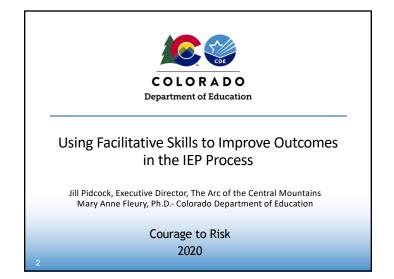
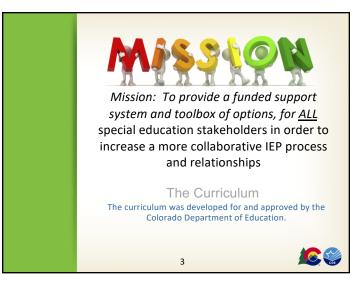
Welcome!

Please identify one Special Education conflict you have experienced, or are experiencing, and write that on one of the chart papers on the wall.

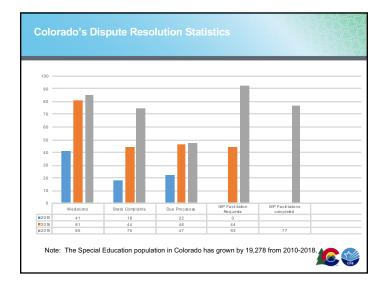


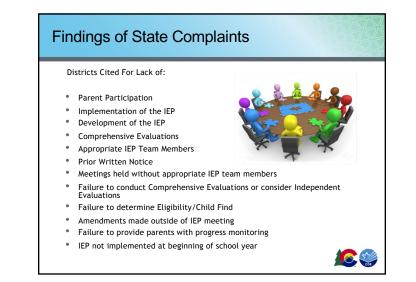


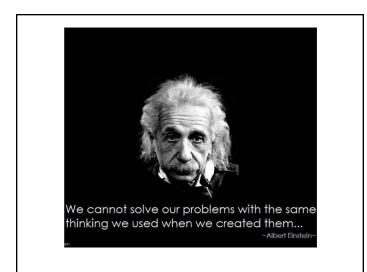
The Challenge

- The IEP meeting?
- didn't go so well.
- Most special education conflict centers on the development of the IEP.
- A natural imbalance of power exists that results in parents feeling undervalued in the IEP process.
- School staff members, administrators, and families often become focused on disagreement and engaged in a relationship strained by unresolved conflict.
 - Nationally, school districts are spending over \$90 million per year on conflict resolution.











Powerful Tools!

- Remember to use VISUALS!
 - Aid in understanding
 - Keeps team on track
 - Neutralizes information



- Opening Statement Checklist
- Comprehensive Evaluation Wheel
- FAPE Continuum
- Agenda Development Form
- Parent Reports



The Opening Sets the Tone

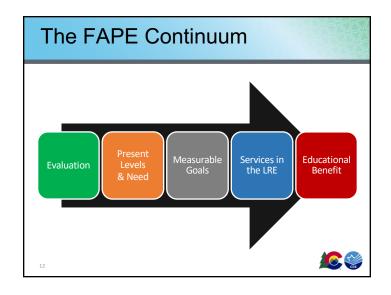
- Welcome and Introductions
- Recognize and affirm participation and commitment
- Explain purpose of the meeting
- Explain agenda use and purpose
- Explain meeting norms and seek agreement (if used)

10

It Begins with a Comprehensive Evaluation

- Without a clear understanding of the student's educational needs, it is impossible to determine FAPE.
- *Educational needs* means academic, functional, social, or behavioral.
- It is a probing question model.







Plan, plan, plan...

- Teams can grow trust and confidence by crafting a realistic agenda to help with the development of an IEP.
- It is common for groups to be overly ambitious in their estimates of what can be done in one meeting.
- Consider the team's history and the complexity of the work to be done.

14

- Be realistic.
- Get input from all team members.

Schwarz, et al. (2005).

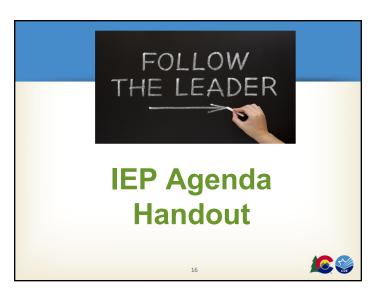


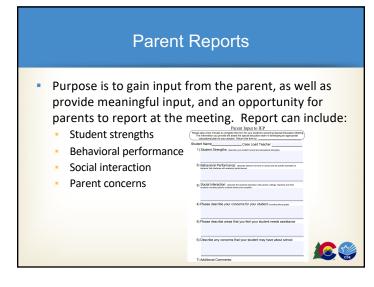
Communicate the Plan

- An important aspect of agenda design is the way the agenda is documented.
- Simply put, the agenda must be well communicated. People can't follow a plan they don't understand. *Kaner* (2014).
- From an IEP perspective, the opportunity for parent input into the IEP process is critical, and must be well documented.

15



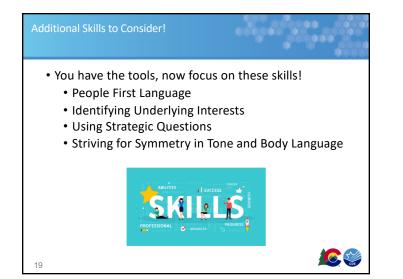




Identify one of the tools that you could use in the future

- Return to your conflict on the wall
- Review the tools shared
- Identify a tool that would support your situation
- Share how this will affect future outcomes

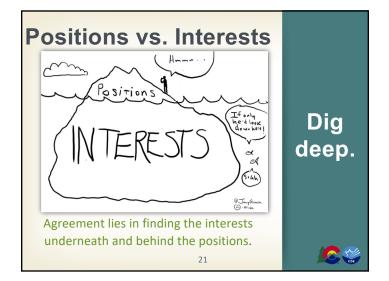




People First Language

- Value and recognize the person first. This is an important part of the IEP process.
- Using People First Language helps the IEP team to stay focused on the child.





Understand the Difference

Issues, Positions and Interests

Dig Deep

- Issue: It is an identifiable and concrete question that must be addressed in order to reach agreement.
- **Position:** It is where a party stands on an issue.
- Interest: It is what motivates people. It is a concern, desire, need or something a person values.

Confusing Interests with Positions, University of Colorado.

Difficulty with Identification

Parties in dispute don't always identify their concerns, needs, and interests in a clear or direct manner. Reasons include:

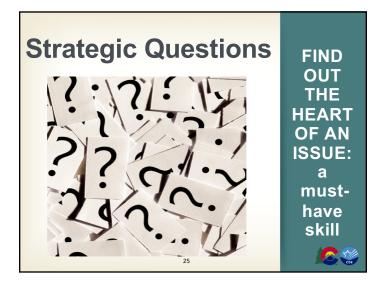
- Lack of awareness.
- Strategy.
- Emotional attachment.
- Unaware of how to move to their interests.



- Sometimes you have to dig deep behind the words you hear... to find the interests lying underneath the surface.
- Be focused and deliberate about neutralizing toxic language by talking about interests rather than positions.

24

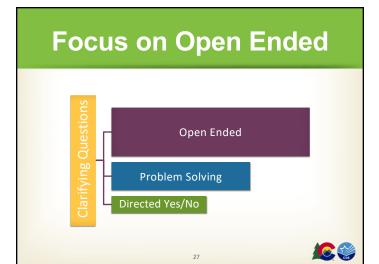
?



Clarifying Questions

- Be careful not to ask questions in a manner that suggest merits on either parties' position.
- Avoid putting participants on the defensive.
- Strive for symmetry in the way parties are treated.

Straus Institute (2014).



Open Ended Questions

26

- Helpful for the Identification of issues:
 - What seems to be the trouble?
- How do you feel about _____
- What is your greatest concern?
- What seems to be the main obstacle?
- Tell me more about . . .
- What else do you believe is pertinent . . .

28

Help me understand . . .

Open Ended Questions

Helpful for obtaining more detail:

- Please explain in more detail . . .
- What goes through your mind when you hear . . .
- What other factors should be considered?
- What do you mean by . . .?
- Tell me more.

Straus Institute (2014).

Problem Solving Questions

- Helpful to find out what really motivates the parties:
 - Why is it that you want . . .
 - Help me to see why this is important to you.
 - I'm not sure I understand why you want . . .

Ask WHY NOT:

31

29

- Why not try . . .
- What is the down side of . . .

Problem Solving Questions

32

30

Ask WHAT IF:

- What if the IEP incorporated . . .
- What if the teacher was able to . . .
- What if the student struggles . . .
- What might happen if . . .

Ury (1993).

Directing Traffic Questions

 Can I hear from someone who hasn't spoken on this topic?

33

- Let's move to the person on your right.
- Have we reached consensus on this issue?





Think About This....

- 93% of communication is nonverbal
 - 55% of the meaning is transmitted through body language,

36

- 38% is transmitted through the attitude/demeanor of the communication, and
- 7% is transmitted through words.

Dr. Albert Mehrabian, Silent Messages.



Evaluate Your Practices

- Where are you at in your understanding of facilitative skills?
- Do you practice these at every meeting?
- How do you deal with conflict?

38

- Are you able to resolve bitterness from previous experiences?
- Do you understand cultural issues/differences, and how to respond to them?

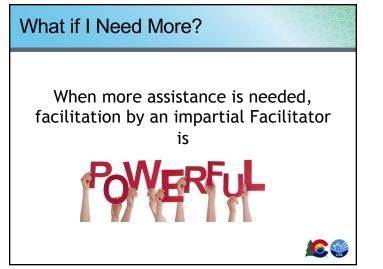
10 Commandments Activity

- Take a walk!
- Read the 10 commandments
- Identify:

39

- Green- what you do well
- Yellow- what you are developing

• Red- what you struggle with



Benefits of Facilitation

According to the American Bar Association, benefits include:

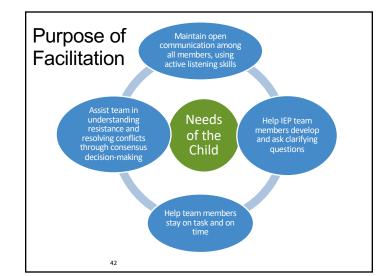
Parties get to decide: All parties, who know the student, control the outcome.

Fosters continuing relationships: Facilitation does not dismantle relationships, it bolsters them.

Facilitation deals with feelings: It respects that a child is at the heart of every disagreement.

Outcomes are durable: There is a higher level of satisfaction, resulting in more durable agreements.

Lower cost: Informal issue resolution is ALWAYS less costly than more formal options. Cost is measured on the human and financial dimensions.



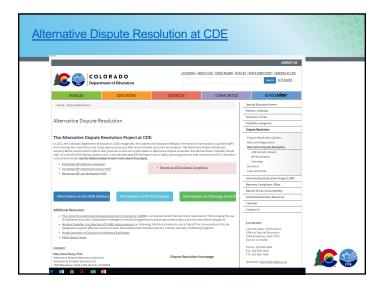
Facilitation is NOT

- An advocate representing one side or the other
- A mediator or confidential mediated agreements
- Due process
- A third party saying someone wins or loses



Facilitation Continuum





IEP Facilitator Request Process IEP Facilitation Request received. Agreement of both parties is secured. A statewide facilitator is assigned, or one who is trained in your area will be identified. Facilitator contacts district and parents to develop a mutually agreed upon agenda. Before the meeting, Agreement to Participate in IEP Facilitation form is signed by both parties. Facilitator begins with introductions and review of the agenda, allowing for revisions to be made at that time. Evaluation is completed following the meeting.



