

11.255 Negotiation and Dispute Resolution in the Public Sector

Spring 2021 Class #2

+ Questions for Today

- Do you think the approach that cities use to resolve siting, regulatory and policy disputes should be tailored to the details of each situation (and decided by the parties), or, do you think that cities ought to have fairly standard approaches to how they resolve public disputes (the way they have for zoning and land use controversies)?
- What do you think of Fair, Efficient, Stable and Wise as the four criteria for judging the outcome of a public dispute resolution effort? Should there be other criteria instead?

+ Readings for Today

- Susskind, Lawrence and Jeffrey Cruikshank (1987). Breaking the Impasse: Consensual Approaches to Resolving Public Disputes. New York: Basic Books. Chapters 1 – 4.
- Susskind, Lawrence (2006). Arguing, Bargaining and Getting
 Agreement. The Oxford Handbook of Public Policy (Oxford Handbooks of Political Science, Vol. 10). M. Moran, M. Rein, and R.E. Goodin (eds.) Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.
- Susskind, Lawrence (2007, October 12). Consensus Building, Dispute Resolution and Social Justice. Fordham Urban Law Review. pp. 185 – 203.
- Forester, John (2019). Five generations of theory-practice tensions: enriching socio-ecological practice research. Socio-Ecological Practice Research.





1. Persuasion and hard bargaining do not produce results that are as fair, as efficient, as stable, or as wise as the public often desires when public policy choices must be made. Consensus building or the mutual gains approach to negotiation (as a supplement, not a replacement for) direct democracy offers some hope of doing better.



2. Dialogue can improve understanding if that is the goal, but dialogue alone won't produce agreements, especially when values and not just interests are at stake.



3. Hard bargaining will continue to be used in a great many public policy-making situations, in many parts of the world, but the use of this approach ultimately makes it harder to implement agreements (because less powerful parties will feel that they have been unfairly overpowered and seek revenge), undermines trust in government, and often generates sub-optimal (i.e. wasteful) agreements.



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4. Consensus building puts a premium on mutual gains negotiation and creates an important role for an emerging player – the professional neutral (who knows how to use facilitation and mediation techniques) to generate agreements that meet the interests of all stakeholders involved.



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5. The obstacles to institutionalizing consensus building techniques in the public policy-making arena are substantial. It is difficult to overcome the resistance of public officials who mistakenly believe that ad hoc consensus building efforts are a substitute for the legitimate exercise of government or that professional neutrals are a threat to their authority.



6. More participatory and more collaborative approaches to public policymaking, built around the mutual gains model of negotiation, can enhance the legitimacy of government and reduce the long-term costs of collective action.

MUTUAL GAINS APPROACH TO NEGOTIATION

PREPARE

Clarify your mandate and define your team

Estimate Best Alternative to Negotiated Agreements (BATNA) yours and theirs

Know your own interests and think about their interests

Improve your BATNA (if possible)

Prepare to suggest mutually beneficial options

CREATE VALUE

Suspend criticism

Invent without committing

Generate options that exploit differences

Bundle options into multiple packages

Identify standards/ criteria for dividing value that all sides can support

Keep at least two packages in play

Use neutrals to suggest possible distributions

DISTRIBUTE VALUE

Behave in ways that build trust

FOLLOW THROUGH

Design nearly selfenforcing agreements

Specify mechanisms to deal with "predictable surprises"

Agree on monitoring arrangements, including metrics

Keep working to improve relationships



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