

## Erin E. Gleason Alvarez Mediator | Arbitrator | Professor

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# Mediation Preparation & Representation Plan

This checklist is intended to assist attorneys and clients prepare for a productive mediation process. Consider using it as a shared planning tool, revising as new information or strategy adjustments emerge.

PART 1: Understanding the Dispute
☐ What is the dispute about (from our perspective)?
☐ What are our legal claims and defenses?
☐ What is the procedural posture of the case?
☐ What is the relevant contract, deal, or relationship history?
☐ What is the tone of past communications?
☐ What is the dispute about (from their perspective)?
☐ What are their legal claims and defenses?
☐ What is the negotiation history between the parties?
PART 2: Goals, Interests & Strategy
☐ What are our client's key interests (beyond legal outcomes)?
☐ What is most important to resolve or protect?
☐ Do we have timing, cost, reputational, or relational concerns?
☐ What are our client's specific goals for this mediation?
☐ What are the other party's likely interests?
☐ What are the other party's likely goals for the mediation?
PART 3: Assessing Legal & Negotiation Leverage
☐ What is our strongest legal argument?
☐ Where are the weaknesses or uncertainties?



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<ul> <li>□ What is their strongest legal argument?</li> <li>□ Where are their weaknesses or uncertainties?</li> <li>□ How might the law or fact-finding develop if the case continues?</li> <li>□ What is the best-case outcome in litigation? Worst case?</li> <li>□ What are the projected costs (legal fees, internal time) for: <ul> <li>• Defending [dispositive motion]: \$</li></ul></li></ul>
Likelihood of complete success:%
☐ How does the certainty of a settlement compare to the risks?
☐ What is our bottom line, and is it flexible?
PART 4: Considering the Role of Emotion  □ What emotions has this dispute triggered for our client (e.g., anger, fear, betrayal, embarrassment)?  □ How might emotion be influencing the client's goals or flexibility?  □ What emotions has this dispute triggered for the other party?  □ How might emotion be influencing the other party's goals or flexibility?  □ Are there emotional barriers to communication with the other party?  □ How might we acknowledge or validate emotions without escalating conflict?  □ What support can we offer the client to manage emotion during mediation (e.g., breaks, coaching, preparation)?  □ Are there symbolic elements (e.g., apology, recognition, acknowledgment) that might help unlock resolution?
PART 5: Mapping the Negotiation Plan
☐ What is our opening message (tone and substance)?
☐ What information are we willing to share early?
☐ What proposals or options can we put forward?
☐ Are we prepared to explain how we arrived at these proposals?
☐ What are acceptable tradeoffs or non-monetary solutions?



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☐ What are potential process options if impasse looms?
PART 6: Understanding the Mediator's Role
☐ Have we talked to the mediator or reviewed their style?
☐ What can we ask for from the mediator before and during the session? (e.g., process design, testing reality, evaluation)
☐ Are there any special confidentiality concerns we should raise with the mediator in advance?
PART 7: Logistics and Mechanics
☐ Who will attend the session?
☐ Will it be in-person, virtual, or hybrid?
☐ Do we need any experts, summaries, or visuals?
☐ What information or documents should be exchanged beforehand?
☐ Have we confirmed availability and authority to settle?

#### Disclaimer:

This Mediation Preparation & Representation Plan is provided for informational and educational purposes only. It is not intended to offer legal advice, predict outcomes, or substitute for professional judgment. Use of this document does not create an attorney-client, mediator-party, or any other professional relationship. Parties and counsel should adapt the contents to fit their specific context, goals, and jurisdictional requirements. Mediation processes vary widely, and preparation strategies should be tailored accordingly. If you require legal advice or representation, you should consult a qualified attorney. If you need support in designing or conducting a mediation process, consider engaging a professional mediator or dispute resolution specialist.