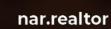




NARdotRealtor







The Code of Ethics and Professional Standards Enforcement

- Who is involved in the enforcement of the Code of Ethics and what does that process look like?
- What is due process and why is it important?
- What are the benefits of using an ombudsman and mediator?



First, Association Staff's Role

- All communication and clerical flow through association staff.
- Staff explains process, provides all forms, and files all documents from initial phone call to final notification after hearing. Ensures that established procedures are followed.
- Receives and disburses all filing fees and deposits.
- Does not make determinations regarding merits but assists in ensuring due process afforded.



Association Counsel's Role

- Provides procedural and legal guidance, as requested by staff and/or panel members
- Does not question parties or witnesses or swear them in
- Does not offer opinions or recommendations relating to the merits of an ethics complaint or arbitration request
- Communicates concerns that could result in liability to staff, the association, and/or chair
- Ensures that due process is afforded the parties

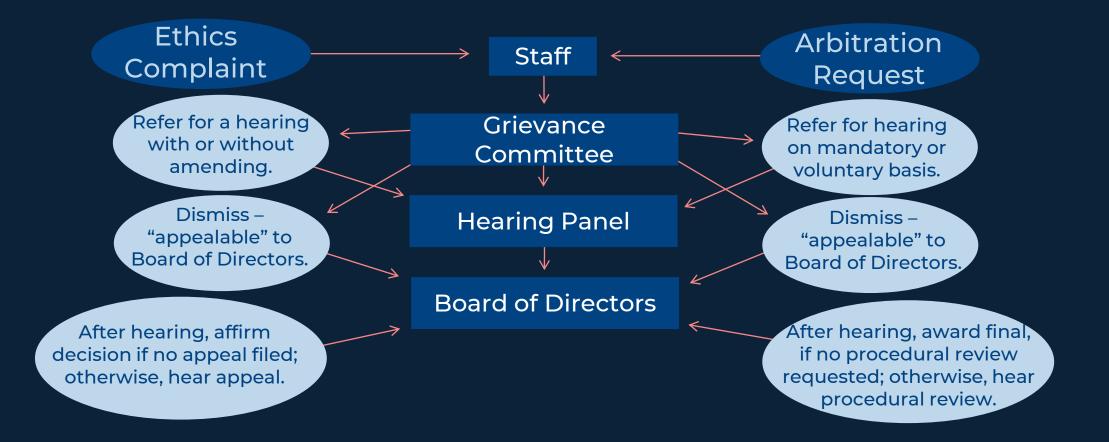


Volunteers Involved in the Process

- Grievance Committee. Initial screening body.
- Professional Standards Committee from which ethics and arbitration hearing panels are formed. Hearing panels decide if an ethics violation occurred or who is entitled to what amount of money.
- Board of Directors or some subset thereof comprised of at least five directors or a quorum of the board, whichever is less. This tribunal finalizes all ethics decisions and hears procedural review requests subsequent to transmittal of the arbitration award.



PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS PROCESS





Second, What is Due Process and Why is it so Important?

- Fundamental fairness
- Procedurally fair
- Ability to self-police
- Guards against antitrust liability



Elements of Due Process

- 1. Timely notice of specific charges
- 2. Adequate time to prepare a defense
- 3. Ability to hear testimony and cross-examine
- 4. Opportunity to tell your story
- 5. Right to counsel
- 6. Impartial hearing panel (right to challenge)
- 7. Appropriate, authorized sanctions
- 8. Availability of appeal / procedural review



Due Process

- Remote testimony allowed at the chair's discretion.
- Parties have a right to challenge for cause hearing panelists and appeal / procedural review tribunal members.
- Members cannot serve in multiple roles on the same case.



Third, Benefits of Ombuds, Mediation

- The preferred methods for dispute resolution of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS[®]
- A voluntary process, unless board mandates mediation of arbitrable disputes.
- Vehicle for creating a mutually acceptable resolution to a dispute (rather than imposition of a decision by a hearing panel)



Benefits of Ombuds, Mediation

- An ombuds can get involved at any time.
- Mediation must be offered when arbitration request is received and can be offered prior to a formal request being filed.
- Disputing parties meet with an ombuds or mediator appointed by the association.
- If a resolution is reached, then the parties sign an agreement containing the terms of the settlement, and no ethics or arbitration hearing is held.



OMBUDS, MEDIATION, ARBITRATION

Ombuds	Mediation	Arbitration
No cost	Low-cost	Moderate cost
No delay	Little delay	Moderate delay
Maximum flexibility, may open dialogue	Maximum range of solutions	Win/lose/split
Parties control outcome	Parties control outcome	Arbitrators control outcome
Uncertain closure	Uncertain closure	Definite closure
Maintain/improve relationship	Maintain/improve relationship	May harm relationships
Prospective	Prospective	Retrospective
Communicate typically via phone	Mediation usually held in person	Arbitration in person (unless remote)



THANK YOU.





NARdotRealtor

nar.realtor

