

Judicial Merit Selection and Party-Line Voting: Institutional

Remedies to Politicization within US Courts

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Senior Honors Thesis

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University of California, San Diego

April 1st, 2024

Acknowledgements

This Thesis has been the most challenging undertaking of my academic career and would not have been possible without the support of many people to whom I must extend my deepest gratitude.

First, to Professor Thad Kousser, my advisor, who with incredible patience has guided me throughout this entire process. I cannot thank you enough for mentoring me. I wouldn't have been able to write this thesis without your help.

Next, to Professors Glenn Smith and Scott Desposato, who provided me with the knowledge and support I needed to craft my research. Thank you for the time you have invested in teaching me and for the excellence with which you did so.

And finally, to my family and friends who have believed in me and supported me these past long months. Without you all I would not have had the confidence to take on this challenge, much less complete it.



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Introduction

Over the past several decades, the way political ideology shapes judicial decision-making has become a topic of substantial scrutiny within political and legal scholarship. As Professor Daniel Epps from the Washington University School of Law notes, "Supreme Court justices are more likely to vote along party lines [now] than at any other time in American history, which is presenting a real threat to the court's legitimacy" (How to Save the Supreme Court, 2018). Since the turn of the century, landmark cases such as Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission, 558 U.S. 310 (2010), Obergefell v. Hodges, 576 U.S. 644 (2015), and Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization, No. 19-1392, 597 U.S. 215 (2022) have been decided in split-vote rulings made along strict ideological lines. These rulings have sparked fervent discussions over how politics influences the Supreme Court and its justices, with many scholars calling for judicial reforms to curb the "politicization" of the Court. Several advocacy groups, such as Demand Justice, Fix the Courts, and The Center for American Progress, have campaigned for term limits for Supreme Court justices and Supreme Court ethics reform as remedies to the politicization problem. This paper seeks to approach the politicization problem and Supreme Court reform from a new angle, examining a potential institutional remedy: the adoption of judicial merit selection.

First adopted in Missouri in 1950, the institution of judicial merit selection is a relatively new one. Throughout most of US history, judicial selection on the state level has been conducted through unconstrained gubernatorial appointments, general elections, and legislative elections. It wasn't until the Progressive Era in the early 20th century that concerns over the influence of partisan political machines and extreme politicians on the judiciary led to widespread pushes for court reform. Organizations such as the American Judicature Society (AJS) advocated fervently

for reform through the institution of merit selection, contending that the system was the most effective way of keeping the judicial selection process independent of political influence and partisanship. Their advocacy eventually led to the institution of the first merit mechanisms in state courts of last resort.

Merit mechanisms are methods of judicial selection and retention that insert elements of accountability and "merit" into their processes. In merit selection mechanisms, state justices are appointed by the governor from a list of candidates provided by a non-partisan nominating commission whose goal is to propose potential candidates who "merit" judicial positions. In merit retention mechanisms, justices who are initially appointed by state governors are subject to retention elections at the end of their judicial terms to incentivize accountability to the citizens of a state. Since the first merit plan was instituted in Missouri, twenty more states have implemented some form of merit mechanism in their courts of last resort, with most adopting the system through the 1970s and 1980s. Today, advocates of merit selection continue to portray the system as a solution which will reduce judicial politicization and keep justices out of politics (The Fund for Modern Courts, The Center for American Progress Action Fund). This paper seeks to evaluate whether the institution of merit selection mechanisms reduces politicization in state courts of last resort and whether it would be effective as applied to the US Supreme Court.

From the founding of the nation to the present day, US Supreme Court justices have been appointed by the President with confirmation from the Senate. As has been apparent throughout the last several presidential administrations, the process of appointing Supreme Court justices is a highly political one. The Supreme Court justices appointed by current and former presidents have adhered quite strictly to the political ideologies of their appointers in their judicial

decision-making. Many scholars argue that this clear politicization and polarization of judicial selection and decision-making along party lines diminishes the judicial purpose of the courts.

Article III of the United States Constitution establishes the Judicial branch of government for the purpose of upholding the objective arbitration of justice in "all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution." The Judiciary Act of 1789 vested this judicial power within the US Supreme Court. As was established in Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. 137 (1803), the US Supreme Court has the authority to exercise this power through Judicial Review -- the ability to review and strike down laws and statutes they find to violate the Constitution of the United States. It is the prerogative of the judiciary to review the political actions of the Legislative and Executive branches and determine their legitimacy.

Theoretically, in order to uphold the objective arbitration of justice, the Court exercises this power independent of political bias and influence. However, in practice, the politicized Supreme Court appears to uphold actions in line with their majority's political ideology while overturning actions in opposition to that ideology, regardless of their objective value. This view of the politicization problem has been the primary driver of the calls for reforms of the US Supreme Court. As the ideology expressed by the Supreme Court justices in their decision-making is rooted in their politicized appointments, merit selection, which has been advocated for and implemented in state courts of last resort, may be an effective remedy which reduces the political party-line voting of justices.

This thesis thus seeks to evaluate the claims of merit-selection advocates and explore merit selection as a potential reform to the US Supreme Court. I will do so by examining whether merit selection mechanisms reduce the party-line voting of justices in state courts of last resort. I will compare the voting behaviors of justices in merit selection systems and justices in systems

of unconstrained appointment to ascertain whether merit selection systems reduce the likelihood that a justice votes along the ideological lines of the political party they are affiliated with. Through this analysis I will address broader ideas surrounding Supreme Court reform.

I ask two substantive questions: First, do justices in merit selection systems vote less along ideological party lines than justices in systems of unconstrained appointment? Second, do states which adopt merit selection systems to replace systems of unconstrained appointment see a reduction in the rate at which justices vote along ideological party lines?

I evaluate these ideas through a content-based analysis of over two thousand votes cast in three hundred and sixty court decisions across six states. I code cases along strict guidelines to identify the ideological direction of justices' votes and further analyze whether there is a significant difference in the decision-making behaviors of justices in merit selection systems as compared to justices in systems of unconstrained appointment.

Literature Review

To establish a theoretical background this paper will examine five relevant bodies of literature which relate to first - justices as political actors; second - models of judicial decision making; third - measures of judicial ideology; fourth, the politics of judicial decision making; and fifth, judicial selection mechanisms.

Justices as Political Actors

"The distinction between 'legal' and 'political' issues turns on the amount and intensity of the contention about the interest that is being furthered rather than any distinction in the

reasoning process or the methods used to dispose of the issue" - J. W. Peltason, Federal Courts in the Political Process (1955).

As Peltason identifies in his early work on judicial politics, law and politics are naturally intertwined and often indistinguishable. In Peltason's view, the only basis on which we divide the two is simply the question of how important an issue is in the public eye - the more important an issue, the greater its political nature. If it is through politics that we determine how to govern our society and through law that we codify those determinations, then the processes of both legislating and adjudicating have political connotations. While justices of the court do not have the ability to actively engage in politics, their power of definition, through which they decide which actions lay within the realm of the legal or political, is itself political action. However, does the fact that justices' legal decisions have political ramifications mean that justices are themselves political actors? The earliest literature on the subject of judicial politics addresses this question, establishing that justices are not solely legal actors but political ones as well.

In 1948, C. Herman Pritchett published his seminal work, The Roosevelt Court, in which he became the first scholar within the budding field of American Political Science to examine the political context around justices and judicial decision-making. Pritchett argued that justices were not purely legal decision-makers and that social and psychological factors shaped judicial attitudes and preferences, which influenced their decisions. The Roosevelt Court contained a content analysis of dissents, concurrences, voting blocs, and ideological configurations of the US Supreme Court from nonunanimous decisions rendered by justices between 1937 and 1947. Pritchett claimed that his analyses identified patterns in the decision-making of individual justices which suggested that their personal beliefs on various issues led them to make biased decisions in cases involving those topics. Pritchett's work was highly influential on the public

and scholarly thought of the time and is one of the foundational influences for the development of the field of judicial politics.

Models of Judicial Decision-Making

Following Pritchett's work, early scholars of judicial politics sought to understand and map judicial preferences, seeking to explain judicial decision-making through attitudinal rather than legal models. Glendon Schubert, one of the most significant of these early scholars, was the first to adopt Pritchett's individualistic view of justices, using it to inform his "new approach" to analyzing judicial behavior.

"The new approach [to analyzing judges] seeks to relate what we think we know, and what we can learn, about how persons behave in adjudicatory roles and institutional relationships, to a general body of theory about human decision-making behavior...The new approach focuses upon humans who act in adjudicatory roles, and is interested in understanding judges as people-or, better put, people as judges" - Glendon Schubert, Behavioral Jurisprudence (1968).

Schubert led a movement within political science, publishing pivotal works such as Judicial Policy Making: The Political Role of the Courts (1965) and Human Jurisprudence: Public Law as Political Science (1975), through which he created what he termed a "behavioral model of adjudicatory decision-making." Schubert's model, the first theoretical model of judicial decision-making, explained judicial rulings and opinions as an expression of a judge's personality defined by psychological, physiological, cultural, and social factors. Schubert used ideal point estimation based on court rulings and votes cast to analyze individual justices' ideological positions. His model affirmed Pritchett's assertions, demonstrating that variations in

justice's voting behaviors occurred with a pattern and consistency that could be explained as an expression of individual preference. Schubert's "psychometric model" was the first to be used by scholars to conceptualize decisions made by the US Supreme Court (Gow, 1979).

Following scholars built off of Schubert's work, applying attitudinal models to subsets Supreme Court cases involving various economic and social issues and arriving at similar conclusions (Rohde & Spaeth 1976; Ducat & Dudley 1987; Hagle & Spaeth 1992). Using "cumulative scaling" of judicial votes, these models identify whether patterns in judicial voting behavior can be attributed to the stimuli (i.e., the characteristics of a case) presented to a justice by tracking the similarities and differences in justices' responses to different stimuli and differing strengths of stimuli (Tanenhaus 1966). The models then scale the actions and reactions of justices based on stimuli type and intensity, creating a more nuanced profile of justices which can attribute judicial votes to a set of individual preferences.

Independent Measures of Judicial Ideology

While early models of judicial decision-making mapped judicial preferences through an analysis of judicial decisions, in more recent years, political science scholars have become increasingly invested in developing independent measures of judicial ideology. Through these independent measures, scholars attempt to estimate judicial preferences by evaluating factors not directly related to votes cast. Segal and Cover, in their paper Ideological Values and the Votes of U.S. Supreme Court Justices (1989), created the first independent measure of judicial ideology through editorial and speech content analysis of news pieces and public statements relating to and made by justices in order to estimate and quantify their ideological values. Through a content-based coding of a set of written pieces from reputable national newspapers, with

consideration given to the biases of the papers themselves, Segal and Cover's analysis was strongly supported by attitudinal models of judicial behavior.

More complex measures of judicial ideology have been developed just within the past two decades. Party-Adjusted Surrogate Judge Ideology (PAJID) scoring estimates the ideologies of justices from their partisan affiliations, the ideologies of their states, and the relative weights of elite ideology and citizen ideology based on their method of selection (Brace et al. 2000). PAJID has been used to estimate the ideologies of a number of federal and state level justices. Campaign Finance scores are another measure that has been relied upon, specifically for state supreme court justices. Adam Bonica and Michael Woodruff, in their article A Common-Space Measure of State Supreme Court Ideology (2014), derived Campaign Finance (CF) scores for justices from first, the campaign contributions that justices received as candidates for judicial election, second, the campaign contributions they received as candidates in an election for another position of government as well as the contributions they have made to other campaigns; and third, the CF scores of the appointing governor or legislative body for justices who are appointed and do not give or receive campaign contributions.

As is discussed by Michael Bailey in his paper Measuring Ideology on the Courts (2016), there is a range of methods through which scholars have measured and estimated judicial ideology, each with their own set of applications and assumptions, which create varying degrees of success in different circumstances. This idea is echoed by Bonica and Sen (2021), who note that with regard to the US Supreme Court, the most prominently relied upon source of understanding judicial ideology is the US Supreme Court Database (Spaeth et al. 2015). The US Supreme Court Database documents the entirety of the US Supreme Court's history, denoting the ideological value expressed by every US Supreme Court decision on a liberal-conservative

binary. While simplistic, this method is the basis of most work related to understanding US Supreme Court ideology and, further, the ideologies of state supreme court and court of last resort justices.

The Politics of Judicial Decision Making

These models and measures of judicial ideology have provided the framework through which political scientists of the past and present can analyze and understand judicial behavior. Through these established means scholars identify and explain judicial decision-making as a product of political, social, and institutional factors.

Walter F. Murphy, a colleague of Pritchett, was the first to explore how politics influenced judicial decisions. In his book Congress and the Court (1962), Murphy analyzed the impact of institutional factors on judicial behavior through the idea of Congress-Court interactions. He adopted Pritchett's characterization of justices as political actors whose decisions align with their preferences but argued that their abilities to act on their internal preferences were constrained by external factors. He described the relationship between the courts and legislature as one of mutual balancing in which both parties seek to pursue their goals while simultaneously mitigating the other.

Other works have studied judicial decision-making through issue-based analysis, considering both institutional and attitudinal factors. Gerard S. Gryski et al. (1986) found, with regards to sex discrimination cases, that "policy type, selection system, court reputation, sex of the appellant, and the presence of at least one woman on the court", are substantial determining factors that influence judicial decision-making. With respect to capital punishment cases, Brace & Hall (1995) found that the characteristics of the criminal, characteristics of the victim, party

affiliation of the justice, level of state partisan competition, and the rules that determine the selection and tenure of justices, are all factors that influence judicial decision-making.

While these studies and a number of others established that the factors that predict judicial voting behaviors vary from case to case, the two most prominent recurring factors used to understand overall judicial ideology are political party affiliation and method of judicial selection.

With regards to party affiliation, Segal and Spaeth (1995; 2001; 2002) established, through analyses of Supreme Court justices' voting behaviors, that the party of a justice's appointing president is a powerful predictor of their decision-making across a number of issues. Spaeth and Segal argue that political ideology - oftentimes defined by the groups who are most significant in the process of selecting justices; presidents, governors, legislatures, and citizens in varying systems - is the most prominent factor that shapes judicial preferences and influences judicial decision making, arguing that ideology holds primacy even over legal considerations.

Impact of Judicial Selection on Justices

With regard to methods of judicial selection, as noted by Bonnica and Sen (2021), "Empirical research has linked the variation in selection methods across states to judicial decision-making and various court characteristics... the general theme in these studies is that institutional design (i.e., the method of selection) matters." A number of studies on state courts of last resort have identified that the method of judicial selection is a shaping factor of judicial decision-making. Method of judicial selection is a variable that has been considered in studies of votes on capital punishment cases (Brace and Hall 1995); the likelihood of dissenting opinions

(Boyea 2010; Shepherd 2010); diversity on the bench (Hurwitz and Lanier 2003), and sex discrimination cases (Gryski et al. 1986).

Over recent years, research has expanded to consider not just issue-based outcomes but also the impact of judicial selection on overall judicial ideology. Brian Fitzpatrick (2017) hypothesized that judges selected by merit commissions would be more liberal than the general public of their respective states. He contended that, as demonstrated by Bonica and Sen (2017), attorneys tend to be a more liberal group than the general public, and thus merit commissions, largely made up of attorneys, could be expected to propose candidates that skew in the liberal direction. Fitzpatrick estimated judicial ideology from a combination of three factors: first, whether the judge has given more campaign contributions to candidates for public office from the Democratic or Republican Party; second, whether the judge was registered to vote as a Democrat or a Republican; third, whether the judge voted more often in Democratic or Republican primaries. He then compared the relative shares of Democrats and Republicans on the court to each state's legislatures to determine whether there was a skew in the liberal or conservative direction. His results generally supported his hypothesis, indicating that the estimated ideology of justices in merit selection systems skewed liberal.

That same year, Bonica & Sen (2017) examined the differences between judicial selection mechanisms using Campaign Finance (CF) Scores from the DIME Database to estimate Judicial Ideology (Bonica 2014). The method allowed Bonica and Sen to make more nuanced conclusions, determining that merit commissions and nonpartisan elections produce less ideologically-based selection and that unconstrained gubernatorial appointment and partisan elections result in ideology-conscious selection, which produces judges that are more likely to share the ideology of the state's average elected politician.

Most recently, Brett Parker (2022) examined how Judicial Selection Mechanisms may impact the ideological extremity of justices. He hypothesized that justices in systems of unconstrained appointment would be more ideologically extreme than justices in other systems. Relying upon Bonica's CF Scores and Generalized Propensity Score Matching (GPSM), Parker concluded that unconstrained appointment systems contained more ideologically extreme justices, with no significant differences between the other selection mechanisms.

Contributions to the Literature

This thesis seeks to build off of the impressive body of work created by preceding scholars. Adopting ideas from Fitzpatrick (2017), Bonica and Sen (2017), and Parker (2022), this thesis will examine more closely the differences between unconstrained appointment and merit selection systems. This thesis will contribute to the literature in two unique ways.

First, this thesis will conduct an analysis of how judicial selection impacts judicial ideology through a direct measure of the ideological values expressed in justices' voting. Previous works have indicated that justices' ideologies are impacted by the method of judicial selection employed by states and further that merit selection may produce less ideological justices than unconstrained appointment. However, while the cited literature uses independent measures of judicial ideology in its analyses, this paper will conduct a content-based analysis of case decisions and justice votes to scrutinize the ideological value of actual judicial decisions as was done in the US Supreme Court Database. In doing so, this thesis will create a data set that can be used to determine to what extent the decisions of "politicized" courts are actually determined by ideology.

Second, differing from previous studies and models which have evaluated judicial voting behaviors, this study will specifically address judicial ideology as expressed through party-line voting. While behavioral analyses of the US Supreme Court have considered party-line voting, analyses of state supreme court decisions have yet to use this metric. This is because most studies of judicial ideology try to estimate the ideology of justices as individual actors. This thesis will take an alternative approach and consider justices as the proxies of their political appointers, analyzing to what degree the judicial selection and party affiliation of justices can be considered determinative of their voting behaviors. Further, this paper will specifically apply this analysis to address whether merit selection systems reduce party-line voting amongst justices in state courts of last resort within the context of Supreme Court reform, a specific analysis which previous studies have not conducted.

Theory

This paper seeks to evaluate the relationship between judicial selection mechanisms and judicial decision-making to identify how the mechanism that justices are selected through impacts the ideology expressed in their decisions. How does the method of judicial selection impact the justices' party-line voting behaviors? Do justices in merit systems vote less based on party ideology than justices in systems of unconstrained appointment? Do states which adopt merit systems to replace systems of unconstrained appointment see a reduction in party-line voting? What greater implications does this have for potential reforms of the US Supreme Court? In order to answer these questions I first establish a theoretical framework for understanding the processes of judicial selection in unconstrained appointment and merit selection systems to inform the framework of my argument and research design.

Judicial Selection Mechanisms

A system of unconstrained appointment is one in which a governor has sole discretion over the appointment of justices to their state's supreme court with confirmation from the senate. This selection process is identical to the process through which the US President selects Supreme Court justices, making it an ideal point of comparison when considering the impact of potential reforms. However, unlike on the federal level, the party affiliation of the governor of a state and the party majority of a state's legislature seldom differ. As of 2024, the party of the governor and party majority of a state's legislature align in forty out of fifty US States, including the six states analyzed by this paper - California, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maine, and Connecticut (National Conference of State Legislatures). The three states this paper considers which employ unconstrained appointment systems are California, New Jersey, and Maine.

Merit systems are more difficult to define. As Greg Goelzhauser notes in his article *Classifying Judicial Selection Institutions* (2019) a number of different papers have differing definitions of what exactly constitutes a merit system. Thirty different states are listed across the ten studies of merit selection that Goelzhauser considers, with no study identifying the same set of merit states. Some papers identify as many as twenty-eight states with merit systems while others consider as few as sixteen states. Goelzhauser attributes this variation in the identification of merit systems to the distinctions - or lack thereof - that studies make between selection and retention characteristics. He concludes that when studying merit systems, scholars should examine whether selection, retention or both characteristics factor into a state's "merit" mechanism and to what extent. He further acknowledges that studies can be divided based on whether their analysis focuses on merit selection, which hinges on the presence of a nominating

commission, or merit retention, which hinges on the presence of retention elections, as both forms can be categorized as merit mechanisms. I account for these principles with the three merit selection states I study - New York, Connecticut, and Delaware. As I am studying merit selection specifically, method of retention is not a factor in my analyses, nor do New York, Connecticut, and Delaware use retention elections. Further, these states all employ nomination commissions in their selection processes which propose a list of candidates based on merit, prior to the governor's selection. Additionally, all of these states were listed as merit selection states in at least seven of the ten studies Goelzhauser examined, making them prime candidates for study.

Judicial Selection Process

Now that the types of selection mechanisms being considered by this paper have been properly defined, I turn to the political theory behind judicial selection. Within the context of judicial selection in merit and unconstrained appointment systems, Governors are the "selectors". The selector's goal is to act in a manner that best applies their political ideology to issues of governance. Thus, the Selector's primary goal in the selection process is to appoint justices whose rulings will most align with their political ideology. This logic can be most easily identified in the politics surrounding presidential nominations of US Supreme Court justices, in which presidents attempt to appoint candidates who best represent their political ideologies, usually along party lines (Kahn 1995). The Governors of the six states being analyzed by this paper are the "selectors" of the justices that get appointed to the court in both unconstrained appointment and merit selection systems. However, the key distinguishing characteristic that separates merit systems from unconstrained appointment systems is the judicial nominating commissions are

established for the purpose of creating a list of candidates who objectively "merit" nominations. Governors in merit systems then select a justice from the nominating commission's list of candidates. In theory, this interaction should dilute the politicization of the judicial selection process and reduce the party line ideological voting of justices. It is this theoretical outcome which this paper seeks to evaluate.

Argument

I thus return to the following questions: Do justices in merit selection systems vote less ideologically than justices in systems of unconstrained appointment? Do states which adopt merit selection systems to replace systems of unconstrained appointment see a reduction in ideologically-based voting? I posit two hypotheses:

H1: Justices in merit selection systems will vote less along ideological party lines than justices in systems of unconstrained appointment.

For this argument I define an ideological vote as one in which a justice votes in line with the political ideology of their selector, defined by the selector's party affiliation. When scholars consider the politicization of the courts they most frequently refer to justices' party-line voting behaviors. Party-line voting is a strong indicator how the politics of selection impacts judicial decision-making and is thus the most apt way to consider the greater questions this paper seeks to address. I posit this hypothesis in favor of the idea that merit selection reduces ideological voting. As merit selection systems inherently possess non-politicized bodies who exert influence over the selection process I expect to see that justices selected through merit selection systems

will make less ideologically based decisions than justices in systems of unconstrained appointment. The literature which takes independent measures of judicial ideology seems to echo this idea on a surface level (Bonica & Sen 2017; Parker 2022). To test this hypothesis I will compare the rate at which justices vote in line with their party-line ideology to determine whether one set of justices votes less ideologically than the other.

H2: States that adopt merit selection systems will see a reduction in the party-line ideological voting of their justices.

Just as for H1, I define an ideological vote as one in which a justice votes in line with the political ideology of their selector, defined by the selector's party affiliation. I expect that states which adopt merit selection, and thus add a mitigating factor to the ability of their governors to exercise political influence in their judicial selection, will see a reduction in the ideological voting of their justices when comparing the levels of ideological party-line voting in the eras before and after the switch. I expect that this mitigating effect will be applicable to all states regardless of their previous method of judicial selection as unconstrained appointment, partisan elections, and legislative elections all contain political elements.

Research Methodology

My research design is a quantitative study of the relationship between a state's judicial selection mechanism and the party-line voting of justices within that system. I seek to address two hypotheses: H1 - Justices in merit selection systems will vote less along ideological party lines than justices in systems of unconstrained appointment; H2 - States that adopt merit

selection systems will see a reduction in the party-line ideological voting of their justices. To do so I analyze over two thousand judicial votes cast in three hundred and sixty cases across six states. Through ideological coding of the cases and votes I create a "Party-Line Loyalty Score" ("PLLS") to quantify the rate at which justices' rule along party-lines. I then analyze whether any statistically significant differences in the ideological voting behaviors of justices from unconstrained appointment and merit selection systems can be elicited from the data.

Variables and Measures

The dependent variable I am studying is the ideological voting of justices which will be calculated through Party-Line Loyalty Scores. The independent variable will be the selection mechanism employed by the state. This is a binary variable with three states - California, New Jersey, and Maine - possessing unconstrained appointment systems and three more states - New York, Delaware, and Connecticut - possessing merit selection systems. The selection mechanism type of each state is gathered from publicly available information on the Brennan Center for Justice and Ballotpedia websites.

To measure ideology I create Party-Line Loyalty Scores (PLLS). The idea of party-line loyalty is one that has traditionally been used to analyze the voting behaviors of legislators and the frequency with which they abide by the party line (Dancey & Sheagley 2018). My Party-Line Loyalty Scores are based on this idea and will give a percentage rate of how often justices vote in line with the party ideology of their selector.

In the following sections I outline my research design. I discuss first, how I selected six states for case studies; second, how I sampled cases across for analysis, sorting by mechanism,

time period, and issue categories; third, how I calculated Party-Line Loyalty Scores (PLLS); and finally how I conducted tested my hypotheses using the gathered data.

Case Study Selection

In order to examine the differences between merit selection and unconstrained appointment systems and the impact of switches between those systems I select six states as case studies. With respect to my hypotheses, there are a total of twenty-six eligible states for study -twenty-one states that appear in at least seven of the ten studies of merit selection systems that Goelzhauser (2018) discusses, and five states which use unconstrained gubernatorial appointments.

In order to ensure I study a substantial sample size of cases and votes from each state, I narrow down the potential candidates for study to six states, focusing on three which currently use unconstrained appointment systems - California, New Jersey, Maine; and the three which previously used unconstrained appointment systems before adopting merit selection systems in the 1970s and 1980s - Delaware, Connecticut, and Hawaii. However, as Hawaii only officially became a state in 1959, its unique and limited legal history make it a non-ideal candidate for study. I ultimately opt to replace Hawaii with New York, which while possessing an election system prior to the adoption of merit selection as opposed to an appointment system, has more regular legal history, facilitating analysis.

Thus I study six states: California, New Jersey, Maine, New York, Delaware, and Connecticut. Three of these states - California, New Jersey, and Maine - have maintained unconstrained gubernatorial appointment systems since the 1950s, and will act as control states in my analyses. The remaining three states - New York, Delaware, and Connecticut - had election

or appointment systems until the 1970s and 1980s at which point they instituted merit selection systems, and will act as treatment states in my analyses.

It should be noted that while New York possesses a different initial method of judicial selection than Delaware and Connecticut, this does not undermine my analyses of it as a treatment state as H2 is concerned with the impact of the adoption of merit selection on the party-line voting of justices irrespective of prior selection mechanism. Further, while the theoretical politics of judicial elections are distinct from judicial appointments, both systems nevertheless project political influence onto the judiciary. The only difference is that the ideology influencing appointed justices comes from the appointing governor, while the ideology influencing elected justices comes from the electing citizenry. In the case of New York, merit reform was adopted to curb the same political influence and partisanship experienced in appointed courts (New York Law Journal, 2023). Whether the implementation of merit selection has its intended effect will be examined through the following analysis.

Case Sampling

For each of these six states I examine a sample set of sixty cases. These sixty cases are derived from two separate time periods: the "historical period", a period prior to the adoption of merit selection in treatment states, from 1960 to 1973; and the "modern period", a period following the adoption of merit selection in treatment states, from 2010 to 2024. Ultimately, I sample one hundred and eighty cases from the historical period and one hundred and eighty cases from the modern period.

I draw this total sample of three hundred and sixty cases from Westlaw's case database. I conduct twelve separate searches filtering for state courts of last resort and time period. I use the

advanced search query: ("Civil Rights" "Criminal Procedure" "Due Process" "Economic Activity" "First Amendment" "Judicial Power" "Privacy" "Unions"). The keywords in this search query are directly derived from the "Issue" and "Issue Area" sections of the The Supreme Court Database Codebook (Spaeth et al 2015).

I use this set of keywords for two main reasons: First, using a range of keywords avoids binding this analysis to any single issue group and instead enables a holistic evaluation of overall judicial ideology. I seek to measure overall ideology so as to evaluate party-line voting as a response to the totality of issues that justices consider. Further, this range of issue types should allow for a sample of judicial decision-making that is independent of biases present in issue-specific analyses.

Second, I use the above issue types as keywords because they are ideologically divisive and cases relating to these subjects will more often have specifiable ideologies to code. As state courts of last resort consider a wide range of issues, many of the decisions the court makes exemplify no clear ideology. For example, decisions on issues related to zoning, estate and inheritance, and family law frequently do not have any "liberal" or "conservative" ideologies attached to them. Spaeth's codebook provides no guidance on how to code these issues as they are not concerns which the US Supreme Court would evaluate. Thus, in order to avoid the issue of encountering cases with unspecifiable ideology, I use the above issue types with the clearest coding guidelines within the Supreme Court Database. This does not remove all unspecifiable cases from my samples, but does greatly reduce their frequency. If cases with unspecifiable ideologies are encountered during sampling, I move on to the next case in sequential order as listed on Westlaw until I arrive at a case with a specifiable ideology.

After the application of these search terms and filters I then use a random number generator to select thirty cases randomly from each state's range and time period to sample. For each case in this sample I document the names of the justices who made rulings, the party of the governor who appointed the justices, and the ideological direction of the justices' votes in order to ultimately calculate Party-Line Loyalty Scores.

Case Ideology Coding

For each randomly sampled case the ideological direction of a ruling was determined by a content based analysis of the ruling and justices' opinions. In order to determine whether a justices' vote has a liberal or conservative ideological direction, I turn to the Supreme Court Database established by Spaeth et al (2015). The Supreme Court Database catalogs the entire case history of the US Supreme Court, noting factual characteristics of the cases as well as the ideological directions of their rulings. The Supreme Court Database Codebook, which is accessible from the Washington University in St. Louis School of Law website, details the criteria and methodology which Spaeth used to code the ideological direction of cases. Spaeth sorted cases by issue groups (i.e. Civil Rights, Due Process, Criminal Procedure, e.t.c.) and further denoted what rulings under each issue represented liberal and conservative ideological viewpoints (i.e. liberal decisions are pro-criminal defendant, pro-indigent, pro-immigrant, e.t.c.).

Relying upon Spaeth et al (2015) I coded cases as per the criteria established in "Decision Direction" section of The Supreme Court Database Codebook. Decisions considered by this thesis are coded in a binary fashion - liberal or conservative - just as they were in the Supreme Court Database. If the decision of a case cannot be coded under either ideology its ideology will be noted as being "unspecifiable" - just as is noted in the Supreme Court Database. For all cases,

concurrences are treated as having the same ideological direction as majority opinions, unless

they are "special concurrences," which contain partial dissent, at which point the coder's

individual discretion is exercised.

The general criteria for case coding is as follows. For cases in which the main issue can be categorized under "Civil Rights," "Criminal Procedure," "Due Process," "First Amendment,"

or "Privacy," decisions will be coded as liberal if they are:

- pro-person accused or convicted of crime, or denied a jury trial
- pro-civil liberties or civil rights claimant, especially those exercising less protected
- civil rights (e.g., homosexuality)
- pro-child or juvenile
- pro-indigent
- pro-Indian
- pro-affirmative action
- pro-neutrality in establishment clause cases
- pro-female in abortion
- pro-underdog
- anti-slavery
- incorporation of foreign territories
- anti-government in the context of due process, except for takings clause cases where a pro-government, anti-owner vote is considered liberal
 - except in criminal forfeiture cases or those where the taking is pro-business
- violation of due process by exercising jurisdiction over nonresident
- pro-attorney or governmental official in non-liability cases
- pro-accountability and/or anti-corruption in campaign spending
- pro-privacy vis-a-vis the 1st Amendment where the privacy invaded is that of mental incompetents
- pro-disclosure in Freedom of Information Act issues except for employment and student records

A decision will be coded as conservative if it is the reverse of the above.

For cases in which the main issue can be categorized under "Unions" or "Economic

Activity" decisions will be coded as liberal if they are:

- pro-union except in union antitrust where liberal = pro-competition
- pro-government
- anti-business
- anti-employer
- pro-competition
- pro-injured person
- pro-indigent
- pro-small business vis-a-vis large business
- pro-state/anti-business in state tax cases
- pro-debtor
- pro-bankrupt
- pro-Indian
- pro-environmental protection
- pro-economic underdog
- pro-consumer
- pro-accountability in governmental corruption
- pro-original grantee, purchaser, or occupant in state and territorial land claims
- anti-union member or employee vis-a-vis union
- anti-union in union antitrust
- anti-union in union or closed shop
- pro-trial in arbitration

A decision will be coded as conservative if it is the reverse of the above.

For example, the California Supreme Court case *People v. Gilbert* (1965), held that the murder conviction of Gilbert, the defendant, had to be reversed because the trial court mishandled the admission of Gilbert's pre-trial statements, infringing upon his due process rights. I first identify the issue as pertaining to "Due Process". I then identify, as per the above criteria, that this decision is "pro-person accused or convicted of crime" on the due process issue, making the majority decision a liberal one. I code each of the three hundred and sixty cases considered by this paper in this manner.

I acknowledge that in contrast to Spaeth's research in the Supreme Court Database, in which each ideological code is verified by three separate researchers, my coding is the product of my sole, individual analysis. Thus, in order to demonstrate the validity of my coding I blindly coded thirty US Supreme Court cases from the Supreme Court Database involving the issue areas I use as keywords in my case sampling to calculate the consistency of my coding as compared to Spaeth's.

The process of the blind coding was as follows: First, I used the "Analysis" system in the Supreme Court database to search for cases involving the keyword issues ("Civil Rights," "Criminal Procedure," "Due Process," "Economic Activity," "First Amendment," "Judicial Power," "Privacy," and "Unions") that had been appealed to the US Supreme Court from state courts of last resort. This would allow me to address similar subject matter to what I would encounter on the state level. Next, from the thousands of results provided by the database from 1946 to 2024, I used a random number generator to select thirty random cases to code. I then read the case text of these decisions on the Justia Law website, as I would do for state court of last resort cases on Westlaw, to code the ideological direction of these cases. Finally, I compared my coding to Spaeth's coding.

Ultimately, my coding matched Spaeth's coding in twenty-nine of the thirty cases, giving me 96.67% consistency with Spaeth. To further uphold the validity of my coding, I denote the justification of the codes for all three hundred and sixty cases in my Appendix along with summary factual information that informs the coding for the majority of cases as examples.

Calculation of Party-Line Loyalty Scores

In order to create Party-Line Loyalty Scores I require the ideological direction of a case and the party affiliation of the justices who voted. The ideological direction of a case is coded as per the criteria from the Supreme Court Database Codebook as discussed above. In order to

determine the party affiliation of justices I first identify justices' names as denoted in the text of each case considered. I then independently research the justices to determine their year of appointment (or election in New York) and the party of the governor who appointed them (or the party they campaigned for election under). The party affiliation of governors is derived from the National Governors Association website. The party affiliation of elected New York justices is derived from the Historical Society of the New York Courts website. From this information justices are hereafter denoted as Democratic, Republican, or Independent, assigned the party affiliation of their selector or their own campaign.

From the party affiliation of justices and the ideological direction of their votes I then calculate the Party-Line Loyalty Score (PLLS) of the justices. PLLS is calculated by determining the number of votes cast by Republican and Democratic justices in a certain state, then calculating the proportion of the votes which were in line with the justices' party ideology. Independent Justices were present in the voting data but they were infrequent and their votes are excluded from this analysis.

For the calculation, the Democratic Party's ideology is labeled as liberal and the Republican Party's ideology is labeled as conservative as was done by Fitzpatrick (2017). Thus, PLLS essentially tracks how often Democratic justices cast liberal votes and Republican justices cast conservative votes. PLLS gives a percentage score of judicial party-line voting. For example, let's consider a hypothetical state in which 210 judicial votes are cast, 140 by Democrats and 70 by Republicans. Of the 140 Democratic votes, 100 are liberal. Of the 70 Republican votes, 50 are conservative. Thus there are 100+50 = 150 party-line loyal votes out of the 210 votes cast. Thus, the Party-Line Loyalty Score of justices in this hypothetical state would be 150/210 = 71.43%.

I repeat this calculation for all six states across both time periods. I then compare the PLLS of justices in systems of unconstrained gubernatorial appointment and merit selection systems to determine whether there is a statistically significant difference in the rate at which justices in those systems vote in line with their party-affiliated ideology. It should be noted that this calculation does not determine the PLLS of individual justices. Instead, the justices who vote on each case are treated as units from which to calculate the PLLS of a state.

Returning to the example of *People v. Gilbert* (1965), as the ideological direction of the decision is liberal, the five justices who voted with the majority - Traynor, Tobriner, Peters, Peek, and Burke - casted liberal votes and the two dissenting justices - Mosk and McComb - casted conservative votes. As Traynor, Tobriner, Peters, Peek, and Burke were all Democrats, their votes are party-line loyal and contribute to an increase in the PLLS of California. Additionally, as McComb was a Republican, his vote was also party-line loyal. Mosk, who cast a conservative vote as a Democrat, has his vote marked as not being party-line loyal, decreasing the PLLS of California. The PLLS score of California is in actuality the aggregate PLLS of justices in California's Court of Last Resort, however the justices are only considered in the aggregate, not considered individually. This process is replicated for every case sampled by this paper and is aggregated by state and mechanism categories.

Hypothesis Testing

To test my first hypothesis I calculate the PLLS of justices in each state between 2010 and 2024 then aggregate those scores by selection mechanism categories and compare the PLLS of unconstrained appointment and merit selection systems.

If my first hypothesis is correct, the data analysis should demonstrate a statistically significant difference between the Party-Line Loyalty Scores of justices in unconstrained appointment systems and justices in merit selection systems. I expect that justices in unconstrained appointment systems will have a greater PLLS than justices in merit selection systems.

To test my second hypothesis I split each state's set of sixty cases into two subsets of thirty cases from 1960 to 1973 and 2010 to 2024 respectively. These subsets will allow me to conduct "pre-treatment" and "post-treatment" evaluations of the states that adopted merit selection systems in the late 1970s and 1980s. The three states that maintained their systems (California, New Jersey, and Maine) will act as a control group to compare to the three states that changed their systems (New York, Delaware, and Connecticut). I calculate the average PLLS of justices between 1960 and 1973 and then aggregate those scores by control and treatment groups. I then examine the changes in PLLS of the control and treatment groups between the historical period (1960-1973) and the modern period (2010-2024). This analysis will allow me to determine whether differences in the Party-Line Loyalty Scores of Justices "pre-" and "post-" merit selection are caused by the change in selection mechanism and whether there is a statistically significant difference.

If my second hypothesis is correct the data should demonstrate a statistically significant difference between the Party-Line Loyalty Scores of justices in the historical period (pre-treatment) and justices in the modern period (post-treatment). I expect that justices in the historical period will have a greater PLLS than justices in the modern period.

Results and Analysis:

Analysis of three hundred and sixty cases across six states yielded ideological codes for over two thousand judicial votes cast from 1960-1973 and 2010-2024. I thereafter calculated the Party-Line Loyalty Scores of justices aggregated across time period, state, and mechanism categories. My analyses find that there are no significant differences in the PLLS of justices in unconstrained appointment and merit selection systems, suggesting that the method of selection employed by a state has no impact on the rate at which justices vote in line with the party ideology of their selectors.

However, my analyses did demonstrate a statistically significant difference in the rate at which Democratic and Republican justices voted in line with their party ideology. The data suggests that Republican justices were significantly more likely to vote conservatively than Democratic justices were to vote liberally. Essentially, Republicans had significantly higher Party-Line Loyalty Scores. My analysis reveals two possible explanations for this discrepancy in voting behaviors and further explains outliers within the data using these correlations.

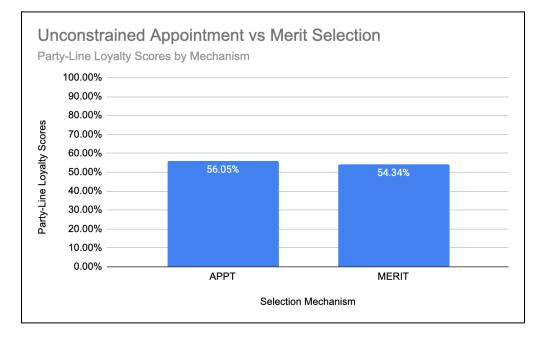
In the following sections I analyze first, the results related to H1; second, the results related to H2; third, additional analysis of the data; and fourth, an analysis of outliers in the data.

H1 Analysis

First to an analysis of the data with regards to the initial hypotheses on the relationship between selection mechanism and ideological voting. H1 postulated: "Justices in merit selection systems will vote less along ideological party lines than justices in systems of unconstrained appointment." With respect to H1 the first analysis conducted was a comparison of the PLLS of

justices in unconstrained appointment systems and the PLLS of justices in merit selection systems in the modern period (2010-2024).



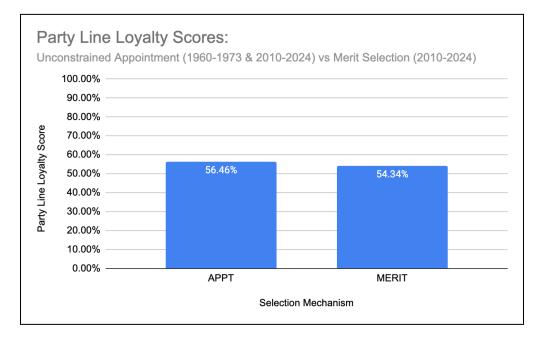


As is displayed in Figure 1A, justices in systems of unconstrained appointment had a PLLS of 56.05% and justices in merit selection systems had a PLLS of 54.34%, meaning that justices in these systems voted in line with their party-line ideology 56.05% and 54.34% of the time respectively. These scores came from samples of 512 votes by justices in unconstrained appointment systems and 519 votes by justices in merit selection systems from 2010-2024. My significance tests yielded a p-value ≈ 0.580859 , meaning that this 1.71% difference in PLLS was not statistically significant. What this demonstrates is that H1 is not supported by the data and that merit-selected justices do not behave differently than justices appointed in unconstrained systems.

This finding holds true even if the analysis is expanded to include the votes of justices in unconstrained appointment systems from 1960-1973. As is displayed in Figure 1B, the addition

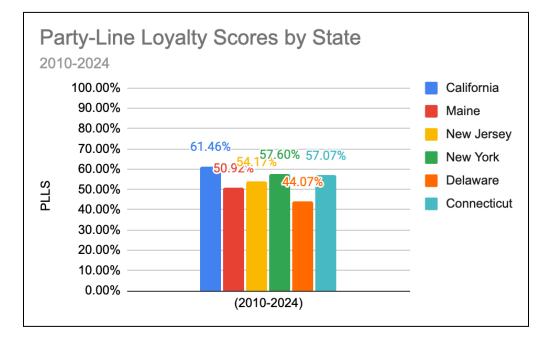
of 781 votes from justices in unconstrained appointment systems in California, New Jersey, Maine, Delaware, and Connecticut, from 1960 to 1973 only altered the PLLS of justices in unconstrained appointment systems by 0.41%. The PLLS of all 1,293 votes cast by justices in unconstrained appointment systems across both the modern and historical periods of analysis was 56.46%. Compared to the PLLS of 54.34% for justices merit selection systems, the difference in judicial voting behavior is only 2.12%. The significance test for this comparison yielded p-value \approx 0.412138, meaning that this difference was also not statistically significant.





What this suggests is that, contrary to initial expectations, there is no significant difference in judicial party-line voting behaviors in unconstrained and merit appointment systems. The implementation of non-partisan nominating commissions in merit states may not fulfill their supposed goal of reducing the politicization of the courts as this analysis demonstrates no changes in the ideological party-line voting of justices. With regards to this paper's broader questions concerning potential US Supreme Court reform, it would appear that the adoption of merit selection on the federal level would not have the intended effect of reducing partisanship in judicial decision-making.

Figure 2A:



These findings hold true when scrutinized in state by state analyses as well. As is displayed in Figure 2A, most state averages hover between a PLLS of 50 and 60%, with the lowest being 44.07% in Delaware and the highest being 61.46% in California. The states considered by this paper all have relatively similar levels of PLLS, with no variations in score being correlated with differences in mechanism, and no significant outliers that bias the data. This finding reaffirms the conclusions drawn from analysis of PLLS averages by mechanism, which demonstrate no significant differences in party-line voting.

However, it should be noted that the aggregate PLLS of justices across both unconstrained and merit systems is 55.85% indicating that, on the state level, justices do not display the extreme ideology in decision-making that is demonstrated by the US Supreme Court. Thus, this analysis cannot definitively rule out merit selection as a remedy to politicization in the Supreme Court as the moderate levels of PLLS amongst state level justices may obscure the impact of merit selection systems on party-line voting. Thus I turn to analysis of H2.

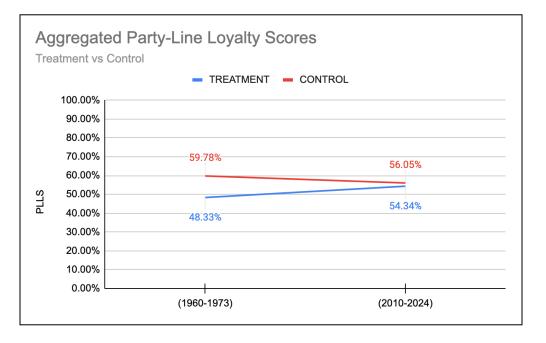
H2 Analysis

H2 postulated: "States that adopt merit selection systems will see a reduction in the party-line ideological voting of their justices." In order to test this hypothesis I examine two sets of states: the control states - states which have maintained unconstrained appointment systems; and the treatment states - states which switched from appointment and election systems to merit selection systems. My data will allow for a comparison of PLLS scores between these two datasets in time periods before and after the transition point.

H2, which rests on an expectation that PLLS scores will decrease in treatment states as compared to control states, is not supported by the data. Preliminarily, the opposite trend appears to be true with the PLLS of justices in treatment states increasing between the pre-treatment and post-treatment periods while the PLLS of justices in control states decreases over time. However, as these changes and their differences are not statistically significant, it is likely the result of other factors.

As Figure 3A displays, the PLLS scores of treatment and control states do not diverge but rather converge with control states seeing a -3.73% change in PLLS while treatment states saw a +6.01% change in PLLS. What this seems to suggest is that the adoption of merit selection is correlated with an increase in PLLS. However, this increase in PLLS in merit selection systems is not statistically significant with a p-value ≈ 0.066499 . The decrease in PLLS in control states is also not statistically significant with a p-value ≈ 0.216983 .

Figure 3A:



When analysis is limited to Delaware and Connecticut, the treatment states which specifically switched from unconstrained appointment systems to merit selection systems, as displayed in Figure 3B, the change in PLLS becomes less pronounced and remains statistically insignificant. This demonstrates that not only does the adoption of merit selection appear to have no significant effect on the PLLS of justices in treatment states, but further the specific switch from unconstrained appointment to merit selection results in no significant changes.

This supports the conclusions of the H1 analysis that the adoption of merit selection in the US Supreme Court, whose presidential appointment system is akin to an unconstrained appointment system, would not reduce the ideological party-line voting of justices.

Figure 3B:

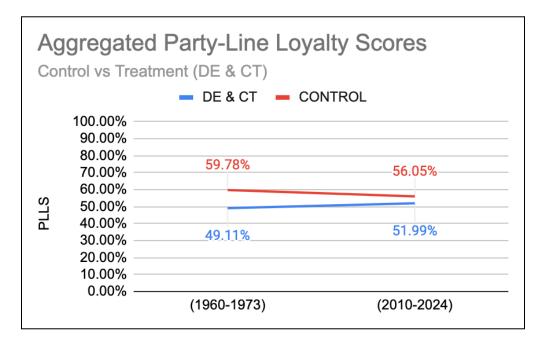
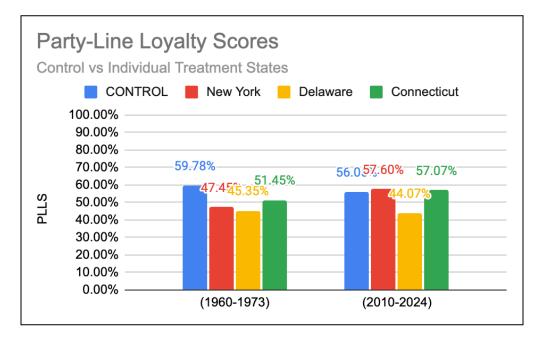


Figure 3C:



Comparisons of each of the treatment states individually to the aggregation of control states yields the same conclusion. As depicted in Figure 3C, the directionality and magnitude of

changes in PLLS amongst treatment states is inconsistent, and while New York and Connecticut see increases in PLLS, their scores converge with the aggregated PLLS of justices in appointment systems, displaying a frequency of party-line voting behavior that is consistent across mechanisms, as was found to be the case in H1.

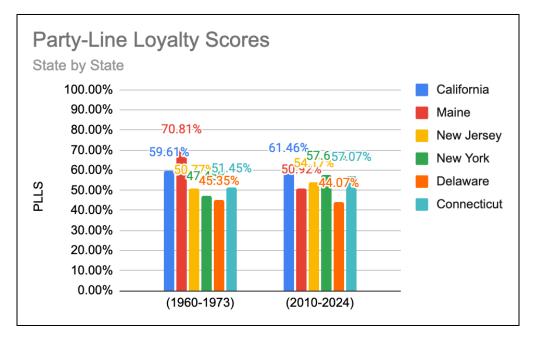


Figure 4A:

This generally holds true for the state by state analyses as well. As is displayed in Figure 4A, the magnitude of PLLS change in most states is not statistically significant. Four of the six states - California, New Jersey, Delaware, and Connecticut - show no statistically significant change in the PLLS scores of justices between the historical and modern periods. The average magnitude of change in PLLS in California, New Jersey, Delaware, and Connecticut was 3.04% with the greatest change coming in Connecticut (5.62%) and the smallest change in Delaware (1.28%). Maine and New York appear to be exceptions with a PLLS change of 19.89% in Maine and 10.15% in New York. For the control group the average magnitude of change in PLLS was

8.38%, however this falls to 2.625% if Maine is excluded as an outlier. For treatment states the average magnitude of change was 5.68%, falling to 3.45% if New York is excluded.

The changes in PLLS in New York and Maine are statistically significant according to my tests, with p-values of ≈ 0.038184 and ≈ 0.000179 respectively. However, these changes cannot be attributed to the adoption of merit selection. While New York is a treatment state which adopted merit selection between the historical and modern periods, Maine is one of the control states which has maintained its unconstrained appointment system through this time frame. The magnitudes and directionality of the changes in PLLS in these states also fail to support any correlation between the scores and selection mechanism. Thus, based on the available data, the significant changes in PLLS in these states cannot be attributed to the mechanism change and may instead be explained by other factors. These factors will be discussed in the Additional Analysis section.

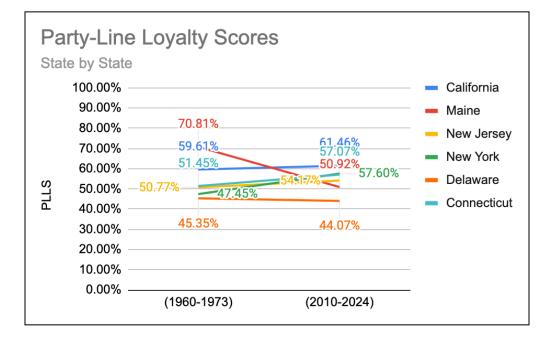


Figure 4B:

Figure 4B gives a visual representation of the directionality of the changes in PLLS in these states. In four states - California, New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut - the data displays an increase in PLLS of an average magnitude of +5.255% with New York demonstrating the greatest increase (+10.15%) and California demonstrating the lowest increase in PLLS (+1.85%). Maine and Delaware experience decreases in PLLS with an average magnitude of change of -10.585%. However, this is skewed by the fact that Maine's change in PLLS is -19.89% as compared to Delaware's -1.28% change.

Ultimately, two control states and two treatment states experience increases in PLLS while one control state and one treatment state experience decreases in PLLS. These changes in PLLS experienced by states are only statistically significant in one control state and one treatment state. These changes, while statistically significant, do not appear to be correlated with a change in mechanism. Thus, according to the data, there does not appear to be any connection between the adoption of merit selection and the direction nor magnitude of change in PLLS.

Further, the net change in PLLS across all six states is only -0.15% from the historical to modern period suggesting that while on a state to state basis the ideological voting of justices fluctuates, in their totality, justices are just as political in the modern period as they were in the historical period. This reaffirms the idea that the adoption of merit selection in treatment states has had no significant impact on party-line voting in state courts of last resort, which instead appears consistent regardless of selection mechanism.

In its totality, my data and analyses demonstrate that both H1 and H2 are unsupported. There are no statistically significant differences in the voting behaviors of justices selected through unconstrained appointment and justices selected in merit systems. Both groups are equally likely to vote along ideological party lines. Further, the adoption of merit selection in a

state has no significant impacts on state justices' party-line voting behaviors. While this trend is limited to the available data and state case studies, this may indicate that merit selection systems do not accomplish their intended goal of reducing the politicization of the courts as they fail to reduce the ideological party-line voting of justices. Thus, with regards to the greater questions surrounding US Supreme Court reform, I conclude that merit selection would not be an effective institutional remedy to the problem of political party-line voting.

Additional Analysis: Ideological Voting by Party

While analysis with regards to my initial hypotheses found no statistically significant connection between PLLS and type of judicial selection mechanism, through the process of analyzing the data I observed a separate, but statistically significant relationship between the party affiliation and PLLS of justices across both systems. The party affiliation of a justice was a statistically significant indicator of their ideological voting behaviors, with Republican justices voting along the ideological party line far more frequently than Democratic justices did. Plainly, the data indicated that Republican justices were more party-line loyal than Democratic justices as they had significantly greater Party-Line Loyalty Scores.

One possible explanation of this trend is that Republican justices are more ideological than Democratic justices drawing from the findings of Bonica and Sen (2017) who concluded that due to the general ideological leanings of lawyers, Republicans benefitted the most from the ideological selection of justices. However, I contend that this discrepancy can be explained with consideration to the overall ideological leaning of justices as a subset of people, returning to the attitudinal models created by Schubert (1965) with consideration to Spaeth's (2002) ideological primacy arguments.

Figure 5A:

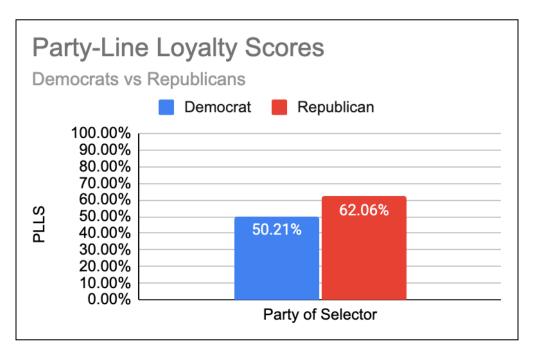


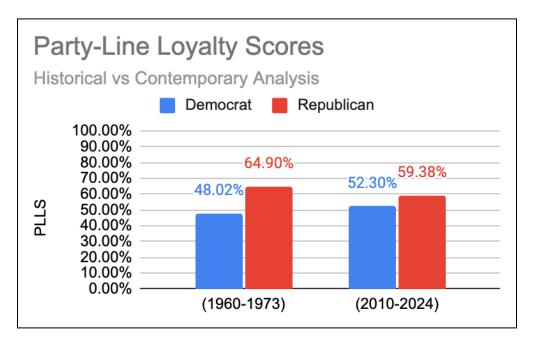
Figure 5A shows the aggregate PLLS of the 2,008 (1,191 Democrats and 817 Republicans) justices studied by this paper sorted by political party rather than mechanism or time period. There is an 11.85% difference in PLLS between Republican and Democratic justices. This difference is statistically significant according to my tests, which calculate a p-value ≈ 0 at a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$.

This finding stays true when divided by time period, as for both the historical (1960-1973) and modern (2010-2024) periods, the difference in PLLS between Republican and Democratic justices remains statistically significant. As is illustrated by Figure 5B, in both the historical and modern periods there is a distinct gap in PLLS between Republican and Democratic justices. In the historical period this gap is 16.82% and in the modern period it is 7.08%. My significance tests demonstrate that the difference in PLLS between the two parties in the historical period is statistically significant with a p-value ≈ 0 at $\alpha = 0.05$ and that the

difference in PLLS between the two parties in the modern period is statistically significant with a

p-value ≈ 0.023856 at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Figure 5B:



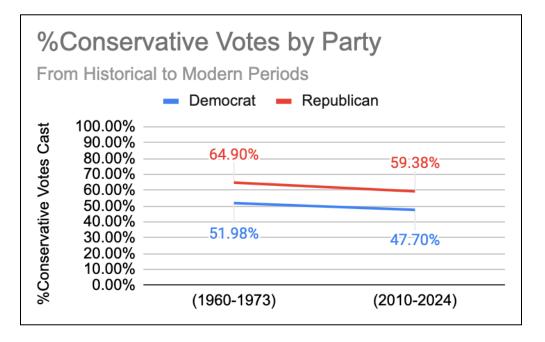
Thus, this statistically significant discrepancy in the PLLS of Democratic and Republican justices holds true regardless of what time period is being scrutinized. This may indicate that Republican justices are more ideological than Democratic justices.

Bonica and Sen (2017) argue that the "liberal bend" in the national attorney pool disadvantages Republicans as ideologically neutral selection appears to favor Democrats. Thus Republicans benefit from ideological selection, which enables them to select justices who will vote in line with their party' ideological preferences. This may provide a structural incentive for Republicans to appoint politically extreme or politically loyal justices to ensure their ideological goals are being reflected in judiciaries, thus leading to more party-line loyal justices being appointed on the Republican side. However, I offer an alternative explanation. I argue that this discrepancy is not the result of structural incentives, but rather the overall ideology of state justices as individual actors. To establish this I first consider the manner in which this paper has evaluated ideology.

As discussed previously, this thesis assigns justices the party of their selector as a marker from which to measure the ideological consistency of their voting using Party-Line Loyalty Scoring. In calculating PLLS, a conservative vote for a Republican was considered to be a party-line loyal vote. Conversely, a liberal vote for a Democrat was considered a party-line loyal vote. By this metric, the justices who were appointed by Republicans tend to be significantly more party-line loyal than justices appointed by Democrats. However, the assumption made by this ideological coding is that the binary of "liberal" versus "conservative" is the equivalent of the binary of "Democrat" versus "Republican". If instead of conducting an analysis where liberal and conservative ideological directions are related to Democratic and Republican party affiliations, I analyze judicial voting behaviors based on the ideological direction alone, I identify trends in the conservative voting of justices that explains the perceived discrepancy in voting loyalty between Democratic and Republican justices.

As is illustrated in Figure 6, if instead of analyzing justice voting using Party-Line Loyalty Scores, I use "%Conservative voting" - the percentage of votes cast by justices which were in the conservative direction - the data seems to indicate an alternate explanation. This "%Conservative voting" value is the same as PLLS for Republicans and the inverse of PLLS for Democrats.

Figure 6:



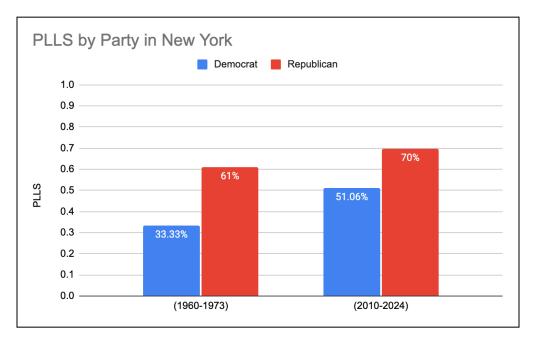
As displayed in Figure 6, during the historical period, the majority of votes cast by both Republican and Democratic justices were in the conservative direction. There is a statistically significant difference between the rates at which Republican and Democratic justices vote conservatively in the historical period with a p-value ≈ 0.000046 , and Republican justices are expectedly more conservative. However, on the ideological scale, Democratic justices appear to be more conservative than liberal. The discrepancy in degree of conservatism can be explained by Spaeth arguments on the impact of party ideology on judicial decision-making. However, I contend that the fact that Democratic justices between 1960 and 1973 voted conservatively more than liberally is due to social and psychological characteristics of the justices of the time who were more conservative in their general attitudes.

This contention appears to be supported by the trend of conservative voting behavior displayed in Figure 6, which has decreased for both Democratic and Republican justices between the historical and modern periods, with Democratic justices seeing a 4.28% decrease in conservative voting and Republican justices seeing a 5.52% decrease in conservative voting between the historical and modern periods.

Still, returning to the idea of ideological primacy in the courts, the difference in %Conservative voting between Democratic and Republican justices remains statistically significant in the modern period with a p-value ≈ 0.000193 . The difference between the comparative rates of conservative voting for Democratic and Republican justices between the historical and modern periods barely shifts, only decreasing from 12.92% in the historical era to 11.68% in the modern era. This instead indicates a slight trend of increasing liberal decision-making across the justices of these six states, regardless of party affiliation.

Analysis of Outliers

This additional analysis lends potential explanations for the statistically significant changes in PLLS documented in New York and Maine in the H2 analysis.





As is demonstrated in Figure 7A, between the historical and modern periods, the PLLS of Democratic justices in New York increased dramatically. This 17.73% increase in PLLS is equivalent to a 17.73% increase in liberal voting, or conversely, a 17.73% decrease in conservative voting. This substantial increase in the liberal voting behaviors of Democratic justices aligns with the general idea that justices have become more liberal over time, a conclusion which is especially applicable to New York, which in the modern period is predominantly Democratic. This fact, in combination with a slight increase in the PLLS of Republican justices, is thus the root cause of the 10.15% increase in overall PLLS demonstrated by the state. This reaffirms my previous conclusion that method of selection was not the factor causing this increase in PLLS.

The same analysis can be applied to Maine. As is depicted in Figure 7B, Maine's 19.89% decrease in PLLS can be explained by drastic shifts in the voting behaviors of justices.

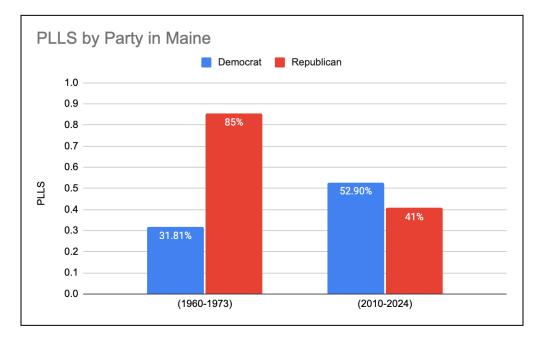


Figure 7B:

Figure 7B illustrates a substantial increase in the PLLS (or liberal voting) of Democratic justices but an even greater decrease in the PLLS (or conservative voting) of Republican justices. This can be explained by the drastic shift in the political demographics of Maine's Court of Last Resort. In the historical period, 72.67% or 117 of total votes cast were cast by Republican justices while only 27.33% or 44 of the votes cast were by Democratic justices. In contrast, in the modern period, only 12.22% or 27 of the total votes cast were by Republican justices while 26.24% or 58 were by Independent justices and 61.54% or 136 were cast by Democratic justices. This dramatic shift in court demographics and transition from an overwhelmingly Republican to an overwhelmingly Democratic court can explain this dramatic shift in PLLS, even amongst Republicans. And, as Republican justices are generally more party-line loyal than Democratic justices, when they are overwhelmed numerically, the PLLS of the state naturally decreases.

Thus, both of the statistically significant changes in PLLS demonstrated by my data analysis can be attributed to this additional analysis of judicial voting behavior as a function of individual and party ideologies, reaffirming the conclusions of the H1 and H2 analyses: that the adoption of merit selection has no significant effect on judicial party-line voting. Further, the adoption of merit selection would not be a sufficient remedy to reduce party-line voting in the US Supreme Court.

Limitations

The research and analyses conducted by this thesis have several limitations that should be addressed in future research.

The first and most notable limitation is the size of the data pool. Due to the time constraints imposed on this paper, its analysis was limited to six states and three hundred and sixty cases (as well as an additional thirty for validity) yielding two thousand judicial votes. In order to collect and code this data it took me, an individual researcher, twenty-eight days. An additional month or two of time dedicated to data collection could have potentially yielded twice or three times as much data to analyze. This would have greatly increased the validity of the findings presented in this paper and may have revealed relationships in the data that were previously obscured by the smaller sample size.

Second, it should be noted that this thesis does not account for the potential variation in the PLLS of individual justices. The smallest unit of PLLS considered by this paper was the aggregate PLLS of justices in a single state during a single time period. This means that my analyses did not explore how that average was constructed. For example, a state with an average PLLS score of 50% may attain that score with a set of justices who all have a PLLS score of 50% or a set of justices where half have a PLLS score of 100% and the other half have a PLLS score of 0%. Even though the average PLLS in the state would be 50% in both cases, there is clear ideological extremity displayed in one example that is not present in the other. As the primary concern of this thesis is to understand the relationship between judicial selection mechanisms and justice behavior holistically this does not necessarily diminish its findings. However, as there was not enough time to explore the individual behaviors of different justices this paper is unable to account for outliers whose extreme voting behaviors may bias the data.

Finally, this paper does not consider the impact that legal factors have on judicial decision-making, solely attributing judicial decisions to ideological factors. This paper does not examine the effect that the characteristics of the cases considered by justices has on their voting. Thus it cannot distinguish whether a justice ruled in a specific direction on a case due to legal factors or ideological ones. This does not account for cases in which legal factors may overwhelm any ideological considerations in the decision-making process. This paper also assumes that every decision made by a justices can be attributed equal ideological weight, not accounting for specific characteristics of cases that may make one case more divisive than another.

Conclusion

Do judicial selection mechanisms shape the way justices express party-line political ideology through their votes? Do changes in those mechanisms alter judicial voting behaviors? Can changing the method through which justices are selected provide an institutional remedy to the increasingly politicized US Supreme Court? This paper was guided by these questions, studying judicial ideology, decision-making, and selection, and analyzing the differences between the party-line voting of justices in unconstrained and merit appointment systems. This thesis sought to determine whether justices in merit selection systems voted less frequently along the party-line than justices in unconstrained appointment systems and further, whether the implementation of merit selection systems would reduce the ideological voting of justices. Studying the behaviors of justices in state courts of last resort, this paper scrutinized these ideas under the broader framework of identifying a potential remedy to political party-line voting in the US Supreme Court.

This paper analyzed first, whether there were differences in party-line voting between justices in unconstrained appointment systems and merit selection systems, and second, whether states which adopted merit selection systems experienced reductions in party-line voting amongst appointed justices. I hypothesized that the comparison of merit selection and unconstrained appointment systems as well as the adoption of merit selection in states would demonstrate that merit selection reduced the ideological party-line voting of justices. My findings contrasted my expectations and provided no support for my initial hypotheses. However, they provided additional findings that were supported by the literature.

With regards to my first hypothesis - "Justices in merit selection systems will vote less along ideological party-lines than justices in systems of unconstrained appointment" - my

analyses demonstrated no statistically significant difference between the party-line voting behaviors of justices in unconstrained appointment and merit selection systems. Further, the aggregate PLLS of justices in unconstrained appointment and merit systems from 2010-2024 only diverged by 1.71%. This consistency in PLLS across mechanisms leads me to conclude that merit selection, contrary to the arguments of its advocates, fails to reduce the party-line voting of justices and does not reduce the politicization of the courts.

With regards to my second hypothesis - "States that adopt merit selection systems will see a reduction in the party-line ideological voting of their justices" - my analyses demonstrated no statistically significant changes in PLLS that could be attributed to the adoption of merit selection. Further, the general trend of most states, including treatment states, displayed an increase in PLLS from the historical period to the modern period, an increase which the adoption of merit selection did not deter. From these results I further conclude that within the context of Supreme Court reform, the adoption of merit selection would not be an effective remedy to the issue of justices' party-line voting tendencies.

I conducted additional analysis outside of the initial scope of my thesis to address a statistically significant relationship I observed within the data between party affiliation and PLLS. I further used that analysis to explain the outliers encountered in the analyses of H1 and H2. My data demonstrated that justices in state courts of last resort, regardless of political affiliation, lean towards conservatism in their decision-making, especially in the historical period. Republican and Democratic justices display significant differences in the levels of conservatism they express in their voting, but Democratic justices are ultimately more conservative than was initially expected. Still, ideology plays a clear role in dividing the rate at which Republican and Democratic justices vote conservatively and over time both Republican

and Democratic justices (in the six states considered by this thesis) have demonstrated increased liberal voting behaviors. Analysis of these changes in the ideological direction of justice voting as well as court demographics provided explanations for the two outlier states which demonstrated statistically significant change in PLLS, Maine and New York. This reaffirms the conclusion that these changes in PLLS were unrelated to the adoption of merit selection and further that merit selection has no impact on the ideological party-line voting of justices.

This thesis contributes to the existing literature on judicial politics by creating a data set that can be used to measure judicial ideology from a sample of cases between 1960-1973 and 2010-2024. Previous research conducted with regards to measuring judicial ideology on the state level has not applied Spaeth's (2015) Supreme Court Database Codebook to state court of last resort decisions, in spite of its place as a foundational work with regards to understanding and documenting US Supreme Court rulings. This paper is the first to do so. And, from this newly created data set, this paper has examined whether merit selection systems reduce the party-line voting of justices as compared to systems of unconstrained appointment under the broader question of potential US Supreme Court reform. This paper is the first to analyze specifically whether the method of judicial selection affects the party-line voting behaviors of justices in state courts of last resort. Through its analyses on these topics, this thesis has established a workable framework for evaluating judicial party-line voting as well as developed conclusions with regards to the impact of methods of judicial selection on judicial party-line voting.

Furthermore, this thesis has demonstrated results which contradict widely-held beliefs on the impact and efficacy of judicial merit selection, demonstrating that merit selection did not reduce the party-line voting of justices. From this, I conclude that merit selection does not reduce

the ideological voting in state courts of last resort and would further fail to be an effective reform to the US Supreme court.

This research is just one small step towards understanding the complex political processes involved in judicial selection and judicial decision-making. As discussions around the politicization of the courts and the political voting of justices continue, the questions and findings of this thesis may contribute to future developments in the field of judicial politics and with regards to potential US Supreme Court reforms.

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Appendix

Table 1A: State by State Data (PLLS)

State	Modern/ Historical	Selection Mechanism	Party	Line Votes/ Total Votes	Percentage Loyalty Scores	Total Votes Cast
California	Modern	Appt	Dem	44/76	57.89% L	205
			Rep	82/129	63.56% C	
California	Historical	Appt	Dem	90/158	56.96% L	203
			Rep	31/45	68.88% C	
New York	Modern	Merit	Dem	72/141	51.06% L	217
			Rep	53/76	69.74% C	
New York	Historical	Elect	Dem	32/96	33.33% L	223
			Rep	61/100	61% C	
Connecticut	Modern	Merit	Dem	55/104	52.88% C	227
			Rep	50/80	62.5% L	
Connecticut	Historical	Appt	Dem	55/119	46.22% L	138
			Rep	16/19	84.21% C	
Maine	Modern	Appt	Dem	72/136	52.9% L	221
			Rep	11/27	40.7% C	
Maine	Historical	Appt	Dem	14/44	31.81% L	161
			Rep	100/117	85.47% C	
Delaware	Modern	Merit	Dem	23/80	28.75% L	118
			Rep	29/38	76.32% C	
Delaware	Historical	Appt	Dem	21/56	37.5% L	86
			Rep	18/30	60% C	
New Jersey	Modern	Appt	Dem	53/73	72.6% L	144
			Rep	25/71	35.21% C	
New Jersey	Historical	Appt	Dem	67/108	62% L	193
			Rep	31/85	36.47% C	

State	Modern/ Historical	Selection Mechanism	Total Votes Cast	Dem Votes	Rep Votes	Ind Votes	%Dem	%Rep
California	Modern	Appt	205	76	129	-	37.07%	62.93%
California	Historical	Appt	203	158	45	-	77.83%	22.17%
New York	Modern	Merit	217	141	76	-	64.98%	35.02%
New York	Historical	Elect	223	96	100	27	43.05%	44.84%
Connecticut	Modern	Merit	227	104	80	43	45.81%	35.24%
Connecticut	Historical	Appt	138	119	19	-	86.23%	13.77%
Maine	Modern	Appt	221	136	27	58	61.54%	12.22%
Maine	Historical	Appt	161	44	117	-	27.33%	72.67%
Delaware	Modern	Merit	118	80	38	-	67.80%	32.20%
Delaware	Historical	Appt	86	56	30	-	65.12%	34.88%
New Jersey	Modern	Appt	144	73	71	-	50.69%	49.31%
New Jersey	Historical	Appt	193	108	85	-	55.96%	44.04%

 Table 1B: State by State Data (Court Demographics)

Table 1C: State by State Data (Ideological Direction of Voting)

State	Modern/ Historical	Selection Mechanism	Total Votes Cast	L votes	C votes	%L	%C
California	Modern	Appt	205	91	114	44.39%	55.60%
California	Historical	Appt	203	104	99	51.23%	48.77%
New York	Modern	Merit	217	95	122	43.78%	56.22%
New York	Historical	Elect	223	81	142	36.32%	63.68%
Connecticut	Modern	Merit	227	107	120	47.14%	52.86%
Connecticut	Historical	Appt	138	58	80	42.03%	57.97%
Maine	Modern	Appt	221	122	99	55.20%	44.80%
Maine	Historical	Appt	161	31	130	19.25%	80.75%
Delaware	Modern	Merit	118	32	86	27.12%	72.88%
Delaware	Historical	Appt	86	33	53	38.37%	61.63%
New Jersey	Modern	Appt	144	99	45	68.75%	31.25%
New Jersey	Historical	Appt	193	121	72	62.69%	37.31%

Control/Treatment	Time Period	Selection Mechanism	Party	Line Votes/Total Votes	PLLS
Control	Modern	APPT	Dem	169/285	59.30%
			Rep	118/227	51.98%
			Total	287/512	56.05%
Control	Historical	APPT	Dem	171/310	55.16%
			Rep	162/247	65.59%
			Total	333/557	59.78%
Treatment	Modern	MERIT	Dem	150/325	46.15%
			Rep	132/194	68.04%
			Total	282/519	54.34%
Treatment	Historical	APPT+ELECTION	Dem	108/271	39.85%
			Rep	95/149	63.76%
			Total	203/420	48.33%
Treatment	Historical	APPT	Dem	76/175	43.43%
			Rep	34/49	69.39%
			Total	110/224	49.11%

Table 2: Summary Statistics by Mechanism and Time Period

Test Name	D1	D2	P1	P2	P2-P1
Modern APPT vs Modern MERIT Loyalty Scores	512	519	0.5605	0.5434	-0.0171
ALL APPT vs MERIT Loyalty Scores	1293	519	0.5646	0.5434	-0.0212
Historical Pre-Treatment vs Modern Post-Treatment Loyalty scores	519	420	0.5434	0.4833	-0.0601
Historical APPT vs Modern APPT Loyalty scores	512	557	0.5605	0.5978	0.0373
ALL DEM vs REP PLLS	1191	817	0.5021	0.6206	0.1185
Historical Dem vs Rep PLLS	581	396	0.4802	0.649	0.1688
Modern Dem vs Rep PLLS	610	421	0.523	0.5938	0.0708
NY Loyalty Historical vs Modern	217	196	0.576	0.4745	-0.1015
ME Loyalty Historical vs Modern	163	161	0.5092	0.7081	0.1989
Modern %Conservative voting Dem vs Rep	610	421	0.477	0.5938	0.1168
Historical %Conservative voting Dem vs Rep	581	396	0.5198	0.649	0.1292

Table 3A: Significance Tests - Initial Calculations

Table 3B: Significance Tests - Standard Error Calculations

Test Name	Se1	Se2	root(ses)
Modern APPT vs Modern MERIT Loyalty Scores	0.02193472872	0.02186472864	0.03097093287
ALL APPT vs MERIT Loyalty Scores	0.01378844804	0.02186472864	0.02584932606
Historical Pre-Treatment vs Modern Post-Treatment Loyalty scores	0.02186472864	0.02438388959	0.03275118975
Historical APPT vs Modern APPT Loyalty scores	0.02193472872	0.02077645228	0.03021246918
ALL DEM vs REP PLLS	0.01448806191	0.01697631874	0.02231813916
Historical Dem vs Rep PLLS	0.0207272244	0.02398436991	0.03169965033
Modern Dem vs Rep PLLS	0.02022297833	0.02393585847	0.03133519065
NY Loyalty Historical vs Modern	0.03354781992	0.03566780904	0.04896579238
ME Loyalty Historical vs Modern	0.03915639242	0.03583037939	0.05307578689
Modern %Conservative voting Dem vs Rep	0.02022297833	0.02393585847	0.03133519065
Historical %Conservative voting Dem vs Rep	0.0207272244	0.02398436991	0.03169965033

Test Name	Z-Score	plus/minus	p-value
Modern APPT vs Modern MERIT Loyalty Scores	-0.5521306082	0.06194186573	≈ 0.580859
ALL APPT vs MERIT Loyalty Scores	-0.8201374362	0.05169865212	≈ 0.412138
Historical Pre-Treatment vs Modern Post-Treatment Loyalty scores	-1.83504784	0.06550237949	≈ 0.066499
Historical APPT vs Modern APPT Loyalty scores	1.234589592	0.06042493835	≈ 0.216983
ALL DEM vs REP PLLS	5.309582449	0.04463627832	≈ 0
Historical Dem vs Rep PLLS	5.324979873	0.06339930067	≈ 0
Modern Dem vs Rep PLLS	2.259440537	0.0626703813	≈ 0.023856
NY Loyalty Historical vs Modern	-2.072875676	0.09793158476	≈ 0.038184
ME Loyalty Historical vs Modern	3.747471524	0.1061515738	≈ 0.000179
Modern %Conservative voting Dem vs Rep	3.727438626	0.0626703813	≈ 0.000046
Historical %Conservative voting Dem vs Rep	4.075754737	0.06339930067	≈ 0.000193

Table 4: Case Coding Appendices

Due to the sheer volume of information involved in the case coding process this table will run for the next 34 pages consecutively unnumbered. The orientation of these tables will be horizontal so as to fully capture the totality of the data. This Table is for the benefit of potential future research that seeks to scrutinize or build from the findings of this paper. All case codes were code as per the "Case Ideology Coding Section of this Thesis.

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	1969 D	0 -
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	Weintraub 1956 D	L Background: Convicted of afrocious assault and battery, in the Essex County Court, the defendant appealed. Court
	November 6, 1961 Procisor 1968 R	L Decision is pro-criminal defendant
	1957 D 1969 D	
	1948 R	L Holding: The Supreme Court, Jacobs, J., held that municipal governing body had authorit
$ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$	November 7, 1960 Proctor 1958 R Weintraub 1956 D	L Decision is pro-government, anti-business L Background: Proceedings on application for place-to-place transfer of liquor license.
$ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$	Haneman 1960 R	. – .
$ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$	1960 D	
	1948 R 1957 D	L Holding: The Supreme Court, Weintaub, C.J., hed that in the interest of justice the detendants were entitled to have L
	Weintraub 1956 D	L Background: Defendants were charged by indiciment with conspiracy. From an order of the Hudson Cou
	November 20, 1961 Proctor 1958 R	L Decision is pro
	10 1960 D	
$ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$	1957 D	L Holding: Supreme Court, Francis, J., held that evidence created a jury question as to whether exposed pipe constituted a co
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		D M C Background: Defendant was prosecuted for possession of a dangerous weapon as a mixedemeanor. Penal M C Hudeling: unbridge before annihild defendent of prosecution of advances in unsone on a mixedemeanor.		
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		R M C Background: The defendant was convided in the County Court, Suffick County, Henry Tasker, J., of first-degree murder		
		M	April 26, 1962	NY People v. Bloe
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		D M C Hodding: The Court of Appeals, Scileppi, J., held that total by jury in cases involving juvenile delinquents is neither constitutionally required nor desirable, and 15 year-old juvenile represented by coursel	Scileppi	
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		D M L Background: Defendant was convicted of speeding in volation of the Vehicle and Traffic Law, Consol Laws,	Scileppi	
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		peals held that where defendant on appeal to the Appellate Division had neither an attorney no	1950 D M	Froessel	
Function		was convicted on two counts of burdary in the third degree and one count of petit larceny. The	1960 R M	October 13, 1800	
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Jones Watchler	Longer Longer	Gabrielli	Jasen	Breitel	Burke	March 15, 1973 Fuld	Desmond	Dye	Van Voorhis	Fuld	Froessel	Foster	February 25, 1960 Burke	Keating	Jasen	Fuld	Bergan	Scileppi	Burke	July 1, 1968 Breitel	Desmond	Dye	Van Voorhis	Fuld	Bergan	Scileppi	October 1, 1964 Burke	Desmond	Keating	DUILANA 110A
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				Hdding: The Court of Appeals. Brelief, J., held that where defendant, while before grand jury, did not urge llegality of proceeding or of antecedent search as ground for retaining to testify although he was given opportunities to and id consult with coursel, but asserted only his privilege against self-a	Backgrund: Defendant who was indicated for contempt for relusing to answer questions put to him by grand jury moved to quash indiciment on ground that he could not be prosecuted for contempt because his appearance before grand jury resulted from uniawal search of his person and automobile	Decision is anti-criminal defendant					Hoding-Defendant was not entitled to relief on petition for writ of error coram nobis on ground that he was deprived of due process of taw because his legal representation was allegedly inadequate.	Backgruped: Defendant, who was sisteen years old, and who ha been indicated to second degree foregy; appeared without ocurse in Courty Court on date to which arrangement had been adjourned, and voiced a pie of guility. The Courty Court decined to accept the pie and as signed a member	Decision is ant-juvenile, ant-riminal defendant					Hdding. Heid that defendant's due process rights had not been infringed	Backgrund: The defendent appealed to the Court of Appeals by permission of a Justice of the Appealate Division. The defendant contended in the Court of Appeals that caram nobis hearings should have been granted to betem he whether defendant was deried his constitutional sight of courses, and	Docision is ant-criminal defendant					Holding: The Court of Appeals held that the payment of such benefits in no way violated the Constitution of the United States.	Backgurdy: The claimarts field a claim for unerployment compensation. The Unerployment hsurance Appeal Board endered a decision determining that the claimarts were eligible for benefits from the date when strike was setted at a particular plant at which each claimant worked.	Decision is pro-claimant in unemployment compensation case			

M L Hoding The Supreme Court of Errors, Shamon, J., held that a determination of whether an award of \$15,000 compensatory damages was reasonable or was an abuse of dispretion could not be made where there were no subcotrinate back found to support courts conclusions as equivado	Comley 1957 D		
L Background: Action to recover damage	Alcom 1961		
-	1965 King 1957 D	Kowalczyk v. Kleszczynski May 18, 19	8
	Fitzgerald* Temporarily sat		
	1971		
M C C Units (participating) the supporter cuait, muse; usi, these and weathing and other mad users and one of using shudgle with determination was helpeds and use, wher uncover was you repressed and use cover, usersolation source within into and units in users and made substance initial year.	House 1965 D		
M C Decision is anti-criminal defandant	1966	State v. Delgado November 23, 19	ço
	Cotter 1965 D		
L Holding: The Supreme Court, Cotter, J., held that Superior Court acted property under the evidence in adopting the est	1966		
L Background: Action was brought to recover damages for alleged failure of defendants to perform certain work in acc	House		
- 0	Alcom	Garguilo v. Moore April 16, 1968	Q
	Rondanski 1972 R		
C Holding: The Supreme Court, MacDonald, J., held that where there was no showing of prejudice by reason of delay, s	Loiselle 1971 R		
C Background: The Superior Court, Hartford County, Driscoll, J., found defendant guilty of selling marijuana and having	Shapiro		
	House	State v. Baker January 24, 1973	ş
	Ryan 1966 D		
C mounty no option of thing, court	Thim 1966 D		
C Background: information in two counts charged detendant in each case with metric automobile and woaltion of uniform	1081		
C Decision is an - criminal defendant	1970 King 1957 D	State v. Keeby February 18, 19	s
c	Shea 1955		
C	1958		
	Baldwin 1949 R		
C Decision is anti-employee, pro-employer C Background: Boroadiane on union's convolution of unfair labor provides. The Board entered an order ranking amotion	King 1957	Hoyt-Bedford Co. v. Connecticut Stat January 19, 1960	T
с	Bogdanski 1972		
0	ald 1972		
M C Hotopardus Hotopard processing processing in experts out, where we have a concept and another processing p	Loselle 1971 R		
C Decision is anti-criminal defendant	1965	State v. Roberson June 5, 19	ŝ
	Temporarily		
	Losselle 1971 R		
	Shapiro 1970 D		
L Background: Proceedings on appointment of committee to assess damages for taking of easement for electricity to	Ryan		
-	Thim 1966	Connecticut Light & Power Co. v. Cot July 6, 1971	c.
	Cotter 1965 D		
M L Foronage Line Systems Contractions and State and Sta	Rvan 1966 D		
L Background: Town filed petition for review of a decision of the State Labor Relations Board that town had viblated Munic	House 1965 D		
L Decision	1971 Alcorn 1961 D	Town of New Canaan v. Connecticut: January 20, 19	7
	Loselle* Temporarily sat in place		
	Ryan 1966 D		
C Hidding: The Supreme Court, Loiselle, J., held that where one officer observed circuitous route of vehicle in commercial			
C Background: The Super-	House 1965		,
	1971 Altorn 1961 D	State v Cobuzzi .lune 25 19	22
	3		
C Holding: The Supreme Court of Errors, Kings, J., held that in absence of showing that taking of blood tes	1949		
C Background: The defendant was tried to the jury and convicted in the Superior Court in Litchfield County, Bordon, J., of	Murphy		
	,1963 King 1957 D	State v. Hanna April 25, 19	8
	Boodanski 1972 R		
C Hooling: The Supreme Count, Bogdanse, J., held that where thes leved against detendants tound guility or contempt is C	MacDonald 1972 R		
C Background: n first action, the Superior Court in New London County, Anthony J. Amentano, J., issued injunction enj	Shapiro 1970 D		
C Anti-criminal defendant on due process and equal protections issues		McTigue v. New London Ed. Ass'n February 21, 19	2
	Shea		
	1958		
L Holding: The Supreme Court of Errors, Shea, J., held that where policeman, following his appearance bet	1949		
L Background: Action by policeman for mandatory injunction requiring City Board of Police Commissioners to reinstate	Murphy 1957	rviety is boost of notice contracts of contracty of note	
	Shea	Comire of City Jan	ŋ
0	1958		
C Hidding: The Supreme Court of Errors, Shea, J., held that under the statute providing that any person convicted	1949		
C Decision is anti-detendent or solidly to appeal issue C Revince the defendant in conternet of court of the City Court of Danhury finding the defendant in conternet of court	1960 King 1967 D	State V. Jackson February 2, 19	U
	Shea 1959	1	2
	1958		
L Holding: The Supreme Court of Errors, Mellitz, J., held that the Commissioner properly included wages as an element of c	Baldwin 1949 R		
- 1	Murphy 1957	on oo, t. tooster	
- (Mulphy 1957 King 1957	Shell Oil Co. v. Ricciufi Anril 14, 1960	2
	Shannon 1965 D		
C Holding: The Supreme Court of Errors, Murphy, J., held that hearing tribunal's determination that company had violated			
C Background:	Alcorn		
	1965 King 1957 D	www.ii Mfa. Co. v. Commission on Cir November 30. 19	6
	0		
C Holding: The Supreme Court, House, J., held that classified employee at state school for boys who, in 1958, was found	1966		
C Background: Action in nature of mandamus to require reinstatement of plaintiff in his former position as state		to a local to o	,
	1000 1000 1001	ŝ	p
	1965		
L Hidding: The Supreme Court held that where plaintiff claimed error in denial of her motion to set	House 1965 D		
L Background: Action to recover damages for personal injuries, afleged to have been caused by the negligence of the			
	m 1961		
E Decision is pro-injured pany, anti-business	Alcorn 1967 D	annotti v. Grand Union Co. May 13, 1969	5

		1970 D	Discosion	
	M	1966 D	Ryan	
Hoding The Supreme Court, Alcoam, C.J., held, there alia, that claimed errors in charge, in respect to informing jury as to hisbric common law background and purpose of statute providing that interested parties or these convolted or one may testify, subject to impeedment, and relating to state's to		1966 D	Thim	
Background: Burglary prosecution. This Superior Court, Farfield Courty, Weivers, J., rendered judgment on world: of guilty, and defendant appealed. Court addressed questions of error in defendant's trial proceedings.	8	1965 D	House	
Decision is ant-criminal defendant		1961 D	December 15, 1970 Alcorn	State v. Van Valkenburg
		Temporanily sat	Klau*	
		Temporarily sat	Fitzgerald*	
Hodding: The Supreme Courd, Thim, J., held that failure of detendant to contend at his frist that basic buarrant was detective did not predude detendant from raising such issue at new triat. The Courd futther held that detendant, who, on some occasions, used automobile that had been searched	M	1970 D	Shapiro	
Biodiground: Defendant's conviction of second-degree murder was affirmed by the Supreme Court, 155 Conn. 124, 230 A 2d 573. The United States Supreme Court, 391 U.S. 346, 88 S.CI. 1488, 20 L Ed 2d 500, reversed and remanded. Pursuant to such mandate the State Supreme Court, 243 A 2d		1966 D	Rvan	
Decision's pro-criminal defendant		1966 D	June 25, 1971 Thim	State v. Darwin
		1959 D	Shea	
		1961 D	Alcorn	
Hidding. The Supreme Court of Errors. Baldwin, C. J., held, inter ata, that defendant was properly convicted where cumulative effect and cominant theme of magazines which were displayed by defendant for sale lacked any rational purpose other than to appeal to the "prulient harest of the average"		1949 R	Baldwin	
Badiground: Information charging detendant with clime of possession of obseane literature and pictures, brought to the Court of Common Pleas, New Haven County, and tried to the court, Dube, J. From a judgment of guily the detendant appealed.	M	1957 D	Murphy	
Decision is ant-oriminal defendant		1957 D	November 6, 1962 King	State v. Andrews
		"Lower Court justice	Covelio*	
	M	1966 D	Thim	
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Decision is ant-comitral defendant	Μ	1961 D	December 7, 1967 Alcorn	D'Amico v. Reincke
	ix of information)	*Lower court judge (lack of information)	Leipner*	
	M	1957 D	Murphy	
Hidding: The Supreme Court of Erros, held that the particular publication was not sufficiently docerne to forfeit protection of First Amendment to Federal Constitution.	8	1965 D	Shannon	
Badiground: Prosecution for selling obscene likerature. The Superior Court, Hartford County, Covello, J., found defendant guilty and he appealed. Court addressed question of whether particular publication was sufficiently obscene to forfet protection of First Amendment	M	1961 D	Alcorn	
Decisión is pro-frat amendment expression	8	1957 D	October 29, 1964 King	State v. Huntington
	8	1971 R	Loiselle	
	M	1970 D	Shapiro	
Hoding: The Supreme Court, Carles, J., held that where trial court assortained nothing from defendant regarding his plea of guily and dd not inquire inchadual basis of plea, record failed to affirmatively show hat plea of guily was entered intelligency, trowingly and uturarity and, therefore, convi-	M	1966 D	Thim	
Badiground: Defendant was convicted before the Circuit Court in the Seventeenth Circuit, Lexton, J. of breaking and entering with criminal intent and he appealed. Court addressed question of whether record failed to affirmatively show that bea of guilty was entered intelligently, knowingly and volut	M	1965 D	Cotter	
Decision is pro-criminal defendant	M	1965 D	November 5, 1971 House	State v. Bugbee
	M	1966 D	Ryan	
	M	1965 D	Cotter	
Holding: The Supreme Court hed that accused, who, altime of questioning, was being hed by poice in leu of bond, had ateady been charged with a crime, and had relatived and spoken to counsel, was entitled to assistance of his counsel, and, in view of failure to provide such assistance, accused	8	1965 D	House	
Badground: Information draging the defendant with the crime of conspiracy, brought to the Superior Court in New Haven County and tied to the jury before Devin, J.; verdict and judgment of guily and appeal by the defendant. Court addressed question of whether accused's denail that he knew al	M	1961 D	Alcorn	
Decision is pro-oriminal defendant	M	1957 D	March 18, 1970 King	State v. Klimczak
	M	1970 D	Shapiro	
	M	1966 D	Ryan	
Hoding: The Supreme Court, House, J., held that where facts set out in detendants' affidants in support of their motion for summary judgment concerned matters within exclusive knowledge of detendants, refusing plaintiff reasonable continuance to permit investigation of truth of facts contained in d	M	1966 D	Thim	
Badiground: Action for personal hjuries sustained when bridge allegedy operated and maintained by defendants collapsed while plainfill was operating fuck across 1. The Superior Court, New London County, John Cak, FizGerad, J., rendered summary judgment in favor of defendants, and plainfil	M	1965 D		
Decision is pro-injured party	M	1961 D	March 3, 1971	Plouffe v. New York, N. H. & H. R. Co
	M	1965 D	Cotter	
	M	1966 D	Thim	
Holding: The Supreme Courd, Thim, J., held that plaintiff's statement that It was difficult to obtain all davits from persons who had personal knowledge and avement that lacts were within exclusive knowledge of detendants were insufficient to prevent summary judgment for defendant where plaintiff of	M	1965 D	House	
Background: Action to recover damages for personal injuries allegedy caused by defendants' negligence. The Superior Court, Taliand Courty, Sdor, J., granted second defendant's motion for summary judgment and rendered judgment for at defendant, and paintiff appealed.	M	1961 D	Alcorn	
Decision's provinjured parity	M	1957 D	December 3, 1968 King	Dorazio v. M. B. Foster Elec. Co.
		1966 D	Ryan	
		1966 D	Thim	
Hodding: he Supreme Court, Aborn, J., hed that statute providing that when compliant is brought in circuit our for criminal offense punishable by imprisonment for more than five years court is required to hold hearing in probable cause and if it finds probable cause to bind accused over to court hav	M	1965 D	House	
Badoground: Defendant was convicted in Superior Court, Harlford County, Barber, J., of murder in the first degree, and he appealed. Court addressed question of whether statute providing that when compliant is brought in circuit court for criminal offense punishable by imprisonment for more than five		1961 D	Alcorn	
Decision is anti-oriminal defendant		1957 D	November 29, 1966 King	State v. Stallings
		1966 D	Ryan	
	M	1966 D	Thim	
Hidding. The Supreme Court, Alcom, J., held, inter ata, that police officer, patrolling in high crime rate area in early morning when he met a person whom he knew and considered trustworthy and who pointed to automobile and stated there was a person therein who was armed and had narcotics, ha	M	1965 D	House	
Budground: Criminal prosecution on information in three counts charging defendant with having narcosic drugs in his control, carrying a pixed without a permit, and having weapons in a whicke. The Superior Court, Fainfeld County, Radin, J., entered a judgment of conviction on all three counts and t		1961 D	Alcorn	
Decision is anti-primital defendant	M	1957 D	October 29, 1968 King	State v. Williams
		Temporarily sat	Klau*	
		Temporarily sat	Fitzgerald*	
Did not participate	N/A	1971 R	Loiselle	
Did not participate		1965 D	House	
Hoding: The Supreme Count, Thim, J., held that failure of defendant to contend at his frist that is a sech warrant was defedive did not predude defendant from raking such issue at new trial. The Count further held that defendant, who, on some occasions, used automobile that had been searched	M	1970 D	Shapiro	
Background: Defendants conviction of second-degree murder was altimed by the Supreme Court, 155 Conn. 124, 230 A 2d 573. The United States Supreme Court, 391 U.S. 346, 88 S.C. 1488, 20 L Ed. 2d 630, reversed and ennanced. Pursuant to such mandate the State Supreme Court, 243 A 2d	M	1966 D	Ryan	

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	м	1965 R	Dufresne		
	Μ	1970 D	December 3, 1973 Wernick	State v. Warren	ME
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Background: Habeas corpus proceeding, The Superior Court, York County, denied relief, and petitioner appealed.		1966 R	Weatherbee		
	M	1953 R	July 16, 1970 Webber	Lumsden v. State	ME
	M	1971 D	Archibald		
	M	1969 D	Pomeroy		
		1966 R	Weatherbee		
		1953 R	Webber		
	M	1965 R	Dufresne		
C Decision is anti-criminal defendant	M	1970 D	February 9, 1972 Wernick	State v. Collamore	ME
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Background: Defendant was convicted in the Superior Court, Androscoggin County, of unlawful possession of metham		1965 R	Dufresne		
Decision is anti-criminal defendant	M	1970 D	November 29, 1972 Wernick	State v. Appleton	ME
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		1954 R	Tapley		
Did no parácipaté		1949 R	Williamson		
		1962 R	Marden		
Holding: Supreme Judicial Court, Webber, J., held that federal decisional law that defendant need not show plain reversible error in order to		1965 R	Dufresne		
C Background: Pellioner who had been convicted of blonx of attempted escape from state prison. He a perition for post only index on the petition takes on the petitioner appealed. Court addressed cust for d'whether bidget addressed are the petitioner appealed. Source addressed cust for different and the petitioner appealed. Court addressed cust for d'whether bidget addressed are the petitioner appealed. Source addressed cust for different addressed		1965 R	Rudman	2001 X D0011	NIE
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		1953 R	October 11, 1965 Webber	State v. Littlefield	ME
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		1973 D	Delahanty		
C Budgrant Proceeding on motion to damest indement hunging defendant with illegal possession of LSD and to suppress evidence. Coult addressed question of whether police had authority to annel defendant in such enclave and to prosecule him under state law.	M	1965 R	December 27, 1973 Wernick	DIPIN'A AIPIC	NE
		1969 D	Pomercy		
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		1953 R	April 23, 1970 Webber	Brine v. State	ME
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	Μ	1949 R	Williamson		
C Holding: The Superan Joint Joint Court, Windows Court, and the employee who was awaking in employer's polato house in the dark and who could not see where he was stepping at time to fell through hole in floor was guilty of neg/gence which pieculad tecovery.	M	1962 R	Marden		
	: 3	1953 R	February 17, 1967 Webber	Dionne v. Blier	ME
	M	1971 D	Archibald		
	M	1969 D	Pomeroy		
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	M	1971 D	Archibald		
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L Holding: The Superne Judical Court, Vernick, J, held find even if police officer might have had a duty and a purported automobile as an incident of arranging for its emoval from inghway following accident, this subnor adio net anthorizing intrusion into interior	. 4	1953 R	Webber		

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	 heid that revocation of probation and imposition of a prison sentence, whe 		
	probation, and the probationer appealed. Court addressed quesiton of whether	Lecostiluer 27, 1900 Viscoli Herrmann	P
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	м	Μ	Μ	M	м	M	м	м	M	м	M	Μ	Μ	M	M		w
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	Hodding: The Supreme Court, Cavey, J., held, inter alia, that denial of Challenge to array of grand jurors by detendants who made no specific allegation either that panel was improperly adected or summoned or that any member was unqualified was not reversible error.	Badiground: One defendant was convicted of murder in the first degree and two defendants were convicted as accomplices in the Superior Court, and they appealed.	Decision is anti-criminal defendant	Hoding: The Supreme Court, Carey, J., held that under statute directing any police officer having knowledge of facts to seize and take into custody any whicle which has been used in the commission of any felony or in the flight or escape of any person who as committed any felony for condemnal	Badiground: Defendants were convided before the Superior Court of robbery and conspiracy to rob and they appealed. Supreme Court addressed the question of whether defendant's arrest was reasonable and evidence found therein was admissible.	Decision is antroiminal defendant			Decision is anti-criminal defendant	Hoding: The Supreme Court, Woost, C.J., held that where defendant's attorneys explained to him length of sentence invoked in event of convision of second degree murder and he decided to be ad guily to lesser charge and where defendant had long criminal record including similar charges and	Badoground: Defendant sought to withdraw plea of guilty to manslaughter. The Superior Court, New Castle County, refused to permit withdrawal, and defendant appealed.	Decision is anti-criminal defendant	Hidding: The Supreme Court, Heirmann, J., held that it had no juitsdiction to grantbail prior to conviction or to reverse order denying bail, that where grand jury proceeding culminating in indictment and resultant warrantol arest were unassailable on grounds assented. Superior Court had jurisdiction	Badground: Defendant incided for finee first-degree munders brought petition for wit prohibiling Superior Court from exercising jurisdiction over him by trying him for alleged offenses or, alternatively, to vacate order denying bal and remand with instructions to admit petitioner to bail on his own reco	Decision is antrominal defendant	Hidding: The Supreme Court, Heirmann, J., held that grant of immunity to a witness for State was not improper on gound that witness was notiner a codelendant or a coconspirator, nor was it improper on ground that it constituted either a dreded vedicit or an imperimisable commention evidence	bawgirouru, balanani waa munwaanii na aabinari contra agaa ahaanaa. Contra amaasaa daasinii ni watina girat ni munuifi to a watasi waa mundana gira daa waa muroosa

NJ Satte V podvinali Augus 24, Augusta Patterson Solomon Platterson	Bookman August 24, 2022 Rabner		Valiner-Apter	Soloman	Control 1, 1100001	NJ State v Watson August 2 2023 Ratiner	Hœns	Rivera-Soto	Long	LaVecchia				Solomon	Patterson	LaVecchia	resources and the second se	Alhin	non	Fernandez-Vina	Patterson	LaVecchia	NJ State V. Monammed July 25, 2016 Albin Rabner		Soloman	Fernandez-Vina	Patterson	Rabner		Cuff		Patterson	LaVecchia	August 12, 2014 August 12, 2014 August 12, 2014	State v Slavnhlar August 12 2014	Patterson	LaVecchia	Rabner	NJ State v Miller October 2, 2013 Albin	guez.		2	Rabner		Timpone	sz-Vina	hia	NJ Slate X, L.M. July 22, 2018 August Rabner	State v I H	Soto	Na	Rabner	J.D. v. M.D.F. July 28. 2011 Albin		Fernandez-Vina			NJ State v. Desir February 9, 2021 Albin	Fuentes,		Patterson		Rabner				Fernandez-Vina	LaVecchia	Rabner				Fatterson	LaVechia Patterson
2011 R M 2014 R M 2020 D M	Lower Court	2022 R*		2014 R M		2003 D M			1999 R M	2000 R M		2002 D	Lower Court Jus	2014 R M	2011 R M			2002 D M		2013 R M	2011 R M		2007 D M	er Court Jus			2011 R M			d (Lower Court Jus	Court Jus		2000 R M	2007 D M					2002 D D	Temporanity Assigned (Lower Court Justice)	2011 R D			2002 D M		2013 R M		2002 D M			2000 R M	2007 D M	2002 D M	2014 R M	2013 R M	2011 R M	2000 R D	2002 D M	mporarily Assigned (Lower Court Justice)	2020 D M	2011 R M	2014 R M	2007 D M	2002 D M	2016 D* M	2014 R M				2002 D M	moorarily Assigned (Lower Court Justice)	D	R	2000 R M
Decision is plociniting understand. Bacingtone (Source Source) appeals, defendent was convicted in the Superior Court, Law Division, Canter Courty of second dagree untawalu possession of a handpun. Defendent appealed. Court editested question of whether officers warantees entrance into residence qualified Houring. Officing warantees only into find party residence was not justified under the partial doctine, and thus violated Fourth Amminimentand Bate constitution	Decision is one orminal detendant	Note: Fasciale is a Republican Juante Appointed by a Democratic Convention as part of a political citati		Holding: The trial court erred in conducting a first time in court identification and this error was sufficient to produce an	erior Court, Law Division, Middlesex Co	Parision is no-criminal definition				n the child's best interests to	Background. Mother field motion to workle kine the legal quardianship to regain custody of her child. The trial court denied the motion. Mother appealed, Court addressed questions of whether kine to legal quardianship of child should be wanked and whether it was in the best interest of the child to d	L Decision is pro-child/guvenile, ans-parental rights				Holding: Defendant had the right to a jury trial						Holding: Juror sleeping during pretrial instruc-	-oriminal detendant elendant was convicted in the Superior Court Law Division. Monmouth County, of simple assault and res				F C Proving: The sign base of parameters water any other based and the second rate of	Background: City employees brought action against city, aleging hostile work environment sexual hara	Decision is pro-employee, anti-employer				nd violated defendant's right of confrontation, and this error was notharmless in nature	Background a worked in the Superior Court Law Division Salem Courts of aparawated nanslautter, consistance and aparawated assault arising out of faga batting of edgely neighbor. Defendant appealed, Court addressed questions of whether armission of statement of dentant Background is the superior Court Law Division Salem Courts of aparawated nanslautter, consistance and aparawated assault arising out of faga batting of statements and aparawated nanslautter.	Decision is non-oriminal		Holding: The detendant was not prejudiced by the trial court's denial of adjournment nor indiffective assistance of counsel.		Decision is anti-criminal defendant			Holding: continued investigatory detention of defendant, after his identity was confirmed, constituted unlawful arrest, and warrantess consent-based search of defendant's bedroom was objectively unreasonable and	Backgrund: Folowing denial of his motion to suppress, defendant pied guilty in the Superior Court, Law Division, Camden Courts, to certain persons not to possess weapons charge. He appealed. Court addressed	Decision is pro-oriminal defendant			Holding: The defendant's confession was involuntary and the detective failed to follow proper procedures in conducting	c Background Devinantin adverturation of the Support Court Law Division. Essee Courts of this degree advangeing two counts of the steries advantation of			Holding Table court violated the tabled's due process rights						L becaujudation, Area to instructive or provide engineting and unconstructive outperprovide engineting and unconstructive e	Decision goes reajonatively against criminal detendant. Background: After he motion to supress motion for a Franke bearing and motion to compativities uses denied daten				Holding: No, Police officers did not have appropriate justification to conduct stop and search	Back	Decision is pro-criminal defendant				or operation of the property	diesex County, of second	Decision is so-criminal defendant				C C Production datase not violated

	2014 R D	Soloman		
	2013 R M	Fernandez-Vina		
		Patterson		
- very service of the service of		I aVecchia		
	2007 D M	Dahnar	Omio n rogene	100
		Internation 10 2017 Albin	Otato u Loootto	-
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		LOUG Coto		
Produng: Satura denying an uninstruct motoria a personal injury cause of action for economic and noneccritorine damages damed motivers workglue cause action.	2000 R	Laveconia		
		Kabner		
Lection is anti-injured party		AUGUSI 29, 2011 AUDIN	Aronberg v. Lobert	UN
		Priefre-Louis		
		Soloman		
		r emandez-vina		
		Patterson		
L Holding: Fundamental famess prohibits courts from subjecting a detendant to enhanced sentencing for conduct as to which a jury found that detendant nd guilty	2000 R M	LaVecchia		
		Rabner		
L Decision is pro-oriminal defendant		September 23, 2021 Albin	State v. Melvin	Z
	rd (Lower Court Jus	Cuff		
	2014 R M	Soloman		
		Fernandez-Vina		
		Patterson		
C Hoong: Uncers warrantess entry into detendants nome was justied under emergency aid doctime and detendant could be convicted to costruction.		Laveconia		
C beaution Liberdian as conveted are benoring in the Municipal Count of Senting areas, and obstruction. Unit evenesed the assumption Count, Law Lowards, duringban Country, animeto detendants convected areas and obstruction, but reversed the assumption as the senting areas and obstruction.	2007 D	Kabher		
Decision is anti-criminal defendant		July 20, 2015 Albin	State v. Reece	Ŋ
		Pierre-Louis		
		Solomon		
	2013 R M	F emandez-Vina		
		Patterson		
 Holding: Jury selection process violated detendants right to impartial jury selected the from discrimination. 		LaVecchia		
E Background: Defendant was convicted, following trial in the Superior Count, Law Division, Essex County, No. 15-05-1096, of first-degree purposeful or knowing murder, buth-degree unlawful possession of a weapon, and third-degree possession of a weapon to ran unlawful purpose. Defendant appl		Rabner		
L Dedsion is pro-criminal defendant		July 13, 2021 Albin	State v. Andujar	Ŋ
	Temporarily Assigned (Lower Court Justice)	Sabatino*		
	2022 R* N/A	F as ciale		
		Wainer-Apter		
		Pierre-Louis		
	2014 R N/A	Solomon		
		Patterson		
C Decision is anti-criminal defendant	2007 D M	March 16, 2023 Rabner	State v. Macchia	L N
	2006 D M	Hoens		
	2004 D D	Rivera-Soto		
	1999 R M	Long		
L Holding: Cleric-penilent privlege applied to defendant's communication to pastor.		LaVecchia		
L Background: Defendant, charged with sexual abuse, fied motion to preclude admission of his pastor's statements under the claric-pentent privilege. Court addressed question of whether claric-pentient privilege applied to defendant's communication to pastor	2007 D M	Rabner		
L Decision is pro-criminal delendant	2002 D M	April 7,2010 Albin	State v. J.G.	Ŋ
	2003 D M	Wallace		
	2006 D M	Hoens		
	2004 D M	Rivera-Solo		
L Note: This is kind of a neutral result more than it is liberal		Long		
L Holding: There was not sufficient evidence to determine that the sweep was reasonable, case immanded	2000 R M	LaVecchia		
L Background: Defendant was convicted on his guilty plea in the Superior Court, Law Division, Essex County, of two counts of febry muder and one court of conspinicy to commit robbery. Defendant appealed, Court addressed question of whether protectives weep conducted by officient was legal as		Rabner		
L Decision is pro-oriminal defendant	2002 D M	July 14, 2010 Albin	State v. Davila	LN N
	Temporarily Assigned (Lower Court Justice)	Wefing*		
	2006 D M	Hoens		
	2011 R M	Patterson		
Holding: exclusionary rule did not preclude evidence that defendants violently attacked police officer following investigation of the second	2000 R M	LaVecchia		
C Background. After affirmance of their convictions for attempted muder and other offenses on direct appeal, defendants performed to postconviction telled and sought descovery from State of evidence metaded to racial porting by state troopers. Court addressed questions of whether exclusionary rule		Rabner		
C Decision is anti-criminal defendants	2002 D M	August 7, 2012 Albin	State v. Herrema	Z
	id (Lower Court Jus	Cuff		
		Solomon		
		Fernandez-Vina		
		Patterson		
L Holding. Showup identification of defendant was not sufficiently reliable to be admitted and defendant was entitled to charge on lesser-included defense of eweness		LaVecchia		
L Background: Defendant was convicted in the Supelior Court, Law Division, Mercer County, of thrid-degree entangering the wefare of a child and fourth-degree oriminal sexual contact. He appealed, Court addressed questions of whether showup identification of defendant was sufficiently reliable to 1	2007 D M	Rabner		
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L Decision is pro-oriminal defendant	2002 D M	January 20, 2016 Albin	State v. Jones	:

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Cuellar, J. Kruger, J.
People v. Superior Court (Lara) February 1, 2018 Chin, J.
Corrigan, J.
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Cuellar, J.
Liu, J.
May 9, 2016 Chin, J.
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Cuellar, J.
Liu, J.
August 29, 2019 Corrigan, J.
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Chin, J.
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Baxter, J.
Kennard, J.
November 4, 2010 GEORGE, C.J.
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Corrigan, J.
Jackson v. Superior Court December 11, 2017 Liu, J.
Baxter, J.
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August 30, 2012 Cantil-Sakauve, C.J.
Kruger, J.
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Williams v. Superior Court July 13, 2017 Werdegar, J.

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Decision is pro-criminal defendant, pro-indigent	-	Z	1989 R	August 30, 2010 Kennard, J.	In re Morgan	CA
	o	Ζ	1994 R	Werdegar, J.		
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			article VI, section 6 of the California Constitution.	Johnson, J.,*		
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			article VI, section 6 of the California Constitution.	RICHMAN, J.*		
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Decision is pro-student, anti-university	-	Z	2011 D	March 22, 2018 Liu, J.	Regents of University of California	CA
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NY	People v. Barksdale	October 22, 2015 RIVERA	2013 D	D	-	Decision is anti-criminal defendant, pro-police
		LIPPMAN	2009 D	D	-	Background: Defendant pled gutty in the Supreme Court, New York County, Analisa Torres, J., at suppression hearing, and Richard D. Carruthers, J., at plea and sentencing, to three counts of third-degree cirrinial possession of a weapon, and defendant appealed. Court addressed question of whet
		FAHEY	2015 D	M	c	Holding: Police officer had objective, credible reason to request information from defendent at initial encounter.
		STEIN	2015 D	Μ	c	
		PIGOTT	2006 R	M	c	
		ABDU SSALAAM	2013 D	M	c	
NY	People v. Jurgins	December 17, 2015 RIVERA	2013 D	M	-	Decision is pro-criminal defendant
		LIPPMAN	2009 D	M	-	Background: After defendant pleaded guilty, pursuant to a plea agreement, to first-degree robbery, and was sentenced as a second relony offender, he moved to set aside sentence. The Supreme Court, Borx Courty, Colleen D. Dufy, J., 34 Misc.3d 1217, 2012 WL 265914, deried the motion, and d
		FAHEY	2015 D	M	-	Holding: defandant's District of Columbia canviction for attempt to commit robbery was not equivalent to a New York felony.
		STEIN	2015 D	M	-	
		PIGOTT	2006 R	D	c	
		ARDUS_SALAMA	2013 D	M	-	

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	Decision is anti-criminal defendant			2013	December 31 2013 Vertefueille	State & Heredia	
				2013	McDonald,		
			ת	2010	Eveleigh		
		с	1 R M	2001	Zarella		
			-	1993	Palmer		
			R	2007	Rogers, C. J.		
	Decision is anti-employee in discrimination case		3 D M	2013	December 30, 2016 Espinosa, J.	Tomick v. United Parcel Service, Inc	
			D	2013	Robinson		
			D	2013	McDonald,		
				2010	Eveleigh		
				200	Zarella		
				199	Palmer		
			ת	200	Rogers, C. J.		
	Decision is anti-employee		Ω	2013	July 26, 2016 Espinosa, J.	Commission on Human Rights and	
			D	2011	Harper		
				1992	Norcott		
			, סק	200	Zarella		
			, ס	2009	McLachlan		
			- 0	2010	Eveleigh		
			1993 - D	1993	Novellibei 29, 2011 Rogers, C. J. Palmer		
	Decision is no criminal defendant			200	November 20 2011 Popers C I	State v Maurice M	
				2012			
				2018	Mullins		
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				20	McDonald,		
				2013	Robinson		
due process rights	Decision is anti-criminal defendant's 6th amendment and due process rights		D	2018	March 2, 2021 KAHN, J.	State v. Gonzalez	
			D	2013	Espinosa, J.		
			D	2013	McDonald,		
				2010	Eveleigh		
			ת	200	Zarella		
			- ;	1993	Palmer		
			ω -	2007	Roders C 1		
	Decision is pro-criminal defendant on due process issue		- C	1002	Robinson	State v Eleon	
				2013	McDonald,		
			ת	2010	Eveleigh		
			ת	2001	Zarella		
		-		1993	Palmer		
			2007 R M	2007	Roders C. J.		
	Decision is anti-death populty		- כ	2013		Described of Commissioner of Corre	
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	Decision is no employee			1002	November 9 2010 Katz 1	AESCME Council 4 Local 1565 v	
			, 0	2013	McDonald,		
		-	ע	2010	Eveleigh		
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	Decision is pro-criminal detendant prosecuted for manjuana ottense		2013 D M	02	December zu, zu te Espinosa, J.	State v. Spielberg	
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Decision is pro-employer, anti-employee	C Decision is	1993 - 	V Optical, Inc. April 15, 2020 Palmer	Karagozian v. USV Optical, Inc.
		0		
	-	D	D'Auria	
		D	McDonald,	
	-	D	Mullins	
		D	Robinson	
Decision is pro-first amendment, pro-defendant		_	July 24, 2018 Palmer	Kuchta v. Arisian
	0		KAHN, J.	
	0		Keller	
	0	2017 D M	D'Auria	
			Foker	
			Kobinson	
Decision is anti-criminal defendant, anti-immigrant, anti-indigent		, –	February 18, 2020	Jobe v. Commissioner of Correction
		. 0		- - -
	0	D	Keller	
	C	D	D'Auria	
	C	D	Ecker	
		D	Mullins	
Decision is anti-defendant		ЗD	April 26, 2021 Robinson	State v. Pompei
			Prescott	
	0		Alexander	
	о с		D'Auria	
	о г		Ector	
	- r-		Robinson	
Decision is pro-first amendment, pro-defendant		D	May 2, 2023 McDonald,	Robinson v. V. D.
	F	D	KAHN, J.	
	-		Keller	
	-	D	D'Auria	
			Ecker	
	- r	2018 D M	Mulling	
Decision is pro-criminal defendant, determined that actions were not sufficient to charge defendant with violation of probation	- Decision is	2013 D M	January 14, 2022 McDonald,	State v. Lopez
		D	D'Auria	
	-	D	Ecker	
	F	D	Mullins	
	- I	יס	Vertefueille	
		2013 D M	McDonald	
Decision is pro-criminal defendant, protects the due process rights of the criminal defendant	L Decision is		June 29, 2020	Gomez v. Commissioner of Correct
		, fill-in justice		
	С		Keller	
	n		D'Auria	
		2019 D	Ecker	
	о с	2018 D M	Mullins	
Decision is anti-criminal defendant, conservative interpretation of miranda rights that ravors police over defendant			December 30, 2022 McDonald,	State v. Brandon
			Robinson	1
	C	D	McDonald,	
	C	ע	Eveleigh	
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anti immiorant anti oriminal dofondant anti indiant			Naci 16 2017 Epsinoon	
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Decision is pro-criminal defendant on due process issue		2013 D	December 23: 2016 Espinosa J	State v A. M.
			McDonald,	
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	. <		Eveleigh	
	. <	, –	Palmer	
Decision is pro-employee, anti-employer, in termination and workers compensation claim case		- 7	October 1, 2013 Rogers, C. J.	Leonetti V. MacDermid, Inc.
Decision is an explained and explains in termination and under a company time from soon			Michael 2013 Deeper C	
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		- 7	L'arelia	
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Decision is anti-defendant, in case of due process and constitutional rights, and issue of protection against double jeopardy	0 0	- π	March 2, 2010 Rogers, C. J.	State v. Anderson
			Harper	
		-	Norcott	
		ת	Zarella	
			Eveleigh	
		-	Palmer	
Decision is anti-defendant on due process issue, search and seizure issue		ת	December 4, 2012 Rogers, C. J.	State v. Jevarjian
		2009 R	McLachlan	
		R	Vertefueille	
		-	Katz	
		ע	Zarella	
			Palmer	
Decision is anti-defendant on due process issue		ת	April 20, 2010 Rogers, C. J.	State v. Tunick
	≤	2011 D	Harper	
			Norco#	
	53		Zaralla	
			Verterueille	
	:≤) ∩] —	Palmer	
Decision is anti-first amendment, anti-employee in wrongful discharge case		ע	May 1, 2012	Schumann v. Dianon Systems, Inc.
	M L	D		
		2017 D	D'Auria	
		R	Vertefueille	
	M L	D	Mullins	
		D		
Decision is pro-criminal defendant, protects defendant's due process rights		-	August 14, 2018	Kelsey v. Commissioner of Correcti
		ּת	Eveleigh	
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		2002 7	Zaralla	
		גנ	Vertetueille	
		-	Palmer	
Decision is anti-defendant, anti-juvenile offender	M C	ע	March 8, 2011 Rogers, C. J.	State v. Campbell
		-	Katz	
			Norcott	
	S 0	2001 R	Zarella	
Decision is anti-criminal detendant, undermines criminal detendants constitutional rights		- 7	January 5, 2011 Rogers, C. J.	State V. Akande
			KAHN, J.	
		D	McDonald,	
		D	Mullins	
		D		
Decision is pro-freedom of informagtion and does not infringe upon employment or student records			October 30, 2018	Commissioner of Emergency Servic
		D	Robinson	
		D	McDonald,	
		R	Eveleigh	
		. σ	Zarella	
		1003 1	Dalmer	
Decision is pro-criminal detendant, finds in favor of the out amendment rights of the accused			July 7, 2015 Espinosa, J.	State V. Francis
		0	KAHN, J.)
			McDonald,	
		D	D'Auria	
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	5		Norro#		
	M	2001 R	Zarella		
	M	2009 R	McLachlan		
	M	2010 R	Eveleigh		
	M	1993 I	Palmer		
Decision is anti-immigrant, anti-indigent, in equal protections case	M	2007 R	April 5, 2011 Rogers, C. J.	Hong Pham v. Starkowski	CT
	≤	2018 D	KAHN, J.		
	≤	2020 D	Keller		
	≤	2017 D	D'Auria		
	≤	2019 D	Ecker		
	≤	2018 D	Mullins		
	≤	2013 D	Robinson		
Decision is pro-criminal defendant, protects defendant's due process rights	≤	2013 D	October 4, 2022 McDonald,	Brown v. Commissioner of Correction	CT
		2013 D	Espinosa, J.		
		2013 D	McDonald,		
		2013 D	Robinson		
	M	2001 R	Zarella		
	M	2010 R	Eveleigh		
	M	1993 I	Palmer		
Decision is anti-child/juvenile rights, prosecutes child in adult court and denies ability to appeal	M	2007 R	August 19, 2014 Rogers, C. J.	In re Tyriq T.	CT
	≤	2013 D	Espinosa, J.		
	≤	2013 D	McDonald,		
	≤	2000 R	Vertefueille		
	≤	2010 R	Eveleigh		
	≤	1993 I	Palmer		
Decision is pro-child/juvenile, anti-parental rights	≤	2007 R	June 6, 2017 Rogers, C. J.	In re Natalie S.	CT
	D	2013 D	Espinosa, J.		
	M	2013 D	McDonald,		
	≤	1992	Norcott		
	≤	2001 R	Zarella		
	M	2010 R	Eveleigh		
	≤	1993 I	Palmer		
Decision is anti-death penalty, pro-criminal defendant. anti-state prosecution	≤	2007 R	October 30, 2015 Rogers, C. J.	State v. Santiago	CT

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Decision is anti-defendant accused of crime	C	Z	2007 D	November 9, 2023 Mead	State v. Nightingale	ME
	o	M	2020 D	Horton		
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	c	Μ	2009 D	Jabar		
	c	M	2007 D	Gorman		
Decision is anti-defendant accused of crime	C	Z	2007 D	June 17, 2021 Mead	State v. Cardilli	ME
	-	Z	2020 D	Horton		
	- 1	3	2020 D	Connors		
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Decision is pro-juvenile, pro-privacy with regards to mental health records,	-	Z	1998	March 18, 2014 Alexander	State v. Dube	ME
	C	Z	2005 D	Silver		
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Decision is pro-union, anti-police	F	Z	1998	September 25, 2018 Alexander	Trask v. Fraternal Order of Police	ME
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Decision is anti-employee in disability claim case	лг	4	1008	Anril 5 2012 Alexander	Kezer v. Central Maine Medical Ce	S TI
		A 4	2009 0	Japar		
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Decision is pro-child/juvenile, anti-parental rights, in child safety case	-	M	1998	November 13, 2018 Alexander	In re Child of Troy C.	ME
	F	Z	2015 R	Humphrey		
	-	Z	2009 D	Jabar		
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Decision is pro-child/juvenile, anti-parental rights, in child safety case		: 3	2014 R	May 21, 2019 Hjelm	In re Child of Radience K.	M
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	F	Z	2014 D	Valihura		
Decision. is pro-criminal defendant	F	Z	2015 D	November 29, 2023 Seitz	Hernandez-Martinez v. State	DE
	C	Z	2015 D	Seitz		
	C	Z	1985 R	Vaughn		
Decision is anti-criminal defendant on Brady issue	C	Z	1986 R	October 9, 2015 Holland	Gray v. State	DE