BioLaw Ethics Institute 🍩

505.466.3263 \* www.Bio-Law.org \* 7 Avenida Vista Grande Ste 205 \* Santa Fe, NM 87508

Mediation \* Training \* Dialogue \* Empowerment

Breaking the Cycle of Conflict Top 10 Practice Tips About the Cycle of Conflict, Defensive Communication, and High-Conflict Personalities Elder Mediation Training Webinar Series Ami S. Jaeger, MA, JD Noelle Graney, JD © 2012 BioLaw Ethics Institute. All Rights Reserved.

- 1. Listen to the message, regardless of who is the messenger.
- 2. The cause of our feelings is not the other person's behavior, it's our needs.
- 3. Articulate your needs by making a statement that includes an observation, feeling, need and clear request. *Credit*: Rosenberg, Marshall, *Speak Peace in a World of Conflict: What You Say Next Will Change Your World*, Puddle Dancer Press, Encinitas, CA, 2005.
- 4. When dealing with high-conflict people, evaluate if a response is necessary.
- If a response is necessary, keep it BIFF (Brief, Informative, Friendly, and Firm). *Credit:* Eddy, Bill, *BIFF: Quick Responses to High Conflict People*, HCI Press, Scottsdale, AZ, 2011.
- 6. Take time for a thoughtful response. It will save time in the long run.
- 7. Responding defensively is a natural reaction. Be aware of your own emotions and needs. Find out what is the full story, and embrace both sides of the story.
- 8. Disentangle their intent from its impact on you. Many times our assumptions about their intentions are wrong. Be curious and ask!
- Instead of focusing on blame, consider how each person contributed to bringing about the current situation. *Credit*: Stone, Patton, and Heen, *Difficult Conversations: How to Discuss What Matters Most,* Penguin Books, New York, NY, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed., 2010.
- 10. Be sensitive to a person who may have dementia or hearing loss. Their communication ability may be impaired.