



HALLIBURTON



**THE ROAD
TO RESOLUTION**

PLAN AND RULES

1-866-99RESOLVE

DRP DISPUTE
RESOLUTION
PROGRAM

The Halliburton Dispute Resolution Plan and Rules

1. Purpose and Construction

The Plan is designed to provide a program for the quick, fair, accessible and inexpensive resolution of all Disputes, as defined hereafter, between the Company and the Company's present and former Employees and Applicants for employment, including those related to or arising out of a current, former or potential employment relationship with the Company. The Plan is intended to create an exclusive procedural mechanism for the final resolution of all Disputes falling within its terms. It is not intended either to abridge or enlarge substantive rights available under applicable law. The Plan is a contract but does not modify the "at will" relationship between the Company and its Employees. The Plan should be interpreted in accordance with these purposes.

2. Definitions

Unless the context clearly indicates the contrary, capitalized terms used herein shall have the meaning ascribed to them in the DRP, or, if not defined therein, the meaning ascribed below:

- A. "AAA" means the American Arbitration Association.
- B. "JAMS" means Judicial Arbitration and Mediation Services.
- C. The "Act" means the Federal Arbitration Act, 9 U.S.C. § 1, et seq., as amended from time to time.
- D. "Company" means Sponsor and every subsidiary (first tier and downstream) of Sponsor, any Electing Entity, any entity or person alleged to have joint and several

liability concerning any Dispute, and all of their directors, officers, employees and agents, every plan of benefits, whether or not tax-exempt, established or maintained by any such entity, the fiduciaries, agents and employees of all such plans, and the successors and assigns of all such entities, plans and persons; provided, however, that in the case of an Electing Entity, "Company" shall include the Electing Entity only to the extent provided in the Electing Entity's agreement to be bound by the Plan.

- E. "Dispute" means all legal and equitable claims, demands, and controversies, of whatever nature or kind, whether in contract, tort, under statute or regulation, or some other law, between persons bound by the Plan or by an agreement to resolve Disputes under the Plan, or between a person bound by the Plan and a person or entity otherwise entitled to its benefits, including, but not limited to, any matters with respect to:
1. This Plan;
 2. The employment or potential reemployment of an Employee, including the terms, conditions or termination of such employment with the Company;
 3. Employee benefits or incidents of employment with the Company;
 4. Any other matter related to or concerning the relationship between the Employee and the Company including, by way of example and without limitation, allegations of discrimination based on race, sex, religion, national origin, age, veteran

status or disability; harassment based on a protected characteristic (other than sex); wrongful discharge; worker's compensation retaliation; defamation; infliction of emotional distress; failure to pay wages; or status, claim or membership with regard to any employee benefit plan;

5. An Applicant's application for employment and the Company's actions and decisions regarding such application;
6. Any prior resolution or settlement of a Dispute between Parties subject to the Plan;
7. Any personal injury or death allegedly incurred in or about a Company workplace or on Company time; and
8. Any individual claim brought as a private attorney general, such as, by way of example, under the Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 ("PAGA"), California Labor Code § 2698 et seq. or similar statute (where "individual claim" refers to one in which the Employee or Applicant claims to be personally aggrieved or subjected to violation of law).

"Dispute" includes all such matters regardless of when the events on which they are based occurred, including matters based on events occurring before the Employee became subject to this Plan (so long as such Disputes were not previously asserted in a judicial forum) or after termination of the employment relationship.

“Dispute” includes allegations of sexual assault or sexual harassment disputes that arise or accrue on or after March 3, 2022 only at the election of the party alleging conduct constituting sexual harassment or sexual assault. An Employee elects to arbitrate such disputes by making a demand for arbitration pursuant to the Rules.

- F. “Electing Entity” means any legal entity which has agreed to be bound by the Plan as provided herein.
- G. “Employee” means any person who is or has been in the employment of the Company on or after the effective date of this Plan, whether or not employed at the time a claim is brought with respect to a Dispute, residing in the United States, or otherwise subject to the laws of the United States or any state, municipality or other political subdivision of the United States.
- H. “Applicant” means any person who is seeking or has sought employment with the Company after the effective date of this Plan.
- I. “Party” means, with respect to a particular Dispute, affected persons and/or entities bound by this Plan.
- J. “Plan” means this Halliburton Dispute Resolution Plan, as amended from time to time.
- K. “Rules” means the Halliburton Dispute Resolution Rules, as amended from time to time, which are applicable to mediation and arbitration.
- L. “Sponsor” means The Halliburton Company, a Delaware Corporation.

3. Name, Application and Coverage

- A. The Plan shall be referred to as the “Halliburton Dispute Resolution Plan.” Alternatively, it may be referred to as the “Halliburton Dispute Resolution Program” or the “Dispute Resolution Program.”
- B. Until revoked by Sponsor pursuant to this Plan, this Plan applies to and binds the Company, each Employee and Applicant and the estate, heirs, beneficiaries and assigns of any such person or entity; provided, however, that this Plan shall not apply to any Employee in a unit of Employees represented by a labor organization, or to the Company with respect to such Employees, except to the extent permitted in an applicable collective bargaining agreement or lawfully imposed by the Company when no collective bargaining agreement is in effect.
- C. This Program inures to the benefit of, and is intended to be for the benefit of the Company’s clients, customers, contractors and vendors, who are intended third-party beneficiaries of this Dispute Resolution Plan. The mandatory arbitration provisions of this Plan shall be applicable to all Disputes between Employees and the Company’s clients, customers, contractors and vendors, who shall have the right to enforce those provisions of the Plan.
- D. Except as provided for herein, this Plan applies to any Dispute.
- E. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Plan, the Plan does not apply to claims for worker’s compensation benefits, unemployment compensation benefits, or any other claim that, as a matter of law cannot be arbitrated.

- F. Mediation and arbitration are only available for Disputes involving legally protected rights.
- G. Notwithstanding any other provision hereof, any court with jurisdiction over the Parties may issue any injunctive orders (including preliminary injunctions) if the necessary legal and equitable requirements under applicable law are met, pending the institution or completion of proceedings under the Plan.

4. Resolution of Disputes

- A. All Disputes not otherwise settled by the Parties shall be finally and conclusively resolved through arbitration under this Plan and the Rules, instead of through trial before a court.
- B. (i) Each Dispute shall be arbitrated on an individual basis. Neither the Company nor any Employee or Applicant may pursue any Dispute on a class action, collective action or consolidated basis or in a representative capacity (including as a private attorney general) on behalf of any other persons or entities regardless of whether they are claimed to be similarly situated, or participate as a class member or in any other capacity in such a proceeding unless all Parties to the Dispute consent in writing. The arbitrator in any proceeding under this Plan shall have no authority to conduct the matter as a consolidated, class, or collective, or representative action, or to conduct any proceeding that resolves the claims or rights of individuals other than the Employee or Applicant who is party to the arbitration.

(ii) If the procedural limitation in subparagraph B(i) of this section is held unenforceable, in whole or in part, by a court in a proceeding in which a party seeks to pursue a class or collective action or otherwise act in a representative capacity (including as a private attorney general), then this Plan shall apply to individual claims that are arbitrable and shall not apply with respect to any class, collective or representative action (including an action brought as a private attorney general) which shall proceed instead before the court. If the court, however, ultimately denies the party's request to proceed on a class, collective or representative basis, then the party's individual claim(s) shall be subject to this Plan and referable to arbitration pursuant to its terms. To the extent that any claims must be litigated in a court of competent jurisdiction because a court determines that the foregoing waiver is unenforceable with respect to those claims, the Parties agree that litigation of those claims shall be stayed pending the outcome of any individual Disputes in arbitration. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Program, the scope, applicability, enforceability, revocability or validity of this Section 4 (B) may be resolved only by a court of competent jurisdiction and not by an arbitrator.

- C. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, in any proceeding that includes both Disputes, subject to this Plan, and allegations of sexual assault or sexual harassment disputes that arise or accrue on or after March 3, 2022 and that the

Employee elects not to arbitrate, a court shall sever and compel the parties to arbitrate the Disputes and stay the litigation of non- arbitrable claims pending the completion of proceedings involving the arbitrable Disputes under the Plan.

5. Confidentiality and Non-Retaliation

- A. The Dispute Resolution Program (“Program”), its Administrator, any subordinate administrators, the staff of the Program and any other person conducting conferences or serving as an impartial Third Party on behalf of the Program in any in-house Dispute Resolution process conducted under the auspices of the Program, will hold matters reported under the Program and related communications in confidence, in keeping with the Standards of Practice and the Code of Ethics of the International Ombuds Association. The Code of Ethics and the Standards of Practice of the International Ombuds Association are incorporated into this Plan by reference and appended. For purposes of requests by or subpoenas from any Party that the Plan Administrator or any subordinate administrators, or any member of the staff of the Program or person conducting conferences or serving as an impartial third party on behalf of the Program in any in-house Dispute Resolution process conducted under the auspices of the Program, provide testimony in any internal or external investigation, administrative hearing, or arbitration or litigation

proceeding, the confidentiality standards described in this section attach to the Dispute Resolution Program, rather than any individual disputant. This means that only the Program, rather than any individual disputant, may waive confidentiality, and the Program may only waive confidentiality, even upon request or subpoena by a disputant, under circumstances consistent with the Code of Ethics and Standards of Practice of the International Ombuds Association.

- B. No Employee shall be subject to any form of discipline or retaliation with respect to terms and conditions of employment for initiating or participating in good faith in any process or proceeding under this Plan.

6. Amendment

- A. This Plan may be amended by Sponsor at any time by giving at least thirty (30) days notice to current Employees. However, no amendment shall apply to a Dispute that arose prior to the effective date of the amendment.
- B. Sponsor may amend the Rules at any time by serving notice of the amendments on AAA and JAMS. However, no amendment of the Rules shall apply to a Dispute that arose prior to the effective date of the amendment.

7. Termination

This Plan may be terminated by the Sponsor at any time by giving at least thirty (30) days notice of termination to current Employees. However, termination shall not be effective as to Disputes that arose prior to the effective date of termination.

8. Applicable Law

- A. The Act shall apply to this Plan, the Rules and any proceedings under the Plan or the Rules, including any actions to compel, enforce, vacate or confirm proceedings, awards, orders of an arbitrator, or settlements under the Plan or the Rules. The applicability of the Act (i) shall not depend on a determination that the relationship between an Employee or Applicant and the Company involves commerce and (ii) shall not be affected by a determination that any exemption or exclusionary provision of the Act (including that concerning foreign or interstate transportation workers) applies to such relationship.
- B. The substantive legal rights, remedies and defenses of all Parties are preserved. In the case of arbitration, the arbitrator shall have the authority to determine the applicable law and to order any and all relief, legal or equitable, including punitive damages, which a Party could obtain from a court of competent jurisdiction on the basis of the claims made in the proceeding.
- C. The Plan shall not be construed to grant additional substantive, legal, or contractual rights, remedies or defenses which would not be applied by a court of competent jurisdiction in the absence of the Plan unless expressly authorized by these provisions.

9. Administrative Proceedings

- A. This Plan does not limit any person's right to file an administrative complaint or charge with, or to participate in the investigation of an administrative complaint or charge by, any governmental agency (e.g., this Plan does not limit a person's right to file a charge with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission or National Labor Relations Board).
- B. Participation in any administrative or judicial proceeding by the Company shall not affect the applicability of the Plan to any such Dispute during or upon termination of the administrative or judicial proceedings. A finding, recommendation or decision by an administrative body on the merits of a Dispute shall have the same legal weight or effect under the Plan as it would in a court of competent jurisdiction.

10. Exclusive Remedy

Proceedings under the Plan, including arbitration, shall be the exclusive, final and binding method by which Disputes are resolved.

11. Electing Entities

- A. Corporations or other legal entities, not otherwise Parties, may elect to be bound by this Plan by written agreement with Sponsor.
- B. Election may be made only as to some types of Disputes, or only as to some persons, in the discretion of Electing Entity.

12. Effective Date

The original effective date of this Plan was June 15, 1993. Its effective date as amended shall be thirty (30) days following notice of the most recent amendments to current employees.

13. Severability

The terms of this Plan and the Rules are severable. The invalidity or unenforceability of any provision herein shall not affect the application of any other provision. Where possible, consistent with the purposes of the Plan, any otherwise invalid provision of the Plan or the Rules may be reformed and, as reformed, enforced.

14. Administration

Sponsor shall appoint one or more persons to administer the Plan who shall be known as the "Dispute Resolution Plan Administrator." The Dispute Resolution Plan Administrator shall be responsible for the management and administration of the Plan.

15. Consent

Employment or continued employment after the Effective Date of this Plan constitutes consent by both the Employee and the Company to be bound by this Plan, both during the employment and after termination of employment. Submission of an application, regardless of form, for employment constitutes consent by both the Applicant and the Company to be bound by this Plan.

HALLIBURTON DISPUTE RESOLUTION RULES

1. Definitions

All definitions included in the Halliburton Dispute Resolution Plan apply to these Rules.

2. Application

- A. If different rules are applicable to a specific class of Disputes, and have been adopted by Sponsor and served on AAA or JAMS, these Rules shall not apply to such class of Disputes.
- B. These Rules apply in the form existing at the time proceedings are initiated under them.
- C. To the extent consistent with these Rules, the Employment Dispute Resolution Rules of AAA or JAMS, and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, also apply to all proceedings governed by these Rules.

3. Initiation of the Process

- A. A Party may initiate proceedings under these Rules at any time, subject to any defenses including those applicable to the timeliness of the claim, including limitations and laches.
- B. While either Party to a Dispute shall have the right to initiate arbitration proceedings, the Party seeking monetary or other affirmative relief shall have the obligation to do so for all purposes, including limitations and laches.
- C. A Party may initiate proceedings by serving a written request to initiate proceedings on AAA or JAMS and tendering the appropriate administrative fee.

- D. Copies of the request shall be served on all other Parties to the Dispute by AAA or JAMS. The request shall describe the nature of the Dispute, all causes of action asserted, a brief description of the factual basis for each such cause of action, the amount involved, if any, the remedy sought, and the proceeding locale requested.
- E. Proceedings may also be initiated by an Employee or Applicant by serving a written request to initiate proceedings to the Company's Dispute Resolution Plan Administrator. In such a case, the Plan Administrator shall forward any properly served request it has received to AAA or JAMS.
- F. Parties against whom a claim is asserted shall file an answering statement within twenty-one (21) days of receiving notice of intent to arbitrate or a specification of claims, which shall include any counterclaims.

4. Appointment of Arbitrator

Immediately after payment of the arbitration fee, the Case Manager of AAA or JAMS shall simultaneously send each Party an identical list of at least five (5) names of persons chosen from a panel of qualified arbitrators which AAA or JAMS shall select and maintain and who have been prescreened by the Case Manager for subject matter knowledge and conflicts of interest. The Parties to the Dispute shall have ten (10) calendar days from the transmittal to strike any names objected to, number the remaining names, if any, in order of preference and return the list to the Case Manager. From the persons who have been approved by all Parties, and in accordance with the order of mutual preference, AAA or JAMS shall invite the arbitrator to serve.

If the Parties' selections did not result in a mutually agreeable arbitrator, the Case Manager shall provide each Party with a second list of at least five (5) arbitrator candidates. Within ten (10) calendar days of transmittal of the second strike list, each Party may strike two (2) names, and shall rank the remaining candidates in order of preference. If there is more than one candidate remaining after the Parties strike, the candidate with the highest total ranking by the Parties will become the arbitrator.

Any ties will be resolved in the favor of the non-Company Party.

At any time during the selection process, the Parties may mutually agree to the appointment of an arbitrator from the lists provided by AAA or JAMS.

5. Qualifications of the Arbitrator

No person shall serve as an arbitrator in any matter in which that person has any financial or personal interest in the result of the proceeding. No person shall serve as an arbitrator unless he or she is a licensed attorney. Prior to accepting appointment, the prospective arbitrator shall disclose any circumstance likely to prevent a prompt hearing or create a presumption of bias. Upon receipt of such information from the arbitrator or any other source, AAA or JAMS will either disqualify that person or communicate the information to the Parties for comment. Thereafter, AAA or JAMS may disqualify that person, and its decision shall be conclusive.

6. Vacancies

If a vacancy occurs for any reason (including because of disqualification pursuant to Rule 6 above) or if an appointed arbitrator is unable to serve promptly, the appointment procedure in Section 5 shall apply to the selection of a substitute arbitrator.

7. Date, Time and Place of Hearings

- A. The arbitrator shall set the date, time and place of any proceeding.
- B. Notice of any hearing shall be given at least ten (10) calendar days in advance, unless the arbitrator determines or the Parties agree that a shorter time is necessary.
- C. The arbitrator may consider, short of imposing undue expense on the Company, accommodation of the Employee or Applicant in the selection of a proceeding location.

8. Conferences

At the request of AAA or JAMS or of a Party or on the initiative of the arbitrator, the arbitrator or AAA or JAMS may notice and hold conferences for the discussion and determination of any matter which will expedite the proceeding, including:

- A. Venue;
- B. Clarification of issues;
- C. Determination of preliminary issues, including summary determination of dispositive legal issues;
- D. Summary (i.e., prehearing) determination, upon written motion of either Party and after opportunity for response by the nonmoving Party, of legal issues that dispose of the entire Dispute or any aspect of the Dispute;

- E. Discovery;
- F. The time and location of proceedings or conferences;
- G. Interim legal or equitable relief authorized by applicable law;
- H. Pre- or post-hearing memoranda;
- I. Stipulations; and/or
- J. Any other matter of substance or procedure.

9. Mode of Hearings and Conferences

In the discretion of the arbitrator or by agreement of the Parties, conferences and hearings may be conducted by telephone or by written submission, as well as in person.

10. Pre-Hearing Discovery

- A. On any schedule determined by the arbitrator, each Party shall submit, in advance, the names and addresses of the witnesses it intends to produce and any documents it intends to present.
- B. The arbitrator shall have discretion to determine the form, amount and frequency of discovery by the Parties.
- C. Discovery may take any form permitted by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, as amended from time to time, subject to any restrictions imposed by the arbitrator.

11. Representation

Any Party may be represented by counsel or by any other authorized representative.

12. Attendance at Hearings

The arbitrator shall maintain the privacy of the proceedings to the extent permitted by law. Any person having a direct interest in the matter is entitled to attend the proceedings.

The arbitrator shall otherwise have the power to exclude any witness, other than a Party or other essential person, during the testimony of any other witness. The arbitrator shall determine whether any other person may attend the proceeding. Upon the request of any Party, the arbitrator shall exclude any witness during the testimony of any other witness.

13. Postponement

- A. The arbitrator, for good cause shown by a Party, or on agreement of the Parties, shall postpone any proceeding or conference.
- B. The pendency of court proceedings related to the same matter is not good cause for postponement.

14. Oaths

Before proceeding with the first hearing, each arbitrator may take an oath of office and, if required by law, shall do so. The arbitrator may require witnesses to testify under oath administered by any duly qualified person and, if required by law or requested by any Party, shall do so.

15. Record of Proceedings

Unless otherwise agreed by the parties or ordered by the arbitrator, a record of the hearing on the merits of a Dispute shall be prepared at the expense of the Company which shall furnish a copy to the other Parties upon request and the payment of the reasonable cost of reproduction.

16. Procedure

The proceedings shall be conducted by the arbitrator in whatever order and manner will most expeditiously permit full presentation of the evidence and arguments of the Parties.

17. Arbitration in the Absence of a Party

The arbitrator may proceed in the absence of Parties or representatives who, after due notice, fail to be present or fail to obtain a postponement. An award shall not be made solely on the default of a Party. The arbitrator shall require any Party who is present to submit such evidence as the arbitrator may require for the making of an award.

18. Evidence

- A. The arbitrator shall be the sole judge of the relevancy, materiality and admissibility of evidence offered. Strict conformity to legal rules of evidence shall not be necessary.
- B. The arbitrator may subpoena witnesses or documents at the request of a Party or on the arbitrator's own initiative.
- C. The arbitrator may consider the evidence of witnesses by affidavit or declaration, but shall give it only such weight as the arbitrator deems appropriate after consideration of any objection made to its admission.

19. Post-Hearing Submissions

All documentary evidence to be considered by the arbitrator shall be filed at the hearing unless the arbitrator finds good cause to permit a posthearing submission. All Parties shall be afforded an opportunity to examine and comment on any posthearing evidence.

The arbitrator shall permit the filing of post-hearing briefs at the request of a Party and shall determine the procedure and timing of such filings.

20. Closing and Reopening of Proceedings

- A. When the arbitrator is satisfied that the record is complete, including the submission of any post-hearing briefs or documents permitted by the arbitrator, the arbitrator shall declare the proceeding closed.
- B. The proceeding may be reopened on the arbitrator's initiative or upon application of a Party at any time before the award is made.

21. Waiver of Procedures

Any Party who fails to object in writing within thirty (30) days of learning that any provisions or requirements of these procedures and Rules have not been complied with, shall be deemed to have waived the right to object.

22. Service of Notices and Papers

Any papers, notices, or process necessary or proper for the initiation or continuation of any proceeding under these Rules (including the award of the arbitrator, any court action in connection therewith, or the entry of judgment on an award made under these procedures) may be served on a Party by mail addressed to the Party or his or her representative at the last known address or by personal service. AAA or JAMS, the Parties and the arbitrator may also use facsimile transmission, e-mail or other written forms of electronic communication to give any notices required by these Rules.

23. Communications with AAA or JAMS and the Company

- A. Any Party may notice, serve or communicate with AAA by contacting:

American Arbitration Association

13727 Noel Rd., Dallas, TX 75240
Phone: (972) 702-8222 or (800) 426-8792
Electronic Fax: (855) 267-4082 or
(972) 490-9008
www.adr.org

- B. Any Party may notice, serve or communicate with JAMS by contacting:

JAMS

Filing Your Case with JAMS
800-352-5267
www.jamsadr.com

- C. Any Party may notice, serve or communicate with the Company by contacting:

Dispute Resolution Program Administrator

The Halliburton Company
3000 N Sam Houston Pkwy E
Houston, TX 77032
Phone: (281) 575-4500 or
1.866.99RESOLVE

The DRP does not represent the Company; however, it will serve as a point of contact to submit official communications.

24. Communication with the Arbitrator

There shall be no communication between the Parties and the arbitrator other than at any oral hearings or conferences. Any other oral or written communications from the Parties to the arbitrator shall be directed to AAA or JAMS (and copied to the Parties) for transmission to the arbitrator, unless the Parties and the arbitrator agree otherwise.

25. Time of Award

The award shall be promptly made by the arbitrator, unless otherwise agreed by the Parties or specified by applicable law, no later than thirty (30) calendar days from the date of the closing of the proceeding or, if applicable, the closing of a reopened proceeding.

26. Form of Award

The award shall be in writing and shall be signed by the arbitrator. The arbitrator shall write a brief statement of the essential findings of fact and conclusions of law on which the award is based. The award shall be executed in any manner required by applicable law.

27. Modification of Award

On order of a court of competent jurisdiction, or on agreement of the Parties, the arbitrator shall modify any award. The arbitrator may modify an award on the motion of a Party if the arbitrator finds that the award, as rendered, is ambiguous or defective in form, or if the award requires an illegal or impossible act. These are the only circumstances under which an arbitrator shall have jurisdiction to withdraw or modify an award.

28. Settlement

If the Parties settle their Dispute during the course of the arbitration, the arbitrator may set out the terms of the settlement in a consent award.

29. Scope of Arbitrator's Authority

The arbitrator's authority shall be limited to the resolution of legal Disputes between the Parties. As such, the arbitrator shall be bound by and shall apply applicable law including that related to the allocation of the burden of proof as well as substantive law. The arbitrator shall not have the authority either to abridge or enlarge substantive rights available under applicable law. The arbitrator may also grant emergency or temporary relief, which is or would be authorized by applicable law. The arbitrator shall be bound by and shall comply with the provisions of the Plan and Rules.

30. Judicial Proceedings and Exclusion of Liability

- A. Neither AAA or JAMS nor any arbitrator is a necessary Party in any judicial proceedings relating to proceedings under these Rules.
- B. Neither AAA or JAMS nor any arbitrator shall be liable to any Party for any act or omission in connection with any proceedings within the scope of these Rules.
- C. Any court with jurisdiction over the Parties may compel a Party to proceed under these Rules at any place and may enforce any award made.
- D. Parties to these Rules shall be deemed to have consented that judgment upon the award of the arbitrator may be entered and enforced in any federal or state court having jurisdiction over the Parties.

- E. Initiation of, participation in, or removal of a legal proceeding shall not constitute waiver of the right to proceed under these Rules.
- F. Any court with jurisdiction over the Parties may issue any injunctive orders (including preliminary injunctions) if the necessary legal and equitable requirements under applicable law are met pending the institution of proceedings under these Rules.

31. Fees and Expenses

- A. The expenses of witnesses shall be borne by the Party producing such witnesses, except as otherwise provided by law or in the award of the arbitrator.
- B. All attorney's fees shall be borne by the Party incurring them except as otherwise provided by law, by the Plan or in the award of the arbitrator.
- C. Discovery costs (e.g., court reporter fees for original transcripts) shall be borne by the Party initiating the discovery. The cost of copies of deposition transcripts or other discovery shall be borne by the Party ordering the copy except as otherwise provided by law or in the award of the arbitrator.
- D. The fees and expenses of experts, consultants and others retained or consulted by a Party shall be borne by the Party utilizing those services, except as otherwise provided by law, by the Plan or in the award of the arbitrator.

- E. The Employee or Applicant shall pay a \$50 fee if he or she initiates arbitration or mediation. Otherwise, Employee/Applicant Parties shall not be responsible for payment of fees and expenses of proceedings under these Rules including required travel of an arbitrator or a mediator, expenses of an arbitrator, mediator, AAA, or JAMS, and the cost of any proof produced at the discretion of an arbitrator.
- F. If the demand for mediation or arbitration is initiated by the Company, such fees will be paid by the Company.
- G. Except as otherwise provided by law or in the award of the arbitrator, all other expenses, fees and costs of proceedings under these Rules shall be borne equally by the Parties who are not Employees/Applicants.

32. Interpretation and Application of These Rules

The arbitrator shall interpret and apply these Rules insofar as they relate to the arbitrator's powers and duties. All other rules shall be interpreted and applied by AAA or JAMS.

33. Applicable Law

- A. Proceedings under these Rules and any judicial review of awards shall be governed by the Act.
- B. Except where otherwise expressly provided in these Rules, the substantive law applied shall be state or federal substantive law, which would be applied by a United States District Court sitting at the place of the proceeding.

34. Statute of Limitations

- A. In the event that the Employee does not file a discrimination charge or other claim with an appropriate administrative agency prior to initiating arbitration, arbitration must be initiated within the applicable deadline for filing an administrative charge or claim in the state where the employee is located. Failure to do so will bar the claim.
- B. If a Party initiates judicial proceedings rather than proceedings under the Program within the time allowed by applicable law for the filing of a judicial complaint, and thereafter, agrees or is ordered by the court to submit the Dispute to arbitration under the Program, the Party must initiate arbitration, in conformance with the Rules, within sixty (60) days of entry of the court's order or the disposition of any immediate appeal of such order, or the time allowed by applicable law for the filing of a judicial complaint, whichever is longer. Failure to do so will bar the claim.
- C. If a Party files a request for mediation within the time allowed by applicable law for the filing of a judicial complaint, the Party must initiate arbitration, in conformance with the Rules, within ninety (90) days of the conclusion of the mediation or the time allowed under the applicable statute of limitations, whichever is longer. Failure to do so will bar the claim.

35. Mediation

At any time before the proceeding is closed, the Parties may agree to mediate their Dispute by notifying AAA or JAMS. AAA or JAMS shall determine what procedures apply to any such mediation.

APPENDIX

INTERNATIONAL OMBUDS ASSOCIATION

CODE OF ETHICS

Independence

The Ombuds reports to the highest possible level within the organization and does not report to a function or entity that could affect, or be perceived as affecting, the Ombuds' independence.

Impartiality

The Ombuds is a designated neutral and impartial resource who does not take sides as an advocate for any person or entity. The Ombuds avoids conflicts of interest and conduct that could be perceived as a conflict of interest.

Informality

The Ombuds does not participate in any evaluative, disciplinary, legal, or administrative proceedings related to concerns brought to the Ombuds' attention. The Ombuds is not authorized to make business and policy decisions or conduct formal investigations on behalf of the organization. The Ombuds is not an agent of the organization for purposes of receiving notice of claims against the organization and is not authorized to be a formal reporting channel for the organization on matters brought to the Ombuds' attention except when specifically and expressly mandated by law.

Confidentiality

Confidentiality is the defining characteristic of Ombuds practice. The identity of those seeking assistance from the Ombuds and all communications with them are confidential to the maximum extent permitted by law. The Ombuds may, at their sole discretion, disclose confidential information when the person seeking assistance gives permission to do so; when failure to do so might result in an imminent risk of serious harm; or as necessary to defend against a formal complaint of professional misconduct.

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INTERNATIONAL OMBUDS ASSOCIATION

STANDARDS OF PRACTICE

General Practice Standards

- 1.1 The Ombuds is an independent, impartial informal, and confidential resource for an organization. Compliance with these Standards of Practice is essential for any Ombuds program.
- 1.2 The Ombuds assists people through voluntary consultation and provides information, guidance, and assistance in developing options to address their concerns. When possible, the Ombuds facilitates outcomes that build trust, enhance relationships, and improve communication within the organization.

- 1.3 The Ombuds assists the organization by identifying procedural irregularities and systemic problems. This may include identifying emerging trends, policy gaps, and patterns of problematic behavior in ways that do not disclose confidential communications or information.
The Ombuds may provide general recommendations to the organization for addressing these concerns.
- 1.4 Each Ombuds program shall have a charter, terms of reference, or a detailed program description approved by executive leadership of the organization that complies with the provisions of the IOA Code of Ethics and Standards of Practice and that articulates the basis on which the Ombuds operates.
- 1.5 The Ombuds keeps professionally current through relevant continuing education, and provides opportunities for Ombuds' staff professional development.

Independence

- 2.1 The Ombuds is independent in appearance, purpose, practice, and decision-making. The Ombuds operates independently of line and staff reporting structures and without influence from other functions or entities within the organization.
- 2.2 The Ombuds program reports to the highest authority possible within the organization. In executing the Ombuds' roles and responsibilities, the Ombuds does not report programmatically to any function that affects, or is perceived as affecting, the Ombuds' independence.

- 2.3 The Ombuds holds no other position that compromises, or could be reasonably perceived as compromising, the Ombuds' independence. If the Ombuds has non-ombuds duties, those duties must not interfere with their ombuds duties. The Ombuds must clearly communicate when they are and are not acting as the Ombuds.
- 2.4 The Ombuds has the authority to select Ombuds program staff and to manage the Ombuds program budget and operations without undue external influence or limitations. However, the Ombuds has no formal policy-making, enforcement, or disciplinary role except internally within the Ombuds program.
- 2.5 The Ombuds has sole discretion over whether or how to engage regarding individual, group, or systemic concerns. Acting on their own initiative, an Ombuds may bring a concern to the attention of appropriate individuals.
- 2.6 The Ombuds has access to relevant individuals and information within the organization as necessary to fulfill their informal role and as permitted by law.

Impartiality

- 3.1 The Ombuds functions as an impartial, neutral, and unbiased resource. Determination to be made by the Ombuds.
- 3.2 The Ombuds has no personal interest in, and incurs no gain or loss from, the outcome of a matter. The Ombuds declines involvement when the Ombuds determines that they may have a real or perceived conflict of interest.

- 3.3 The Ombuds fairly and objectively considers issues and people who may be affected. The Ombuds promotes equitably administered processes but does not advocate on behalf of anyone.
- 3.4 The Ombuds facilitates communication, dialogue, and collaborative problemsolving and helps identify a range of reasonable options to surface or resolve issues or concerns.

Informality

- 4.1 The Ombuds is an informal and off-the-record resource. The Ombuds does not make business or policy decisions, adjudicate issues, participate in disciplinary or grievance processes, or conduct formal investigations for the organization.
- 4.2 Consultation with the Ombuds is not a required step in any formal disciplinary process or grievance policy.
- 4.3 The Ombuds takes specific action related to an individual's issue only with the individual's express permission and only to the extent permitted, and even then, at the sole discretion of the Ombuds, unless such action can be taken in a way that safeguards the identity of the individual contacting the Ombuds Office.
- 4.4 Consistent with these standards, consulting with the Ombuds is completely voluntary. People who use the services of the Ombuds are understood to have agreed to abide by the terms, conditions, and principles under which the program was created and not call the Ombuds to testify or disclose confidential information in any formal, legal, or other matter.

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- 4.5 The Ombuds is not an agent of the organization authorized to receive notice of claims, complaints, or grievances against the organization unless specifically and expressly requires by law. The Ombuds may refer individuals to the appropriate place where formal notice of claims can be made.
- 4.6 The Ombuds creates no permanent records containing confidential information. The Ombuds has a consistent practice for the timely destruction confidential information.

Confidentiality

- 5.1 The identity of those seeking assistance from the Ombuds, as well as communications and information specifically relating to them is confidential information.
- 5.2 To the maximum extent permitted by law, the Ombuds shall protect confidential information, and others cannot waive this requirement. The Ombuds and the organization that established the program shall take reasonable measures to safeguard the security of confidential information.
- 5.3 Except as provide in these standards, the Ombuds does not disclose confidential information in any matter within the organization.

- 5.4 The Ombuds shall oppose disclosing confidential information in any formal, administrative, or legal matter external to the organization, unless an appropriate judicial or regulatory authority determines that disclosure is necessary to prevent a manifest injustice or that disclosure is required because the interests served by disclosure clearly outweigh the interests served by ombuds confidentiality.
- 5.5 The Ombuds may disclose confidential information as necessary if the Ombuds determines that the failure to do so could result in imminent risk of serious harm.
- 5.6 The Ombuds may disclose confidential information about a specific matter to the extent the ombuds determines it is necessary to defend themselves against a formal complaint of professional misconduct.
- 5.7 Confidential information relating to an individual may be disclosed with their permission to assist with informal resolution of a concern but at the sole discretion of the Ombuds.
- 5.8 The Ombuds may provide nonconfidential information about the ombuds program in any appropriate forum. The Ombuds shares data, trends, or reports in a manner that protects confidential information.

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