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THE PEOPLE V. CORPORATE AMERICA:

THE NORTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT'S
IMPACT ON WORKERS AND CONSUMERS



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Republicans swept the 2022 North Carolina Supreme Court elections and won control of the court, after candidates and special interests on both sides spent more than \$15 million—money from corporations, millionaires, and big law firms with a stake in the court’s rulings.¹ The money funded ads touting candidates’ qualifications or independence, but it also financed attack ads claiming that Democratic candidates were “soft on crime.”² The wealthy donors bankrolling these elections, however, probably aren’t motivated by concerns about violent crime.

These special interests are far more concerned about lawsuits. Corporations want judges on the bench who tend to rule in their favor and against the injured workers or consumers who sue them. The lawyers who represent injured plaintiffs want judges who will give workers and consumers a fair chance to hold corporate wrong-doers accountable. And both sides are spending millions in high court races in North Carolina and across the U.S.

Which side has won the battle for control of the North Carolina Supreme Court? To find out, People’s Parity Project Action surveyed every ruling from 2008 to 2022 in which a business or an employer was on one side and an individual or individuals were on the other.³ Fifteen years ago, the justices were elected in nonpartisan elections with public financing, and the justices (including one that’s still on the court today) were more likely to favor workers over corporations.

Of the 108 cases listed in the first appendix, most were filed by injured people suing a corporation, their employer, or a healthcare provider. The second appendix lists votes by the individual justices in all of these cases, except for except for appeals affirmed by an equally divided court.

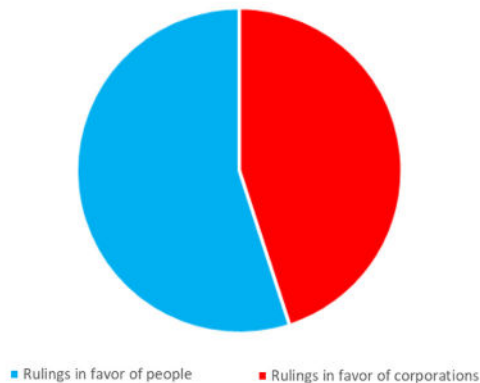
¹Gary Robertson, “Fall candidates, PACs spend \$15M in 2 NC Supreme Court races,” Associated Press, November 5, 2022, <https://apnews.com/article/north-carolina-general-elections-campaign-finance-30d71143153a30f76e76ecf6b652522e>.

²Brennan Center for Justice, “Buying Time 2022: North Carolina,” <https://www.brennancenter.org/our-work/research-reports/buying-time-2022-north-carolina>.

³This research doesn’t include cases dismissed as improvidently granted, disputes over attorneys fees, lawsuits over the ownership of a business, corporate law rulings, property disputes, appeals in which two defendants are arguing over liability, or Public Records Act cases. The data does include workers’ compensation cases and lawsuits filed by insurance companies.

Overall, the court ruled for corporate parties or employers in just over half the cases in the 15-year period under review. Notably, the corporate win rate has changed significantly as the court's membership changed.

N.C. Supreme Court, 2021-2022



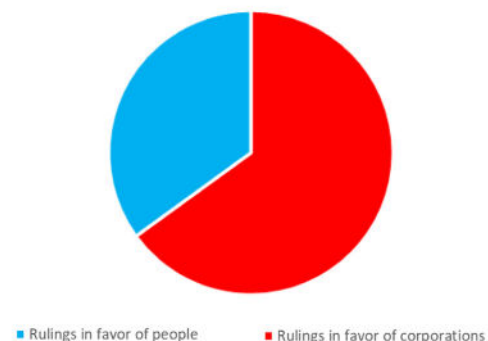
In 2021 and 2022, when the court still had a Democratic majority, injured people won 55 percent of the time. Last year, for example, the court affirmed a ruling in favor of Doris Cunningham, who worked for almost two decades at Goodyear Tire & Rubber.⁴ Her physically demanding job required her to lift thousands of tires a day, and they would sometimes get stuck. In 2014, during a 12-hour shift, Cunningham injured her back

trying to wrench a tire free. She couldn't even get out of bed the next day.⁵

Cunningham was placed on light duty for a few weeks, then returned to her normal role for several months. But her pain didn't go away; it only grew more intense. She eventually filed for workers' compensation benefits.⁶ Goodyear argued that she failed to satisfy the two-year deadline to file for benefits. The high court's progressive majority found that Goodyear had sufficient notice of Cunningham's injuries, allowing her to claim the benefits, while two Republican justices dissented.⁷

From 2013 to 2016, before this progressive majority was in place, a slim conservative majority ruled for corporations in nearly two-thirds of the cases. This majority overturned a lower-court ruling in favor of people who sued a bank under a consumer protection law for ripping them off.⁸ The bank had offered them a "discount" interest rate for a mortgage, charged them a fee for the discounted rate, and then charged an interest rate that wasn't discounted. The court's conservative majority said the plaintiffs had taken out the loans "freely and without compulsion."⁹

N.C. Supreme Court, 2013-2016



⁴ Cunningham v. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., 871 SE 2d 724 (N.C. 2022).

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

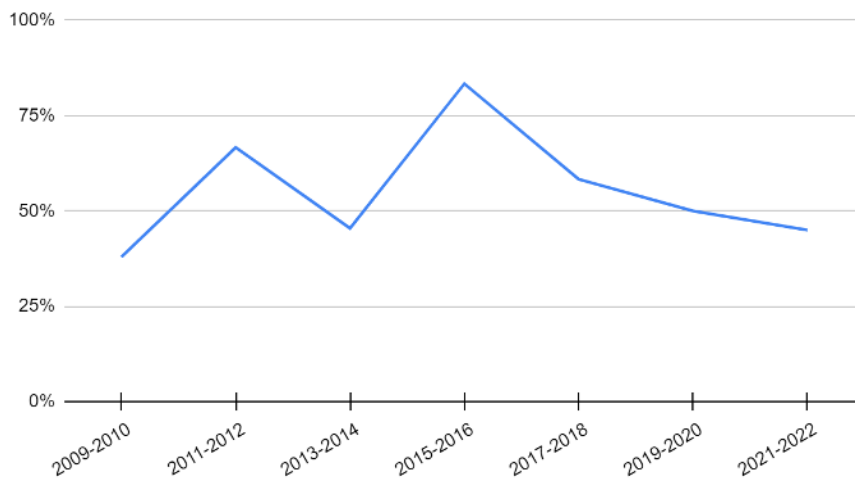
⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Bumpers v. Community Bank of Northern VA, 747 SE 2d 220 (N.C. 2013).

Then-Justice Cheri Beasley argued in her dissent, “It is fundamentally unfair to pay a fee for a good or service and receive nothing . . . in return.”¹⁰ Yet under the conservative rule of the high court, this fundamental injustice went unremedied.

Until the past decade, high court elections in North Carolina were nonpartisan

NC Supreme Court rulings in favor of corporations & employers



and mostly funded with public financing.¹¹ Prior to that transition, the court had a conservative, but notably moderate, majority that ruled for injured workers and consumers more often than corporations. From 2008 through 2010, the court ruled for injured people in around 60 percent of the cases. At this time, the votes of Republican justices were less predictable than they have been in recent years.

Justice Edward Brady, for example, ruled for corporations in only 43 percent of the cases, a lower percentage than many of the Democratic justices.

Voters elected a progressive majority in 2016. And the win rate of corporations steadily dropped throughout the time that this majority was in power.

The high court has become much more polarized since the GOP-led state legislature repealed public financing and made judicial races partisan. The court is now dominated by justices who’ve been elected with money from corporations and big law firms.¹² This Republican majority includes former prosecutors and corporate lawyers. And its jurisprudence reflects this.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ The Republican-led North Carolina legislature repealed the public financing program in 2013, as part of a sprawling voter suppression bill. And it made judicial elections partisan, starting in 2016. See Patrick McKinley and David Lyle, “The real war on the courts is happening at the state level,” Washington Post, November 1, 2018, https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/the-real-war-on-the-courts-is-happening-at-the-state-level/2018/11/01/e11570d2-dc86-11e8-85df-7a6b4d25cfbb_story.html.

¹² National Institute on Money in State Politics, “Contributions to State Supreme Court candidates in elections in North Carolina 2021,2022,” [https://www.followthemoney.org/show-me?y=2021,2022&c-r-ot=J&s=NC&gro=c-t-id#\[f\]gro=c-t-id,d-cci](https://www.followthemoney.org/show-me?y=2021,2022&c-r-ot=J&s=NC&gro=c-t-id#[f]gro=c-t-id,d-cci).

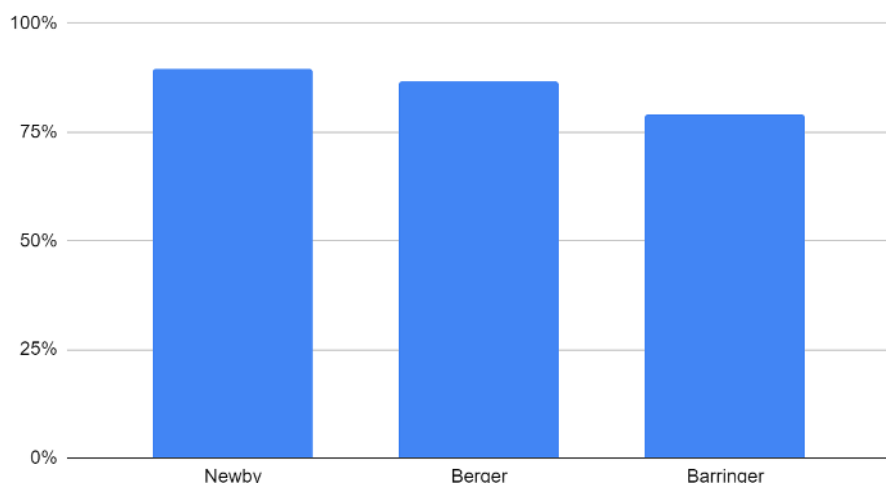
GOP justices now vote in lockstep for corporations

In recent years, three Republican justices have voted reliably in favor of corporations. And these justices are now part of a 5–2 majority. This means that injured workers and consumers will have a harder time finding justice in North Carolina courts.

The three Republicans who prevailed in the 2020 elections have heavily favored corporate parties since being sworn in. Justice Tamara Barringer, a former Republican legislator, has ruled for corporations or employers more than three-fourths of the time, in 15 out of 19 cases. Justice Phil Berger, Jr., the son of the state Senate president, has done so in 87 percent of cases. The justices in 2020 were backed by more than \$4 million in spending from a super-PAC whose money ultimately came from a conservative group in Virginia and the corporate-funded Republican State Leadership Committee.¹³

Chief Justice Paul Newby, who was elected to the court's leadership position in 2020, ruled against injured people in a shocking 89 percent of cases in his first two years as chief. This is a stark increase from previous years. In 2008 and

GOP Justices' Votes for Corporations & Employers, 2021-2022



2009, for example, Newby ruled for injured people in 56 percent of the cases, including 15 unanimous decisions. But he only joined two unanimous decisions in favor of injured people in 2021 and 2022. In fact, those two rulings were the only times Newby ruled against corporations. The entire court has become more polarized in recent years, but Newby's steep increase in rulings in favor

of corporations is unique.

¹³ Robertson, "Fall candidates, PACs spend \$15M in 2 NC Supreme Court races."

These Republican justices vote together, and they vote against injured workers and consumers. All three of them voted against injured people in 11 of the 15 cases in 2021 and 2022 in which all three participated. Conservative court observers have noted the same trend of Republican justices sticking together.¹⁴

In contrast to the Republicans' solidarity, some Democrats in recent years have voted often with their GOP colleagues in favor of corporations. Former Justice Sam Ervin IV, for example, voted for corporate parties in just over half the cases. Despite this heterodoxy, the Democratic majority in place from 2019 through 2022 was a better venue for injured workers and consumers.

A short lived pro-worker majority

In 2017 and 2018, when Ervin was part of a slim 4–3 Democratic majority, corporations still won well over half the cases. But this changed after the 2018 election and a GOP justice's retirement created a 6–1 Democratic majority.

For the next few years, the court ruled for injured workers and consumers in 53 percent of the cases. The justices, for example, ruled on party lines in favor of the family of a worker who died while driving a company truck, reinstating their workers compensation benefits.¹⁵ The court also rejected a company's effort to dodge responsibility for polluting North Carolina's water with dangerous chemicals.¹⁶

This pro-worker majority included four justices who ruled for injured plaintiffs in most of the cases. Justice Michael Morgan, who isn't running for reelection when his term ends in 2024, sided with injured people 54 percent of the time. And Beasley voted for them in 56 percent of the cases. Justice Robin Hudson voted against corporations in nearly two-thirds of the cases. Justice Anita Earls had the highest percentage of votes—71 percent—in favor of injured people. Justice Patricia Timmons-Goodson, who served before this progressive majority, ruled against corporate parties 68 percent of the time.

¹⁴ Mitch Kokai, "Partisan N.C. Supreme Court splits more common now than in recent past," Carolina Journal, December 14, 2021, <https://www.carolinajournal.com/opinion/partisan-n-c-supreme-court-splits-more-common-now-than-in-recent-past/>.

¹⁵ Walker v. K&W Cafeterias, 846 SE 2d 679 (N.C. 2020).

¹⁶ Lisa Sorg, "Justices rule chemical giants cannot escape liability for PFAS pollution in southeastern NC," NC Newsline, November 4, 2022, <https://ncnewsline.com/briefs/breaking-state-supreme-court-issues-much-anticipated-rulings-on-education-funding-environmental-protection/>.

It's no coincidence that three of these justices had experience working as public defenders or public interest attorneys. Studies have shown correlations between judges' backgrounds and their rulings, including a recent study finding that former corporate lawyers tend to rule for corporations.¹⁷ Beasley and Hudson were public defenders,¹⁸ and Earls founded a civil rights organization that fights for, among other things, voting rights and environmental justice.¹⁹

This iteration of the court was a venue where injured people actually had a chance. In one ruling, the court reinstated a verdict in favor of the family of an emergency room patient who died of a heart attack a few hours after being discharged.²⁰ Families like this one—those who lost loved ones or watched as their family members suffered due to the negligence of corporations—could actually hold those corporations accountable.

Republicans swept high court elections in 2020 and 2022, and a new GOP majority was sworn in. This majority includes former prosecutors Newby and Phil Berger, Jr., as well as an ex-corporate lawyer, Justice Richard Dietz. Early indications from this new majority suggest that it is moving the court back to an increasingly pro-corporate posture.

The current Republican majority was elected with the help of tens of millions of dollars in ad spending by corporate donors and extremely wealthy individuals. A group called Stop Liberal Judges was the biggest spender in 2022.²¹ It sponsored ads attacking Ervin and Judge Lucy Inman, the other Democrat in the race, for siding with “sexual predators” in a ruling.²² The local Chamber of Commerce, with funding from the national Chamber’s Institute for Legal Reform, ran ads praising the GOP candidates as tough on crime.²³

Ervin and Inman spent over \$2 million on ads, more than double their Republican opponents. They were also backed by N.C. Families First, which ran ads warning that the GOP candidates could threaten abortion rights. But this group’s spending was dwarfed by the money from conservative, corporate-funded groups that succeeded in electing a new GOP majority.

¹⁷ Joanna Shepherd, “Jobs, Judges, and Justice: The Relationship Between Professional Diversity and Judicial Decisions” (2021), <https://demandjustice.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Jobs-Judges-and-Justice-Shepherd-3-08-21.pdf>.

¹⁸ Gary Robertson, “Politics remain in judicial races,” Associated Press, April 30, 2006, <https://www.starnewsonline.com/story/news/2006/04/30/politics-remain-in-judicial-races/30265080007/>; Jim Morrill, “Cheri Beasley’s Record Is On Trial,” May 24, 2022, <https://www.theassemblync.com/politics/cheri-beasley-record-is-on-trial/>.

¹⁹ Rebekah Barber, “North Carolina Supreme Court Justice Anita Earls and the power of dissent,” The 19th News, March 24, 2023, <https://19thnews.org/2023/03/anita-earls-north-carolina-supreme-court-justice-power-of-dissent/>.

²⁰ *Savino v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Hospital Authority*, No. 18PA19 (N.C. 2020).

²¹ Robertson, “Fall candidates, PACs spend \$15M in 2 NC Supreme Court races,”

²² Brennan Center, “Buying Time 2022: North Carolina.”

²³ *Ibid.*

How the GOP won back the court

Ervin was elected to the high court in 2014 in an election that marked a turning point in the politicization of North Carolina Supreme Court elections. It was the first high court race in the state to feature an attack ad, tying Ervin to a former Democratic governor who'd been convicted on corruption charges.²⁴

It was also the first election in a decade without public financing. From 2004 to 2012, North Carolina offered appellate court candidates public funds, if they qualified by raising a certain amount of small contributions.²⁵ This allowed candidates to avoid large contributions from corporations and lawyers. The program had bipartisan support, and judges from both parties were elected with public financing.²⁶ Diverse candidates like Beasley and Timmons-Goodson—both Black women—won statewide judicial elections with public funds. A 2014 profile of Beasley noted that, as a longtime public defender, she lacked “some of the legal and business connections that other judicial candidates use to raise money.”²⁷

Republican legislators defunded the program in 2012. Then they repealed it as part of a sprawling 2013 voter suppression bill, which they passed days after the U.S. Supreme Court weakened the Voting Rights Act in *Shelby County v. Holder*.²⁸

The public financing program had been under severe stress during the 2012 high court race, when Republican Justice Paul Newby was up for reelection. Both candidates received public financing.²⁹ But Newby was also backed by millions of dollars in independent spending from a corporate-funded super-PAC and Americans for Prosperity, which was linked to the Koch brothers.³⁰ His opponent, then-Judge Ervin, was backed by a mere \$180,000 in independent spending. As Ervin said in one ad, “The North Carolina Supreme Court should not be for sale, but so-called independent groups are spending thousands to buy a seat on the state’s highest court.”

²⁴ Jessica Jones, “Attack Ad In State Supreme Court Race,” WUNC, November 2, 2012, <https://www.wunc.org/politics/2012-11-02/attack-ad-in-state-supreme-court-race>.

²⁵ Democracy NC, “Judicial public financing,” <https://democracync.org/judicial-public-financing/>.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Greg Lacour and Emma Way, “Judiciary for Sale,” *Charlotte Magazine*, October 22, 2014, <https://www.charlottemagazine.com/judiciary-for-sale/>.

²⁸ Brendan Fischer, “NC Passes Voter Suppression Measures as DOJ Moves to Protect Voting Rights in TX,” *Center for Media & Democracy*, July 26, 2013, <https://www.prwatch.org/news/2013/07/12195/nc-passes-voter-suppression-measures-doj-moves-protect-voting-rights-tx>.

²⁹ North Carolina’s public financing program would’ve offered the 2012 candidates “matching” funds, based on how much opposition they faced in independent spending. But the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in 2011 that such matching funds violated the First Amendment by “penalizing” the speech of groups that could spend unlimited amounts in elections after the *Citizens United* decision. See *Arizona Free Enterprise Club’s Freedom Club PAC v. Bennett*, 564 U.S. 721 (2011).

³⁰ Brennan Center for Justice, “Buying Time 2012: North Carolina,” October 19, 2012, <https://www.brennancenter.org/our-work/research-reports/buying-time-2012-north-carolina>.

From 2013 through 2018, lawmakers also gerrymandered lower courts, canceled high court elections, and manipulated ballots—all to get more Republicans on the bench.³¹ They also made North Carolina the first state in the past century to move from nonpartisan to partisan judicial elections. They threatened to pack the high court after progressives won a majority in 2016, but they backed down amid powerful protests within the halls of power.³²

Lawmakers in 2018 repeatedly tried to handicap Earls' high court campaign.³³ At the same time, legislators put a constitutional amendment on the ballot that would have given them the power to add justices to the high court and create a conservative majority. The amendment was overwhelmingly rejected by voters, so lawmakers couldn't change the composition of the court after Earls won.³⁴

In 2020, however, the GOP swept appellate court elections.³⁵ Justice Berger Jr. said that Newby had recruited him and called him the "quarterback" for their political team.³⁶ Newby won the race for chief justice, defeating Beasley by around 400 votes, and his administration began pushing the state's Judicial Standards Commission to interpret ethics rules in a way that allows judges to do more fundraising and campaigning on behalf of other candidates.³⁷

Another Republican sweep in 2022 created the first GOP majority on the Supreme Court in six years. Within weeks of being sworn in, the new majority began rapidly undoing the progress made by the previous progressive majority on protecting the constitutional right to vote and stopping gerrymandering.³⁸

The legislature's chosen system of expensive, partisan elections has been good for Republican candidates and their corporate campaign donors. It has resulted in a high court majority composed of former prosecutors and corporate attorneys. Except for Earls, not one of the current justices has experience representing workers or working as public defenders. This court is now a much tougher venue for injured people.

³¹ See Billy Corriher, *Usurpers: How voters stopped the GOP takeover of North Carolina's courts* (2021); Barry Yeoman, "The North Carolina GOP Is Trying Every Trick To Keep A Supreme Court Seat," *Talking Points Memo*, October 18, 2018, <https://talkingpointsmemo.com/feature/the-north-carolina-gop-is-trying-every-trick-to-keep-a-supreme-court-seat>.

³² *Ibid.*

³³ Yeoman, "The North Carolina GOP Is Trying Every Trick To Keep A Supreme Court Seat."

³⁴ Ballotpedia, "North Carolina Judicial Selection for Midterm Vacancies Amendment (2018)," [https://ballotpedia.org/North_Carolina_Judicial_Selection_for_Midterm_Vacancies_Amendment_\(2018\)](https://ballotpedia.org/North_Carolina_Judicial_Selection_for_Midterm_Vacancies_Amendment_(2018)).

³⁵ "Paul Newby wins North Carolina Supreme Court race as incumbent Cheri Beasley concedes," ABC 11, December 12, 2020, <https://abc11.com/nc-supreme-court-justice-race-2020-paul-newby-cheri-beasley/8716105/>.

³⁶ Brooke Conrad, "GOP appellate judge candidates choose to run as a team," *Carolina Journal*, December 6, 2019, <https://www.carolinajournal.com/gop-appellate-judge-candidates-choose-to-run-as-a-team/>.

³⁷ Colin Campbell, "Are judges allowed to endorse if they're not on the ballot this year?" *NC Tribune*, March 29, 2022, <https://nctribune.com/news/2022/mar/29/are-judges-allowed-to-endorse-if-theyre-not-on-the-ballot-this-year/>; Billy Corriher, "N.C. chief justice removes court officials and judges who anger the GOP," *Facing South*, April 7, 2022, <https://www.facingsouth.org/2022/04/nc-chief-justice-removes-court-officials-and-judges-who-anger-gop>.

³⁸ Gary Robertson, "N. Carolina justices hand GOP big wins with election rulings," *Associated Press*, April 28, 2023, <https://apnews.com/article/north-carolina-redistricting-voting-maps-bfe03c47daeca14444f15bc9e6438d4a>.

How to address the disparity

Just a few years ago, the North Carolina Supreme Court included several jurists who had experience fighting for working people across the state. Injured workers and consumers had a much better shot at achieving justice with this high court majority in power. The court also included more Black justices and women than ever before.

That majority is gone—and injured workers and consumers will pay the price. But there are steps that lawmakers, activists, voters, and organizers can take to fix this problem.

Advocates can demand that the governor continue to **appoint judges who'll bring more professional diversity** to the bench. Governor Roy Cooper, a Democrat, is finishing up his second term next year. Under his power to fill seats that become vacant before the end of a judge's term, Cooper has appointed judges with experience representing struggling North Carolinians, such as Court of Appeals Judge Allison Riggs, a former voting rights lawyer, and Superior Court Judge Valene McMasters, who helped low-income people as a Legal Aid lawyer. Organizers and advocates should push the state's chief executive to keep it up. The next governor could fill crucial seats, including the chief justice spot currently occupied by Newby, who'll reach the mandatory retirement age in a few years.

Voters must understand the stakes of judicial elections and the candidates' records, and advocates can **provide critical public education** to counteract messaging efforts funded by corporations and other powerful entities. This education can and should go beyond the candidates' pledges of fairness and independence, which don't always motivate voters to cast a ballot. In the 2022 election, for example, the ACLU and other organizations spoke out about the possibility that Republican judicial candidates would restrict abortion rights.³⁹ Tying judicial elections to issues affecting people's lives is critical to ensuring public engagement with these races.⁴⁰

North Carolinians should also try to **stop any legislative attempts to manipulate the courts** to install judges who'll do the bidding of the legislature's corporate campaign donors. Reverend William Barber, leader of the national Poor People's Campaign and former head of the North Carolina NAACP, has called on activists to bring back the "Moral Monday" movement that saw thousands of North Carolinians protest legislation that hurt the poor and power grabs that targeted the judiciary.⁴¹

³⁹ Chantal Stevens, "ACLU director: NC Supreme Court last line of defense to protect abortion rights in state," Fayetteville Observer, November 4, 2022, <https://www.fayobserver.com/story/opinion/2022/11/04/nc-supreme-court-last-line-of-defense-to-take-abortion-rights-in-state/69615458007/>.

⁴⁰ Ben Wikler, chair of the Wisconsin Democratic Party, recently said, "The new normal is being clear about your politics as a judicial candidate." Lara Bazelon and James Forman, "Aim Lower," New York Magazine, July 2023, <https://nymag.com/intelligencer/2023/07/liberals-should-use-state-courts-to-check-the-supreme-court.html>.

⁴¹ Lee Drutman, "Public financing of judicial elections worked. Too bad North Carolina ditched the system," Vox, September 16, 2015, <https://www.vox.com/polyarchy/2015/9/16/9337637/public-funding-judicial-elections>.

The state legislature should **restore public financing** for judicial races to make it more feasible for pro-people candidates to fund their races without the backing of corporate campaign donors. Democratic lawmakers have introduced several bills to do that, but Republican leaders haven't brought them up for a vote. Public financing helps remove structural barriers that could keep attorneys who aren't wealthy from running for public office. New Mexico recently expanded its public financing program to include judicial elections;⁴² North Carolina should emulate this example and build an even stronger system than the one that ended a decade ago.

This time around, lawmakers should create a "small donor" public financing system that "multiplies" small donations, rather than giving candidates a lump sum. Municipalities across the country have used such systems in local elections, with great success.⁴³ These systems give candidates more flexibility to compete with dark money and super-PAC spending.

The most important thing voters can do to hold the court accountable is to **encourage other voters to turn out** and cast their ballot for judges, instead of skipping the bottom of the ballot. In every election, there are tens of thousands of voters who don't vote for judges. This can make all the difference. In 2020, Beasley lost her chief justice position to Newby by a mere 401 votes. Every vote counts!

People's Parity Project Action and other organizations are working to foster a pipeline that helps get lawyers who have fought for workers onto the bench. Conservative organizations like the Federalist Society and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce have pushed for decades to get their judges on the bench, and progressives are beginning to push for a similarly effective pipeline to the bench.⁴⁴ The state needs appellate judges with experience representing workers or fighting for average North Carolinians.

When North Carolina workers are injured, they deserve a fair day in court. Their cases should be decided by a judiciary that includes judges who have fought for them. Instead, our high court is currently dominated by lawyers who dedicated their careers to representing powerful institutions, such as corporations or the state. This has resulted in a court that too often puts corporations over injured workers. We need judges in North Carolina who've fought for the rights of the people, not just the powerful.

⁴²Brennan Center for Justice, "Faces of Small Donor Public Financing, 2021," <https://www.brennancenter.org/issues/reform-money-politics/public-campaign-finance/small-donor-public-finance>.

⁴³Tom McCarthy and Daniel Strauss, "Biden under pressure from progressives as he prepares to pick first judges," The Guardian, March 2, 2021, <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2021/mar/02/joe-biden-judge-picks-federal-courts-supreme-court>.

⁴⁴Tom McCarthy and Daniel Strauss, "Biden under pressure from progressives as he prepares to pick first judges," The Guardian, March 2, 2021, <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2021/mar/02/joe-biden-judge-picks-federal-courts-supreme-court>.

CASE	DATE	CORPORATION/ EMPLOYER WINS
West v. Hoyle's Tire & Axle, LLC	12/16/2022	x
McAuley v. N.C. A&T State Univ.	12/16/2022	
Taylor v. Bank of Am., N.A.	11/4/2022	x
Townes v. Portfolio Recovery Assocs., LLC	11/4/2022	
Connette v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Hosp. Auth.	8/19/2022	
Miller v. Carolina Coast Emergency Physicians, LLC	8/19/2022	x
Keith v. Health-Pro Home Care Servs., Inc.	6/17/2022	
Cunningham v. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	5/6/2022	
Button v. Level Four Orthotics & Prosthetics, Inc.	3/11/2022	x
In re Lennane,	3/11/2022	x
Hope v. Integon Nat'l Ins. Co.	3/11/2022	x
Nay v. Cornerstone Staffing Sols.	2/11/2022	
Nobel v. Foxmoor Grp., LLC	2/11/2022	x
McMillan v. Blue Ridge Cos., Inc.	12/17/2021	
Cummings v. Carroll	12/17/2021	
N.C. Farm Bureau Mut. Ins. Co., Inc. v. Dana	12/17/2021	x
N.C. Farm Bureau Mut. Ins. Co. v. Lunsford	8/13/2021	
McGuire v. LORD Corp.	6/11/2021	x
Lauziere v. Stanley Martin Cmtys., LLC	3/12/2021	
Gay v. Saber Healthcare Grp., L.L.C.	3/12/2021	
Dicesare v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Hosp. Auth.	12/18/2020	x
N.C. Farm Bureau Mut. Ins. Co., Inc. v. Martin	12/18/2020	x
Estate of Savino v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Hosp. Auth.	9/25/2020	
Da Silva v. WakeMed	8/14/2020	
Walker v. K&W Cafeterias	8/14/2020	
Desmond v. News & Observer Publ'g Co.	8/14/2020	x
Draughon v. Evening Star Holiness Church of Dunn	6/5/2020	x
Chambers v. Moses H. Cone Mem'l Hosp.	6/5/2020	
Accardi v. Hartford Underwriters Ins. Co.	2/28/2020	x
Saunders v. ADP TotalSource Fi Xi, Inc.	2/1/2019	
Vaughan v. Mashburn	8/17/2018	
Locklear v. Cummings	8/17/2018	x
Walker v. Driven Holdings	6/8/2018	x
Head v. Gould Killian CPA Grp.	5/11/2018	
Jackson v. Century Mut. Ins. Co.	4/6/2018	x
Davis v. Hulsing Enters.	3/2/2018	x
King v. Albemarle Hosp. Auth.	3/2/2018	x
N.C. Farm Bureau Mut. Ins. Co. v. Hull	3/3/2018	x
Wheeler v. Cent. Carolina Scholastic Sports, Inc.	12/22/2017	x
Easter-Rozzelle v. City of Charlotte	12/8/2017	
Wilkes v. City of Greenville	6/9/2017	
Harrison v. Gemma Power Sys., LLC	6/9/2017	

CASE	DATE	CORPORATION/ EMPLOYER WINS
Piro v. McKeever	12/21/2016	
Morris v. Scenera Research LLC	6/10/2016	x
Arnesen v. Rivers Edge Golf Club and Plantation, Inc.	12/18/2015	x
Anderson v. Coastal Cmtys. at Ocean Ridge Plantation, Inc.	12/18/2015	x
Alvarez v. Coastal Cmtys. at Ocean Ridge Plantation, Inc.	12/18/2015	x
Barry v. Ocean Isle Palms, Inc.	12/18/2015	x
Beadnell v. Coastal Cmtys. at Ocean Ridge Plantation, Inc.	12/18/2015	x
Lassiter, ex rel. v North Carolina Baptist Hospitals, Inc.	11/6/2015	x
Burley v US Foods, Inc.	9/25/2015	x
Ussery v Branch Banking And Trust	9/25/2015	x
Morgan v Morgan Motor Company of Albemarle	6/11/2015	x
Poole v. UNC-CH	4/30/2015	
Christie v. Hartley Construc., Inc.	12/19/2014	
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Medlin v. Weaver Cooke Constr., LLC	6/12/2014	x
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Samost v. Duke Univ.	12/20/2013	x
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Chandler v. Atl. Scrap & Processing	11/8/2013	
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Sisk v. Transylvania Cmty. Hosp., Inc.	6/17/2010	
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Martini v. Companion Prop. & Cas. Ins. Co.	6/17/2010	x
Bumpers v. Community Bank N. VA	6/17/2010	x
Johnson v Schultz	4/15/2010	
Brown v Kindred Nursing Ctrs.	4/15/2010	x
Baxter v Nicholson	3/12/2010	
Gregory v. W. A. Brown & Sons	1/29/2010	x
Franco v. LipoScience, Inc.	12/11/2009	x
Scarborough v. Dillard's	12/11/2009	x
Turner v. Hammocks Beach Corp.	8/28/2009	
Ellison v. Gambill Oil Co.	6/18/2009	x
Rodriguez-Carias v. Nelson Auto Salvage & Towing Serv.	6/18/2009	
Castaneda v. International Leg Wear Grp.	6/18/2009	

CASE	DATE	CORPORATION/ EMPLOYER WINS
Jones v. Harrelson & Smith Contr	6/18/2009	
Crocker v. Roethling	5/1/2009	
Estate of Freeman v. J.L. Rothrock, Inc.	5/1/2009	
Shepard v. Bonita Vista Props., L.P.	5/1/2009	
Hensley v. National Freight Transp., Inc.	5/1/2009	
Hall v. Toreros II, Inc.	5/1/2009	x
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Richardson v. Maxim Healthcare/Allegis Grp.	12/12/2008	x
Crawford v. Mintz	12/12/2008	
Johnson v. City of Winston-Salem	12/12/2008	
Moore v. Nationwide Mut. Ins. Co.	12/12/2008	x
Hughes v. Rivera-Ortiz	10/10/2008	x
Williams v. Law Cos. Grp., Inc.	10/10/2008	
Shaw v. U.S. Airways, Inc.	8/27/2008	x
Binney v. Banner Therapy Prods., Inc.	6/12/2008	x
Hassell v. Onslow Cty. Bd. of Educ.	6/12/2008	x
Weaver v. Sheppa	6/12/2008	
Ward v. Floors Perfect	4/11/2008	
Jones v. Harrelson & Smith Contr's, LLC	3/7/2008	
Lowery v. Campbell	3/7/2008	
Davis v. Harrah's Cherokee Casino	1/25/2008	
Thornton v. Cherry Hosp.	1/25/2008	x
Tillman v. Commercial Credit Loans, Inc.	1/25/2008	

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PEOPLE'S PARITY PROJECT ACTION

