JAMS HISTORICAL FACT SHEET

1920	First modern arbitration statute in the United States is passed – The New York State Arbitration Statute.
1922	The Arbitration Society of America is founded.
1925	United States Arbitration Act (Federal Arbitration Act) is passed and the Arbitration Foundation and the Arbitration Conference are founded.
1926	Model for general arbitration law, the draft of the State Arbitration Act is drawn up.
1926	Actors' Equity Association is one of the first industry associations to include a contract clause requiring disputes to be resolved through arbitration.
1937	A new arbitration procedure for standard building contracts is adopted by the American Institute of Architects.
1938	New York University Law School offers the first course ever given in arbitration law.
1944	Seventy-five percent of collective bargaining agreements in leading industries in the United States stipulate that arbitration is to be the terminal point in the grievance process (Bureau of Labor Statistics).
1945	New York University's Graduate School of Business Administration offers the first course ever in industrial arbitration.
1946	Yale Law School offers its first course in arbitration law.
1955	Final approval is given to the draft of the Uniform Arbitration Statute.
1957	Minnesota becomes the first state in the union to adopt the Uniform Arbitration Act. Maine and Florida follow close behind.
1958	The United Nations Conference on International Commercial Arbitration takes place in New York.
1970	United States ratifies the United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards of 1958.
1974	Supreme Court upholds international trade arbitration in Scherk v. Alberto-Culver.
1976	UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules are adopted by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.





1979	JAMS (originally Judicial Arbitration and Mediation Services) is established in Orange County, California.
1981	Endispute is formed on the East Coast.
1982	Aimed at relieving the ever-increasing demands on the court system, private arbitration is promoted by Chief Justice Warren Burger as the preferred alternative to litigation.
1982	President Ronald Reagan signs a bill authorizing the arbitration of patent disputes.
1990	The Administrative Dispute Resolution Act of 1990 and the Civil Justice Reform Act are passed.
1991	A U.S. Supreme Court decision leads employers to include provisions in employment contracts that require employees to use arbitration to resolve disputes that might otherwise be heard by the courts.
1992	Bruce Edwards and John Bates, founders of the Bates/Edwards Group, merge with Endispute.
1992	American Bar Association creates the Section on Dispute Resolution to replace its Standing Committee on Dispute Resolution.
1994	Endispute owners Bruce Edwards and John Bates merge their company with JAMS to form JAMS/Endispute. New offices located in Washington, D.C., Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco.
1996	The Administrative Dispute Resolution Act of 1996 is passed, encouraging federal agencies to use ADR.
1998	President Bill Clinton authorizes the Alternative Dispute Resolution Working Group and appoints Attorney General Janet Reno as its chair.
1998	The American Medical Association recommends that ADR be used to resolve disputes over health care coverage and access.
1998	President Clinton signs the Alternative Dispute Resolution Act of 1998, a law that requires each federal district court to devise and implement its own ADR program and encourages and promotes the use of ADR in each district.
1998	JAMS has grown to more than 200 full-time neutrals in 20 offices nationwide.
1999	After 20 years of providing clients with a complete range of ADR services, a group of 45 JAMS neutrals and managers purchases the company from institutional investors in July 1999.
1999	JAMS/Endispute officially changes name to JAMS, a simpler and more memorable moniker.
2000	JAMS adds 22 new neutrals from across the country to its panel. This growth is indicative of JAMS' vibrancy during the first full year after the company became neutral-owned.



2000	The United States Supreme Court reaffirms a liberal federal policy favoring arbitration as an efficient, cost-effective alternative to litigation through its <i>Green Tree Financial Corp v. Larketta Randolph</i> and <i>Eastern Associated Coal Corporation v. United Mine Workers of America</i> decisions.
2001	JAMS' vibrancy and growth is further highlighted by the addition of 37 new neutrals nationally. This incredible growth not only signals substantial growth for JAMS, but the ADR industry in general.
2001	In the landmark <i>Circuit City Stores V. Adams</i> decision, the United States Supreme Court affirms arbitration, rejecting an argument that the Federal Arbitration extends only to commercial contracts.
2002	The United States Supreme Court communicates its appreciation of the EEOC's investigative and remedial functions by retracting the reach of mandatory arbitration in the <i>EEOC v. Waffle House</i> case. The decision does not appear to reflect a change by the Court from its recent pattern of support for arbitration, as the Court held that the EEOC was limited to injunctive relief and precluded from seeking victim-specific relief.
2002	JAMS formalizes its longstanding tradition of community service by creating the JAMS Foundation. Funded entirely by contributions from JAMS neutrals and associates, the Foundation's mission is to support education about collaborative processes for resolving differences at all levels, promote innovation in conflict resolution, and advance the settlement of conflict worldwide.
2002	The JAMS Society was created to recognize and support volunteer opportunities and community involvement for JAMS associates at a local, "hands-on" level. All associates are encouraged to become members of their local Society to collaborate on outreach programs, or to work individually on a project of their choice.
2003	JAMS, Inc. was created as a separate entity from JAMS LLC to allow future expansion and opportunities for the company.
2003	JAMS Foundation, in cooperation with the American Bar Association's Section of Dispute Resolution, created Access ADR, an initiative designed to expose the users of ADR services to mediators from various ethnic and racial groups under-represented in the ADR field who are available and qualified to handle high-stakes/complex mediators. Access ADR offers training, mentoring and business development support to experienced mediators from various racial and ethnic groups underrepresented as full-time neutrals in the field.
2004	JAMS and ADR Associates, LLC, one of the nation's preeminent full-service dispute resolution providers (with offices in Washington, DC, New York, Boston and Chicago), combined companies to create the premier national ADR provider.
2004	JAMS celebrates 25 years of providing excellence in dispute resolution.
2004	JAMS enters new market with the opening of a JAMS Resolution Center in Philadelphia.



2005	JAMS enters new market with the opening of a JAMS Resolution Center in Las Vegas.
2005	JAMS joins four other leading international mediation service providers to form "MEDAL – The International Mediation Services Alliance." The founding members of MEDAL, all of whom are pre-eminent providers of commercial mediation and conflict management services in their own jurisdictions, are: JAMS, The Resolution Experts in the United States, ACBMediation in the Netherlands, ADR Center in Italy, CEDR Solve in the UK, and CMAP in France.
2008	Chris Poole, former CEO at Thomson Elite, becomes JAMS President and CEO.
2008	JAMS moves into the New York Times Building, significantly expanding our presence in New York and responding to the increased demand for all types of ADR services, including more international and arbitration work.
2008	JAMS Foundation creates the Weinstein International Fellowship Program to increase global use of ADR.
2009	JAMS celebrates its 30th Anniversary in the ADR and legal community.
2009	JAMS and ADR Center in Italy announce an agreement to form what is now known as JAMS International to provide mediation and arbitration of cross-border disputes and training services worldwide. JAMS International is headquartered in London and New York with additional hearing locations in Amsterdam, Milan and Rome.
2010	JAMS enters new market with the opening of a JAMS Resolution Center in Minneapolis, Minnesota.
2011	JAMS enters new market with the opening of a JAMS Resolution Center in Greenbelt, Maryland.
2011	JAMS International opens London headquarters with additional hearing centers in the European Union through a network of local partners, including ADR Center in Italy and Results ADR in the Netherlands.
2012	JAMS Foundation has awarded more than \$4.7 million in grant funding since its inception.
2012	JAMS enters new markets with the opening of JAMS Resolution Centers in Miami, Florida and Toronto, Ontario, Canada.