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Upcoming Events:

- August – TBD
Mini Seminar: The New AIA Documents 2007 – What Changed?

Kent Stair, Esquire
Carlock, Copeland and
Stair, LLC

Professional Liability Contacts:

Hugh Holley:

Holleyh@PLbrokers.com

Ph: 770-250-0192

Dara Sutton:

Dara.sutton@ioausa.com

Ph: 770-250-0163

Lisa Frady:

Lisa.frady@ioausa.com

Ph: 770-250-0161

Sharon Schulze:

Sharon.schulze@ioausa.com

Ph: 770-250-0179

**Professional Liability
Brokers, Inc.**
2839 Paces Ferry Road
Ste. 1200
Atlanta, GA 30339

Below is an article presented by David Ericksen, Esq. of Severson & Werson at Schinnerer and CNA's 48th Annual Meeting of Invited Attorneys in May of this year. This was one of the best received presentations at the meeting. The article addresses the evolving standard of care for architects & engineers as it relates to new and innovative products, materials and applications as well as new technologies use for design and project delivery. Hopefully, the article will help you navigate changes in the profession. For more articles from the 48th Annual Meeting of Invited Attorneys, please go to www.PlanetRiskManagement.com.

Wm. Hugh Holley

Is the Standard of Care Evolving In a World Gone Green and High Tech?

by David A. Ericksen, Esquire

The design professional's standard of care is generally based on the performance of others characterized as the "reasonable," "ordinary," or "average" design professional, and not on internal or personal capabilities. As a result, the ultimate legal question is generally not, "What are you capable of?" but rather, "What would others do?"

"A smart person learns from his mistakes. A wise person learns from the mistakes of others." Frasier Robinson offered this version of the traditional Latin proverb to his children Craig and Michelle growing up on the Chicago's South Side.¹ Both have done well with that

advice. Michelle has ridden that and other advice to become the First Lady of the United States. Craig is a NCAA Division I basketball coach.

In fact, it is good advice for almost anyone. Your own mistakes may be costly, time-consuming, and expensive. The lessons of the mistakes of others are comparatively free of both expense and accountability. For this reason, design professional societies, design professional insurers, and design professionals themselves are frequently drawn to stories of failed or challenged projects as a means of measuring themselves and evolving their practice to a higher level. Even the standard of care which governs professional practice and corresponding litigation exposure is drawn from such an external perspective which makes internal capacity a secondary consideration of accountability.

The external performance focus works well where the project and related tasks utilize time-tested industry standards with a substantial history of success and failure by others. However, what happens when there is no history? What happens when almost no one has undertaken the contemplated action before? What happens when the proposed product, process, or criterion has no historical application for validation? Under those circumstances, is there even a “standard of care?” Such is the challenge of the design professional, its insurance carrier, and its counsel in the current age of rapid innovation.

We live in an age of ever-accelerating change and “advancement.” Computer technology, bio-sciences, information systems, communication systems, manufacturing, and so much more become more powerful every day. For society at large, these advances are almost universally regarded as positive steps toward a better tomorrow. For design professionals in the construction industry, the escalation of advancement presents a mixed blessing. On the one hand, technological advancement provides the lure and expectation of increased opportunities and efficiencies, as well as better ways of designing and building projects. However, those new (and, by definition, unproven) technologies, products, and approaches also present an increased potential for failure and disappointment.

On the opposite side of the spectrum, design professionals also face increasing limitations on their design options or, at the very least, shifting objectives. We now have a much better understanding of how past innovation ultimately interacts with our environment, such that many preferred options of the past (e.g., asbestos) are no longer available to the industry. The increasing tension between available resources and demand has driven the construction industry toward “green” and “sustainable” design, with all of the inherent limitations on those objectives. As a result of these dual forces, the design professional’s options for tried-and-true materials, products, and processes are now often limited or relegated behind other prevailing objectives such as sustainability, energy consumption, and social/political agendas.

These “opportunities of innovation” (better characterized as “crises of necessity”) put design professionals in an extremely difficult position. Modern day design professionals are constantly expected to find new ways of building projects better, faster, cheaper, and greener, while at the same time they are too often viewed as professionally and financially responsible if those new methodologies and materials do not succeed to the full extent of their hoped-for results. Where the claim does come from a disgruntled client dissatisfied with the results of the innovation, they will necessarily allege a failure to meet the standard of care, but what is that standard where there is no precedent, no clear standard for “WWOD?” with the innovation or requirement in question?

This paper seeks to analyze and provide a framework to analyze these questions, provide practice management tools to manage the communications, performance, and related risks proactively, and finally to establish a methodology of defense of such claims. In doing so, innovation will be evaluated in three distinct categories. These categories intentionally build on one another, with each successive category incorporating portions of its predecessor:

- **Products:** Innovative or evolutionary products, materials, or systems incorporated into construction of the project.
- **Processes:** Technology has now provided a great array of tools and processes which claim to provide the platform for a superior design product. Historically, these have involved issues such as CADD and project extranets. Today, the greatest challenge and allure for design professionals and their clients is building information modeling (BIM).
- **Performance:** While performance has always been a possible standard for design, it has become much more widely so now and with far different parameters through the pervasive focus on and requirement of sustainable design.

Nearly every innovation or evolution confronting design professionals today falls into one or more of these categories. When faced with that challenge, a design professional cannot simply adopt the “industry standard” of common practice. Instead, it must define the boundaries of their commitments consistent with their capacity to fulfill those commitments. This is the standard of care in uncharted areas.

THE STANDARD OF CARE

The professional standard of care is at the center of nearly any claim of negligence against a design professional. Generally speaking, professional errors and omissions insurance covers and protects a design professional for a professional “error, omission or other act that causes liability.”² For these purposes, “liability” does not exist without negligence, which equates to a failure to

meet the professional standard of care. While the standard has become more refined over time, it has been widely recognized by Courts in the United States for well over 100 years. In 1896, the Maine Supreme Judicial Court provided the classic statement:

The undertaking of an architect implies that he possesses skill and ability, including taste, sufficient to enable him to perform the required services at least *ordinarily and reasonably well*; and that he will exercise and apply in the given case his skill and ability, judgment and taste, reasonably and without neglect.³ (emphasis added.)

These and similar decisions established the seemingly easily-attainable standards associated with “ordinary” and “reasonable.” No excellence. No perfection. No guarantee. As time went by, most Courts and legislatures went even farther to narrow the reach of inquiry by refining the design professional’s standard of care as limited not just by the “ordinary,” but also by locality and circumstance. A commonly-stated judicial standard today provides:

In performing professional services for a client, an engineer has the duty to have that degree of learning and skill *ordinarily* possessed by *reputable* engineers, practicing in the *same or similar* locality and under *similar* circumstances.

It is his further duty to use the care and skill *ordinarily* used in like cases by *reputable* members of his profession practicing in the *same or similar* locality under *similar* circumstances, and to use *reasonable* diligence and his *best* judgment in the exercise of his professional skill and in the application of his learning, in an effort to accomplish the purpose for which he was employed.⁴ (emphasis added)

As a result of these and similar decisions, and despite even the occasional introduction of an exemplary word such as “best,” the prevailing standard of care for design professionals in the United States has become an external measure based on the “reputable, but ordinary” colleague at the same time and place. Commonly, this is referred to as the “average” or “C” practitioner.

While sometimes an elusive concept in the courtroom before a jury burdened by expectations arising from a design professional’s education, training, and credentials, the standard of care has been central to the design practice and its insurance for many years. As a result, it is surprising and perplexing that few (if any) design professional service agreements published by professional societies and organizations have included the standard of care as a part of its standard terms and conditions. Perhaps the design professionals feared inconsistencies with some variations in the interpretations between state courts. Perhaps they feared that it would create a moment of disillusionment by clients who would then be compelled to seek and demand higher standards and assurances. However, this historic silence has also had a downside, as the lack of a clear statement regarding the

standard of care has opened the door for opportunistic claimants to construe other contract provisions into an actual or *de facto* guarantee, warranty, or elevated duty or promise.

This historic silence was dramatically and forcefully broken with the introduction of the AIA B101 *Standard Form of Agreement Between Owner and Architect* in late 2007. That document introduced a formal standard of care provision which roughly approximated the standard applied by courts throughout the country and was consistent with the standards typically covered by professional liability insurers. The AIA B101 states:

The Architect shall perform its services consistent with the professional skill and care ordinarily provided by architects practicing in the same or similar locality under the same or similar circumstances. The Architect shall perform its services as expeditiously as is consistent with such professional skill and care and the orderly progress of the Project.⁵

With this simple provision, the AIA declared the core components of the professional standard of care:

- Ordinary, not superior.
- Geographically limited.
- Limited by similar circumstance (which is most often project type, delivery model, and corresponding time period).

Despite the progress exemplified by the inclusion of this simple standard of care provision, the AIA B101 included other provisions which referenced, but did not solve, the innovative evolutions within the design and construction industry. Specifically, the B101 references, but does not resolve, “environmentally responsible design approaches”⁶; “performance of equipment or systems”⁷; “building information modeling”⁸; “extensive environmentally responsible design”⁹; “LEED Certification”¹⁰; and “digital data for transmission to the Owner’s consultants and contractors, or to other Owner authorized recipients.”¹¹ In doing so, the AIA intentionally (or accidentally) illustrated the dichotomy of a design industry measuring itself by references to “historic” and “ordinary,” while at the same time embracing and pursuing innovative products, processes, and performance standards which are decidedly neither historic nor ordinary. Where these revolutionary and innovative products, processes, and performance criteria are part of a project, the standard of care must necessarily exist and be definable, but it is not “business as usual.” The remainder of this paper examines that standard of care within the innovation associated with products, processes, and performance standards.

NEW AND INNOVATIVE PRODUCTS, MATERIALS, AND APPLICATIONS

By their very nature, design professionals are among the most creative and innovative members of society. As a result, they are often instinctively drawn to new technology, products and methods, much as a moth is drawn to the flame. Other times, they are led to new technology and products by client demands or the need to appear to be cutting edge in order to secure that client's business. In doing so, design professionals often agree to incorporate an "unproven" product, application, or method which, virtually by definition, is not a standard practice and is therefore not consistent with the standard of care. Despite any disclaimers or protests by the design professional, and however unrealistic its expectations, most owners will look to the design professional first, last, and always if their expectations and hopes are not fully realized.

To make matters worse, design professionals seldom receive any compensation, much less *fair* compensation, for this "opportunity" to be either the owner's unacknowledged hero or demonized culprit. As with many situations in any design professional's experience, the financial upside remains almost solely with the owner, while the design professional toils for its hourly fee or bare-bones, lump sum fee. The disparity of risks and rewards with respect to innovative products and processes is even further exacerbated because the prospective risk of failure, or even simple client dissatisfaction, is greatly enhanced.

Does this mean that design professionals should not use new products or apply existing products in new ways? Absolutely not. That is unrealistic. Client demands, progress, and even the standard of care dictate otherwise. Design practice and the construction industry always has, and always must, move forward by accepting and embracing new products and opportunities. However, that does not mean design professionals can approach such situations as business as usual without appropriate procedures and protections. When a product or application is neither ordinary nor similar, the standard of care must become more about expectations, communications, and diligent process than it is technical outcomes. Such is the performance expectation for the ordinary, but reputable design professional. By definition, the use of innovative and unproven products involves equal parts of investigation, reliance, hope, and risk.

The following sub-sections set forth a strategy for design services implementing new products and product applications. This strategy is intended to maintain a fair balance of risks and rewards, while simultaneously protecting the design professional's professional practices and economic survival. The strategy is drawn from numerous experiences in projects gone awry in

conjunction with many successful contract negotiations which have prepared for the appropriate implementation of innovative technologies.

Client Expectations

One of the most frequent sources of failed client relationships and litigation is unrealistic, inappropriate, or uncommunicated client expectations. The threat of such expectations is significantly increased where a new and/or innovative product or application is considered for the project. Most owners (at least in retrospect) seem to focus solely on the potential for an enhanced outcome without any recognition of the potential for failure or shortcomings. Even when they recognize the risks, they usually regard those risks as belonging to the design professional. They will generally claim to be unsophisticated and relegated to almost blind reliance on the design professional. Although this is an all-too-common experience, it is not fair or consistent with the design professional's common intentions.

The only way to control this risk is to educate and shape client expectations. Whenever using a new or innovative product or technology, or using an existing product or technology in a new or innovative way, the design professional should and must devote a significant effort to the education of the client. Unfortunately, there is no bright-line rule to distinguish when this discussion is required. However, these concerns are not limited to products and technologies being used for the first time. In reality, these considerations should come into play any time a design professional cannot characterize some component of the design as "standard practice."

Of course, the process of educating and shaping client expectations will vary by project, client, and application. However, some elements will consistently apply, or at least be worthy of, consideration:

- Affirmative acknowledgement that the product or application is not the standard or traditional approach. In doing so, state that this means it has *not* been tested or proven.
- Express identification of the objectives of the product or application, and why they are being proposed over traditional products or applications.
- Express acknowledgement that there is the possibility that the product or application will not achieve the objectives.
- Seek the client's affirmation that, given all of these considerations and the related risks, it elects to proceed as proposed. In many ways, this is the construction equivalent of "informed consent" in the medical community.

To any extent possible, each of the foregoing steps should be documented. Ideally, this documentation will take the form of correspondence or meeting minutes conveyed to the client. The issue can also be addressed by generic or very specific contract provisions, as set forth below.

Scope of Investigation/Analysis

The single and most critical strategic decision with respect to a new product, technology, or application is to determine what level of investigation and analysis of the product or application the design professional will undertake. The strategic considerations and limitations are probably most acute with respect to the use of new products or patented processes. This is because the scope of investigation or analysis may run the gamut from rote incorporation of the product or process following the manufacturer's directions to a virtual redesign validating or even enhancing the product or process. As a result of this spectrum, the strategic options may be best assessed on a progressive basis.

At one end of the spectrum is the option of incorporating the product or process simply by adhering to the manufacturer's instructions and guidelines without anything more. The more innovative the product or process, the more appropriate this approach. Recent examples of such products and processes include advances in water treatment technology and reinforcement methods for structural concrete. If this is the chosen approach to the use of the product or process, it is best to be absolutely clear with the client that this is the method of evaluation and to confirm that approach in writing either by correspondence, memo, or in the actual contract. When using this approach, the design professional should refer the contractor to the actual manufacturer's instructions and guidelines as much as possible, rather than trying to selectively reinterpret them.

The next step in the progression of investigation would be to conduct a review of the development of the product or process, its testing, and any applications to date. Most experts agree that this approach best approximates the "standard of care" for the use of new products. It occupies an appropriate middle ground wherein the design professional does not seek to "re-engineer" the innovation, but does attempt to verify that the innovation was the result of a reasoned process and has not already been exposed as being prone to failure or disappointment. The simplest steps towards accomplishing these ends is to contact and interview the manufacturer, contact references for past applications, and review the available literature (i.e., journals and the internet). If this is the selected approach, both the approach and the results of the investigation should be shared with the client.

Before proceeding beyond the foregoing and actually conducting its own analysis or modifications, any design professional should carefully consider the practicalities. The more independent analysis performed by the design professional, the greater the

design professional's potential responsibility for the ultimate performance (and/or failure) of the product or process. Moreover, the design professional's capacity to conduct a useful analysis is often limited. Most often, the creators of innovative products or processes will defend much of the relevant information as proprietary. Therefore, any analysis is necessarily based on partial information. In addition, it is not realistic to think that any analysis of such a product could be as thorough as that performed by the creator or manufacturer. Finally, to the extent the analysis leads to any variation in the application, such a variation may unintentionally void any applicable warranties or other responsibilities of the manufacturer and thereby make the design professional solely responsible.

Before proceeding with the project and the application of the new product or process, the design professional should consider the range of options for investigation and analysis, and make the strategic decision which is best for both the design professional and the project. That decision should then be shared with the client and confirmed in writing. Since this is truly a strategic decision driven by pragmatic realities of design options, the client should generally *not* have access to all options.

Contractual Affirmation

All of the foregoing is typically preparatory to execution of the client contract. As with any discussions and decisions preceding the actual contract, they are meaningless if not incorporated into the contract itself. Although they will vary by project and application, the key provisions for incorporation into the project are as follows:

- Confirmation that new or innovative products, technologies, or methods may be used on the project.
- Acknowledgement that, as such, the new or innovative products, technologies, or methods lack a proven history of successful application.
- Acknowledgement that, as such, the new or innovative products, technologies, or methods are being incorporated into the project in order to accomplish recognized objectives, but that due to the innovative nature, there is a significant possibility that they will not realize those objectives or have collateral consequences.
- Verification of the level of investigation and analysis, and a statement that this is the limitation of the design professional's obligation for performance.
- Confirmation that the client has or will weigh the relative risks and rewards, and will accept the risks in order to incorporate the innovation into the project.

Such a provision may be either an all-inclusive provision incorporated into all agreements, or a specially-modified provision applicable only to a specific project and application.

The use of new products and processes will not always be apparent prior to contract execution, and will sometimes come into consideration as the project evolves. In these situations, the best approach is to execute a contract addendum reflecting the change in the project and incorporating the equivalent of the provisions set forth above. Sometimes, this is the best of all possible options because it truly focuses attention and direct communication on the use of unproven products and processes. Where such an addendum is not possible, the move toward a new product or process should be verified in writing with an appropriate explanation that it is a new product and that its results cannot be guaranteed. Written confirmation of the level of investigation, and the client's acceptance of the possible risks as a part of the project should also be obtained.

Project Delivery

Once the foregoing preparations are complete, the final step is to deliver a project consistent with the strategic approach selected by the design professional. In doing so, the design professional should seek out and exploit every opportunity to reinforce the strategic approach. Two of the most effective means of doing so are (1) frequent references to and incorporation of the manufacturer's instructions and guidelines in the design documents; and (2) validation of the design approach by the manufacturer itself. Many proponents of innovative products and processes are more than willing to become involved in the process and validate the application. Such a validation (ideally verified in writing) is often the single best risk management practice available to a design professional in using a new product or process.

Finally, even though the "official" project scope should be limited, a design professional using a new or innovative product or process should consider undertaking a thorough investigation, but solely for its internal purposes. For example, even if not required by its scope, the design professional should investigate the development and history of a new product before incorporating it into a project. However, where not required by the written scope, this "enhanced" investigation should be maintained as internal and not shared with others (and, particularly, the client). If shared with a client, it may create an enhanced duty through reliance.

NEW PROCESSES, TOOLS, AND TECHNOLOGIES

New and innovative technologies, tools, and processes represent the next step in defining and managing the standard of care relative to innovation. While these are often new and proprietary to a particular provider such that the requisite combination of

reliance and validation should be well thought out, they go further into the standard of care by actually becoming a part of how the design professional provides its service.

Design professionals have clearly been the beneficiaries of technological advances in the tools of their trade. The evolution from the slide rule to the calculator to computer modeling to CADD have all helped design professionals provide their services faster, better, and less expensively. As new tools and processes for design delivery are presented, design professionals face an inherent trade off between opportunity and risk. The opportunity to be, and to be perceived as, “cutting edge” and to provide services better and less expensively is obvious. The risks are less obvious:

- The first has to do with transition costs associated with moving the practice to the new tool and process, in comparison to the actual benefits attained and the staying power of the technology. For example, CADD has obviously established its staying power in the industry over the last quarter century, and has truly become the way practice gets done. By contrast, project websites and extranets which were touted to be the wave of the future for all projects have generally failed to become central and transformative in the industry.
- The second has to do with timing. Move to a new technology too early and a design professional may be plagued by defects and interoperability issues without significant recourse.¹² This clearly implicates the reliability of the provider as well as the capacity of the professional to externally validate the technology and its output. Alternatively, if the design professional moves to the technology too late, the design professional may be deemed to be behind the curve of the “ordinary” professional and thereby below the standard of care.

As a generic rule for the purposes of applying the professional standard of care to a new technology or process, the key is to embrace the available processes and technology no later than when they become “ordinary,” but to retain and continue to apply the professional skill and judgment consistent with training and licensing. The “tipping point” for these purposes is seldom a bright line, but may most easily be tied to some perspective that the technology or process is used more often than not under similar circumstances. At the same time, even when a tool of technology becomes part of common usage, it is imperative that the design professional continue to apply its experience, skill, and knowledge to verify and validate the output data. As a classic example, many structural engineers have been criticized for virtual blind reliance on structural design calculation programs without also applying the scrutiny and validation of their own professional learning and experience. Similar criticisms have arisen

through the use of software provided by proprietary product manufacturers. In many ways, technology and processes which streamline the design process through actions occurring on microchips require more, not less, professional understanding, judgment, and insight.

The latest and greatest craze with respect to the design process and innovative technology is unquestionably building information modeling (BIM). While the press is filled with reports of the rapid expansion of BIM usage by design professionals, contractors, and others, BIM has certainly not reached the tipping point of “ordinary” for purposes of the standard of care. Even most heavy BIM users in 2008 generally used BIM on only 30-35% of their projects.¹³ The AIA B101 from 2007 seems to make the non-prevalent application of BIM clear by making both building information modeling and “preparing digital data for transmission” solely and exclusively additional services outside the scope of the agreement.¹⁴ Yet if current trends continue, BIM will become “ordinary” in some circumstances, and thereby dramatically redefine the tolerances of the standard of care in at least those settings.¹⁵

There is disagreement as to whether there have been claims against design professionals based upon the usage of BIM. However, many experts and publications claim that: “It’s only a matter of time.” When they do, some predict that design professionals and their contracts and practices are ill-equipped to deal with them:

. . . until new risk management techniques have been worked out and new contract language has been developed to allocate more of the risk to the project owner and other parties instead of leaving all the risk with the design firms, BIM poses a serious new risk to design firms and the insurance carriers that insure them.¹⁶

To a great extent, such foreboding and worry comes from a lack of clear boundaries of the design professional’s responsibility and standard of care, to the extent BIM-based designs incorporate information from outside sources (e.g., manufacturers, vendors, and contractors) as a part of the multidimensional model. Restricted to its simplest application as a tool of the design team alone, BIM should not create such concerns for external responsibility, and the result should be a superior design product. Under such circumstances, the key is to determine when to open the model to use, contribution, and manipulation by others, and what happens thereafter. The key is to transfer primary overall responsibility for the model at that point.

Where there is earlier input and contribution to the model by others, it is really little different than traditional issues associated with design-build elements, submittals, and substitution requests. In those situations, good risk management practices both

establish the design professional's right to reasonable reliance, and appropriately allocate ultimate responsibility to the proponent. Ideally, BIM-based projects or documentation will make this clear, but even where they do not, extension of these long-held principles may be the basis for containing the BIM-based standard of care for design professionals.

Yet even now and even with limited usage, BIM has and will impact claimants' characterizations of the standard of care and the design professional's failures to exploit "readily" available opportunities. The great challenge and exposure is that BIM offers and boasts a qualitative capacity to improve both design and construction, which is more dramatic and transformative than any technological innovation of the past. Most prior innovations in process and technology simply allowed design professionals to work faster and more easily. BIM proponents claim:

BIM utilizes cutting-edge digital technology to establish a computable representation of all the physical and functional characteristics of a facility and its related project/life-cycle information, and is intended to be a repository of information for the facility owner/operator to use and maintain throughout the life cycle of a facility.¹⁷

By itself, this is a grandiose statement with both immediate and long-term implications. However, the real threat for purposes of the standard of care today are the promised improvements in the quality of the design and the corresponding benefits to the construction process, schedule, and expenses. For example, Victor O. Schinnerer & Company's *Guidelines for Improving Practice*, No. 2 2008, unequivocally stated:

With BIM providing better coordination and detection of conflicts in structures and systems, design firms can avoid many of the construction document problems that lead to delays and change orders during construction. Even on a traditional design-bid-build project, increased communication and collaboration, more efficient fabrication and delivery time, and improved documentation can reduce the overall liability exposure of the project participants.¹⁸

Such declarations of BIM usage as a solution to some of the most common and expensive design errors and omissions are fertile ground for an owner or contractor impacted by expensive change orders, delays, and cost overruns. To the design professionals who do not use BIM, statements like this indicate that with \$10,000 and some training, all of these woes and damages could have been avoided. For those design professionals who apply BIM resources to some, but not all, projects, the scenario will be even worse. Their work will be held up against other "similarly situated professionals" who have BIM capabilities, and even against their own work on other projects where BIM was used.

As a result, many experts, claimants, and industry pundits have and will declare that BIM has already changed the standard of care. Yet this cannot really be true because BIM is not “ordinary.” Economies of scale, technology investments, compatibility with project participants, and reasonable returns on effort maintain BIM as the exception rather than the rule. In fact, for some project types and locations, it may *always* be the exception. Nevertheless, the potential criticism based on the missed or ignored opportunity for a better design product will always remain significantly appealing to juries, judges, and arbitrators. It has become common in such claims for claimant experts to actually model the project using BIM and to visually demonstrate the multitude of issues which could have been avoided in advance.

To address and defend such allegations and claims, design professionals along with their attorneys and insurance carriers may begin by a focus on the “ordinary” professional who remains primarily non-BIM. For that standard, BIM is not “ordinary” as in the common application and, therefore, is not a part of the standard of care for the ordinary and reputable practitioner. However, they may well find even more fertile defensive sanctuary by focusing on the ultimate restriction common to most standard of care provisions—“same or similar circumstances.” Simply stated, the use or non-use of BIM may alone be one such defining circumstance. If it is a non-BIM project, it cannot and should not be compared to a BIM project. Similarly, the project type itself may also be a circumstance which would preclude an elevation of the design standards through a BIM expectation. BIM is most commonly used on large institutional or industrial projects with heavy and intricate MEP requirements. By contrast, it is relatively rare with respect to small residential or simple infrastructure or commercial projects. In the latter categories, BIM may not be even appropriate as a “same or similar circumstance” consideration. Similarly, the project participants and their capacity to take advantage of the BIM system may also limit the comparison.

Of course, the foregoing characterizations are all after the fact and are far from a certain distinction from claims that use of readily-available BIM models could have saved significant time and project upset. As a result, the issue should be discussed with the client and documented as a part of the project expectations in the agreement. The AIA B101 has accomplished an implied form of this disclosure and confirmation by expressly making BIM and digital information “Additional Services” and therefore not a reasonable expectation. Even better would be a provision which expressly identified the hard-copy instruments of service as the project deliverable, and which eliminated any client expectation in the electronic design models for the project. Such a clause might provide:

Hard copies of the construction documents carrying Consultant’s professional stamp shall represent the instruments of service and deliverable under this project. All other copies (printed or electronic) are for convenience only and shall not be

relied on for any purpose. The use of any electronic drafting programs or other software in the preparation of the instruments of service is at Consultant's sole option for its own benefit and is not intended to create any rights or expectations on the part of Client.

The combination of utilizing such a provision, with the AIA model expressly making BIM an additional service, should eliminate any reasonable expectation or claim that the client was entitled to the benefits of a BIM study.

Where BIM is used on a project, it is equally important to document the key assumptions, expectations, and procedures. The key would be to document the mutual expectations and future uses. Above all, it is important to reasonably temper client and contractor expectations by making clear that:

- BIM by itself is only a technology and does not equate to integrated project delivery, which embodies another level of procedure.
- BIM is neither perfect nor a warranty of perfection. The client must understand there will still be conflicts, ambiguities, unforeseen conditions, and changes such that they must expect and establish reasonable contingencies for both cost and schedule.
- Participants in the BIM model must be identified along with their roles, contributions, and rights of access, modification, and use. This process becomes dramatically more complicated as the circle of participants expands beyond the design professionals.
- Responsibilities must be established. Most often, this will focus on a single entity responsible for the model or a collaboration with each contributor responsible for its content, along with a process and schedule for input and validation.

EVOLUTIONARY PERFORMANCE MODELS AND STANDARDS

Finally, design and construction projects are no longer necessarily "business as usual" with traditional, quantifiable, and verifiable objectives. Instead, secondary and more qualitative performance and utility standards are increasingly driving project designs. When they do, varying issues of product innovation, innovative systems, and long-term performance become relevant.

Traditionally, a design professionals' work product has been evaluated on no more than five largely-quantifiable criteria:

- Technical accuracy and completeness.
- Aesthetics.

- Cost of construction.
- Stability.
- Function for intended purpose.

Those limited criteria have now been joined, and even supplanted, by far more ethereal objectives most often tied to some less immediate and tangible performance standard. Such varied standards may include redevelopment, historic preservation, job force training, or functional adaptability. However, by far the most significant and prevalent performance standard dramatically affecting and influencing design professionals has to do with green or sustainable design. The demand for sustainable, green design projects is unmistakable. Since 2003, the General Services Administration of the United States Government has required all of its construction projects to be certified through the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Building Rating System of the U.S. Green Building Council. Similarly, with a benchmark of 2007, California Executive Order S-20-04 requires all significant state buildings to be LEED certified and retrofitted for sustainable performance, while at the same time reducing overall energy consumption by state operations by 20% within eight years. As of July 2008, *Engineering News Record* reported that nearly 70 jurisdictions in 28 States had enacted some form of “green building” requirement.¹⁹ Those figures continue to grow.

In response to these market forces, as well as its own collective social conscience by both implication and express obligations, the AIA has now made “environmentally responsible design” a primary consideration and focal point for all of its members and, by extension, the design community as a whole. During the schematic design phase, the standard terms of the AIA B101 now require:

The Architect shall present its preliminary evaluation to the Owner and shall discuss with the Owner alternative approaches to design and construction of the Project, including the feasibility of incorporating environmentally responsible design approaches.²⁰

By this provision, the architect becomes in equal parts a sustainability conscience and resource to its client. However, it is very clear that even the AIA is uncomfortable with the extent and implications of this obligation since “Extensive environmentally responsible design” and “LEED Certification” are later expressly characterized as additional services not included in the agreement.

The National Society of Professional Engineers (NSPE) has taken an even more proactive approach which moves the sustainability issue beyond mere discussion and closer to action. In the “Professional Obligations” section of NSPE’s current Code of Ethics, NSPE states. “Engineers are encouraged to adhere to the principles of sustainable development in order to protect the environment for future generations.”²¹ NSPE then takes the concept even further beyond the AIA by defining “sustainable development” as:

. . . the challenge of meeting human needs for natural resources, industrial products, energy, food, transportation, shelter, and effective waste management while conserving and protecting the environmental quality and the natural resource base essential for future development.²²

As a result, it is now difficult to imagine any design professional who would not be compelled to at least explore the sustainable requirements for a project on both the client interest level and the governmental requirement level. Based on the admonitions of the design professional societies, it is easy to argue that this now is the new minimum standard of care.

The great challenge is what professional obligation follows the exploratory discussion. The threshold question is easy and focuses on whether or not some element of sustainable design or project performance is required by regulation or statute. If so, the sustainable elements of the project design almost rise to the level of the Uniform Building Code, but with very important limitations and caveats. Some regulatory requirements can be accomplished and satisfied by design (e.g., sustainable building products, recycled content, and hazardous materials). Others are often a function of project maintenance and operation (e.g., energy consumption). Design professionals should appropriately limit their obligations to a standard based on reasonable expectations of product performance and project maintenance and operation, with an appropriate disclaimer of any performance guarantee.

Where a sustainable design and project is only governmentally incentivized or encouraged and is therefore not required, or is only a product of an owner’s desire or conscience, the design professional obligations are much less clear. Neither the AIA nor NSPE standards present a clear standard which can be definitively achieved. Similarly, individual and even corporate perspectives can and do vary widely. The lack of any reasonable or recognizable boundary for the opportunities and obligations of a green project is the single greatest obstacle to the defense of a design claim based on “sustainability” issues. Even judges’ and juries’ interpretations and applications of green standards of care and design obligations will likely vary widely as a function of personal taste and perspective.

For this reason, design professionals will be best served by avoiding broad use of the generic terms *green*, *sustainable*, *environmentally responsible*, and *sustainable development* in their own agreements, documentation, and work product. Instead, wherever possible, the sustainability references and discussions should be reduced to more definitive concepts and clearly-expressed goals, expectations, and commitments. Similarly, attorneys and insurance companies defending design professional green claims should seek to move beyond the platitudes and buzz terms to find a more concrete level of roles, decisions, and responsibilities with respect to sustainability issues as a means of creating the definitions and, hopefully, boundaries to the green design standard of care and responsibility. Such defining limitations and warnings may sometimes be found in scopes of work, submittals, meeting minutes, correspondence, project management plans, product analyses and recommendations, value engineering proposals, manufacturer's information and product data sheets, and more.

However, even this approach may lead to the Pandora's box feared most by design professional insurance carriers and public commentators. That is the fear that design professional participation in and commitment to the green process will be transformed into express or implied guarantees or warranties of project performance or environmental certification. Both issues may be outside of traditional understandings of the standard of care and design professional errors and omissions insurance coverage. Therefore, they present a concern for conflict between design professionals and their carriers and significant uncovered liability risk. In fact, claims based on failed or substandard environmental certifications or projects failing to meet performance expectations (especially with respect to energy usage) represent the majority of significant claims against design professionals to date with respect to green design issues.²³ As a result, the introduction of the green or sustainable design imperative, as articulated by both design professional organizations and the many regulatory programs promoting or requiring green projects, presents a complex and non-traditional project delivery challenge for the design professional on at least three levels:

Performance Standards

Instead of the traditional five objectives referenced above, many sustainable projects introduce competing standards and criteria which may actually adversely impact some of the traditional standards and how the building ultimately comes together and performs. Either the failure to meet such standards or the collateral impacts of doing so have been among the most common green design claims.²⁴ The unforeseen collateral impacts often come as an unwelcome surprise to project owners who respond with claims against the design team as a solution to their dissatisfaction. One such common surprise is the basic cost of construction. Even though there may be long-term cost savings, higher initial costs are a frequent source of complaints. However,

it need not and should not be a surprise in that most industry reports indicate that a green project typically costs 20% more for original construction and equipment. Even when the performance standard or rating is achieved, many owners have been dissatisfied with other operational issues in the project or its aesthetics, and have pursued their design team as a result. Even when the only objective is a certification such as LEED, ultimately attaining that goal may rest on issues in the future and outside of the design professional's control.

Design Limitations

Environmentally sensitive designs and projects often limit the resources which can be used on the project. If so, there is typically a tradeoff of performance, cost, or implementation.

New and Innovative Products, Systems, and Applications

Often, a sustainable design depends on newly-created products, systems, or applications which lack a proven track record for success. As a result, the goals may not be achieved and there may actually be adverse side effects.

To satisfy the standard of care, the design professional must manage each of these issues through client communication and education, documentation, research, and performance. For these purposes, the design professional standard of care becomes as much or more about process, communication, and definition as it does about the actual work product delivered.

The successful management of a sustainable design project and the related standard of care is really a process to manage the three challenges referenced above. The four primary sequential steps to facilitate this process may be as follows:

1. Regulatory Incentives and Obligations

As indicated above, sustainable/green project design performance necessarily begins with an understanding of governmental requirements and opportunities. Unfortunately, this is not a simple process and the range of potential issues is constantly shifting and expanding. The process is not as simple as merely checking with the local building official. It may also extend to review of public utility issues, potential tax credits, land use and zoning enhancements and limitations, and more. It may involve local, state, and federal issues. As a result, the process should be documented both internally and for the benefit of the client, with an express disclaimer of any further duties of related investigation. Oftentimes, additional services provisions can be a helpful tool in limiting the obligatory extent of such an investigation.

2. Communication and Education

With governmental and regulatory framework in place, the next and most important step is to reach a mutual understanding with the client as to the client's desires, objectives, and tolerances. Ultimately, they must be realistic and achievable. This often comes down to a matter of examination, education, testing of boundaries, and ultimately drawing lines. Many clients want a sustainable or environmentally sensitive design without really understanding the implications. The client expectations may not be fully developed, realistic, or even feasible. In addition, electing to make a project sustainable, environmentally sensitive, or LEED certified will have impacts which the client needs to understand and accept as its choice and risk and not that of the design professional. For that reason, the impacts of the sustainable election should be clearly documented and, ideally, in the contract itself.

At the outset, this paper extolled the "wisdom" of learning from the mistakes of others. On that basis, some of the green issues which have been the focal point of prior design-based claims which should be considered as a part of the education and reality process include the following:

- LEED or similar certification is uncertain, time consuming, and expensive.
- Green or sustainable projects do not have long-standing performance records, if any. Actual performance may not meet expectations.
- Sustainable products may extend construction schedules.
- Green or sustainability standards and available products should be expected to change over time.
- Sustainable construction requires participation by others, including contractors.
- Sustainable projects require sustainable actions in operation and maintenance which are post-construction and not the design team's responsibility.

3. - Contractual and Project Documentation of Limitations and Responsibilities

All of the foregoing education and establishment of realistic expectations and goals is virtually worthless if not appropriately documented. Ideally, it will be predicted and provided for in the contract. Such a provision might provide:

Client has elected to pursue this project applying principles of sustainable design consistent with the standards published by <insert name of entity>. Client has established this as a primary project objective and recognizes that in doing so, it has limited the available design and product options. These limitations may impact the overall project cost, schedule,

and performance. Client has accepted these potential impacts in recognition of the importance it has placed on the values of sustainable design.

Where discretionary limitations cannot be fully anticipated in advance of the project (e.g., value engineering), they must be dealt with as the project proceeds. Here, the objectives are to essentially accomplish the ends of the provision set forth above. That is:

- Affirmative identification of the bases of selection (e.g., cost, schedule, appearance, etc.) that should be disclosed in writing.
- Affirmation that these bases have been given priority over other considerations, including possible variations in performance, cost, schedule, appearance, and operation.

4. Product Selection and Application and Certification Processing

Where the goal is not just an “environmentally sensitive design,” but an actual certification through a program such as LEED, the design professional should avoid any guarantee or promise that that goal will be achieved since such ratings often depend on factors far outside of the design professional’s control. Such a provision might provide:

While Client has identified a desire to secure a LEED rating of Silver or better for the Project and Consultant has committed to work in good faith and consistent with professional standards towards that goal, Consultant cannot and does not control all elements necessary for that rating (e.g., maintenance, operation, system performance) and therefore cannot guarantee such a rating will be achieved.

If the proposed design includes a new and innovative “sustainable” product, the design professional will have two concerns for the standard of care. The first is to apply some the principles discussed above with respect to innovative products. The second will be to make sure that there is no guarantee as to the actual performance of the product. That obligation should appropriately remain with the manufacturer or proponent of the product, system, or application.

Finally, even though there are now nearly 50,000 LEED-certified professionals in the United States, LEED certification does not necessarily equate to a professional capacity to create a sustainable, environmentally-sensitive project for all purposes. As stated above, the threshold issue for any design professional standard of care focuses education, training, and skill. Specifically, the design professional must generally “have that degree of learning and skill ordinarily possessed by reputable [professionals],

practicing in the same or similar locality and under similar circumstances.” In the field of sustainable design, the requisite learning and skill will always be a moving and advancing target. As a result, the design professional should conduct a realistic assessment of its capabilities and seek outside assistance where appropriate.

CONCLUSION

The new opportunities and evolving products, processes, and performance standards are unlikely to slow down and will only continue to challenge design professionals in more intense and rapid ways in the future. Under those circumstances, the traditional external standard of care based on how others have performed falls away in favor of standards for communications regarding expectations, realities, reliance, and investigation, along with a process of implementation. This will become the defining standard for the “ordinary, but reputable” design professional. The hope is that the principles discussed above will provide the basis of a strategy to keep pace with these changes for the mutual benefit of design professionals, their colleagues, clients, and insurers.

AUTHOR BIO

David A. Ericksen is a principal shareholder in the law firm of Severson & Werson in San Francisco, California, and leads the firm’s Construction and Environmental Practices. For nearly twenty years, Mr. Ericksen has specialized in the representation of architects, engineers, construction managers, design-builders, and other construction professionals. Mr. Ericksen’s expertise covers all aspects of such professional practice as both lead litigation and trial counsel, as well as being an active resource for risk management, strategic planning, and transactional matters. He is a trusted and valued resource to design and construction professionals and their insurance carriers across the United States and beyond. He is a graduate of Boalt Hall School of Law, University of California, Berkeley, a former law clerk to the Washington State Supreme Court, and a member of and resource to numerous construction and environmentally-related professional organizations.

Endnotes

¹Marian Robinson as interviewed on CBS Sunday Morning on March 1, 2009.

²CNA Insurance, Professional Liability and Pollution Incident Liability Insurance Policy, c. 1999, p. 7, Section III (T).

³*Coombs v. Beede*, 89 Me. 187 (1896).

⁴*Clark v. City of Seward*, 659 P.2d 1227 (Alaska 1983)

⁵AIA B101 2007, Article 2.2.

⁶AIA, B101 2007, Article 3.2.3.

⁷AIA B101 2007, Article 3.6.4.2.

⁸AIA B101 2007, Article 4.1.6.

⁹AIA B101 2007, Article 4.1.23.

¹⁰AIA B101 2007, Article 4.1.24.

¹¹AIA B101 2007, Article 4.3.1.5.

¹²As an example of technology-related risks of reliance, the Washington Supreme Court upheld the liability limitations in a software license agreement even though an alleged defect in the software caused a contractor to underbid a project by \$1.95 million. *M.A. Mortenson Co., Inc. v. Timberline Software Corp.*, 140 Wn.2d 568, 998 P.2d 305 (2000).

¹³"Builders say BIM can be competitive tool during recession" *Daily Journal of Commerce*, January 26, 2009, citing in part to a McGraw Hill Construction report.

¹⁴AIA B101 2007, Articles 4.1.6 and 4.3.1.5.

¹⁵"BIM! You've Been Sued!" *STRUCTURE*, February 2009.

¹⁶J. Kent Holland, Publisher, *Construction Risk.com Report*, Vo. 9, No. 8, December 2007.

¹⁷Nat'l. Inst. Of Building Sciences.

¹⁸"BIM May Reduce Design Exposures but May Create Technology Risks," Victor O. Schinnerer & Co. Inc., *Guidelines for Improving Practice*, No. 2 2008.

¹⁹"Insurers Worry About Green-Building Risks," *Engineering News Record*, July 9, 2009.

²⁰AIA B101 2007, Article 3.2.3

²¹National Society of Professional Engineers Code of Ethics for Engineers, Section III, Subsection 2d.

²²National Society of Professional Engineers Code of Ethics for Engineers, Section III, Footnote 1.

²³The most extensive and detailed summary of green based design claims to date is by Frank D. Musica of Victor O. Schinnerer & Co., Inc., and was delivered to the 2007 National AIA Meeting in San Antonio, Texas under the title, "Don't Let Green Design Cause Red Ink." In that report, Mr. Musica detailed twenty claims against design professionals based on green design allegations. Half of those claims were directly related to either the failure to meet a specified environmental standard or project performance issues, most of which related to energy usage and costs and implied some level of performance warranty.

²⁴*Id.*

²⁵Many of these educational points are drawn from the Musica presentation referenced above as well as from cases in the author's own experience.

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