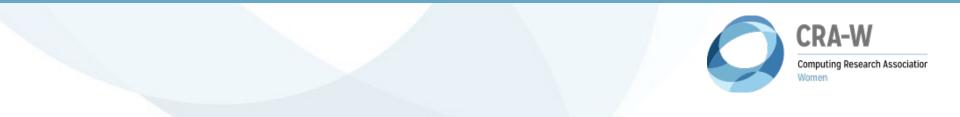
Lab/Industry Negotiations

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Ice-breaker

- Poking game
 - Find a partner of roughly the same height
 - Person A gets a point if she touches Person B's shoulder and vice versa
 - 30 seconds to score the most point
- Raise your hand if:
 - You negotiated your (first) salary
 - You convinced your advisor your research focus was worthy
 - You got an intern or undergrad for a project



Negotiations and Women

Women don't like negotiating

• 20% say they have never negotiated; men initiate negotiation 4 times as often

Women suffer when they don't negotiate

- First salary, equity capital for businesses, smaller role in project Women may suffer when they negotiate
- Social cost, "aggressive", "self-centered", lesser self-determination at work

When women do negotiate

- As successful as men some studies find; find more creative solutions There are working strategies
- Identify mutually beneficial arrangements
- I/We relational account

Women are often considered excellent at problem solving



On Paper

Negotiations

Dictionary definitions

- A formal discussion between people aimed at reaching an agreement
- The action or process of negotiating

In practice

- Usually involves two parties, sometimes more
- Agreement on compensation, work logistics, resources, work assignments, responsibilities, research direction
- What works best
- Find win-win for all parties



Four steps

Recognize opportunities

Beyond yes/no

Prepare

- Gather information; position yourself; have options
 Initiate
- Anticipate asymmetry Navigate
- Keep an open mind
- Don't forget closing it can be difficult



Recognize (when)

- Job offers
 - Your first time or your nth time
- Hiring, the flip side of job offer negotiation
 - Students, interns, staff
- Partnerships, project collaborations
- New initiatives
- Additional responsibilities
 - The "yes, and" approach



Prepare (what, who)

Information is power The What

- Collect data from diverse sources
- Leverage your network
- Understand boundaries in your own Lab/Corp.
- Understand what your counterpart is looking for The Who
- Own experience with your counterpart
- Learn from others



Prepare: Position or Interests

Position

- What we say
- Desired outcomes and state of the world
- May be difficult to agree on Interests
- The Why underlying the position
- Hopes, needs, values, beliefs, expectations
- Easier to find common ground, common interests.



Prepare: Know Yourself

Position yourself

- Identify your needs and priorities
- Know your value and how to communicate it
- Know where you are vulnerable
- Make sure your ask reflects your priorities
 BATNA: 'best alternative to negotiated agreement'
- Knowing yours and assessing theirs
- Know when to walk away



Prepare for Problem Solving

ZOPA: zone of possible agreement

- Frame your ask in terms of mutual benefits
- Think outside the box
- Avoid "my way or the highway" demonstrate collaboration

Practice role reversal whenever possible

Helps frame your counterpart's point of view



Initiate

Initiation is typically asymmetrical

- One sees an opportunity; the other business as usual
- Sometimes, initiation is confrontational
- In collaborations, when both see the same opportunity
- You have options
- Make your unique value visible
- Enroll others to advocate on your behalf
- Acknowledge and address reasons for no



omputing Research Associatior

Navigate

Be curious, keep an open mind

- Recognize new solutions
- Goals, motivations, motivations of your counterparty Use questions to promote mutual gains
- Ask open ended questions
- Introduce ideas, get reactions (what if...)
- Trading and dealing (if, then) for mutual gain Use questions to promote collaboration
- Circular questions help with joint ownership
- Root cause questions help understand potential conflict

Best outcome is mutual gain



Tricky aspects

When negotiations are stuck

- Take a break
- Look for small steps small wins
- Explore the status quo (for you and them)
- Bring in help
- Be careful comparing with prior negotiations
- Negotiations are not in a vacuum
- Dependent on timeliness, people, context
 Don't burn bridges



In Practice

Job negotiation: key elements

Assumption: New Lab Compensation package

- Salary, sign-on bonus, relocation
- Yearly bonus and RSUs
- Benefits
- Time-off
- Flexible time arrangement Start up funding
- for how long and how much, extra resources for students Year 1 travel needs for existing or expected commitments
- Time and expenses

Position and work assignment, collaborators

Does the Lab value/allow for what you want to do



Job negotiation: prepare & accept

Know your brand, know your value

- Benchmark yourself
 - Tap into your network: friends, peers, advisors, mentors
- It's not just about money what is important to you?
 - Vacation, location, type of work, conferences, professional development, education programs, career opportunities
- It helps to have a career map
 Be willing to ask for what you want
 If you feel the offer is fair, no need to push
 Competing offers
- Avoid playing companies against each other



Job negotiation: what else?

Help with your family

- Information about childcare, schools, elder care
- Help finding jobs and resources for family member

Help with the move

- Temporary housing
- Selling your house



Negotiating a new role

<u>Assumption</u>: Within the same Lab Recognize the opportunity

- You are given additional responsibilities
- You are making a lateral move
- You envision a step up
- Get the context right

Prepare

- Understand the environment (Lab, context)
- Who is offering the role? Do you have a relationship?
- Are others tapped for the role?
- Know if you have a sponsor
- Assess what you need to succeed in the new role



Negotiating a new role

More responsibilities

- The "Yes, and" approach
- Work-load, scope, visibility, support
- It is OK to say no if you can articulate why, or offer alternative Lateral move
- You can ask for a promotion
- Assess interest match

New position

- Like a new job, with insights
- Promotion
- Know your value and how to communicate it
- Your interests: money, work type, research scope, title, status



The Hiring Negotiation

The candidate went through the interview process

- Has the desired skills & knowledge
- Is expected to be a good addition to the team

Negotiation help validate expectations Negotiation reflects on you, your team and your lab

• You are courting the candidate



Hiring Negotiation as a Check

Negotiation is about more than money Are expectations in sync?

- Work life balance
- Position title tweak
- Role, responsibilities and research focus
 Is the candidate a good fit?
- Culture and values
 Avoid creating team imbalance
 How does the candidate handle negotiations
- Be aware of red flags



Negotiating Collaborations – Corporate Labs

Focus on external collaborations

- Can be: customers, other corporate labs, academic labs Preparation is key
- Understand expectations from all sides why collaborate
- Ensure you share a common language, especially with diverse teams
- Is the topic impactful?
- Strengths of collaborators
- How will success be measured? Are there small wins on the way?

Navigate

- Define roles and responsibilities, accountability informally or through a formal statement of work
- Project & stakeholder management: how often to check in, share progress
- Insist on clear progress and success criteria
- Clear IP agreement is key who owns the IP, licensing?
- Advocate for your own role particularly if you initiate the collaboration



Negotiating Collaborations – National Laboratory

- Understand/define your target funding call, joint goal
- Ensure you speak the same language (multi-disciplinary teams)
- Understand each others motivation and success criteria (cool new approach versus production software)
- Discuss each others strength, as well as what makes this team better together
- Understand external constraints expectation of managers, lab leadership, conflicting responsibilities
- Decide how important the project is to you provides visibility with critical program manager, opens new funding source, lets you work with key leaders in the field - might want to use this as a loss leader, but be realistic in what you promise to deliver
- Negotiate roles, responsibilities and funding levels
- Put in full effort in proposal preparation (no one likes hangers on), if the offer is negotiated you would be the first one to loose out if you did not pull your weight



CRA-W

Partner exercise

What are you negotiating? Who are you negotiating with?

- Relationship
- Positions and interest
- Mutual interest

Other assumptions?



Wrapping up

You already negotiate all the time

- To decide who takes the garbage out
- To keep your project alive, for good outcomes, and success Keep in mind
- Find opportunities to keep people in the loop
- Changing leadership can cause wrinkles
- Understand the dynamics of your Lab
- Very few people are born negotiators
- Don't get discouraged
- Know when to be patient, and when to be impatient On-going process, better to start well
 Good luck and happy negotiating!



Resources

Fisher and Ury. <u>Getting to yes: Negotiating agreemen without giving in</u>. Penguin books, 1991

Patterson et al. <u>Crucial Conversations</u>. McGraw-Hill Education, 2009 Babcock and Laschever. <u>Ask For It: How Women Can Use the Power of</u> <u>Negotiation to Get What They Really Want</u>. Bantam Dell, 2008 Babcock and Laschever. <u>Women Don't Ask: Negotiation and the Gender Divide</u>. Princeton Press, 2003 Kolb. <u>Negotiating at Work: Turn Small Wins into Big Gains</u>. Jossey-Bass, 2015. Bowles. <u>Why women don't negotiate their job offers</u>. Harvard Business Review, 2014. <u>https://hbr.org/2014/06/why-women-dont-negotiate-their-job-offers</u> Bernard. <u>A Toolkit for Women Seeking a Raise</u>. The New York Times, 14 May 2010. <u>http://www.nytimes.com/2010/05/15/your-money/15money.html</u> Kolb. <u>Be your Own Best Advocate</u>. Harvard Business Review, 2015 <u>https://hbr.org/2015/11/be-your-own-best-advocate</u>

