What are the regulatory requirements regarding “informal resolution” under Title IX?

Informal resolution may present a way to resolve sexual harassment allegations in a less adversarial manner than the investigation and adjudication procedures that comprise the §106.45 grievance process.

From the commentary...

A recipient may not require as a condition of enrollment or continuing enrollment, or employment or continuing employment, or enjoyment of any other right, waiver of the right to an investigation and adjudication of formal complaints of sexual harassment consistent with this section. [A] recipient may not require the parties to participate in an informal resolution process under this section and may not offer an informal resolution process unless a formal complaint is filed. (emphasis added)
At any time prior to reaching a determination regarding responsibility the recipient may facilitate an informal resolution process, such as mediation, that does not involve a full investigation and adjudication . . .

§ 106.45(b)(9) Cont’d

Parties must be provided written notice that outlines
• The allegations
• The requirements of the informal resolution process including the circumstances under which it precludes the parties from resuming a formal complaint arising from the same allegations, provided, however, that at any time prior to agreeing to a resolution, any party has the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and resume the grievance process with respect to the formal complaint
• any consequences resulting from participating in the informal resolution process, including the records that will be maintained or could be shared

§ 106.45(b)(9)(i) (Written Notice)

(ii) Obtains the parties’ voluntary, written consent to the informal resolution process; and
(iii) Does not offer or facilitate an informal resolution process to resolve allegations that an employee sexually harassed a student.

§ 106.45(b)(9)(ii-iii)

From the commentary...

Because informal resolution is only an option, and is never required, under the final regulations, the Department does not believe that § 106.45(b)(9) presents conflict with other Federal or State laws or practices concerning resolution of sexual harassment allegations through mediation or other alternative dispute resolution processes.

Points on Informal Resolution

• The new regulations don’t require it, but informal resolution is allowed.
• A formal complaint must be filed before any informal resolution process can begin.
• Both parties must voluntarily agree to informal resolution (written consent required). [No coercion or undue influence.]
• No “informed” consent standard as such, other than information required by regulations.
• Parties do not have to be in the same room…often, they are not.
• Equitable implementation by trained personnel

• Should you offer it?
  • Pros/Cons
  • Increased complainant autonomy
  • Training of personnel is required under the new regulations
• Who should implement?
• What type of training is needed?
  • Mediation? Arbitration? Restorative justice?
• When can’t we use informal resolution?
• When the allegation is that an employee sexually harassed a student.
• Does this option provide for more opportunities for “educational” interventions?
• What does this look like in practice?
What types of informal resolution exist?
What are the range of options available to institutions?

Informal Resolution Options

- Educational Conferences
- Mediation (Neutral, Facilitative, Collaborative)
- Med-Arb (Mediation and Arbitration, Non-Binding Arbitration)
- Restorative Justice
- Collaborative Law Model

[Each of these will be discussed more in-depth in the next module.]

Important Considerations

- Title IX Coordinator
- Dean of Students
- Student Conduct
- Campus Ombudsperson
- Outside Entity/Third Party/Trained Mediators
- Other options....

Who can implement informal resolutions on your campus?

Important Questions

- Who are “impacted Individuals” under Title IX?
- How do informal processes support culture and climate work on campus?
- How do informal processes relate to other, more formalized processes such as bias and incident response processes?
- Budget impacts/size and nature of an institution?
- What are the intersections among advisors, investigators and decision-makers?

§ 106.45(b)(9)(iii)(N) Not offer or facilitate an informal resolution process to resolve allegations that an employee sexually harassed a student.
What type of training and skills do informal resolution tasked personnel need?

“Schools must ensure that Title IX personnel (Title IX Coordinator, any investigator, any decision-maker, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution (such as mediation)) receive training as follows:

- On Title IX’s definition of “sexual harassment”
- On the scope of the school’s education program or activity
- On how to conduct an investigation and grievance process
- On how to serve impartially, including by avoiding prejudgment of the facts at issue
- On how to avoid conflicts of interest and bias
- Decision-makers must receive training on any technology to be used at a live hearing, and on issues of relevance of questions and evidence, including when questions and evidence about a complainant’s sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant
- Investigators must receive training on issues of relevance to create an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence


Title IX’s definition of “sexual harassment”

[Three-Prong Test]

Sexual harassment means conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:

1. An employee of the recipient conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the recipient on an individual’s participation in unwelcome sexual conduct;
2. Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the recipient’s education program or activity; or

§106.44(a) General response to sexual harassment.

A recipient with actual knowledge of sexual harassment in an education program or activity of the recipient against a person in the United States, must respond promptly in a manner that is not deliberately indifferent. . . 
. . . “education program or activity” includes locations, events, or circumstances over which the recipient exercised substantial control over both the respondent and the context in which the sexual harassment occurs, and also includes any building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by a postsecondary institution.

What does your campus policy state specifically regarding the scope of “education programs or activities?”
Desirable skills and knowledge bases

- Active listening skills (e.g., paying attention, withholding judgment, reflecting, clarifying, paraphrasing, and summarizing.)
- Legal training
- Prior ADR experience
- Operational knowledge and experience in higher education
- Comfortable with TIX subject matter
- Bias/Implicit bias training
- Knowledge regarding campus policies/cultures
- Understanding of relevant objective standards

Cross-training

- Cross-train with other disciplines
- Build credentials
- Other NASPA training programs
- Education Credentials
- Training in ADR in other contexts (e.g. Family Court)
- Other civil rights metrics
- Read, read, and read some more

Bias, Conflicts of Interest, Impartiality, etc.

Never Claim to Have More Skills or Expertise Than You Actually Have

- “Ultra Vires”
  - Latin meaning act without authority or literally beyond powers. This term is frequently used in business and agency law (the Doctrine of Ultra Vires). An ultra virus act occurs when one commits an act that is beyond the powers or purpose of an individual and/or organization. ([https://dictionary.thelaw.com/ultra-vires/](https://dictionary.thelaw.com/ultra-vires/))

- “Intra Vires”
  - An act is said to be intra vires (“within the power”) of a person or organization when it is within the scope of their powers or authority. It is the opposite of ULTRA VIRES. ([https://dictionary.thelaw.com/intra-vires/](https://dictionary.thelaw.com/intra-vires/))

- Mental Health Providers, Lawyers, Trained/Certified Mediators are professional trades that require specialized training and are often regulated by federal and/or state requirements, professional organizations, and individual institutions.

Additional Resources

- American Bar Association (ABA) Section of Dispute Resolution

- Mediate.com/MediateUniversity
  - Basic 40-hour mediation: This training which satisfies most state and court basic mediation requirements. It is approved for 40 hours of continuing legal credit in Washington state and 40 hours of CLE credit in California. ([https://www.mediate.com/Trainings?state=WA](https://www.mediate.com/Trainings?state=WA))

- JAMS Institute for Higher Education
  - Title IX hearing Officers & Mediators | Staff & Faculty Dispute Resolution & Prevention | ADR Training | System Design ([https://www.jamsadr.com/solutions](https://www.jamsadr.com/solutions))

- MWI.org
  - All of MWI’s Forty Hour Mediation Training Programs (both the weekday and weekend/weeknights options) are currently being offered online and live via Zoom. ([https://www.mwi.org/mediation-training/](https://www.mwi.org/mediation-training/))

- American Psychological Association (APA)
  - Ensuring that investigations of campus sexual misconduct are reflective of psychological science: APA helped draft, and has endorsed, legislation that would minimize retraumatization from campus sexual misconduct investigations. Date created: September 4, 2020 ([https://www.apa.org/search](https://www.apa.org/search))

Conclusion
Facilitating Fair and Effective Informal Resolution Processes Under Title IX
Module 2: Developing Informal Processes for Your Campus

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The Department believes an explicit definition of “informal resolution” in the final regulations is unnecessary. Informal resolution may encompass a broad range of conflict resolution strategies, including, but not limited to, arbitration, mediation, or restorative justice. Defining this concept may have the unintended effect of limiting parties’ freedom to choose the resolution option that is best for them, and recipient flexibility to craft resolution processes that serve the unique educational needs of their communities.

From the commentary accompanying the new Title IX regulations...

A Closer Look at Specific Ways to Facilitate Effective Informal Resolutions

• Educational Conferences
• Mediation (Neutral, Facilitative, Collaborative)
• Med-Arb (Mediation and Arbitration, Non-Binding Arbitration)
• Restorative Justice
• Collaborative Law Model

Informal Resolution Options

Final thoughts...

• Flexibility
• “Tuning”
• Stay within skill set
• How “formal” is your “informal” process?
• Language/What will you call your process?
• What are some lessons learned from analogous fields?

Thank you!

Assessment to follow...
**Educational Conferences**

- Concept in *Beyond Discipline* (2009)
- Can be called by a student, RSO, staff or faculty member
- Opportunity to have a conversation about anything
- How could ed conferences be adapted for Title IX?
- How campuses utilize educational conferences: Two examples

**Univ. of Central Missouri**

“Conduct Educators” and “Educational Conferences”

“The primary tool of the Conduct Educator is the opportunity for an “Educational Conference” with the student. When the University becomes aware of a student who may not be meeting the expectations of good decision-making (usually through an academic alert from faculty, public safety report, or housing report), then the student will be contacted (generally by email) to schedule an Educational Conference.”

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**Tulane University**

“What is arbitration?”

- The submission of a dispute to an unbiased third person designated by the parties to the controversy, who agree in advance to comply with the award—
- a decision to be issued after a hearing at which both parties have an opportunity to be heard.

Arbitration is a well-established and widely used means to end disputes. It is one of several kinds of Alternative Dispute Resolution, which provide parties to a controversy with a choice other than litigation. Unlike litigation, arbitration takes place out of court: the two sides select an impartial third party, known as an arbitrator; agree in advance to comply with the arbitrator’s award; and then participate in a hearing at which both sides can present evidence and testimony. The arbitrator’s decision is usually final and courts rarely reexamine it.

Arbitration can be voluntary or required. [Except on a college campus, for Title IX purposes, informal resolution cannot be required.]
What is mediation?

Mediation, as used in law, is a form of alternative dispute resolution resolving disputes between two or more parties with concrete effects. Typically, a third party, the mediator, assists the parties to negotiate a settlement. Disputants may mediate disputes in a variety of domains, such as commercial, legal, diplomatic, workplace, community, and family matters.

"Neutrals" Campus "Ombudsperson"?

What is mediation? Cont'd

The mediator uses a wide variety of techniques to guide the process in a constructive direction and to help the parties find their optimal solution. A mediator is facilitative in that she/he manages the interaction between parties and facilitates open communication. Mediation is also evaluative in that the mediator analyzes issues and relevant norms ("reality-testing"), while refraining from providing prescriptive advice to the parties (e.g., "You should do... ").

What is mediation? Cont'd

The term "mediation" broadly refers to any instance in which a third party helps others reach an agreement. More specifically, mediation has a structure, timetable, and dynamics that "ordinary" negotiation lacks. The process is private and confidential, possibly enforced by law. Participation is typically voluntary. The mediator acts as a neutral third party and facilitates rather than directs the process. Mediation is becoming a more peaceful and internationally accepted solution to end the conflict. Mediation can be used to resolve disputes of any magnitude.

What is mediation? Cont'd

Mediators use various techniques to open, or improve, dialogue and empathy between disputants, aiming to help the parties reach an agreement. Much depends on the mediator’s skill and training. As the practice gained popularity, training programs, certifications, and licensing followed, which produced trained and professional mediators committed to the discipline.

- JAMS
- American Arbitration Association (AAA)
- American Bar Association, ADR Section
- Association for Conflict Resolution (ACR)
- CPR Institute for Dispute Resolution
- National Association for Community Mediation

What is med-arb?

A form of arbitration in which the arbitrators starts as a mediator but in the event of a failure of mediation, the arbitrator imposes a binding decision.
The essence of med-arb is to allow a softer mediation process to occur thus taking every opportunity of achieving a resolution to a dispute which is not imposed and to which each party to the dispute subscribes voluntarily. In this initial phase, the presiding neutral third-party acts as a mediator and coaches or encourages the parties towards a settlement taking into account the information received from both at a mediation hearing. Med-arb motivates the participants at the mediation given the shadow of the hammer of med-arb: the transformation, if mediation fails, of the process to arbitration. At that point, the presiding officer, now sitting as an arbitrator and no longer as a mediator, is enabled to proceed as if the hearing was one of arbitration and to impose a resolution, a final and binding award, generally relying on the information presented during the mediation hearing.

A restorative justice program aims to get offenders to take responsibility for their actions, to understand the harm they have caused, to give them an opportunity to redeem themselves and to discourage them from causing further harm. For victims, its goal is to give them an active role in the process and to reduce feelings of anxiety and powerlessness. Restorative justice is founded on an alternative theory to the traditional methods of justice, which often focus on retribution. However, restorative justice programs can complement traditional methods. Academic assessment of restorative justice is positive. Most studies suggest it makes offenders less likely to reoffend. A 2007 study also found that it had the highest rate of victim satisfaction and offender accountability of any method of justice. Its use has seen worldwide growth since the 1990s. Restorative justice inspired and is part of the wider study of restorative practices.

Restorative Justice

Theories about its effectiveness include:

• The offender has to learn about the harm they have caused to their victim, making it hard for them to justify their behavior.
• It offers a chance to discuss moral development to offenders who may have had little of it in their life.
• Offenders are more likely to view their punishment as legitimate.
• The programs tend to avoid shaming and stigmatizing the offender. Many restorative justice systems, especially victim-offender mediation and family group conferencing, require participants to sign a confidentiality agreement. These agreements usually state that conference discussions will not be disclosed to non-participants. The rationale for confidentiality is that it promotes open and honest communication.

What is restorative justice?
Restorative Justice Resources Cited in the Commentary to the New Title IX Regulations


Kerry Cardoza, Students Push for Restorative Approaches to Campus Sexual Assault, Truthout (Jan. 30, 2018).

Howard Zehr, The Little Book of Restorative Justice (Good Books 2002).


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Collaborative Law Model (A Team Approach)

• According to Black’s Law Dictionary, collaborative law is a dispute-resolution method by which parties and their attorneys settle disputes using nonadversarial techniques to reach a binding agreement.

• Collaborative law is a method well-suited for settling highly emotional cases such as business partnership dissolutions, wrongful discharge claims, and family law cases.

• In a Collaborative case, clients work with a team of collaboratively trained professionals with the goal of reaching an out-of-court agreement. The team includes two attorneys, a coach/facilitator, and, as needed, a financial neutral, child specialist and other professional experts. Each of these team members has a role in the Collaborative process which is described further below.

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Collaborative Law Model Cont’d

• The Collaborative Attorney represents the client’s interests, taking into account the other party’s interests as a whole; Refrains from using adversarial techniques; Educates the client about legal issues; Works effectively with the other attorney and coach/facilitator to create a structure and environment that maximizes agreement potential.

• The Collaborative Coach/Facilitator serves as a neutral focused on managing process, client behavior, and emotions; Provides expert advice on the psychology of the circumstances; Identifies and reinforces effective communication between parties; Intervenes to contain and manage conflict; Educates the attorneys about the parties’ communication dynamics.

• Other Professionals: During the Collaborative process, the parties may choose to engage other neutral professionals to assist with specific areas that require their unique expertise (e.g. well-trained public safety liaison, trauma specialist/counselor, academic support specialist, etc.)

How will you identify your process(es)?

• Name
• Description
• Demonstrations?
• Personnel
• Relationship to Title IX Policy/Articulation
• Think about the “complaint” requirement
• Desirable or simply available?
What are the goals and desirable outcomes associated with your informal process(es)?

- Should an institution even have a goal or desirable outcome—pure v. perfect procedural justice?
- Long term/short term goals/outcomes
- More durable resolution
- Satisfy stakeholder interests
- Non-participating stakeholders/shapeholders
- Transparency?

What forms of informal resolution will you choose?

- Institutional choice...how will this occur and when?
- The choice of one vs. multiple modalities
- Resources, training and being realistic
- Setting measurable institutional goals/ objective evaluation of selection
- Ask counsel: legal implications for specific campus
- Never utilize trial by ordeal; beware of toxic positivity and forced facilitation

Who will facilitate the development of new or existing informal process(es)?

- Evaluate personnel assets and needs
- Beware of conscription
- Develop a leadership plan for creating new processes with ownership
- Don't outrun your logistics
- Talk with counsel and insurers

Who will participate in informal process?

- Develop rules and guidelines for participation
- Authority of informal resolution personnel to expand or contract participation?
- Think about role of lawyers and legal counsel
- Families, friends... and advocates?
- Experts and "witnesses"?
- Adding "neutrals"?

What will you handle in-house and what might, or benefit from, the assistance of external assistance?

- Complexity of issues and number of parties
- Resources
- Objectivity, conflict of interest, impartiality issues
- Expertise and experience needed
- Cost
- Culture assessment

What legal considerations exist?

- Talk to counsel.
- Laws regulating arbitration?
- Licensing requirements in some states?
- Restorative Justice (admitting responsibility)
- Confidentiality
Confidentiality Considerations

The Department appreciates the concerns raised by some commenters that the confidential nature of informal resolutions may mean that the broader educational community is unaware of the risks posed by a perpetrator; however, the final regulations impose robust disclosure requirements on recipients to ensure that parties are fully aware of the consequences of choosing informal resolution, including the records that will be maintained or that could or could not be shared, and the possibility of confidentiality requirements as a condition of entering a final agreement.

Confidentiality & Informal Processes (DOE)

We believe as a fundamental principle that parties and individual recipients are in the best position to determine the conflict resolution process that works for them; for example, a recipient may determine that confidentiality restrictions promote mutually beneficial resolutions between parties and encourage complainants to report, or may determine that the benefits of keeping informal resolution outcomes confidential are outweighed by the need for the educational community to have information about the number or type of sexual harassment incidents being resolved.

Where are examples of informal resolution processes in practice?

Confidentiality & DOE (Cont’d)

The recipient's determination about the confidentiality of informal resolutions may be influenced by the model(s) of informal resolution a recipient chooses to offer; for example, a mediation model may result in a mutually agreed upon resolution to the situation without the respondent admitting responsibility, while a restorative justice model may reach a mutual resolution that involves the respondent admitting responsibility. The final regulations permit recipients to consider such aspects of informal resolution processes and decide to offer, or not offer, such processes, but require the recipient to inform the parties of the nature and consequences of any such informal resolution processes.

Examples in the Field

- Princeton University
  - Comprehensive website
  - Explicitly states it is not a restorative justice model
  - https://sexualmisconductinvestigations.princeton.edu/informal-resolution-process
- UNC Greensboro
  - Flowchart
  - "The goal of the process is to develop a written agreement between the parties documenting the resolution of the incident."
  - https://titleix.wp.uncg.edu/informal-resolution-process/
Thank you!

Assessment to follow...

Facilitating Fair and Effective Informal Resolution Processes Under Title IX
Module 3: Foundational Basics for Facilitating Resolutions

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Foundational Basics

- “Alternative” Dispute Resolution
- “Appropriate” Dispute Resolution

- formal methodology used to provide parties a process that feels informal
- As a facilitator you are not winging it.
- A.D.R. is Pandora’s Box—The more I learn, the more I realize how much more there is to learn.
- (E.g. Harvard PON, JAMS, MWI, Inc., AAA, CPR Neutrals, Mediate.com, American Bar Association, hundreds of law school courses and LLMs, hundreds of graduate school programs, etc.)

A Review of A.D.R.

- Negotiation
- Mediation
  - Neutral
  - Facilitative
  - Conciliator
- Med-Arb
- Formal Process or Litigation.

The A.D.R. Continuum

- Whether for mediation, collaborative model, or restorative justice process, ALL based on helping the parties NEGOTIATE.

- To what end? An agreement.
  - Avoids a winner/loser outcome
  - Parties are generally more satisfied with outcomes and process
  - Addresses the reality that the parties remain in proximity, at least to some extent, of each other

- So what does effective negotiation look like and how can we help parties get there?
Negotiation

- “Negotiation can be defined as back-and-forth communication designed to reach an agreement between two or more parties with some interests that are shared and others that may conflict or simply be different.”

- “A party’s basic needs, wants, and motivations are commonly referred to as interests. . . People negotiate because they are hoping to satisfy their interests better through an agreement than they could otherwise.”

TKI Conflict Styles (Continued)

- “Interests are not the same as the positions or demands that people typically stake out and argue for in negotiation.” (Id.)

- There are underlying interests to every position and demand!
- We can:
  - Cautiously Use Root Cause Analysis (Asking 3, 5, or More Whys)
  - Understand and Respond to Parties’ Conflict Styles
  - Remind Parties of Their BATNAs
  - Facilitate the Conversation & Guide the Process

Chapter Eighteen: Negotiation

TKI Conflict Styles (Continued)

TKI assessment identifies a person’s preferred conflict-handling style and provides detailed information about how they can use the five different modes effectively:
1. Avoiding
2. Accommodating
3. Compromising
4. Collaborating
5. Competing

The TKI model demonstrates that these differing behaviors are just different modes of communicating.

TKI Conflict Styles

Thomas-Kilmann Conflict Mode Instrument (TKI)

The TKI model demonstrates that these differing behaviors are just different modes of communicating.

TKI Conflict Styles (Continued)

(1) Avoiding: Appropriate when the relationship is not important, time is short. Inappropriate when the relationship is important, negative feelings will linger, parties would benefit from a productive confrontation.

(2) Accommodating: Appropriate when a party doesn’t care much about the issue, seeking harmony or credit, and a party realizes they are wrong. Inappropriate when a party is likely to harbor resentment and there is an opportunity to collaborate.

(3) Compromising: Appropriate when cooperation is important but time is limited, finding a solution is better than a stalemate, and efforts to collaborate are not met with reciprocal effort. Inappropriate when finding a more creative solution.

(4) Collaborating: Appropriate when issues, relationship, and a mutually beneficial outcome is important and parties are reasonable about their hopes. Inappropriate when time is short, issues are unimportant, the goals of one party are unpoppable, and the relationship is of secondary or no importance.

(5) Competing: Appropriate when an emergency looms or a party is actually right. Inappropriate when collaboration has not yet been attempted, buy-in from others is important, and long-term gains are a priority.

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Mediation Requirements

- Mediation as problem-solving requires three things:
  - A willingness on the part of all the relevant stakeholders to work together to resolve the problem or deal with the situation;
  - The availability of a trusted “neutral” with sufficient knowledge and skill to manage difficult conversations; and
  - An agreement on procedural ground rules (i.e., confidentiality, timetable, agenda, good faith effort, etc.).

  [https://www.pon.harvard.edu/daily/mediation/mediation-as-problem-solving/]

How Mediation Works

- Planning and the Preliminary Meetings
  - Before mediation begins, the mediator helps the parties decide when and where to meet, for how long, and who will be there. The mediator also conducts a preliminary meeting with each party separately.

- Mediator’s Introduction
  - With the parties gathered together in the same room, the mediator introduces the participants, outlines the mediation process, lays out the ground rules, answers questions, and emphasizes the goal for the mediation—to reach an agreement.

- Opening Remarks by Parties
  - Following the mediator’s introduction, each side is given an opportunity to present its view of the dispute without interruption. In addition, they may also take time to vent their feelings.

  [https://www.pon.harvard.edu/daily/mediation/how-does-mediation-work/]

How Mediation Works Cont’d

- Joint Discussion
  - After each side presents its opening remarks, the mediator and the parties are free to ask questions with the goal of arriving at a better understanding of each party’s needs and concerns.

- Caucuses
  - If emotions run high during a joint session, the mediator might split the sides into separate rooms for private meetings.

- Facilitated Negotiation
  - At this point, it’s time to begin formulating ideas and proposals that meet each party’s core interests.

- Closing and Follow Up
  - If the parties reach consensus, the mediator will outline the terms and may write up a draft agreement.

  [https://www.pon.harvard.edu/daily/mediation/how-does-mediation-work/]

Important Steps

- Preparation
  - Understanding the conflict(s)
  - Defining points of agreement and dispute

- Identifying objective standards and interests
  - Creating options

- Developing a resolution, including an agreement

Planning and the Preliminary Meetings

- In most cases, the mediator will meet with the parties and/or their representatives prior to the joint mediation session.

- The initial meeting provides:
  - An explanation of the mediation process;
  - An opportunity to build rapport with the parties by encouraging them to discuss issues, which might affect the likelihood of reaching an agreement;
  - An appropriate time for parties to discuss concerns they have and to ask the mediator questions.

  (E.g. What are you hoping for in this mediation? What are your interests and how do they rank in importance? What do you think are the other party’s interests? What questions do you have? Concerns?)

[https://www.jamsadr.com/mediation-guide]

Mediator’s Introduction

- Welcome
  - Overview of the Process and Role of the Mediator
  - Voluntariness of Mediation

- Confidentiality of Mediation
  - Neutrality and Impartiality of Mediation

- Structure of this Mediation Session
  - Answer Questions and Confirm Participation

[www.mai.org](http://www.mai.org) (adapted)
Opening Remarks by Parties

- Each party is given an opportunity to present their view of the dispute without interruption. In addition, they may also take time to vent their feelings.
- The mediator may need to help a party present what they view to be the facts and the desired outcome.
- The mediator may need to instruct parties to not interrupt, reassure parties that they will be given a chance to speak without interruption, and remind parties that there will be time to ask questions of each other in the next phase of the mediation process.

Joint Discussion

- Because disputing sides often have difficulty listening to each other, mediators act like translators, repeating back what they have heard and asking for clarification when necessary.
- If parties reach an impasse, mediators diagnose the obstacles that lie in their path and work to get the discussion back on track.
- A mediator helps the parties by facilitating communication, promoting understanding, and guiding parties away from positions, and even options, until interests are fully communicated and ideally heard.
- Mediators should be patient in this phase of the mediation. The goal is for the parties to understand each other’s interests before moving into idea generation and option analysis.

Caucuses

- Caucuses, or separating the parties into separate rooms for private meetings, is a great tool to use when emotions are running high, when there is an impasse, or when the mediator needs to discuss something with one of the parties in private. The caucus can also be used to generate ideas in the Negotiation Phase of the mediation session.
- Often, but not always, the mediator discusses with each side what information discussed in caucus will remain confidential and that which the party wants shared. The promise of confidentiality can encourage parties to share new information about their interests and concerns.
- Mediators should keep track of and balance the amount of time spent with each party and keep each party informed. (E.g. I will spend approximately 10 minutes with each of you. If I need to go longer, I will come tell you.)

Facilitated Negotiation

- This is the idea generation and option analysis phase of the mediation session.
- The mediator can lead the negotiation with all parties in the same room, or can engage in “shuttle diplomacy,” moving back and forth between the parties, gathering ideas, proposals, and counterproposals.
- The mediator will sometimes need to remind parties of their BATNA and discuss its pros and cons and the likely result if an agreement cannot be reached.

Closing and Follow Up

- If the parties reach consensus, the mediator will outline the terms and may write up a draft agreement.
- If the parties do not reach an agreement, the mediator will sum up where the session left off and engage in a discussion about alternatives (e.g. another session or an alternative form of dispute resolution).
Planning for Problems

• When self help is an appropriate response?
• When you need assistance, but it can wait?
• When immediate assistance is necessary?
• Returning to the mediation table?
• When a formal process may be your BATNA (best alternative to a negotiated agreement)?

• What about:
  • Confidentiality?
  • Mediator ethics?
  • Dealing with difficult behaviors?

Managing “new” information—warnings and other related issues

• Actual notice or violations in transit
• Signs of coercion
• Being “worked
• Good faith
• The clown handkerchief problem
• Intersectionality/transposing one issue into another
• Smoking gun revelations

Planning for Problems

Mediation & Confidentiality: State Statutes and Campus Policies

Consider state medical privacy laws and educational record rules—consult counsel
Be aware of mandatory and permissive disclosure rules—example Texas reporting laws or Sandusky laws
Confidentiality vs. Discoverability vs. Testimonial Privileges
Records and record keeping—need to know?
Implementation and confidentiality
Drafting of agreements/advice of counsel
Penalties for disclosure?
“Tuning and respecting campus policy
“The coconut telegraph”=Jimmy Buffett

Mediator Ethics Guidelines

(1) Ensure that all parties are informed about the mediator’s role, the nature of the mediation process, and the terms of the agreement—if one is reached.
(2) Protect the voluntary participation of each party.
(3) Be competent to mediate the particular matter.
(4) Maintain neutrality and the perception of neutrality, and conduct the process impartially.
(5) Refrain from providing legal advice or guaranteeing results.
(6) Withdraw under certain circumstances (e.g. lack of informed consent, conflict of interest, use of mediation for inappropriate purpose, procedural or substantive unfairness)

Med-Arb

A hybrid mediation-arbitration approach called med-arb combines the benefits of both techniques. Parties first attempt to collaborate on an agreement with the help of a mediator. If the mediation ends in impasse, or if issues remain unresolved, the parties can then move to arbitration. The mediator can assume the role of arbitrator (if qualified) and render a binding decision, or an arbitrator can take over the case after consulting with the mediator.

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About Our Upcoming Live Session

- Practice, Practice, Practice
- Shadow and be shadowed
- Co-facilitation / Co-mediation
- Register for a 40-Hour training
- Consider who else can mediate...
- See you soon!

Thank you!

Assessment to follow...

Facilitating Fair and Effective Informal Resolution Processes Under Title IX
Live Virtual Session

Peter Lake
Professor of Law, Charles A. Dana Chair, and Director of the Center for Excellence in Higher Education Law and Policy
Stetson University College of Law

Kristine Goodwin, M.Ed., J.D.
GoodWin Resolutions, LLC

Housekeeping Items...

- We are taking attendance, so please make sure your name appears as a participant.
- Please let us know via chat if you did not receive the scenarios.
- Please send any and all questions directly to Kristine Goodwin via chat.
  - We will not read your name.
  - We will stay slightly past the end time if needed to answer questions but if you need to leave at the exact ending time, that’s ok.
- REMINDER—This session is NOT being recorded.

What we hope to accomplish today...

- Brief Review of Issues Discussed in the Modules with Q&A
- Highlight of Select Issues
- Mediator Introduction and Scenario #1 Demonstration
- Scenarios #2 - #4 in Breakout Groups
- Open Time for Questions and Answers

Brief Review of Issues Discussed in the Modules
Points on Informal Resolution

- The 2020 regulations don’t require it, but informal resolution is allowed.
- A formal complaint must be filed before any informal resolution process can begin.
- Both parties must voluntarily agree to informal resolution (written consent required). [No coercion or undue influence.]
- No “informed” consent standard as such, other than information required by regulations.
- Parties do not have to be in the same room...often, they are not.
- Equitable implementation by trained personnel.
- Dept. of Education gives flexibility for institutions to create informal processes that work for them.

From the commentary accompanying the 2020 Title IX regulations...

The Department believes an explicit definition of “informal resolution” in the final regulations is unnecessary. Informal resolution may encompass a broad range of conflict resolution strategies, including, but not limited to, arbitration, mediation, or restorative justice. Defining this concept may have the unintended effect of limiting parties’ freedom to choose the resolution option that is best for them, and recipient flexibility to craft resolution processes that serve the unique educational needs of their communities.

Informal Resolution Options

- Educational Conferences
- Mediation (Neutral, Facilitative, Collaborative)
  - Shuttle Negotiation: An indirect conversation and form of mediation when the parties are not able to be in the same space, as in the case of “No Contact Orders.” Mediators communicate the needs and opinions of the parties and attempt to reach resolution. [See more at: https://www.bowdoin.edu/dean-of-students/ccs/community-standards/conflict-resolution.html]
- Med-Arb (Mediation and Arbitration, Non-Binding Arbitration)
- Restorative Justice
- Collaborative Law Model

(We will focus on mediation in our scenarios.)

Mediation Requirements

- Mediation as problem-solving requires three things:
  - A willingness on the part of all the relevant stakeholders to work together to resolve the problem or deal with the situation;
  - The availability of a trusted “neutral” with sufficient knowledge and skill to manage difficult conversations; and
  - An agreement on procedural ground rules (i.e., confidentiality, timetable, agenda, good faith effort, etc.).

Best Alternative To a Negotiated Agreement

BATNA

- Parties end up “...better through an agreement than they could otherwise.” The Handbook of Dispute Resolution, M. Moffitt & R. Bordone (2005, Chapter Eighteen: Negotiation; B. Patton

- BATNAs are the parties’ “walkaway” alternatives.
- We should remind parties why we are here, why they chose to participate—to try and find a better outcome than they could otherwise find through an alternative process.

Questions on Information from the Video Modules?
What Types of Disputes Can You Address Informally?

REMEMBER...

- A formal complaint must be filed before offering informal resolution.
- A recipient cannot require parties to participate in informal resolution—participation must be voluntary.
- A recipient should use "good judgment" to ensure informal resolution is appropriate in each situation.

What Types of Disputes Can You Address Informally?

- Student <-> Student
- Staff/Faculty <-> Staff/Faculty
- Student harasses staff/faculty
- Never when staff/faculty harasses student
- What are some nuances when dealing with each permutation?
- When if ever are multi-party disputes not appropriate or unsuited for informal resolution
- Can 'issues' be sent into informal resolution as opposed to entire matters?

The Role of Advisors in Informal Process

- Will advisors participate in informal process? Only certain types of "advisors"? Prohibition on attorneys?
- If advisors can participate, how?
- [W]e decline to mandate that the parties confer with an advisor before entering an informal resolution process, or to mandate that recipients provide the parties with advisors before entering an informal resolution process.

Special Issue Highlight: Confidentiality

- Remember: the Department of Education gives flexibility to institutions to create informal processes that serve their needs.
Section 106.45(b)(9)(i) provides that the written notice given to both parties before entering an informal resolution process must indicate what records would be maintained or could be shared in that process. Importantly, records that could potentially be kept confidential could include the written notice itself, which would not become a public record. The Department leaves it to the discretion of recipients to make these determinations. The Department believes this requirement effectively puts both parties on notice as to the confidentiality and privacy implications of participating in informal resolution. Recipients remain free to exercise their judgment in determining the confidentiality parameters of the informal resolution process they offer to parties.

Special Issue Highlight: “Consequences” or “Sanctions” in Informal Resolution

Informal resolutions may reach agreements between the parties, facilitated by the recipient, that include [supportive] measures but that also could include disciplinary measures, while providing finality for both parties in terms of resolving allegations raised in a formal complaint of sexual harassment. Because an informal resolution may result in disciplinary or punitive measures agreed to by a respondent, we have revised § 106.45(b)(9) to expressly state that a recipient may not offer informal resolution unless a formal complaint is filed. This ensures that the parties understand the allegations at issue and the right to have the allegations resolved through the formal grievance process, and the right to voluntarily consent to participate in informal resolution.

What can be an outcome?

- "Disciplinary sanction"
- "Consequence"
- "Outcome"
- Due process? Informal resolution consequences will be/will not be on student record?
- What is discipline and what is not?
  - Counseling?
  - Continuation of supportive measures?
  - Consult counsel

Mediation does not bar imposition of penalties.

E.g., Rajib Chanda, Mediating University Sexual Assault Cases, 6 Harv. Negotiation L. Rev. 265, 301 (2001) (defining mediation as "a process through which two or more disputing parties negotiate a voluntary settlement with the help of a 'third party' (the mediator) who typically has no stake in the outcome" and stressing that this "does not impose a 'win-win' requirement, nor does it bar penalties.

A party can 'lose' or be penalized; mediation only requires that the loss or penalty is agreed to by both parties—in a sexual assault case, agreements...may include reconciliation, restitution for the victim, rehabilitation for whoever needs it, and the acceptance of responsibility by the offender.")

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Do respondents face discipline as a result of the informal resolution process? Can a respondent’s participation in the informal resolution process be considered in future disciplinary proceedings?

Under this process, there will be no disciplinary action taken against a respondent, and the resolution will not appear on the respondent’s disciplinary record. In addition, if a formal complaint is filed against the respondent in a subsequent matter under the Title IX Sexual Harassment policy or the University Sexual Misconduct policy, the respondent’s participation in a prior informal resolution process will not be considered relevant and will not be taken into account in the resolution of the subsequent complaint.

Princeton University Example

The Department expects informal resolution agreements to be treated as contracts; the parties remain free to negotiate the terms of the agreement and, once entered into, it may become binding according to its terms.

Expulsion as a Result of Informal Process?

The Department believes that the robust disclosure requirements of § 106.45(b)(10)(i)(D), the requirement that both parties provide voluntary written consent to informal resolution, and the explicit right of either party to withdraw from the informal resolution process at any time prior to agreeing to the resolution (which may or may not include expulsion of the respondent), will adequately protect the respondent’s interest in a fair process before the sanction of expulsion is imposed. Accordingly, the Department believes that prohibiting recipients from using informal resolution where it results in expulsion is unnecessary; if expulsion is the sanction proposed as part of an informal resolution process, that result can only occur if both parties agree to the resolution.
With respect to recipients’ potential legal liability where the respondent acknowledges commission of Title IX sexual harassment (or other violation of recipient’s policy) during an informal resolution process, yet the agreement reached allows the respondent to remain on campus and the respondent commits Title IX sexual harassment (or violates the recipient’s policy) again, the Department believes that recipients should have the flexibility and discretion to determine under what circumstances respondents should be suspended or expelled from campus as a disciplinary sanction, whether that follows from an informal resolution or after a determination of responsibility under the formal grievance process.

Special Issue Highlight: Bias, Impartiality, Etc.

All who implement informal processes should serve in their roles impartially.

All Title IX personnel should avoid
- prejudgment of facts
- prejudice
- conflicts of interest
- bias
- sex stereotypes

Remember, you have no “side” other than the integrity of the process.

Special Issue Highlight: Informal Resolution and the Proposed New Title IX Regulations
Informal Resolution and the Proposed New Title IX Regulations

- Proposed Title IX regulations published in June 2022 are still being finalized after comment period ended.
- Will not be in force until 2023 or beyond, so we must follow 2020 regulations for now.
- Informal resolution will still be allowed in a manner similar to the 2020 regulations.
- Remember, based on the comments received, the language in the proposed regulations may change upon final adoption.

Proposed §106.44 (k)(1)(i-ii)

(k) Discretion to offer informal resolution in some circumstances.

(i) At any time prior to determining whether sex discrimination occurred under § 106.45, and if applicable § 106.46, a recipient may offer to a complainant and respondent an informal resolution process, unless there are allegations that an employee engaged in sex discrimination toward a student or such a process would conflict with Federal, State or local law. A recipient that provides the parties an informal resolution process must, to the extent necessary, also require its Title IX Coordinator to take other appropriate prompt and effective steps to ensure that sex discrimination does not continue or recur within the recipient’s education program or activity.

(ii) A recipient has discretion to determine whether it is appropriate to offer an informal resolution process when it receives information about conduct that may constitute sex discrimination under Title IX or a complaint of sex discrimination is made, and may decline to offer informal resolution despite one or more of the parties’ wishes.

Proposed §106.44 (k)(2)

(2) A recipient must not require or pressure the parties to participate in an informal resolution process. The recipient must obtain the parties’ voluntary consent to the informal resolution process and must not require waiver of the right to an investigation and adjudication of a complaint as a condition of enrollment or continuing enrollment, or employment or continuing employment, or exercise of any other right.

Proposed §106.44 (k)(3)i-viii)

(3) Before initiation of an informal resolution process, the recipient must provide to the parties notice that explains:

(i) The allegations;
(ii) The requirements of the informal resolution process;
(iii) That, prior to agreeing to a resolution, any party has the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and to initiate or resume the recipient’s grievance procedures;
(iv) That the parties’ agreement to a resolution at the conclusion of the informal resolution process would preclude the parties from initiating or resuming grievance procedures arising from the same allegations;
(v) The potential terms that may be requested or offered in an informal resolution agreement;
(vi) Which records will be maintained and could be shared;
(vii) Circumstances when a recipient may decline to allow informal resolution include but are not limited to when the recipient determines that the alleged conduct would present a future risk of harm to others;

Proposed §106.44 (k)(4)

(4) The facilitator for the informal resolution process must not be the same person as the investigator or the decisionmaker in the recipient’s grievance procedures. Any person designated by a recipient to facilitate an informal resolution process must not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or an individual complainant or respondent. Any person facilitating informal resolution must receive training under § 106.8(d)(3).
Proposed §106.44(k)(5)(i-ii)

(5) Potential terms that may be included in an informal resolution agreement include but are not limited to:

(i) Restrictions on contact; and

(ii) Restrictions on the respondent’s participation in one or more of the recipient’s programs or activities or attendance at specific events, including restrictions the recipient could have imposed as remedies or disciplinary sanctions had the recipient determined that sex discrimination occurred under the recipient’s grievance procedures.

ACE Comments to DOE Include Informal Resolution

In many respects, the proposed rule provides greater flexibility for campuses in ways that would advance college and university efforts to address sex-based discrimination, including protecting survivors of sexual harassment and ensuring fair processes for all parties. Among these provisions, the proposed rule:

- Continues to allow institutions to use informal resolution procedures to resolve all types of sex-based discrimination complaints, except for allegations of sex-based harassment of a student by an employee. Informal resolution can be an effective tool to address sexual harassment, when desired by the parties and deemed appropriate by the institution. We appreciate that the proposed rule would make informal resolution available at any stage of the process, as well as the explicit clarification that institutions may decline to offer informal resolution despite one or more of the parties’ wishes. We also appreciate the clarification that an institution may decline to allow informal resolution under circumstances that include but are not limited to when the institution determines that the alleged conduct would present a future risk of harm to others. This clarification appropriately recognizes the prerogative that institutions must have to prioritize campus safety. The proposed rule also helpfully clarifies that an informal resolution could conclude with the parties agreeing to terms that the institution could have imposed as remedies or sanctions had the institution determined under its grievance procedures that sex discrimination occurred.

Further, we recommend that the specific identification of the “Title IX Coordinator” in proposed subsection 106.44(k)(1) be replaced with “designed to ensure” in the final rule, to be more realistic about campuses’ inability to guarantee absolutely that sex discrimination does not continue or recur within their education program or activity, despite their best efforts. Further, we recommend that the specific identification of the “Title IX Coordinator” in proposed subsection 106.44(k)(1) be changed to “recipient,” so that institutions will unquestionably have the discretion to designate other personnel to take appropriate and effective steps designed to ensure that sex discrimination does not continue or recur within the institution’s education program or activity.

ACE Comments to DOE Include Informal Resolution

16. Informal resolution. 106.44(k)(1).

As discussed earlier, the proposed rule helpfully continues to allow institutions to use an informal resolution process to resolve allegations of sex-based discrimination, except in cases involving sex-based harassment of a student by an employee. While we believe the charges and clarifications contained in the proposed rule are largely beneficial, we offer the following suggestions:

Recommendation: We recommend that the word “ensure” in proposed subsection 106.44(k)(1) be replaced with “designed to ensure” in the final regulation, to be more realistic about campuses’ inability to guarantee absolutely that sex discrimination does not continue or recur within their education program or activity, despite their best efforts.

Further, we recommend that the specific identification of the “Title IX Coordinator” in proposed subsection 106.44(k)(1) be changed to “recipient,” so that institutions will unquestionably have the discretion to designate other personnel to take appropriate and effective steps designed to ensure that sex discrimination does not continue or recur within the institution’s education program or activity.

Mediator’s Introduction

- Welcome
- Overview of the Process and Role of the Mediator
- Voluntariness of Mediation
- Confidentiality of Mediation
- Neutrality and Impartiality of Mediation
- Structure of this Mediation Session
- Answer Questions and Confirm Participation

How Mediation Works

- Planning and the Preliminary Meetings
  - Before mediation begins, the mediator helps the parties decide when and where to meet, for how long, and who will be there. The mediator also conducts a preliminary meeting with each party separately.

- Mediator’s Introduction
  - With the parties gathered together in the same room, the mediator introduces the participants, outlines the mediation process, lays out the ground rules, answers questions, and emphasizes the goal for the mediation—to reach an agreement.

- Opening Remarks by Parties
  - Following the mediator’s introduction, each side is given an opportunity to present its view of the dispute without interruption. In addition, they may also take time to vent their feelings.

https://www.mwi.org/daily/mediation/how-does-mediation-work/
How Mediation Works Cont’d

• Joint Discussion
  • After each side presents its opening remarks, the mediator and the parties are free to ask questions with the goal of arriving at a better understanding of each party’s needs and concerns.

• Caucuses
  • If emotions run high during a joint session, the mediator might split the sides into separate rooms for private meetings.

• Facilitated Negotiation
  • At this point, it’s time to begin formulating ideas and proposals that meet each party’s core interests.

• Closing and Follow Up
  • If the parties reach consensus, the mediator will outline the terms and may write up a draft agreement.

It’s Your Turn!
Scenarios #2 – #4 in Breakout Groups

• We’re going to take a 15-minute break before starting the scenarios in the breakout groups.
  • Please jot down some words regarding your mediator’s introduction.
  • Please review the scenarios if you have not already.
  • You will be placed into a random breakout group with about 4-6 other people.
  • Please make sure you are unmuted and video is on.

Scenarios #2 - #4

• Take about 75 minutes in your group to work through Scenarios 2 – 4. You can do them in any order.
  • Remember:
    • Group of 4—Two Co-Mediators, One Complainant, One Respondent
    • Group of 5—One Mediator, One Complainant, One Respondent, One Complainant Advisor, One Respondent Advisor
    • Group of 6—Two Co-Mediators, One Complainant, One Respondent, One Complainant Advisor, One Respondent Advisor

  • Mediators should practice their introductions.
  • Please rotate positions so everyone has a chance to play all the roles.
  • If you don’t have enough time to work through all the scenarios, that’s okay.

Questions following the scenarios?

Thank you!