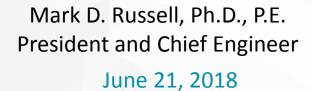
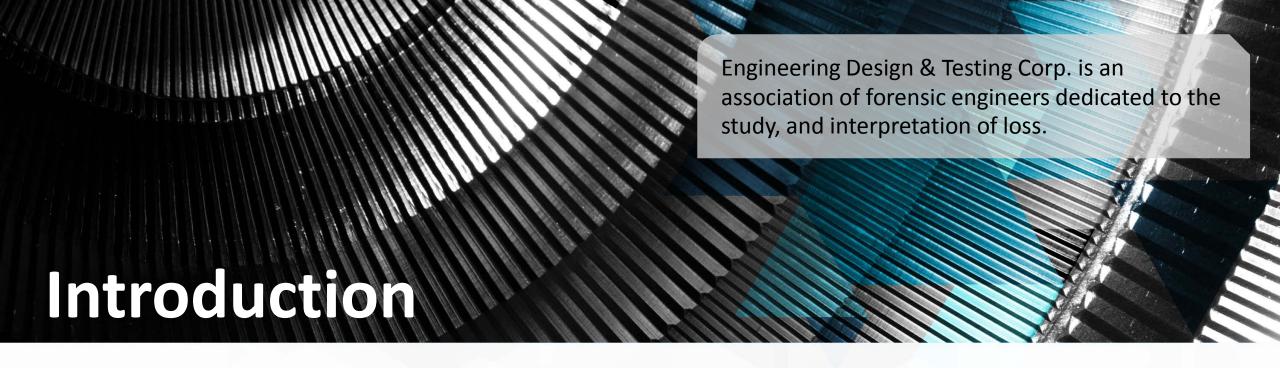




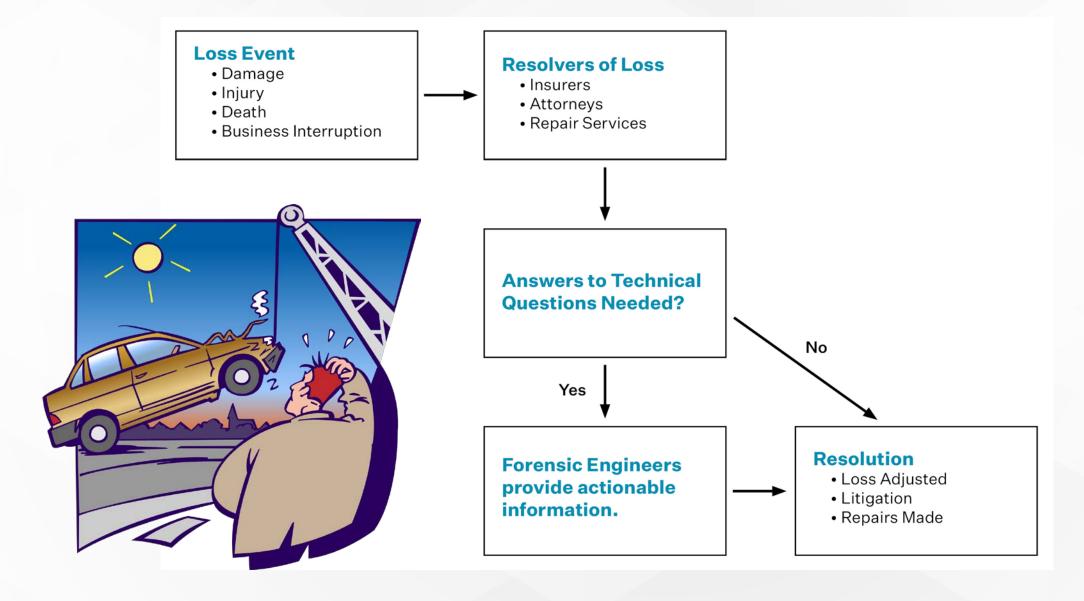
How to Ask For and Get What You Need From a Forensic Engineer





- The Loss Response Process
- What Forensic Engineers Provide and Do Not Provide
- Determination of Cause Method
- Some Scenarios
- Working with a Forensic Engineer
- Conclusions

The Loss Resolution Process



Forensic Engineers Provide Actionable Information:

- Documentation of the loss
- Objective opinion regarding loss
- Clear verbal and written communication of loss facts and opinion
- Expert testimony at deposition or trial
- Advocacy for the truth
- See essay, "Engineering a Force for Good"

Forensic Engineers Do Not Provide:

- Coverage recommendations/decisions
- Advocacy for a particular party

Establishing What Happened

- > Figuring Out the Physical Circumstances That Caused a loss/injury
- > Just the Facts Analysis, Examination, and Measurement
- > Physical Objects are Neither Reasonable nor Unreasonable



Establishing Why the Loss Happened

- ➤ Figuring Out Whose Actions
 Caused the Loss
- ➤ A Lack of Reasonableness is Required to Assert Responsibility
- ➤ Hazard May or May Not Be Anticipated Prior to Loss



"Reasonable Person" Standard

- > The Hand Test: Understanding the Expectations of the "Reasonable Person"
- > A Person is Expected to Take the Steps that a "Reasonable Person" Would Take to Control a Risk
- **► United States vs. Carrol Towing**
- > T.J. Hooper vs. Northern Barge Corp.



Definition of Defect

- ➤ Physical Features of an Object May Be Called Defects
 - > Helpful in explaining what happened
- > An Identified Lack of Reasonableness May Point to a Defect
 - > Helpful in explaining why
 - > Hazard
 - > Risk
 - Controlled Hazard
 - > Defect



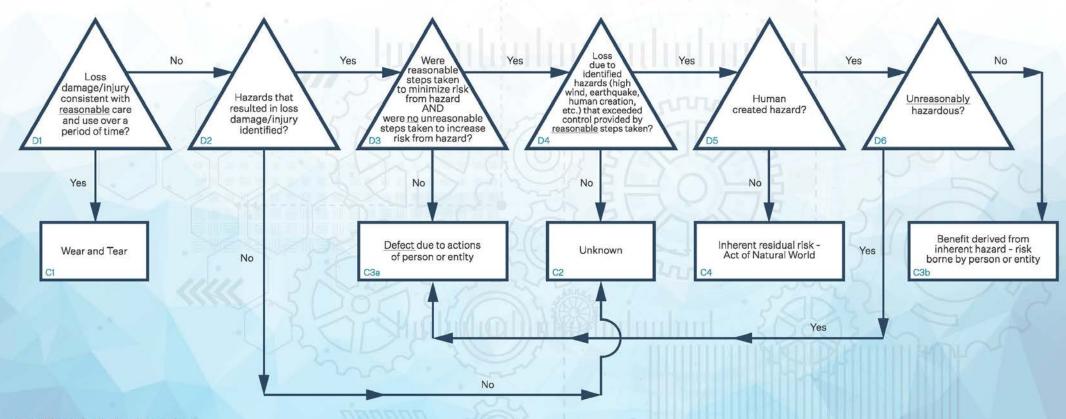
Types of Causes

> Types of Causes:

- > Wear and Tear
- > Act of Nature
- **≻** Unknown
- > Actions of a Person or Entity
 - > With defect
 - > Without defect



DETERMINATION OF CAUSE METHOD



Scientific method utilized throughoutinductive, deductive, and abductive reasoning applied as appropriate

Hypothesis testing done by analysis, modeling, thought experiment, or physical experiment as appropriate.

Source

"Engineering Analysis of Failure: A Determination of Cause Method"
Authors: Mark D. Russell and Tim A. Jur
Journal of Failure Analysis and Prevention
Available for download here: https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11668-016-0224-9
DOI: 10.1007/s11668-016-0224-9



Scenario - Coverage Decision Needed

- Adjuster needs to know what happened to determine coverage
- Adjuster will interpret policy
- May provide guidance as to question at hand

Forensic Engineers:

Establish circumstances resulting in loss to determine what happened

Example:

Alleged hail damage to roof

Scenario - Establish Liability

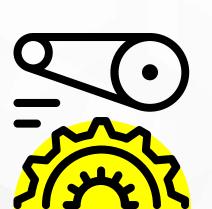
- Adjuster needs to know what happened to result in loss
- Adjuster needs to know why loss happened

Forensic Engineers:

- Determine what happened to result in loss
- Determine cause of loss to establish why loss happened
 - Due to actions of person or entity liability may be established
 - Due to wear and tear, act of nature, or unknown no liability anticipated

Example:

Machinery breakdown





Scenario – Scope of Damage

- Need to know what damage is associated with loss
- May also need to know needed repairs

Forensic Engineers:

- Document and segregate loss-related damage from non-loss related damage
- May also provide repair recommendations

Example:

Wind vs. water damage segregation

Scenario - Value of Loss

- Adjuster needs to know costs to address loss-related damage
- Adjuster may also need options to mitigate length of business interruption

Forensic Engineers:

- Estimate or solicit firm quotes for repair/replacement in response to lossrelated damage
- May also provide consultation regarding mitigation of business
 interruption

Example:

Cost of repair vs. replace for wind-damaged building



Scenario – Litigation Support for Coverage Dispute

- May need to know what happened to result in loss; covered peril? or
- May need to know why loss happened; party responsible?

Forensic Engineers:

- Determine what happened to result in loss
- Determine cause of loss to establish why loss happened
 - Due to actions of person or entity liability may be established
 - Due to wear and tear, act of nature, or unknown no liability anticipated

Example:

 Manufacturing equipment damage due to wear & tear, defective maintenance or mis-use

Scenario – Litigation Support for Plaintiff or Subrogation

- Need to know what happened to result in loss
- Need to know why loss happened; party responsible?

Forensic Engineers:

- Determine what happened to result in loss
- Determine cause of loss to establish why loss happened
 - Due to actions of person or entity liability may be established
 - Due to wear and tear, act of nature, or unknown no liability anticipated

Example:

- Injury to worker due to product defect or mis-use?
- If product defect; foreseeable or not foreseeable?



Scenario – Litigation Support for Defense or Subrogation Defense



- Need to know what happened to result in loss
- Need to know why loss happened; party responsible?

Forensic Engineers:

- Determine what happened to result in loss
- Determine cause of loss to establish why loss happened
 - Due to actions of person or entity liability may be established
 - Due to wear and tear, act of nature, or unknown no liability anticipated

Example:

- Vehicle fire due to product defect or field modification?
- If product defect, foreseeable or not foreseeable?



Scenario – Litigation Support Consulting Expert

- Attorney needs technical consultation to assist with their advocacy for their client
- May need independent review of other, testifying experts

Forensic Engineers:

- Any of previous types of investigation may apply
- May transition from consulting expert to testifying expert



KINDS OF ACTIONABLE INFORMATION

- What happened?
 - Circumstances resulting in loss
- Scope of damage
- Value of loss
- Why loss happened?
 - Determine responsibility and cause of loss.





Communication of Actionable Information

- Verbal report
- Photo study
- Fact summary
 - Work done, observations, photos
- Report
 - Short form, long form, Rule 26
 - Stand-alone clarity is key
- Testimony
 - Deposition or trial
 - Ability to explain opinion to lay audience is key

Communication with Initial Engagement:

Discuss with the Forensic Engineer What is Needed

What kind of answers and how to transmit answers:

- Scope of work
- Type of report

Timing needs:

- Initial response
- Anticipated costs
- Examination of site or artifacts
- Subsequent investigation steps and timing
- Report completion
- Scheduling of joint exam(s)
- Litigation support
 - ✓ Deposition
 - ✓ Trial
 - ✓ Consultation/review of other expert's work



Communication with Initial Engagement

- Scope of Investigation
- Necessary timing
- Estimated fees
- Expectation for communication





Communication During the Engagement

- Progress & cost of work updates
- Significant developments
- Verbal report of findings
- Photo-study
- Summary of findings without opinions
- Report with opinions
- Rebuttal Report
- Invoices





- Know your role; play your position
- Set clear expectations
- Open communication; minimize surprises
- Look for clear reports; both verbal and written
- Why we do what we do





Questions?





