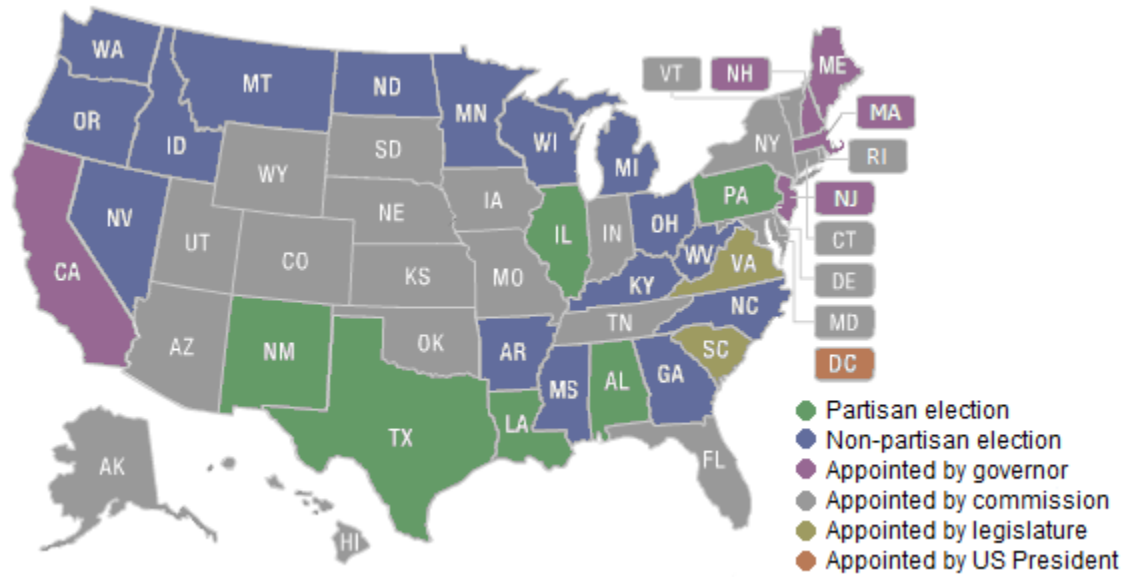


Overview of Judicial Selection Systems Utilized in Other States

April 15, 2016

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A decorative graphic at the bottom of the slide, consisting of a blue gradient with a fine, diagonal hatched pattern. It starts as a thin line on the right and expands into a larger, darker blue area on the left.



States Utilizing a Nonpartisan Election System (16)

- ▶ Arkansas (reelection)
- ▶ Georgia (reelection)
- ▶ Idaho (reelection)
- ▶ Kentucky (reelection)
- ▶ Michigan (partisan nomination – reelection)
- ▶ Minnesota (reelection)
- ▶ Mississippi (reelection)
- ▶ Montana (reelection)
- ▶ Nevada (reelection)
- ▶ North Carolina (reelection)
- ▶ North Dakota (reelection)
- ▶ Ohio (partisan nomination – reelection)
- ▶ Oregon (reelection)
- ▶ Washington (reelection)
- ▶ West Virginia (reelection)
- ▶ Wisconsin (reelection)


States Utilizing a Partisan Election System (6)

- ▶ Alabama (reelection)
 - ▶ Illinois (retention election)
 - ▶ Louisiana (reelection)
 - ▶ New Mexico (retention election)
 - ▶ Pennsylvania (retention election)
 - ▶ Texas (reelection)
- 

States Utilizing a Legislative Election System (2)

- ▶ South Carolina (legislative reelection)
- ▶ Virginia (legislative reelection)


States Utilizing a Gubernatorial Appointment System (4)

- ▶ California (retention election)
 - ▶ Maine (Gubernatorial appointment with Senate confirmation)
 - ▶ Massachusetts (term runs until age 70)
 - ▶ New Jersey (Gubernatorial appointment with Senate confirmation)
- 


States Utilizing an Assisted Appointment System (22)

- ▶ Alaska (retention election)
- ▶ Arizona (retention election)
- ▶ Colorado (retention election)
- ▶ Connecticut (Governor nominates; legislature reappoints)
- ▶ Delaware (Governor reappoints)
- ▶ Florida (Retention election)
- ▶ Hawaii (Nominating commission retains)
- ▶ Indiana (retention election)
- ▶ Iowa (retention election)
- ▶ Kansas (retention election)
- ▶ Maryland (retention election)
- ▶ Missouri (retention election)
- ▶ Nebraska (retention election)
- ▶ New Hampshire (terms run until age 70)
- ▶ New York (Gubernatorial appointment from nominating commission with Senate consent)
- ▶ Oklahoma (retention election)
- ▶ Rhode Island (life appointments)
- ▶ South Dakota (retention election)
- ▶ Tennessee (retention election)
- ▶ Utah (retention election)
- ▶ Vermont (vote of General Assembly)
- ▶ Wyoming (retention election)

Surrounding states:

- ▶ Texas – Partisan Election
 - ▶ Oklahoma – Assisted Appointment
 - ▶ Missouri – Assisted Appointment
 - ▶ Mississippi – Nonpartisan Election
 - ▶ Louisiana – Partisan Election
- 

Reappointment methods:

- ▶ 19 states utilize retention elections
 - ▶ 19 states utilize reelection
 - ▶ 9 states utilize other methods, usually paralleling appointment method
 - ▶ 3 states do not have terms
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Selection of Federal Judges

- ▶ Federal judges are selected by the President under Article 2, § 2 of the United States Constitution. Federal judges receive a lifetime appointment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law: but the congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

- ▶ Under Arkansas Constitution, Amendment 80, § 18, Supreme Court Justices and Court of Appeals Judges are selected via nonpartisan election. However, § 18 references the General Assembly referring the issue of merit selection to a vote of the people at any general election.

(A) Supreme Court Justices and Court of Appeals Judges shall be elected on a nonpartisan basis by a majority of qualified electors voting for such office. Provided, however, the General Assembly may refer the issue of merit selection of members of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals to a vote of the people at any general election. If the voters approve a merit selection system, the General Assembly shall enact laws to create a judicial nominating commission for the purpose of nominating candidates for merit selection to the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.

(B) Vacancies in these offices shall be filled by appointment of the Governor, unless the voters provide otherwise in a system of merit selection.

Questions?