

Improving IEP Teams: Facilitative Skills for Resolving Conflict

ACRES Conference

2019

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Mission: To provide a funded support system and toolbox of options, for <u>ALL</u> special education stakeholders in order to increase a more collaborative IEP process and relationships



The Challenge



- 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.



FAPE in the LRE



In Rural Special Education:

- There are fewer special educators doing the work of many
- We run our own meetings
- We work with families for many years
- Contention can impact collaboration for years







- Positive relationships are vital
- Tools are needed to run smoother meetings
- Collaboration is crucial
- Parent understanding is essential





The Data: Colorado's Dispute Resolution Statistics

YEAR SE/ Total Pop	MEDIATION	STATE COMPLAINT	DUE PROCESS	
2018 / 911,536	81	44	46	
2017 100,677/ 910,280	57	35	40	
2016 96,563/ 905,019	55	30	37	
2015 93,652/ 899,112	56	23	42	
2014 91,236/ 889,006	64	20	32	
2013 89,204/ 876,795	41	13	15	
2012 87,518/ 863,561	36	14	24	
2011 85,308/ 854,265	51	13	20	
2010 82,803/ 843,316	41	18	22	

FINDINGS OF STATE COMPLAINTS

Districts Cited For Lack of:

- Parent Participation
- Implementation of the IEP
- Development of the IEP
- Comprehensive Evaluations
- Appropriate IEP Team Members
- Prior Written Notice



- Meetings held without appropriate IEP team members
- Failure to conduct Comprehensive Evaluations or consider Independent Evaluations
- Failure to determine Eligibility/Child Find
- Amendments made outside of IEP meeting
- Failure to provide parents with progress monitoring
- IEP not implemented at beginning of school year





We cannot solve our problems with the same thinking we used when we created them... ~Albert Einstein~

Our Solution: Facilitative Skills for all IEP Stakeholders

THE BEST SOLUTION FOR RESOLVING CONFLICT AND BUILDING COHESIVE TEAMS.

When are facilitative skills helpful?

- **EVERY day.**
- At EVERY IEP team meeting.
- Before disagreements become disputes.





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.





Purpose of Using Facilitative Skills

Maintain open communication among all members, using active listening skills

Assist team in understanding resistance and resolving conflicts through consensus decision-making

Needs of the Child

Help IEP team members develop and ask clarifying questions

Help team members stay on task and on time

Facilitation Continuum

No matter your role, facilitation skills are invaluable and there are many options for engagement!

Use of Facilitation Skills By All IEP Members Impartial Facilitator From the District, a Neighboring District or Community Agency

Impartial Statewide Facilitator



Alternative Dispute Resolution in Colorado

		Site Index CDE Offices Staff Directory		
COLORADO Department of Education			Search	
SchoolView Data & Accountability	Programs & Supports	Teaching & Learning	Policy & Fund	ding
Special Education Home	Home / Dispute Resolution			
Parents / Families	home / Dispute Resolution			
Directors' Corner	Alternative Dispute Re	solution		
Disability Categories	F			
Dispute Resolution				
Dispute Resolution Options Rules and Regulations Alternative Dispute Resolution ADR Advisory Board IEP Facilitation Trainings Decisions Case Outcomes	The Alternative Dispute Resolu In 2013, the Colorado Department of Education from moving into contentious and costly disput Advisory Board was formed to look at best pract start. As a result of the Advisory Board work, it w local control model. Use the buttons below to be • Facilitated IEP Meetings Brochure (PDF).	(CDE) recognized, from parent and edu e processes AND result in better outcon tices across the United States in alterna vas decided that IEP Facilitation was a h earn more about the project.	nes for students. The Alternative Dispute F ative dispute resolution and decide where	Resolution Colorado should
Individualized Education Program (IEP) Results Driven Accountability	Information on the ADR Advisory Board	Information on IEP Facilitation	on Information on Trainings in	n Facilitation Skills
Additional Educator Resources	Additional Resources:			
Calendar	The Center for Appropriate Dispute Resoluti		2	0 0
Contact Us	 mediation and other collaborative strategie <u>Working Together is a collection of CADRE v</u> 	0	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
Location Colorado Dept. of Education	designed to support effective communication Model Standards of Conduct for Mediators/ • PEAK Parent Center	on and collaboration between parents,		



Office of Special Education 1560 Broadway. Suite 1100

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
- Self Assessment on Facilitative Skills



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)



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.





The FAPE Continuum





Agendas Are living documents.



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



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.



Agenda Design Kaner (2014)





IEP Agenda Handout



What words enter your mind when you think of Conflict?





Steps in Conflict Resolution





Conflict

Conflict is a signal or message that something is not working and needs to be different.

~ Talk Through Conflict Using Interest-Based Problem Solving, Education Service Center Region 4 (2011). ~



Conflict Wheel



- When we understand the source of conflict, we can find a way to work through it.
- Different sources of conflict produce different challenges.
- Find the PRIMARY source(s) of the conflict to find a solution.



Conflict Wheel

Practice:

Find the source of the conflict to find a solution.

Find the right match!



Identify the Source

"You don't care about my child. It was the same way when I went to this high school.

No one respects students."





Identify the Source

"How can you say my son is making progress? He is getting further and further behind his peers."





Identify the Source

"The high school is on a block schedule, and there is not enough time for your child to retake the two classes he failed before graduation."





Identify the Source

"My daughter needs a one-on-one para professional so she can stay in the regular classroom with her friends."





Identify the Source

"I'm the Principal. I'm in charge of student safety. Don't bring the student back until we can be sure it is safe."





Identify the Source

"We expect parents to do their part, like helping their kids with their homework, getting kids to bed on time, responding to phone calls, etc. Your child would be more successful if you followed through at home."







FIND OUT THE HEART **OF AN ISSUE:** a musthave skill



Clarifying Questions

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

Straus Institute (2014).


Focus on Open Ended



Problem Solving

Directed Yes/No

Clarifying Questions



Open Ended Questions

- 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 . . .
 - 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).



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Word Choice Suggestions

Good Choices

- Perspective
- Share
- In the event
- Perceptions
- Yes, and

Replace with:

- Position
- State
- Hopefully
- Opinions
- Yes, but



Practice the pause.

Pause before judging. Pause before assuming. Pause before accusing. Pause whenever you're about to react harshly and you'll avoid doing and saying things you'll later regret.

Lori Deschene



Positions vs. Interests



Dig deep.

Agreement lies in finding the interests underneath and behind the positions.



Understand the Difference

Issues, Positions and Interests

- 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.



Dig Deep



- 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.



The problem in conflict is not whether the party listens to us, but rather whether we listen to and understand the other parties' perspective."

 \sim Patterson, et al. \sim



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?
- Are you able to resolve bitterness from previous experiences?
- Do you understand cultural issues/differences, and how to respond to them?
- Use the tools in the packet to improve your skills for every meeting!



Resources

 CDE website on IEP Facilitation: <u>http://www.cde.state.co.us/spedlaw/edr</u>



- CADRE: A Tale of 2 Conversations Study guide & Videos: http://www.directionservice.org/cadre/TaleStudyGuide.c fm
- CADRE Resources on IEP Facilitation: <u>https://www.cadreworks.org/</u>
- Key2Ed: www.key2ed.com



For Additional Info on FIEP:	

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Email with any questions or need for resources!



Strive for Symmetry! In tone and body language.



Is This Important?

- Communication may be verbal or non-verbal.
- Communication could be through words spoken or written, gestures, body language, facial expressions etc.



Is This Important?

- 93% of communication is nonverbal
 - 55% of the meaning is transmitted through body language,
 - 38% is transmitted through the attitude/demeanor of the communication, and
 - 7% is transmitted through words.

Dr. Albert Mehrabian, Silent Messages.





