Message From the Chair

The theme of this issue of the Section’s e-newsletter is “Diversity.” Diversity, however, is not a flavor of the month. Diversity is serious business as corporations seek to capitalize by increasing their reach to markets throughout the world. Yes, the United States is known as the melting pot that includes a diverse society but why haven’t we seen a commensurate increase of successful women and minority mediators and arbitrators?

We all must take responsibility for increasing the diversity of our ranks. The next time you are asked to recommend an ADR professional, regardless of the role, make sure the options you provide include a diverse selection. If you have an opportunity to speak to potential clients, suggest a few people present and the presenters should be diverse.

Speak up! Women and minorities find your voice. You are not shy. Use your networks. If you don’t have a network, create one. In this day and age of Facebook, Twitter and all the social media, we all have a network.

Although former judges might start their mediation or arbitration careers handling complex business/commercial disputes, most people walk a different path. They start with pro bono cases or are appointed to specialized panels. Remember that every time you have an assignment you are interviewing for your next assignment. Treat the parties fairly and respectfully. Your attitude, demeanor and hard work will demonstrate your right to your next appointment. You are not only interviewing with the parties but if you are an arbitrator on a panel, remember your co-arbitrators may be in a position of recommending your appointment to a future case. So courtesy and collegiality with your colleagues is very important.

Even former judges need to work to secure appointments. In this issue, Judge Juan Ramirez contemplates his new career as a neutral. He will have a double challenge in a new career and a new office. He will benefit from the strong judicial support for dispute resolution in Florida and a sophisticated market where many pioneers walked before him. In other articles, the AAA, CPR and JAMS each relate the importance of diversity from their organizational point of view. We hope they will contribute future articles emphasizing their efforts and successes.

Finally, if you haven’t already done so, look at the Diversity Page.

Deborah Masucci, Section Chair
AAA on Diversity

By Sasha Carbone

The American Arbitration Association is committed to promoting inclusiveness, in particular for those who have historically been excluded from active and meaningful participation, in the field of alternative dispute resolution. Because of this commitment, and to assist us with our diversity efforts, the AAA established an Advisory Committee on Diversity with a mission to increase inclusiveness in ADR.

One of the challenges that the Committee identified as discouraging diversity in ADR was the dearth of opportunities for diverse professionals to become future ADR leaders. To address this pipeline issue, the American Arbitration Association created the AAA A. Leon Higginbotham Fellows Program (“AAA Higginbotham Fellows Program”) in 2009 in order to provide training, mentorship and networking opportunities to up and coming diverse alternative dispute resolution professionals. The AAA Higginbotham Fellows Program is a one-year program designed to offer the full breadth of the AAA resources to participants. Through the Fellows Program, the AAA is seeking to enhance the Fellows’ knowledge and skills in the area of alternative dispute resolution by providing training and seminars on a variety of dispute resolution topics and through participation in mock arbitrations and mediations facilitated by leading ADR neutrals and practitioners during a one-week project.

Ethical Dilemma - Process Advice

By John Lande

Every other month the Section’s Ethics Committee presents an Ethical Dilemma. Read the ethical dilemma below and then submit your answers. Next month’s Just Resolutions E-News will include a summary and discussion of all the answers.

You are a lawyer representing Paula, who has come to you because she is getting a divorce. How do you...
intensive training that occurs at the AAA’s headquarters in the spring. The AAA also provides the Fellows with opportunities to participate in training and networking opportunities throughout the year, and provides Fellows with mentors in their field of interest. Now, in its fourth year, the AAA is seeing results in the advancement of the Fellows’ careers, including placement on various rosters of neutrals.

In addition to creating this pipeline, it is crucial that sponsoring organizations commit to investing in the careers of diverse neutrals early and throughout their careers. The AAA has implemented a number of initiatives designed to promote the recruitment and selection of diverse neutrals, including strategic initiatives with minority bar associations to identify and recruit diverse members; sharing information with diverse neutrals concerning the frequency with which they are listed and ranked on cases; and promoting diverse neutrals to users and the ADR community.

In order to improve the diversity in the ADR field, it is incumbent on sponsoring organizations, users of ADR services, and others in the ADR community to continue to search for avenues to improve opportunities for diverse professionals. While there is much work to be done, we are encouraged by the attention that the issue of diversity is receiving by both local and national organizations like the American Bar Association to raise awareness and generate discussion for action in this area.

Any questions regarding the AAA’s diversity initiatives can be directed to Sasha Carbone at Carbones@adr.org.

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**JAMS on Diversity in the ADR Field**

By Mark Smalls

The increasing sophistication and demonstrated effectiveness of alternative dispute resolution has resulted in it becoming an integral part of our legal system in the United States. As an industry, we have the opportunity to lead in making ADR more accessible and inclusive.

Paula and her husband, Joe, are in their late 40s. They have been married for 18 years and have two kids, Rob and Kathy, ages 15 and 12. Joe is a middle manager in a state government agency and Paula is a school teacher. They both have stable jobs, though their income barely covers their expenses, so they haven’t been able to save much. With salaries of about $100,000 and $30,000 respectively, they have only about $2000 in savings. They own a $150,000 home with $75,000 in equity, their retirement plans, two used cars, and not much more than that. After the recent separation, Joe moved out of the family home and the children live with Paula.

Paula alternates between rage and depression because Joe has been having an affair with a co-worker, Nancy, for three years. Joe just told Paula about it last month. Joe lives in a one-bedroom apartment near Nancy’s home, which is not big enough for the kids to spend much time there. He wants to buy a house with Nancy with a room for each kid.

Paula was diagnosed with depression soon after Kathy was born. Paula has been taking anti-depressant medication, which has generally stabilized her moods, though she still feels somewhat depressed at times. Most of the time, she feels numb, overwhelmed by the combination of work at school and home, raising two teenagers, and dealing with an estranged husband.

The kids have been having trouble lately, which may be because of the problems in the marriage or perhaps some “normal” problems of adolescence. Rob has become surly and has been suspended from school several times for fighting. Kathy has become increasingly withdrawn and anxious about school and the prospect of dating – or, in her case, not dating. It’s hard to tell whether she gains weight because of her insecurity or whether she has become insecure because of her weight.

Paula wants to stay in the house as long as possible, but she worries that there won’t be enough money for her and the kids to stay in the house if Joe gets a place of his own. She fears that he will not provide enough child support, and hopefully alimony, for her and the kids. She also worries that Joe might “use” her earlier mental health issues against her. She would like to avoid going to court if possible but she knows that she has to stand up for her own interests and the kids’ interests. At times, she doesn’t know if she has the strength to do this.

Would you recommend that Paula use mediation, early neutral evaluation, cooperative law, collaborative law, arbitration, or traditional legal representation? Should she request a child custody evaluation or a parenting coordinator? What factors are relevant to your ethical duties in advising your client? What additional facts would affect your recommendation?

Submit your answers to these questions online.

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* Early neutral evaluation is a confidential process where each side presents a summary of its perspective to a
The task force has met at least twice yearly since inception and has been acknowledged but would be more difficult to identify so were not the focus of the work of the task force.

There are opportunities for other groups like NAWL, MCCA, ACC, NALP and LCLD (Leadership Council for Legal Diversity) to provide input and suggestions as well.

Achieving real progress will not only require continued attention from providers in terms of recruiting and supporting women and minority mediators and arbitrators, but also clients asking questions that perhaps they haven’t in the past. This includes questions from corporate counsel to their law firms and from outside counsel to ADR providers. It will take willingness for clients to go beyond using the same people from the same short list. We must ensure there is a sufficient pipeline of women and minorities that know what it takes to prepare for a career as a successful mediator or arbitrator.

Accelerating progress in this important area will take boldness and real effort from all the stakeholders. Whether the motivation is business growth or because it is “the right thing to do”, by working together we can ensure that qualified women and minority mediators and arbitrators not only have a seat at the table, but also a real chance at being selected to resolve a range of commercial disputes.

CPR Institute’s National Task Force on Diversity in ADR

By Kathy Bryan

In 2006, the International Institute for Conflict Prevention & Resolution (CPR Institute) formed a broad-based task force with the mandate to increase the number of women and racial and ethnic minorities in the ADR field and to identify and address systemic causes that have prevented them from advancing in the ADR field. Diversity has been defined primarily as a US based concept, and the task force loosely adopted a view that it should mean people who are historically in the minority or discriminated against, meaning women and people of color. Diversity in terms of other social norms such as education, sexual orientation and economic disadvantage were acknowledged but would be more difficult to identify so were not the focus of the work of the task force).

The task force is co-chaired by Tom Sager, General Counsel of DuPont; Charles Morgan of FTI Consulting, and Laurel Pyke Malson, Crowell & Moring.

The task force has met at least twice yearly since inception and has made the following observations:

- While there may be sufficient numbers of diverse neutrals, they seem to hit a “glass ceiling” of sorts in that they experience difficulty in being selected for more complex matters. (This observation is consistent with the pilot of the ABA/Women in Dispute Resolution (WIDR) Survey first conducted during CPR’s 2012 Annual Meeting. As the ABA/WIDR survey is repeated and more data is collected, more detailed information will be available.)

Case Law Update

By Duane Rohrbacher

Forum Non Conveniens Bars Exercise of Jurisdiction over Arbitration Enforcement Action

In *Figueiredo Ferraz e Engenharia de Projeto Ltda. v. Republic of Peru*, 2d Cir., No. 09-3925-cv (12/20/11) The Second Circuit Court of Appeals created a circuit split by dismissing a suit seeking confirmation of an international arbitration award on the ground of forum non conveniens. The majority in *Figueiredo* declined to follow the D.C. Circuit Court in *TMR Energy Ltd. v. State Property Fund of Ukraine*, 411 F.3d 296 (D.C. Cir. 2005) where it was held that a foreign forum was inadequate because the foreign defendant's precise asset in the United States can only be attached here in the U.S. *Figueiredo* revolved around a fee dispute between a U.S. engineering company and a Peruvian government program. The arbitrator issued a 21 million dollar award for the engineering company, of which only $1.4M has been paid because of a public policy exception. The policy exception that the court followed regarded a Peruvian statute that limits the portion of its agencies' budget that can be used to pay a judgment to three percent. The court held this statute as a highly significant public factor warranting dismissal of a petition for confirmation of arbitral awards on forum non conveniens grounds. The court, using the Panama Convention's provision that 'states' execution...
Further analysis will be conducted).

- Diverse neutrals have more difficulty in three critical ways which can create barriers to their career progress:
  - Gaining the needed “laddering” or increasingly complex experience
  - Mentoring opportunities to understand the nuances inherent in more complex matters
  - Exposure to the individuals in companies and law firms who are hiring.

The key difference between the success of diversity efforts within the public and private justice systems is that the private system operates entirely on supply and demand, without public policy mandates. Thus, each individual selection decision makes – or breaks – the career of the mediators and arbitrators. Aside from the efforts of service providers to include more women and people of color in their ranks, there is little systematic effort to encourage clients to consider diversity in the selection process.

In addition to actively advocating on behalf of diverse neutrals through publications, public speaking, awards and scholarships, the task force has adopted a multi-pronged and on-going approach with the primary goal to increase the clients’ and their lawyers’ access to information about diverse neutrals and to promote their selection.

The current projects include:

- Developing the “Corporate Commitment” whereby the corporate subscriber are required to think about and actually nominate a specific number of diverse neutrals annually.
- Increase the pool of qualified diverse neutrals by “Beating the Bushes” through seeking help from other diverse neutrals who have the most sophisticated knowledge about their peers.
- Developing a mentoring “pay it forward” program allowing attorneys at each stage of their career to reach back and help lawyers at the prior stage to benefit from their experiences.
- Co-Mediation -- To assist newer entrants to gain experience, as well as profile, the opportunity to serve in mediation as a co-mediator, and in arbitration as secretary to an arbitral tribunal, would be beneficial. CPR could undertake an initiative to institutionalize and professionalize these roles.

For further information about the work of CPR’s National Task Force on Diversity in ADR, please contact Beth Trent, Senior Vice President, CPR, at 646-753-8228 or btrent@cpradr.org.

By Judge Juan Ramirez, Jr.

I am a Cuban-born Florida appellate judge who recently joined the Section of Dispute Resolution because, after twenty-four years on the bench, I am contemplating retirement to do what most judges do, work as a mediator/arbitrator. I view with some trepidation my career move, even if it is with an established group: JAMS, the Resolution Experts. My apprehension is not only based on the fact that it is a new avocation, but even for JAMS, it is a new office in a new market: Miami. I always thought when I left the bench, I would join a law firm and practice law. So why am I going a route I had never anticipated? I believe it is due to my changing views on

...
For the last twelve years as an appellate judge, ADR has played no direct role in my work load. At the Third District Court of Appeal in Miami, we have experienced a reduction in our case load, except in the number of post-conviction filings by inmates. This reduction resulted in the first judicial de-certification in the state’s history. Our court voluntarily agreed to reduce our number from eleven judges to ten. In retrospect, I believe the decrease was primarily in civil cases attributable to the success of ADR in our jurisdiction, at the trial level.

As a trial judge for the first twelve years on the bench, I had a more direct experience with ADR. When the parties notice a case for trial, we issue a Uniform Order Setting the Case for Trial, along with an Order of Mediation. This order makes clear that the court will not try the matter until the parties go to mediation and the mediator declares an impasse. I was confronted with numerous motions to excuse the parties from mediation. I denied them all. Much to the lawyers’ surprise, many would actually settle. But mediation was useful even when the case did not settle. It forced the parties to sit down and listen to each other. It provided the lawyers the only opportunity before trial to speak to the opposing party and convey the strength of their case. It gave the parties the opportunity to listen to a neutral and hopefully knowledgeable third party who provided, either directly or indirectly, some feedback on the potential weaknesses of their cases. Thus, even if no settlement resulted from the exercise, the parties and their lawyers gained greater insight, and perhaps narrowed the issues to be tried.

As far as arbitration, I have not always been a fan of the process. I have on occasion been asked to provide “justice” after an arbitrator allegedly acted arbitrarily, and I felt frustrated that I could not intervene. Under our Florida Arbitration Code, as under the Federal Arbitration Code, judges have very limited grounds to overturn the decision of an arbitrator. I have also dealt with hundreds of motions to compel arbitration, making me wonder why the parties entered into a contract with an arbitration clause in the first place. Even more curious is why insurance companies put in their policies that the parties must submit to an appraisal process, only to contest a request for appraisal after a claim arises.

Perhaps it is my contemplated career move to be a JAMS neutral, but I have gradually become more receptive to arbitrations in general. I have come to view them as indispensable in the international arena. But even in Florida, where we pride ourselves with a judiciary that is current and efficient, our procedural rules can frequently tolerate abusive discovery tactics that merely run up the costs and fees without promoting any better representation during trial. And I suspect arbitrary arbitrators are not likely to be rehired in the future. On the other hand, a good arbitrator that takes control of a complicated case and effectively streamlines the process can significantly reduce the cost of litigation. Finally, an arbitrator that can lessen the animosity between the parties by cheaply and promptly resolving the dispute can leave the door open for the litigants to engage each other in future commercial dealings.

As a judge I also appointed neutrals to serve as special masters or magistrates. They sometimes started supervising discovery depositions, but their functions frequently evolved into fact-finders. Judges are too busy to dedicate themselves to one particular case, no matter how large or important it may be to the parties. I saw how a good special magistrate gained the confidence of the parties to the point where they actually agreed to expand the magistrate’s initial role beyond that of a babysitter at depositions. It was amazing how the behavior of contentious litigators improved in front of a special magistrate who had the judge’s confidence in a case.

I believe that with the shrinking public resources that states can allocate to the judicial branch, it becomes increasingly important to find alternatives to the traditional methods we use to resolve disputes. I had always wondered why so many of my former colleagues became mediators after retirement. I thought they were saturating the market, and perhaps they are. But my admiration for the skills many neutrals have developed in resolving disputes without the need for juries and judges has grown over the years. I now look forward to joining them and hopefully developing those same skills.
Committee Activities

Legal Education, ADR, and Practical Problem-Solving (LEAPS) Project Launched a “community organizing” Campaign

After almost two years of preparation, the Legal Education, ADR, and Practical Problem-Solving (LEAPS) Project recently launched a “community organizing” campaign encouraging law school faculty to stimulate colleagues at their schools to incorporate more practical problem solving (“PPS”) in their teaching. PPS involves the range of skills that lawyers use regularly in practice in addition to legal research, writing, and analysis. These skills include fact gathering, client interviewing and counseling, negotiation, representation in ADR processes, and drafting legal documents, among others. LEAPS took off after a session at the Legal Educators’ Colloquium in 2010 and is a project of the Law Schools Committee. The LEAPS Task Force has given several presentations, developed a website, and recruited more than 50 faculty to serve as consultants to help colleagues in other schools incorporate PPS techniques in their courses. The LEAPS Executive Committee consists of Jill Gross, Jim Hilbert, John Lande, Sean Nolon, Jean Sternlight, and J. Kim Wright. For more information, see the LEAPS website at http://leaps.uoregon.edu

New Task Force on Ombuds Services

The Section is seeking to reinvigorate its Ombuds Committee through the efforts of Bennett Feigenbaum, Co-Chair (www.executivemediators.com/mediators-bio) and Peter Scarpato, Co-Chair (www.conflictresolved.com). We are seeking people to work with Ben and Peter to set the Committee’s goals.

In 1999 the ABA Sections of Dispute Resolution and Administrative Law created a single definition for the term Ombudsman. The ombudsman profession continues to grow.

- Ombudsmen have been widely employed throughout government agencies.
- In the private sector, ombudsmen have been very commonly employed at universities and hospitals.
- And, in more recent times in large corporations, interest in effective ombuds services has been catalyzed by the SEC (under Dodd-Frank) and the Department of Justice (under U.S. Sentencing Guidelines).

Most recently a study conducted by Cornell School of Industrial Relations and CPR reported that the ombuds field continues to grow.

Anyone interested in being involved should contact the Section at: david.moora@americanbar.org.

Uniform Law Commission Seeks ABA Advisors

The Uniform Law Commission has established one new drafting committee and eight new study committees and seeks ABA advisors to each. Their descriptions are set forth below.

If you are interested in being nominated by the Section of Dispute Resolution to serve as an advisor to any of these committees please e-mail Section Director David Moora (david.moora@americanbar.org).

Drafting Committee on Residential Real Estate Mortgage Foreclosure Process and Protections

This committee will draft an act that applies only to residential mortgages and that will be drafted as an overlay to, rather than a replacement of, existing state legislation. The drafting committee will consider a specific list of issues that were...

facilitate the recognition and enforcement in Canada of domestic-violence protection

In 2011 the Uniform Law Conference of Canada promulgated legislation that would

Domestic-Violence Protection Orders

which a service member is transferred is a major problem for military families. This

The difficulty of obtaining a license for one's professional occupation in a state to

and Occupational Licenses of Military Spouses

Study Committee on Amending the Uniform Athlete and Agents Act

Since the UAAA was adopted in 2000, there have been substantial changes in the

marketplace for athletic agents, and a number of states have recently considered non-

uniform amendments to the act, particularly in response to allegations in the past two

years of improper conduct by agents with regard to college athletes. The Study

Committee will consider and make recommendations concerning the need for and

feasibility of drafting amendments to the Uniform Athlete and Agents Act.

Study Committee on Criminal Records Accuracy and Access

There have been many developments concerning criminal records over the past
twenty years, including the creation of the National Criminal Background Check
System in 1993, the establishment of criminal history repositories in all states, and
the increasing use of criminal record checks for employment and other non-criminal
justice purposes. This Study Committee will consider and make recommendations
concerning the need for and feasibility of drafting a uniform act on access to and
accuracy of criminal records.

Study Committee on Family Law Arbitration

While arbitration has not normally been permitted in family law matters, in recent
years a number of states have adopted legislation that authorizes arbitration with
respect to some issues in the family law area. This Study Committee will consider
and make recommendations concerning the need for and feasibility of drafting a
uniform act on family law arbitration. This project was recommended by the
JEBUFL.

Study Committee on Fiduciary Powers and Authority to Access
Digital Information

A fiduciary who is administering a decedent's estate or the affairs of an incapacitated
individual needs to be able to find, access, value, protect and transfer the individual's
online accounts and digital property. Because of the need to provide protection
against fraud and identity theft, in recent years it has become increasingly difficult
for fiduciaries to obtain the necessary access to digital information promptly and
efficiently. Beginning in 2005 a number of states have enacted legislation covering
some of these issues, but the legislation varies greatly. The Study Committee will
consider and make recommendations concerning the authority and powers of a
fiduciary to access digital information related to a decedent's estate or the affairs of
an incapacitated individual. This project was recommended by the JEBUTEA.

Study Committee on Portability and Recognition of Professional
and Occupational Licenses of Military Spouses

The difficulty of obtaining a license for one's professional occupation in a state to
which a service member is transferred is a major problem for military families. This
Study Committee will consider and make recommendations concerning the need for
and feasibility of drafting a uniform act on the portability and recognition of
professional licenses of military spouses. This project was proposed by the PEW
Center on the States.

Study Committee on Recognition and Enforcement of Canadian
Domestic-Violence Protection Orders

In 2011 the Uniform Law Conference of Canada promulgated legislation that would
facilitate the recognition and enforcement in Canada of domestic-violence protection

"Breaking Impasse and Managing Difficult Personalities in Mediation" is
designed to provide you with an in-depth look at the mediation process, examining the various reasons why
impasse occurs (economic, emotional, cultural, psychological, etc.). It will also provide you with the tools and resources
needed to break through these barriers and help the parties
reach a durable resolution in mediation.

Who Should Attend?
This training will be invaluable if you're a mediator seeking to
advance your practice to the next level or a family law attorney looking to help your client overcome barriers in
mediation.

It's for attorneys who have been exposed to family law
mediation, mediators interested in the area of family law, and
seasoned family law mediators. Divorce coaches and financial
professionals, as well as those with a therapy background
that
work with couples or families, would also benefit from this
training.

What Will the Training Involve?
The training will involve active participation in
addition to lectures, discussions, and multimedia
presentations. Participants will be provided with at
least three opportunities to role-play as a mediator
over the course of the three-day
training.

Training and role-play coaching will be provided
by
experienced practitioners and mediators.
Participants will also receive a notebook of resources,
articles, forms and template materials.

To learn more click here.
Law asked its Secretariat to study the feasibility of drafting an international convention concerning the recognition and enforcement of domestic-violence protection orders. The Uniform Interstate Enforcement of Domestic-Violence Protection Orders Act (last amended in 2002), applies only to enforcement of orders entered by courts in the United States. This Study Committee will consider and make recommendations concerning the need for and feasibility of revising the Uniform Act or drafting a separate act on recognition and enforcement of Canadian domestic-violence protection orders and also will monitor developments at the Hague Conference concerning these issues. This project was recommended by the JEBUFL.

**Study Committee on Trust Decanting**

Trust decanting is a nonjudicial method for modifying an irrevocable trust. The technique has gained wide currency in the past several years, and about ten states have enacted legislation on the subject. Common law support for the technique of trust decanting is uncertain in many states. This Study Committee will consider and make recommendations concerning the need for and feasibility of drafting a uniform act on trust decanting. This project was recommended by the JEBUTEA.

**Study Committee on Wage Garnishment**

For a lot of companies, even relatively small businesses if they operate in more than one state, payroll is handled centrally rather than in individual offices. Wage garnishments, however, are governed by widely varying law in all of the states, and this creates difficulties and inefficiencies in complying with wage garnishment orders. This Study Committee will consider and make recommendations concerning the need for and feasibility of drafting a uniform act on wage garnishment.

ABA Membership Directory. You can search by name, geographic area, or ABA committee. Click Here to access the ABA Membership Directory. You must log on to the ABA web site in order to access the directory!
A WINTER OF DISCONTENT WITH ARBITRATION:
A roaring lion ascending or a silent sheep in decline?

The ABA Dispute Resolution Section is thrilled to present an intriguing, thought-provoking and holistic track of arbitration focused programs at the Section’s 2012 spring conference in Washington DC. Attendees will have the option of enjoying a series of 8 specially selected programs designed to explore answers to the above referenced question.

Come hear from and interact with service provider executives, academics, industry activists, bar and industry leaders, social scientists, corporate executives, the plaintiff’s bar, judges, legislators, thought leaders and fellow arbitrators as they update you on the latest legal and practice developments in the arbitration field and present the latest and best thinking on domestic and international arbitration. You will hear arbitration myths busted, a national dialogue on consumer disputes promoted, ethical dilemmas dissected, case law updated, truth, tricks and traps highlighted, difficult issues exposed, the need for justice in arbitration explored and damages in arbitration calculated. The track will conclude with a discussion of the future of domestic and international arbitration by three preeminent leaders in the field. You will not want to miss a single program in the track.

The Arbitration Track at the Spring Conference Includes ten programs:

• Myth Busting: Arbitration Perceptions, Realities and Ramifications
• Promoting a National Dialogue on Resolving Consumer and Employment Disputes
• Current Ethics Issues in Arbitration
• Arbitration Case Law Update
• Overcoming Cognitive Illusions to Provide Procedural and Substantive Justice in Arbitration
• Truth, Tricks and Traps: the Language of International Arbitration Advocacy
• Difficult Issues for Arbitrators: What Would You Do ?
• Achieving Justice through 21st Century Arbitration
• The Future of Domestic and International Arbitration
• Damage Experts in Arbitration: A Candid Discussion About the Value of Damage Experts from the Perspective

Follow The Section of Dispute Resolution

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To see more information about Arbitration Track programs as well as other practice area tracks, see the conference web site.

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- Virginia Alternative Dispute Resolution Joint Committee
- Virginia Mediation Network

Thank you for your support of the Section.