule of Evidence 408 and therefore inadmissible in any litigation or arbitration.

If the Contractor selected litigation, then de novo litigation shall proceed in accordance with the Colorado Rules of Civil Procedure and the proper venue is the Colorado State District Court in and for the City and County of Denver, unless both parties agree to the use of arbitration.

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If the Contractor selected merit binding arbitration, or if both parties subsequently agreed to merit binding arbitration, arbitration shall be governed by the modified version of AAA's Construction Industry Arbitration Rules which follow. Pursuant to the modified arbitration rules (R35 through R39), the arbitrators shall issue a binding decision with regard to entitlement and a non-binding decision with regard to quantum. If either party disagrees with the decision on quantum, the disagreeing party may seek a trial de novo in Denver District Court with regard to quantum only.

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**AMERICAN ARBITRATION ASSOCIATION CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY ARBITRATION RULES MODIFIED
FOR USE WITH CDOT SPECIFICATION SUBSECTION 105.24**

REGULAR TRACK PROCEDURES

R-1. Agreement of Parties

- (a) The parties shall be deemed to have made these rules a part of their Contract. These rules and any amendments shall apply in the form in effect at the time the administrative requirements are met for a demand for arbitration. The parties, by written agreement, may vary the procedures set forth in these rules. After appointment of the arbitrator, such modifications may be made only with the consent of the arbitrator.
- (b) Unless the parties determine otherwise, the Fast Track Procedures shall apply in any case in which aggregate claims do not exceed \$75,000, exclusive of interest and arbitration fees and costs. Parties may also agree to use these procedures in larger cases. Unless the parties agree otherwise, these procedures will not apply in cases involving more than two parties except for pass-through claims. The Fast Track Procedures shall be applied as described in Sections F-1 through F-13 of these rules, in addition to any other portion of these rules that is not in conflict with the Fast Track Procedures.
- (c) Unless the parties agree otherwise, the Procedures for Large, Complex Construction Disputes shall apply to all cases in which the disclosed aggregate claims of any party is at least \$500,000, exclusive of claimed interest, arbitration fees and costs. Parties may also agree to use these procedures in cases involving claims under \$500,000, or in nonmonetary cases. The Procedures for Large, Complex Construction Disputes shall be applied as described in Sections L-1 through L-4 of these rules, in addition to any other portion of these rules that is not in conflict with the Procedures for Large, Complex Construction Disputes.
- (d) All other cases shall be administered in accordance with Sections R-1 through R-45 of these rules.

R-2. Independent Arbitration Provider and Delegation of Duties

When parties agree to arbitrate under these rules, or when they provide for arbitration by an independent third-party (Arbitration Provider) and arbitration is initiated under these rules, they thereby authorize the Arbitration Provider to administer the arbitration. The authority and duties of the Arbitration Provider are prescribed in the parties' Contract and in these rules, and may be carried out through such of the Arbitration Provider's representatives as it may direct. The Arbitration Provider will assign the administration of an arbitration to its Denver office

R-3. Initiation of Arbitration

Arbitration shall be initiated in the following manner.

- (a) The Contractor shall, within 30 days after the Chief Engineer issues a decision, submit to the Chief Engineer written notice of its intention to arbitrate (the "demand"). The demand shall indicate the appropriate qualifications for the arbitrator(s) to be appointed to hear the arbitration.
- (b) CDOT may file an answering statement with the Contractor within 15 days after receiving the demand. If a counterclaim is asserted, it shall contain a statement setting forth the nature of the counterclaim, the amount involved, if any, and the remedy sought.
- (c) The Chief Engineer shall retain an Arbitration Provider, such as the American Arbitration Association, which will administer an arbitration pursuant to these Rules, except to the extent that such rules conflict with the

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specifications, in which case the specifications shall control.

(d) The Arbitration Provider shall confirm its retention to the parties.

R-4. Consolidation or Joinder

If the parties' agreement or the law provides for consolidation or joinder of related arbitrations, all involved parties will endeavor to agree on a process to effectuate the consolidation or joinder.

If they are unable to agree, the Arbitration Provider shall directly appoint a single arbitrator for the limited purpose of deciding whether related arbitrations should be consolidated or joined and, if so, establishing a fair and appropriate process for consolidation or joinder. The Arbitration Provider may take reasonable administrative action to accomplish the consolidation or joinder as directed by the arbitrator.

R-5. Appointment of Arbitrator

An arbitrator shall be appointed in the following manner:

- (a) Immediately after the Arbitration Provider is retained, the Arbitration Provider shall send simultaneously to each party to the dispute an identical list of 10 names of potential arbitrators. The parties are encouraged to agree to an arbitrator from the submitted list and to advise the AAA of their agreement. Absent agreement of the parties, the arbitrator shall not have served as the mediator in the mediation phase of the instant proceeding.
- (b) If the parties cannot agree to arbitrator(s), each party to the dispute shall have 15 calendar days from the transmittal date in which to strike names objected to, number the remaining names in order of preference, and return the list to the Arbitration Provider. If a party does not return the list within the time specified, all persons named therein shall be deemed acceptable. From among the persons who have been approved on both lists, and in accordance with the designated order of mutual preference, the Arbitration Provider shall invite an arbitrator to serve.
- (c) Unless both parties agree otherwise one arbitrator shall be used for claims less than \$250,000 and three arbitrators shall be used for claims \$250,000 and greater. Within 15 calendar days from the date of the appointment of the last arbitrator, the Arbitration Provider shall appoint a chairperson.
- (d) The entire claim record will be made available to the arbitrators by the Chief Engineer within 15 calendar days from the date of the appointment of the last arbitrator.

R-6. Changes of Claim

The arbitrator(s) will not consider any information that was not previously made a part of the claim record as transmitted by the Chief Engineer, other than clarification and data supporting previously submitted documentation.

R-7. Disclosure

- (a) Any person appointed or to be appointed as an arbitrator shall disclose to the Arbitration Provider any circumstance likely to give rise to justifiable doubt as to the arbitrator's impartiality or independence, including any bias or any interest in the result of the arbitration or any relationship with the parties or their representatives. Such obligation shall remain in effect throughout the arbitration.
- (b) Upon receipt of such information from the arbitrator or another source, the Arbitration Provider shall communicate the information to the parties and, if it deems it appropriate to do so, to the arbitrator and others.

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- (c) In order to encourage disclosure by arbitrators, disclosure of information pursuant to this Section R-6 is not to be construed as an indication that the arbitrator considers that the disclosed circumstances are likely to affect impartiality or independence.
- (d) In no case shall an arbitrator be employed by, affiliated with, or have consultive or business connection with the claimant Contractor or CDOT. An arbitrator shall not have assisted either in the evaluation, preparation, or presentation of the claim case either for the Contractor or the Department or have rendered an opinion on the merits of the claim for either party, and shall not do so during the proceedings of arbitration.

R-8. Disqualification of Arbitrator

- (a) Any arbitrator shall be impartial and independent and shall perform his or her duties with diligence and in good faith, and shall be subject to disqualification for: (i) partiality or lack of independence, (ii) inability or refusal to perform his or her duties with diligence and in good faith; and/or (iii) any grounds for disqualification provided by applicable law.
- (b) Upon objection of a party to the continued service of an arbitrator, or on its own initiative, the Arbitration Provider shall determine whether the arbitrator should be disqualified under the grounds set out above, and shall inform the parties of its decision, which decision shall be conclusive.

R-9. Communication with Arbitrator

No party and no one acting on behalf of any party shall communicate *ex parte* with an arbitrator or a candidate for arbitrator concerning the arbitration.

R-10. Vacancies

- (a) If for any reason an arbitrator is unable to perform the duties of the office, the Arbitration Provider may, on proof satisfactory to it, declare the office vacant. Vacancies shall be filled in accordance with the applicable provisions of these rules.
- (b) In the event of a vacancy in a panel of neutral arbitrators after the hearings have commenced, the remaining arbitrator or arbitrators may continue with the hearing and determination of the controversy, unless the parties agree otherwise.
- (c) In the event of the appointment of a substitute arbitrator, the panel of arbitrators shall determine in its sole discretion whether it is necessary to repeat all or part of any prior hearings.

R-11. Jurisdiction

- (a) The arbitrator shall have the power to rule on his or her own jurisdiction, including any objections with respect to the existence, scope or validity of the arbitration agreement.
- (b) The arbitrator shall have the power to determine the existence or validity of a contract of which an arbitration clause forms a part. Such an arbitration clause shall be treated as an agreement independent of the other terms of the contract. A decision by the arbitrator that the contract is null and void shall not for that reason alone render invalid the arbitration clause.
- (c) A party must object to the jurisdiction of the arbitrator or to the arbitrability of a claim or counterclaim no later than 15 days after the Arbitration Provider confirms its retention to the parties. The arbitrator may rule on such objections as a preliminary matter or as part of the final award.

R-12. Administrative Conference

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At the request of any party or upon the Arbitration Provider's own initiative, the Arbitration Provider may conduct an administrative conference, in person or by telephone, with the parties and/or their representatives. The conference may address such issues as arbitrator selection, potential exchange of information, a timetable for hearings and any other administrative matters.

R-13. Preliminary Hearing

- (a) At the request of any party or at the discretion of the arbitrator or the Arbitration Provider, the arbitrator may schedule as soon as practicable a preliminary hearing with the parties and/or their representatives. The preliminary hearing may be conducted by telephone at the arbitrator's discretion.
- (b) During the preliminary hearing, the parties and the arbitrator should discuss the future conduct of the case, including clarification of the issues and claims, a schedule for the hearings and any other preliminary matters.

R-14. Exchange of Information

- (a) At the request of any party or at the discretion of the arbitrator, consistent with the expedited nature of arbitration, the arbitrator may direct: (i) the production of documents and other information; (ii) short depositions, particularly with regard to experts; and/or (iii) the identification of any witnesses to be called.
- (b) At least five business days prior to the hearing, the parties shall exchange copies of all exhibits they intend to submit at the hearing.
- (c) The arbitrator is authorized to resolve any disputes concerning the exchange of information.
- (d) Additional discovery may be ordered by the arbitrator in extraordinary cases when the demands of justice require it.

R-15. Date, Time, and Place of Hearing

- (a) The arbitrator shall set the date, time, and place for each hearing and/or conference. The parties shall respond to requests for hearing dates in a timely manner, be cooperative in scheduling the earliest practicable date, and adhere to the established hearing schedule.
- (b) The parties may mutually agree on the locale where the arbitration is to be held. Absent such agreement, the arbitration shall be held in the City and County of Denver.
- (c) The Arbitration Provider shall send a notice of hearing to the parties at least ten calendar days in advance of the hearing date, unless otherwise agreed by the parties.

R-16. Attendance at Hearings

The arbitrator and the Arbitration Provider shall maintain the privacy of the hearings unless the law provides to the contrary. Any person having a direct interest in the arbitration is entitled to attend hearings. The arbitrator shall otherwise have the power to require the exclusion of any witness, other than a party or other essential person, during the testimony of any other witness. It shall be discretionary with the arbitrator to determine the propriety of the attendance of any person other than a party and its representative.

R-17. Representation

Any party may be represented by counsel or other authorized representative. A party intending to be so represented shall notify the other party and the Arbitration Provider of the name and address of the representative at least three calendar days prior to the date set for the hearing at which that person is first to appear.

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R-18. Oaths

Before proceeding with the first hearing, each arbitrator may take an oath of office and, if required by law, shall do so. The arbitrator may require witnesses to testify under oath administered by any duly qualified person and, if it is required by law or requested by any party, shall do so.

R-19. Stenographic Record

Any party desiring a stenographic record shall make arrangements directly with a stenographer and shall notify the other parties of these arrangements at least three days in advance of the hearing. The requesting party or parties shall pay the cost of the record. If the transcript is agreed by the parties, or determined by the arbitrator to be the official record of the proceeding, it must be provided to the arbitrator and made available to the other parties for inspection, at a date, time, and place determined by the arbitrator.

R-20. Interpreters

Any party wishing an interpreter shall make all arrangements directly with the interpreter and shall assume the costs of the service.

R-21. Postponements

The arbitrator for good cause shown may postpone any hearing upon agreement of the parties, upon request of a party, or upon the arbitrator's own initiative.

R-22. Arbitration in the Absence of a Party or Representative

Unless the law provides to the contrary, the arbitration may proceed in the absence of any party or representative who, after due notice, fails to be present or fails to obtain a postponement. An award shall not be made solely on the default of a party. The arbitrator shall require the party who is present to submit such evidence as the arbitrator may require for the making of an award.

R-23. Conduct of Proceedings

- (a) The Contractor shall present evidence to support its claim. CDOT shall then present evidence supporting its defense. Witnesses for each party shall also submit to questions from the arbitrator and the adverse party. The arbitrator has the discretion to vary this procedure; provided that the parties are treated with equality and that each party has the right to be heard and is given a fair opportunity to present its case.
- (b) The arbitrator, exercising his or her discretion, shall conduct the proceedings with a view to expediting the resolution of the dispute and may direct the order of proof, bifurcate proceedings, and direct the parties to focus their presentations on issues the decision of which could dispose of all or part of the case. The arbitrator shall entertain motions, including motions that dispose of all or part of a claim or that may expedite the proceedings, and may also make preliminary rulings and enter interlocutory orders.
- (c) The parties may agree to waive oral hearings in any case.

R-24. Evidence

- (a) The arbitrators shall consider all written information available in the claim record and all oral presentations in support of that record by the Contractor and CDOT. Conformity to legal rules of evidence shall not be necessary.
- (b) The arbitrators shall not consider any written documents or arguments which have not previously been made

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a part of the claim record, other than clarification and data supporting previously submitted documentation. The arbitrators shall not consider an increase in the amount of the claim, or any new claims.

- (c) The arbitrator shall determine the admissibility, relevance, and materiality of any evidence offered. The arbitrator may request offers of proof and may reject evidence deemed by the arbitrator to be cumulative, unreliable, unnecessary, or of slight value compared to the time and expense involved. All evidence shall be taken in the presence of all of the arbitrators and all of the parties, except where: (i) any of the parties is absent, in default, or has waived the right to be present, or (ii) the parties and the arbitrators agree otherwise.
- (d) The arbitrator shall take into account applicable principles of legal privilege, such as those involving the confidentiality of communications between a lawyer and client.
- (e) An arbitrator or other person authorized by law to subpoena witnesses or documents may do so upon the request of any party or independently.

R-25. Evidence by Affidavit and Post-hearing Filing of Documents or Other Evidence

- (a) The arbitrator may receive and consider the evidence of witnesses by declaration or affidavit, but shall give it only such weight as the arbitrator deems it entitled to after consideration of any objection made to its admission.
- (b) If the parties agree or the arbitrator directs that documents or other evidence be submitted to the arbitrator after the hearing, the documents or other evidence, unless otherwise agreed by the parties and the arbitrator, shall be filed with the Arbitration Provider for transmission to the arbitrator. All parties shall be afforded an opportunity to examine and respond to such documents or other evidence.

R-26. Inspection or Investigation

An arbitrator finding it necessary to make an inspection or investigation in connection with the arbitration shall direct the Arbitration Provider to so advise the parties. The arbitrator shall set the date and time and the Arbitration Provider shall notify the parties. Any party who so desires may be present at such an inspection or investigation. In the event that one or all parties are not present at the inspection or investigation, the arbitrator shall make an oral or written report to the parties and afford them an opportunity to comment.

R-27. Interim Measures

- (a) The arbitrator may take whatever interim measures he or she deems necessary, including injunctive relief and measures for the protection or conservation of property and disposition of perishable goods.
- (b) A request for interim measures addressed by a party to a judicial authority shall not be deemed incompatible with the agreement to arbitrate or a waiver of the right to arbitrate.

R-28. Closing of Hearing

When satisfied that the presentation of the parties is complete, the arbitrator shall declare the hearing closed.

If documents or responses are to be filed as provided in Section R-24, or if briefs are to be filed, the hearing shall be declared closed as of the final date set by the arbitrator for the receipt of documents, responses, or briefs. The time limit within which the arbitrator is required to make the award shall commence to run, in the absence of other agreements by the parties and the arbitrator, upon the closing of the hearing.

R-29. Reopening of Hearing

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The hearing may be reopened on the arbitrator's initiative, or by direction of the arbitrator upon application of a party, at any time before the award is made. If reopening the hearing would prevent the making of the award within the specific time agreed to by the parties in the arbitration agreement, the matter may not be reopened unless the parties agree to an extension of time. When no specific date is fixed by agreement of the parties, the arbitrator shall have 15 calendar days from the closing of the reopened hearing within which to make an award.

R-30. Waiver of Rules

Any party who proceeds with the arbitration after knowledge that any provision or requirement of these rules has not been complied with and who fails to state an objection in writing shall be deemed to have waived the right to object.

R-31. Extensions of Time

The parties may modify any period of time by mutual agreement. The Arbitration Provider or the arbitrator may for good cause extend any period of time established by these rules, except the time for making the award. The Arbitration Provider shall notify the parties of any extension.

R-32. Serving of Notice

- (a) Any papers, notices, or process necessary or proper for the initiation or continuation of an arbitration under these rules; for any court action in connection therewith, or for the entry of judgment on any award made under these rules, may be served on a party by mail addressed to the party or its representative at the last known address or by personal service, in or outside the state where the arbitration is to be held, provided that reasonable opportunity to be heard with regard thereto has been granted to the party.
- (b) The Arbitration Provider, the arbitrator and the parties may also use overnight delivery, electronic facsimile transmission (fax), or electronic mail (email) to give the notices required by these rules.
- (c) Unless otherwise instructed by the Arbitration Provider or by the arbitrator, any documents submitted by any party to the Arbitration Provider or to the arbitrator shall simultaneously be provided to the other party or parties to the arbitration.

R-33. Majority Decision

When the panel consists of more than one arbitrator, unless required by law or by the arbitration agreement, a majority of the arbitrators must make all decisions.

R-34. Time of Award

The award shall be made promptly by the arbitrator and, unless otherwise agreed by the parties or specified by law, no later than 30 calendar days from the date of closing the hearing, or, if oral hearings have been waived, from the date of the Arbitration Provider's transmittal of the final statements and proofs to the arbitrator.

R-35. Form of Award

After complete review of the facts associated with the claim, the arbitrators shall render a written explanation of their decision. When three arbitrators are used, and only two arbitrators agree then the award shall be signed by the two arbitrators. The arbitrator's decision shall include:

- (a) A summary of the issues and factual evidence presented by the Contractor and the Department concerning the claim;

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- (b) Decisions concerning the validity of the claim;
- (c) Decisions concerning the value of the claim as to cost impacts if the claim is determined to be valid;
- (d) The contractual and factual bases supporting the decisions made including an explanation as to why each and every position was accepted or rejected;
- (e) Detailed and supportable calculations which support any decisions.

R-36. Scope of Award

- (a) The arbitrator may grant any remedy or relief that the arbitrator deems just and equitable and within the scope of the agreement of the parties, including, but not limited to, equitable relief and specific performance of a contract.
- (b) In addition to the final award, the arbitrator may make other decisions, including interim, interlocutory, or partial rulings, orders, and awards. (c) The award of the arbitrator may include interest at the statutory rate and from such date as the arbitrator may deem appropriate.

R-37. Delivery of Award to Parties

Parties shall accept as notice and delivery of the award the placing of the award or a true copy thereof in the mail addressed to the parties or their representatives at the last known address, personal or electronic service of the award, or the filing of the award in any other manner that is permitted by law.

R-38. Modification of Award

Within 10 calendar days after the transmittal of an award, the arbitrator on his or her initiative, or any party, upon notice to the other parties, may request that the arbitrator correct any clerical, typographical, technical or computational errors in the award. The arbitrator is not empowered to redetermine the merits of any claim already decided.

If the modification request is made by a party, the other parties shall be given 10 calendar days to respond to the request. The arbitrator shall dispose of the request within 25 calendar days after transmittal by the Arbitration Provider to the arbitrator of the request.

If applicable law provides a different procedural time frame, that procedure shall be followed.

R-39. Appeal of Award

Appeal of the arbitrators' decision concerning the merit of the claim is governed by the Colorado Uniform Arbitration Act, C.R.S. §§ 13-22-202 to -230. Either party may appeal the arbitrator's decision on the value of the claim to the Colorado State District Court in and for the City and County of Denver for trial de novo.

R-40. Release of Documents for Judicial Proceedings

The Arbitration Provider shall, upon the written request of a party, furnish to the party, at its expense, certified copies of any papers in the Arbitration Provider's possession that may be required in judicial proceedings relating to the arbitration.

R-41. Applications to Court and Exclusion of Liability

- (a) No judicial proceeding by a party relating to the subject matter of the arbitration shall be deemed a waiver of

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the party's right to arbitrate.

- (b) Neither the Arbitration Provider nor any arbitrator in a proceeding under these rules is a necessary or proper party in judicial proceedings relating to the arbitration.
- (c) Parties to these rules shall be deemed to have consented that judgment upon the arbitration award may be entered in any federal or state court having jurisdiction thereof.
- (d) Parties to an arbitration under these rules shall be deemed to have consented that neither the Arbitration Provider nor any arbitrator shall be liable to any party in any action for damages or injunctive relief for any act or omission in connection with any arbitration under these rules.

R-42. Administrative Fees

The Arbitration Provider shall prescribe filing and other administrative fees and service charges to compensate it for the cost of providing administrative services. The fees in effect when the fee or charge is incurred shall be applicable. Such fees and charges shall be borne equally by the parties.

The Arbitration Provider may, in the event of extreme hardship on the part of any party, defer or reduce the administrative fees.

R-43. Expenses

The expenses of witnesses for either side shall be paid by the party producing such witnesses. All other expenses of the arbitration, including required travel and other expenses of the arbitrator, Arbitration Provider representatives, and any witness and the cost of any proof produced at the direct request of the arbitrator, shall be borne equally by the parties.

R-44. Neutral Arbitrator's Compensation

Arbitrators shall be compensated a rate consistent with the arbitrator's stated rate of compensation.

If there is disagreement concerning the terms of compensation, an appropriate rate shall be established with the arbitrator by the Arbitration Provider and confirmed to the parties.

Such compensation shall be borne equally by the parties.

R-45. Deposits

The Arbitration Provider may require the parties to deposit in advance of any hearings such sums of money as it deems necessary to cover the expense of the arbitration, including the arbitrator's fee, if any, and shall render an accounting to the parties and return any unexpended balance at the conclusion of the case.

R-46. Interpretation and Application of Rules

The arbitrator shall interpret and apply these rules insofar as they relate to the arbitrator's powers and duties by a majority vote. If that is not possible, either an arbitrator or a party may refer the question to the Arbitration Provider for final decision. All other rules shall be interpreted and applied by the Arbitration Provider.

R-45. Suspension for Nonpayment

If arbitrator compensation or administrative charges have not been paid in full, the Arbitration Provider may so

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inform the parties in order that the parties may advance the required payment. If such payments are not made, the arbitrator may order the suspension or termination of the proceedings. If no arbitrator has yet been appointed, the Arbitration Provider may suspend the proceedings.

FAST TRACK PROCEDURES

F-1. Limitations on Extensions

In the absence of extraordinary circumstances, the Arbitration Provider or the arbitrator may grant a party no more than one seven-day extension of the time in which to respond to the demand for arbitration or counterclaim as provided in Section R-3.

F-2. Changes of Claim

The arbitrator will not consider any information that was not previously made a part of the claim record as transmitted by the Chief Engineer, other than clarification and data supporting previously submitted documentation

F-3. Serving of Notice

In addition to notice provided above, the parties shall also accept notice by telephone. Telephonic notices by the Arbitration Provider shall subsequently be confirmed in writing to the parties. Should there be a failure to confirm in writing any such oral notice, the proceeding shall nevertheless be valid if notice has, in fact, been given by telephone.

F-4. Appointment and Qualification of Arbitrator

Immediately after the retention of the Arbitration Provider, the Arbitration Provider will simultaneously submit to each party a listing and biographical information from its panel of arbitrators knowledgeable in construction who are available for service in Fast Track cases. The parties are encouraged to agree to an arbitrator from this list, and to advise the Arbitration Provider of their agreement, or any factual objections to any of the listed arbitrators, within 7 calendar days of the transmission of the list. The Arbitration Provider will appoint the agreed-upon arbitrator, or in the event the parties cannot agree on an arbitrator, will designate the arbitrator from among those names not stricken for factual objections.

The parties will be given notice by the Arbitration Provider of the appointment of the arbitrator, who shall be subject to disqualification for the reasons specified above. Within the time period established by the Arbitration Provider, the parties shall notify the Arbitration Provider of any objection to the arbitrator appointed. Any objection by a party to the arbitrator shall be for cause and shall be confirmed in writing to the Arbitration Provider with a copy to the other party or parties.

F-5. Preliminary Telephone Conference

Unless otherwise agreed by the parties and the arbitrator, as promptly as practicable after the appointment of the arbitrator, a preliminary telephone conference shall be held among the parties or their attorneys or representatives, and the arbitrator.

F-6. Exchange of Exhibits

At least 2 business days prior to the hearing, the parties shall exchange copies of all exhibits they intend to submit at the hearing. The arbitrator is authorized to resolve any disputes concerning the exchange of exhibits.

F-7. Discovery

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There shall be no discovery, except as provided in Section F-4 or as ordered by the arbitrator in extraordinary cases when the demands of justice require it.

F-8. Date, Time, and Place of Hearing

The arbitrator shall set the date and time, and place of the hearing, to be scheduled to take place within 30 calendar days of confirmation of the arbitrator's appointment. The Arbitration Provider will notify the parties in advance of the hearing date. All hearings shall be held within the City and County of Denver.

F-9. The Hearing

- (a) Generally, the hearing shall not exceed 1 day. Each party shall have equal opportunity to submit its proofs and complete its case. The arbitrator shall determine the order of the hearing, and may require further submission of documents within two business days after the hearing. For good cause shown, the arbitrator may schedule 1 additional hearing day within 7 business days after the initial day of hearing.
- (b) Generally, there will be no stenographic record. Any party desiring a stenographic record may arrange for one pursuant to the provisions above.

F-10. Time of Award

Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the award shall be rendered not later than 14 calendar days from the date of the closing of the hearing or, if oral hearings have been waived, from the date of the Arbitration Provider's transmittal of the final statements and proofs to the arbitrator.

F-11. Time Standards

The arbitration shall be completed by settlement or award within 60 calendar days of confirmation of the arbitrator's appointment, unless all parties and the arbitrator agree otherwise or the arbitrator extends this time in extraordinary cases when the demands of justice require it.

F-12. Arbitrator's Compensation

Arbitrators will receive compensation at a rate to be suggested by the Arbitration Provider regional office.

PROCEDURES FOR LARGE, COMPLEX CONSTRUCTION DISPUTES

L-1. Large, Complex Construction Disputes

The procedures for large, complex construction disputes shall apply to any claim with a value exceeding \$500,000 or as agreed to by the parties.

L-2. Administrative Conference

Prior to the dissemination of a list of potential arbitrators, the Arbitration Provider shall, unless the parties agree otherwise, conduct an administrative conference with the parties and/or their attorneys or other representatives by conference call. The conference call will take place within 14 days after the retention of the Arbitration Provider. In the event the parties are unable to agree on a mutually acceptable time for the conference, the Arbitration Provider may contact the parties individually to discuss the issues contemplated herein. Such administrative conference shall be conducted for the following purposes and for such additional purposes as the parties or the Arbitration Provider may deem appropriate:

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- (a) To obtain additional information about the nature and magnitude of the dispute and the anticipated length of hearing and scheduling;
- (b) To discuss the views of the parties about the technical and other qualifications of the arbitrators;
- (c) To obtain conflicts statements from the parties; and
- (d) To consider, with the parties, whether mediation or other non-adjudicative methods of dispute resolution might be appropriate.

L-3. Arbitrators

- (a) Large, Complex Construction Cases shall be heard and determined by three arbitrators.
- (b) The Arbitration Provider shall appoint arbitrator(s) in the manner provided in the Regular Construction Industry Arbitration Rules.

L-4. Preliminary Hearing

As promptly as practicable after the selection of the arbitrator(s), a preliminary hearing shall be held among the parties and/or their attorneys or other representatives and the arbitrator(s). Unless the parties agree otherwise, the preliminary hearing will be conducted by telephone conference call rather than in person.

At the preliminary hearing the matters to be considered shall include, without limitation:

- (a) Service of a detailed statement of claims, damages and defenses, a statement of the issues asserted by each party and positions with respect thereto, and any legal authorities the parties may wish to bring to the attention of the arbitrator(s);
- (b) Stipulations to uncontested facts;
- (c) The extent to which discovery shall be conducted;
- (d) Exchange and premarking of those documents which each party believes may be offered at the hearing;
- (e) The identification and availability of witnesses, including experts, and such matters with respect to witnesses including their biographies and expected testimony as may be appropriate;
- (f) Whether, and the extent to which, any sworn statements and/or depositions may be introduced;
- (g) The extent to which hearings will proceed on consecutive days;
- (h) Whether a stenographic or other official record of the proceedings shall be maintained;
- (i) The possibility of utilizing mediation or other non-adjudicative methods of dispute resolution; and
- (j) The procedure for the issuance of subpoenas.

By agreement of the parties and/or order of the arbitrator(s), the pre-hearing activities and the hearing procedures that will govern the arbitration will be memorialized in a Scheduling and Procedure Order.

L-5. Management of Proceedings

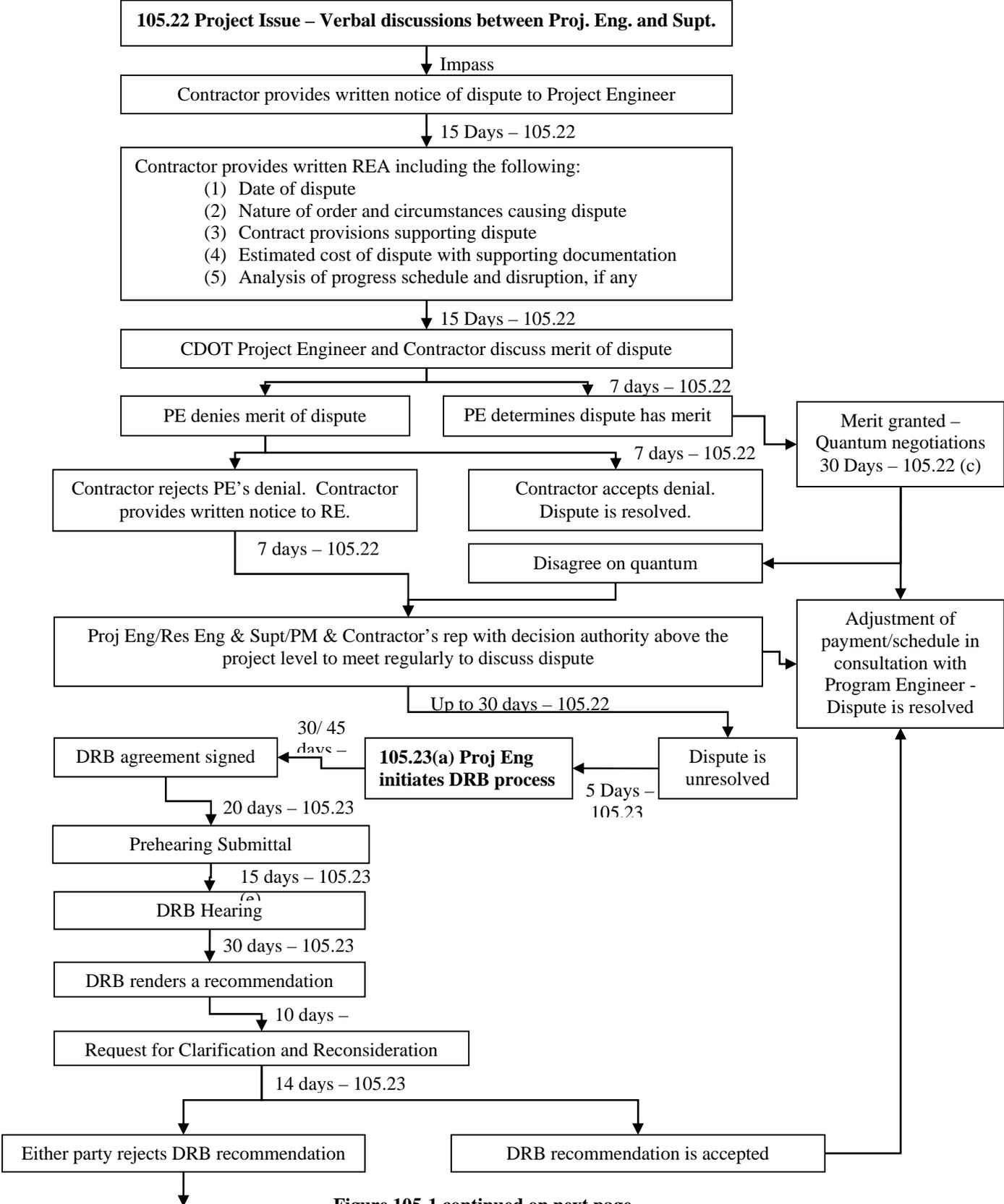
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- (a) Arbitrator(s) shall take such steps as they may deem necessary or desirable to avoid delay and to achieve a just, speedy and cost-effective resolution of Large, Complex Construction Cases.
- (b) Parties shall cooperate in the exchange of documents, exhibits and information within such party's control if the arbitrator(s) consider such production to be consistent with the goal of achieving a just, speedy and cost effective resolution of a Large, Complex Construction Case.
- (c) The parties may conduct such discovery as may be agreed to by all the parties provided, however, that the arbitrator(s) may place such limitations on the conduct of such discovery as the arbitrator(s) shall deem appropriate. If the parties cannot agree on production of document and other information, the arbitrator(s), consistent with the expedited nature of arbitration, may establish the extent of the discovery.
- (d) At the discretion of the arbitrator(s), upon good cause shown and consistent with the expedited nature of arbitration, the arbitrator(s) may order depositions of, or the propounding of interrogatories to such persons who may possess information determined by the arbitrator(s) to be necessary to a determination of the matter.
- (e) The parties shall exchange copies of all exhibits they intend to submit at the hearing 10 business days prior to the hearing unless the arbitrator(s) determine otherwise.
- (f) The exchange of information pursuant to this rule, as agreed by the parties and/or directed by the arbitrator(s), shall be included within the Scheduling and Procedure Order.
- (g) The arbitrator is authorized to resolve any disputes concerning the exchange of information.
- (h) Generally hearings will be scheduled on consecutive days or in blocks of consecutive days in order to maximize efficiency and minimize costs.

The following flow chart provides a summary of the disputes and claims process described in subsections 105.22, 105.23, and 105.24

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**Figure 105-1
DISPUTES AND CLAIMS FLOW CHART**



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Figure 105-1 (continued)

