



A PRO-CORPORATE HIGH COURT

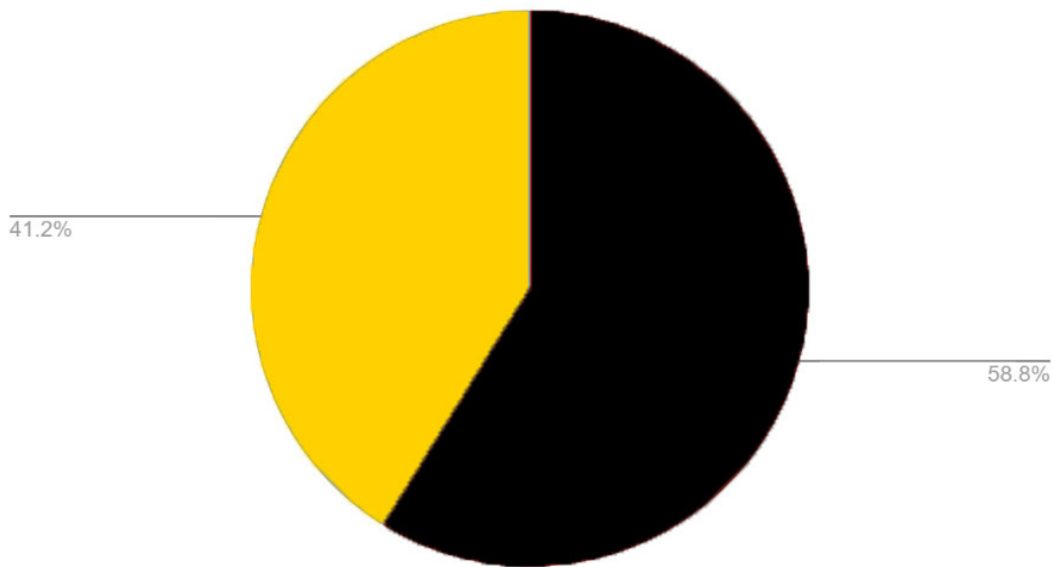
Big business transformed the Wisconsin Supreme Court into a tribunal that puts corporations over workers.

PEOPLE'S
PARITY
PROJECT
ACTION 

For more than a decade, Wisconsinites have seen their constitution and laws interpreted in ways that benefit big business and deny justice to injured workers or consumers. Local and national groups funded by corporations spent tens of millions of dollars to get their preferred judges on the Wisconsin Supreme Court.¹ And this spending has paid off in the form of a pro-corporate court.

This report examines every ruling by the court in cases involving individuals suing businesses from 2009 through January 2023. In 102 rulings over the past 14 years, the court has ruled for corporate defendants 59% of the time. From 2009 through 2011, the first few years of the conservative majority, the court ruled against plaintiffs—injured consumers, patients, or workers—69% of the time, in 22 out of 32 cases. The appendix lists all of the rulings. Similar trends have been observed around the country, in other high courts that were elected with big business money.²

59% OF RULINGS FAVOR CORPORATE DEFENDANTS, 2009-2022



But in the last two years, since voters ousted a corporate-backed justice, the court ruled for corporate defendants in only half of the cases. On a more evenly divided court, one with a mere one-vote conservative majority, Wisconsin workers and consumers actually had a chance to access justice. This illustrates the power of voters to shape the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

¹ Jay Heck, “Out-of-control campaign spending and weak recusal rules undermine Wisconsin’s courts,” Wisconsin Examiner, <https://wisconsinexaminer.com/2021/06/01/out-of-control-campaign-spending-and-weak-recusal-rules-undermine-wisconsins-courts/> (June 1, 2021).

² Billy Corriher, “Big Business Taking Over State Supreme Courts,” Center for American Progress, <https://www.americanprogress.org/article/big-business-taking-over-state-supreme-courts/> (August 2012).

Big business' campaign to create a pro-corporate court began around 15 years ago. Local and national corporations bankrolled candidates like former Justices Michael Gableman and Dan Kelly.³ With the help of corporate money, Gableman ousted the court's only Black justice in 2008 after running a misleading "soft on crime" attack ad.⁴ Kelly, who also ran with the support of corporate funds, was a leader of the local Federalist Society chapter and a lawyer at a firm that represented corporations and Republican politicians.⁵

Once on the court, these justices and their conservative colleagues began limiting the rights of injured workers and consumers. In just one example, Gableman wrote the decision in which the court ruled against a family whose infant son was mutilated by a dangerous lawnmower.⁶ The court also upheld anti-worker laws, including a 2010 bill that many blame for the decline in union membership in the state.⁷ Overall, the high court has tended to favor corporate defendants over the people seeking to hold them accountable.

The same corporations and billionaires that helped create this majority are also spending big in this year's high court election to keep that majority in power. Kelly, who lost his bid for reelection in 2020, is running again. And he's doing so with the backing of Fair Courts America, a new super-PAC tied to billionaire Richard Uihlein, who also donated to Kelly's 2020 reelection campaign.⁸ Big business is also poised to spend what could total in the millions through the Republican State Leadership Committee (RSLC) and local groups, trying to maintain control of a court that has paid off big for corporations.

³ Matthew Rothschild, "How Wisconsin Supreme Court Races Became So Partisan," Wisconsin Democracy Campaign, <https://www.wisd.org/news/commentary/7254-how-wisconsin-supreme-court-races-became-so-partisan> (December 22, 2022).

⁴ Joel McNally, "Gableman's Supreme Court Career Was as Sleazy and Unethical as His Fraudulent Election Investigation," Shepherd Express, <https://shepherdexpress.com/news/taking-liberties/gablemans-supreme-court-career-was-as-sleazy-and-unethical/> (October 11, 2021).

⁵ Katelyn Ferral, "Who is new Wisconsin Supreme Court Justice Dan Kelly?" Capital Times, https://captimes.com/news/local/govt-and-politics/who-is-new-wisconsin-supreme-court-justice-dan-kelly-questions-and-answers-about-scott-walkers/article_3af3952c-355e-521e-a46d-eb3c19f8e7aa.html (July 22, 2016).

⁶ Horst v. Deere & Co., 769 N.W.2d 536 (2009).

⁷ Shawn Johnson, "A Decade After Act 10, It's A Different World For Wisconsin Unions," Wisconsin Public Radio, <https://www.wpr.org/decade-after-act-10-its-different-world-wisconsin-unions> (February 11, 2021).

⁸ Steven Walter, "High Court Race Divides Republicans," Urban Milwaukee, <https://urbanmilwaukee.com/2022/12/26/the-state-of-politics-high-court-race-divides-republicans/> (December 26, 2022).

On the other side, trial lawyers and labor unions have also supported progressive candidates with contributions or independent spending, and they've actually managed to bridge the gap in funding in some recent elections.⁹ Judge Janet Protasiewicz, a liberal candidate, has raised nearly a million dollars so far for this year's election.¹⁰

The court's pro-corporate jurisprudence could come to an end, depending on who voters choose in this year's election. The justices could soon rule on cases involving the constitutional rights of Wisconsinites across the state. They could also decide whether to reform judicial ethics rules that allow judges to hear cases involving their big-money campaign donors. The court will have the final say on lawsuits filed by people who were ripped off, injured by negligence, or subjected to discrimination at the hands of an employer.

TRANSFORMING THE COURT

In 2008, the Wisconsin Supreme Court was a relatively progressive tribunal that had expanded protections for workers and consumers. The court cracked down on corporations that manufactured dangerous consumer products. In one example, Justice Louis Butler, a former public defender and the only Black justice in Wisconsin history, wrote a 2005 decision in favor of Steven Thomas, whose brain was damaged as a toddler by exposure to lead paint.¹¹ Because Thomas couldn't identify which company made the paint that damaged his brain, he sued the companies that made the lead paint used in the area.¹²

The court ruled for Thomas. And the local chamber of commerce, Wisconsin Manufacturers and Commerce (WMC), was enraged.¹³ This decision and others led WMC and other corporate-funded groups to spend millions to change the direction of the court.¹⁴

⁹ Wisconsin Democracy Campaign, "Wisconsin Supreme Court Finance Summaries," April 26, 2021, <https://www.wisdc.org/follow-the-money/31-nonpartisan-candidates/656-wisconsin-supreme-court-finance-summaries>.

¹⁰ Henry Redman, "Protasiewicz Outraises Opponents in State Supreme Court Race," Wisconsin Examiner, <https://urbanmilwaukee.com/2023/01/22/campaign-cash-protasiewicz-outraises-opponents-in-state-supreme-court-race/> (January 22, 2023).

¹¹ Thomas v. Mallett, 701 N.W.2d 523 (Wis. 2005).

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ryan Foley, "Lead Paint Ruling Controversial," Associated Press, https://madison.com/news/local/lead-paint-ruling-controversial-wmc-upset-with-butlers-opinion-in-2005/article_f84a80ae-a056-52a4-896d-7fd4cf5290e3.html (March 19, 2008).

¹⁴ Parker Schorr, "They were here: Louis Butler, first African American to serve on Wisconsin Supreme Court," Badger Herald, <https://badgerherald.com/news/2019/02/21/they-were-here-louis-butler-first-african-american-to-serve-on-wisconsin-supreme-court/> (February 21, 2019).

Michael Gableman, a district court judge, challenged Butler in the 2008 election. WMC spent more than \$2 million to ensure his election. A few years later, WMC's lobbyist wrote about its motivation in backing Gableman and described the ruling in *Thomas* as a "guilty-until-proven-innocent standard for lead paint manufacturers."¹⁵ The lobbyist also complained about the court "derailing lawsuit reforms" that had protected corporations.¹⁶

Big business also gave directly to Gableman's campaign, helping to fund a racially-tinged ad claiming that one of Butler's clients committed a horrific crime. The ad claimed that Butler "found a loophole" that had kept him out of jail. But the client, who Butler represented as a public defender, actually lost the case and committed the crime after serving his sentence.¹⁷

Butler was the first incumbent justice ousted by voters since 1967. WMC's lobbyist later referred to the outcome as "a testament to the steadfast fortitude of the Wisconsin business community to re-establish a rule-of-law high court."¹⁸

Gableman's victory created a conservative, corporate-friendly majority that quickly went to work making it harder to sue companies for causing harm with their dangerous products. He authored the decision when the court ruled against the Horst family, whose infant child was horribly injured by a lawnmower. The court ruled that a product is only "defectively designed" if it's dangerous to the consumer, even for products that are inherently more dangerous to bystanders than the consumer.¹⁹ Gableman's ruling warned of burdens on businesses if they were liable for danger to bystanders.²⁰

But Gableman wanted to go even further. He also wrote a concurrence arguing for a fundamental revision of products liability law.²¹ Gableman's concurrence quoted a paper by Victor Schwartz, a corporate lawyer and the head of the Civil Justice Task Force at the notoriously pro-corporate American Legislative Exchange Council, or ALEC.²² Justice Ann Walsh Bradley's dissent argued the justices taking this position were acting "like legislators, advancing a policy initiative which they favor."²³

Consumers weren't the only ones harmed by the court's increasingly pro-corporate trajectory. The court in 2011 overturned a lower court's order to block a new anti-union law.²⁴ Thousands of protestors had flooded the state capitol to protest the bill, which sharply limited the ability of public employees to collectively bargain and generally made it much more difficult for unions to represent these workers.²⁵ Public employee unions are limited under the law to bargaining only for wage increases that keep track with inflation.

¹⁵ Jim Pugh, "WMC: Big Stakes for Supreme Court Election," Wisconsin Manufacturers & Commerce, <https://www.wmc.org/issues/wmc-taking-on-personal-injury-lawyers/> (January 7, 2013).

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ McNally, "Gableman's Supreme Court Career."

¹⁸ Pugh, "WMC: Big Stakes for Supreme Court Election."

¹⁹ *Horst v. Deere & Co.*, 769 N.W.2d 536 (2009).

²⁰ Ibid. at 551.

²¹ Ibid. at 555

²² Ibid. at 557, n.6.

²³ Ibid. at 565

²⁴ *Ozanne v. Fitzgerald*, 798 N.W.2d 436 (2011).

²⁵ Jason Stein and Patrick Marley, *More than They Bargained For*, University of Wisconsin Press (2015).

The process of issuing this order tore the court apart.²⁶ Conservative Justice David Prosser was angry that the court hadn't released its order more quickly, because a progressive was writing a dissent.²⁷ Prosser verbally attacked the dissenting justice, calling her profane names.²⁸ He also put his hands around the throat of Justice Bradley in what she called a "chokehold."²⁹

A few years later, Gableman wrote the full decision upholding the law.³⁰ The court rejected the argument that the limits on unions violated the right of association under the First Amendment.³¹ In dissent, Justice Bradley argued there was "no doubt that these provisions act to discourage membership" in unions. "The right to freedom of association is diluted as the majority has opened the door for the state to withhold benefits and punish individuals based on their membership in disfavored groups," she argued.³²

The pro-corporate justices weren't done with their attacks on working people. In a 2022 ruling, three conservative justices expressed support for a state-level "nondelegation doctrine," which would tie the hands of government regulators with missions like protecting workers from wage theft or stopping corporate pollution.³³

In addition to workers and consumers, the court's rulings have also denied justice for injured patients. In 2018, the court upheld a limit on noneconomic damages in medical malpractice cases.³⁴ Because these damages include pain and suffering, the limit forecloses remedies for the most severely injured patients.³⁵ The plaintiff in the case suffered organ failure and lost all four limbs after a misdiagnosis, but the court's ruling eliminated 95% of the jury's verdict in her favor.³⁶ Justice Bradley's dissent said the limit on noneconomic damages "makes the most severely injured bear the greatest burden, in violation of equal protection."³⁷

²⁶ Crocker Stephenson, Cary Spivak and Patrick Marley, "Justices' feud gets physical," Milwaukee Journal-Sentinel, June 25, 2011 <https://archive.jsonline.com/news/statepolitics/124546064.html/>.

²⁷ Ibid; Diane Fremgen, Clerk of Court, "Wisconsin Judicial Commission v. David T. Prosser, Jr.," <https://www.wicourts.gov/sc/opinion/DisplayDocument.pdf?content=pdf&seqNo=92933> (February 13, 2013).

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Ibid; Eyeder Peralta, "Discussion Of Union Law Led To Altercation Between Wisconsin Justices," National Public Radio, <https://www.npr.org/sections/thetwo-way/2011/06/27/137443871/discussion-of-union-law-led-to-altercation-between-wisconsin-justices> (June 27, 2011).

³⁰ Madison Teachers, Inc. v. Walker, 851 NW 2d 337 (2014).

³¹ Ibid.

³² Ibid. at 401.

³³ Elizabeth Pierson, Nicole Safar, "Deconstructing Democracy," Law Forward, <https://www.lawforward.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/law-forward-undermining-democracy-report-2022.pdf> (November 2022).

³⁴ Mayo v. Wisconsin 914 N.W.2d 678 (2018).

³⁵ Allison Frankel, "Damages caps in medical cases do not lower costs, improve care: Wisconsin appeals court," Reuters, July 6, 2017, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-otc-medmal/damages-caps-in-medical-cases-do-not-lower-costs-improve-care-wisconsin-appeals-court-idUSKBN19R2NK>.

³⁶ Mayo v. Wisconsin 914 N.W.2d 678 (2018).

³⁷ Ibid.

COURTING CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The right-wing majority in 2010 adopted an ethics rule written by two of their big-business patrons, WMC and the Wisconsin Realtors Association.³⁸ The rule says that campaign cash can't be the sole basis for a judge's recusal.³⁹ The court rejected an alternative proposal from the League of Women Voters that mandated recusal for a judge's campaign donors or independent supporters who spent more than \$1,000.⁴⁰ The justices—many of them direct beneficiaries of campaign cash from the two groups whose suggestion they accepted—claimed that requiring judges to sit out cases involving campaign donors “would create the impression that receipt of a contribution automatically impairs the judge's integrity.”⁴¹

A few years later, the court came under fire for a glaring conflict of interest—one that went beyond the \$10 million in campaign cash to support the justices' campaigns. In 2015, the conservative justices shut down a campaign finance probe into Gov. Scott Walker's re-election campaign and fired the special prosecutor on the case.⁴² Walker was accused of blatantly violating the state law banning “coordination” between campaigns and independent spending groups, including WMC and its big business allies.⁴³

Prosecutors suspected that two of the justices' campaigns—Gableman and Prosser—had also coordinated with the same groups under investigation.⁴⁴ The justices refused to recuse themselves, despite the shocking conflict of interest.⁴⁵

The court ruled that the ban on coordination violated the right to free speech, and it declared that the targets of the ongoing criminal investigation were “wholly innocent of any wrongdoing.”⁴⁶ The justices even took the brazen step of ordering prosecutors to “permanently destroy all copies of information and other materials obtained through the investigation.”⁴⁷

³⁸ WRA has given nearly \$100,000 to conservative high court candidates over the years, National Institute on Money in Politics, Wisconsin Realtors Association, <https://www.followthemoney.org/entity-details?eid=4459>.

³⁹ In the matter of amendment of the Code of Judicial Conduct's rules on recusal, Nos. 08-16, 08-25, 09-10, and 09-11 (July 7, 2010), <https://www.wicourts.gov/sc/rulhear/DisplayDocument.pdf?content=pdf&seqNo=51874>.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Ibid at 3.

⁴² Three unnamed petitioners v. Peterson, 857 N.W.2d 620 (Wis. 2014).

⁴³ Ibid; Ed Pilkington, “Because Scott Walker Asked,” The Guardian, <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/ng-interactive/2016/sep/14/john-doe-files-scott-walker-corporate-cash-american-politics> (September 14, 2016).

⁴⁴ Lisa Graves, “CMD Urges U.S. Supreme Court to Hear Prosecutors' Appeal in John Doe II Corruption Case,” Center for Media & Democracy, <https://www.exposedbycmd.org/2016/06/23/cmd-urges-u-s-supreme-court-to-hear-prosecutors-appeal-in-john-doe-ii-corruption-case/> (June 23, 2016).

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Three unnamed petitioners v. Peterson, 857 N.W.2d 620, 84 (Wis. 2014).

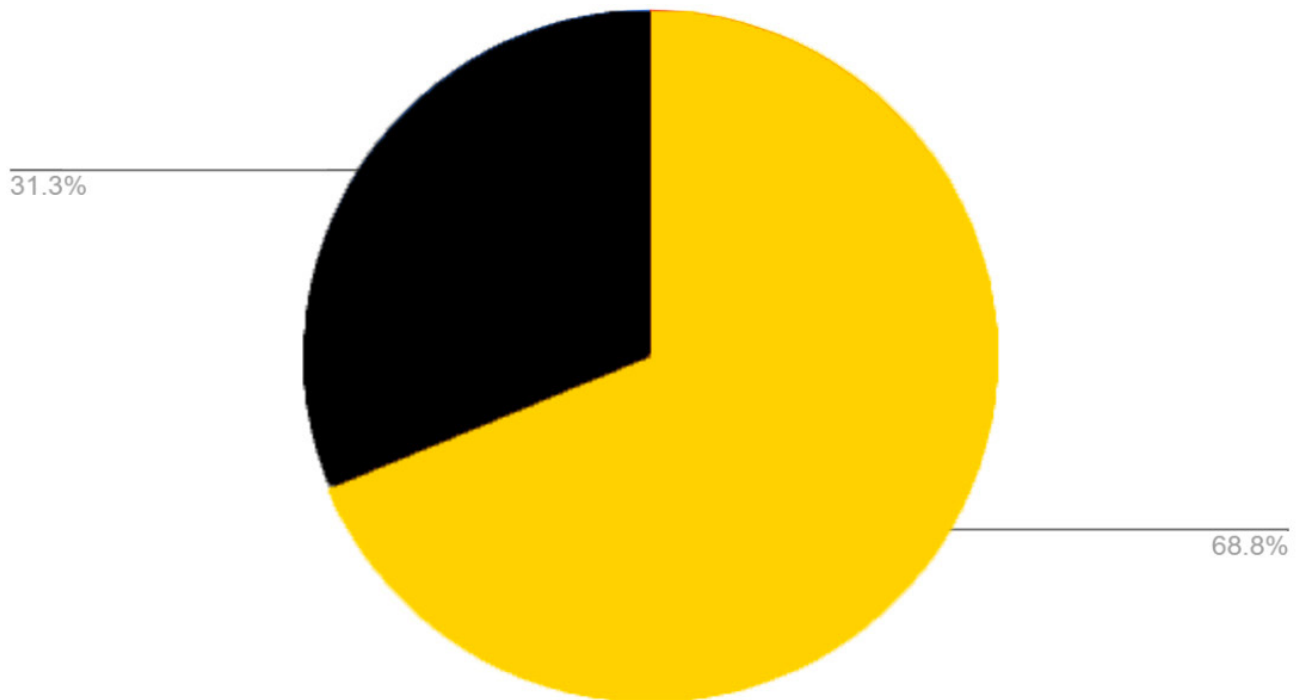
⁴⁷ Ibid at 9.

The court later backtracked on destroying the evidence, some of which was leaked and published.⁴⁸ The U.S. Supreme Court declined to intervene, despite a 2009 ruling that judicial conflicts of interest can violate the U.S. Constitution.⁴⁹

In 2017, the court rejected a petition filed by dozens of retired judges to strengthen the recusal rule.⁵⁰ Then-Chief Justice Shirley Abrahamson dissented and discussed citizens' unprecedented support for the petition.⁵¹

The Republican state legislature has failed to act on proposed bills to strengthen judicial ethics rules. And legislators contributed to the flood of campaign cash in 2011, when they repealed the state's short-lived public financing program for judicial elections.⁵² This program allowed judicial candidates to access public funds for their campaigns, if they qualified by raising a certain number of small donations.⁵³ Such programs allow judicial candidates to avoid relying on wealthy campaign donors.

69% OF RULINGS FAVOR CORPORATE DEFENDANTS, 2009-2011



⁴⁸ Three unnamed petitioners v. Peterson, 365 Wis.2d 351 (2015); Pilkington, "Because Scott Walker Asked."

⁴⁹ Mark Ladov and Maria da Silva, "In Wisconsin, Judges Are Elected—But Candidates Are Now Publicly Financed," Brennan Center for Justice, <https://www.brennancenter.org/our-work/research-reports/wisconsin-judges-are-elected-candidates-are-now-publicly-financed> (May 7, 2011).

⁵⁰ In re rule for recusal when a party or lawyer has made a large campaign contribution, No. 17-01 (Wis. 2017), <https://www.wicourts.gov/sc/rulhear/DisplayDocument.pdf?content=pdf&seqNo=192530>.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Heck, "Out-of-control campaign spending and weak recusal rules undermine Wisconsin's courts."

⁵³ Wisconsin Democracy Campaign, "Wisconsin's Reversal on Public Financing Mirrors National Campaign," <https://www.wisd.org/news/press-releases/72-press-release-2011/3902-wisconsin-s-reversal-on-public-financing-mirrors-national-campaign> (October 27, 2011).

RESULTS: A PRO-CORPORATE COURT

This report analyzed every Wisconsin Supreme Court case since 2009 in which an individual sued a corporation or another business. This includes disputes between workers and employers over workers' compensation or disability benefits.⁵⁴ The court issued 102 decisions in these cases and ruled for corporate defendants in 60 of them.

From 2009 through 2011, the pro-corporate majority's first few years, corporate defendants prevailed in nearly 70 percent of the cases. This includes lawsuits filed by injured workers. For example, the court in 2010 threw out a lawsuit filed by the surviving family of a worker who died from on-the-job asbestos poisoning.⁵⁵

These results are similar to trends observed on other high courts elected with big business funding. A 2012 report by the Center for American Progress examined several courts from 1992–2012 and found that the all-Republican Texas Supreme Court ruled for corporate defendants over injured plaintiffs in 69% of its rulings.⁵⁶ The report discusses several examples of these courts abruptly reversing precedents that protected consumers after pro-corporate majorities were elected.

CONCLUSION: CONTROL OF THE COURT UP FOR GRABS

This year's Wisconsin Supreme Court election will be crucial, and big business will spend millions. In recent elections for open seats, progressives have won some key victories. And Kelly lost his bid for reelection in 2020, as voters were forced to the polls in the middle of the pandemic after the court struck down the governor's order to delay the election.⁵⁷

The conservative majority is now down to a slim 4–3 majority. Since voters ousted Kelly, the percentage of rulings in favor of workers, consumers, and other plaintiffs has risen more than 10 percentage points. The voters' action in 2020 created a more balanced high court.

In the coming years, the court will continue to hear cases that impact the rights of workers, consumers, voters, and people seeking abortions. How the court handles the cases will certainly be impacted by the outcome of this year's supreme court election.

Wisconsin voters have the chance to choose a new direction for their high court. Instead of the reactionary justices who've put corporations over workers, they could have a majority that gives everyone a fair shot at justice. They could see their state constitution revitalized, as a progressive majority breathes new life into their rights.

⁵⁴ Two lawsuits against nonprofit employers were also counted, since the resulting precedent could impact workers in other cases. The data doesn't include lawsuits against government entities, probate cases, or property disputes. It

also excludes legal malpractice cases and judicial ethics decisions. Cases involving tribal jurisdiction, appeals dismissed as moot, and motions to reconsider previous rulings were also not counted. The data also excludes disputes over who owns a business or whether a government employee can be held liable, as well as appeals where defendants are on opposing sides of the argument.

⁵⁵ Tatera v. FMC Corporation, 786 NW 2d 810 (2010).

⁵⁶ Corriher, “Big Business Taking Over State Supreme Courts.”

⁵⁷ Associated Press, “Top Wisconsin court blocks governor’s move to delay election,” Spectrum News 1, <https://spectrumnews1.com/wi/milwaukee/breaking-news/2020/04/06/top-wisconsin-court-blocks-governor-s-move-to-delay-election> (April 6, 2020).

APPENDIX

CASE	DATE	DEFENDANT WIN = 1
Lindsey Dostal v. Curtis Strand	1/26/2023	0
Estate of Anne Oros v. Divine Savior Healthcare Inc.	5/6/2022	0
Cree, Inc. v. LIRC	3/10/2022	1
Loren Imhoff Homebuilder, Inc. v. Lisa Taylor	3/1/2022	0
Elliot Brey v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company	2/15/2022	1
Danelle Duncan v. Asset Recovery Specialists, Inc.	1/6/2022	0
Jama I. Jama v. Jason C. Gonzalez	10/20/2021	1
Francis G. Graef v. Continental Indemnity Company	5/20/2021	1
Jose M. Correa v. Woodman’s Food Market	5/19/2020	0
London Scott Barney v. Julie Mickelson, MD	4/24/2020	0
Steven J. Piper v. Jones Dairy Farm	3/19/2020	0
Antoinette Lang v. Lions Club of Cudahy Wisconsin, Inc.	3/5/2020	1
L. G. v. Aurora Residential Alternatives, Inc.	6/28/2019	1
David W. Paynter v. ProAssurance Wisconsin Insurance Company	6/7/2019	0
John Teske v. Wilson Mutual Insurance Company	6/4/2019	1
Yasmeen Daniel v. Armslist, LLC et al.	4/30/2019	1

Ann Cattau v. National Insurance Services of Wisconsin, Inc.	4/30/2019	1
Christopher Kieninger v. Crown Equipment Corporation	3/20/2019	1
Ascaris Mayo v. Wisconsin Injured Patients and Families Compensation Fund	6/27/2018	1
Penny L. Springer v. Nohl Electric Products Corporation	5/15/2018	0
Archie A. Talley v. Mustafa Mustafa	5/11/2018	1
Robert H. Shugarts, II v. Dennis M. Mohr	4/5/2018	0
John Y. Westmas v. Selective Insurance Company of South Carolina	2/7/2018	1
Tracie L. Flug v. Labor and Industry Review Commission	6/30/2017	1
Lela M. Operton v. LIRC	5/4/2017	0
Carolyn Moya v. Healthport Technologies, LLC	5/4/2017	0
Taft Parsons, Jr. v. Associated Banc-Corp	4/13/2017	1
Braylon Seifert v. Kay M. Balink, M.D	1/6/2017	0
Dennis D. Dufour v. Progressive Classic Ins. Co.	7/6/2016	1
David M. Marks v. Houston Casualty Company	6/30/2016	1
John Doe 56 v. Mayo Clinic Health System - Eau Claire Clinic, Inc.	6/23/2016	1
Cheryl M. Sorenson v. Richard A. Batchelder	5/12/2016	1
Patti J. Roberts v. T.H.E. Insurance Company	3/30/2016	0
Kenneth C. Burgraff, Sr. v. Menard, Inc.	2/24/2016	0
Ronald J. Dakter v. Dale L. Cavallino	7/7/2015	0
Donald Christ v. Exxon Mobil Corporation	6/23/2015	0
Mauricio Aguilar v. Husco International, Inc.	4/1/2015	1
Frederick W. Preisler v. Kuettel's Septic Service, LLC	12/30/2014	1
Julie A. Augsburg v. Homestead Mutual Insurance Company	6/26/2014	1
Sohn Manufacturing Inc. v. LIRC	10/7/2014	0
Hailey Marie-Joe Force v. American Family Mutual Insurance Company	7/22/2014	0
Asma Masri v. State of Wisconsin Labor and Industry Review	7/22/2014	1
Scott Partenfelder v. Steve Rohde	7/22/2014	1
Russell Adams v. Northland Equipment Company, Inc.	7/22/2014	1
Vicki L. Blasing v. Zurich American Ins. Co.	7/17/2014	0
James E. Kochanski v. Speedway Superamerica, LLC	7/17/2014	1
Randy L. Betz v. Diamond Jim's Auto Sales	7/15/2014	1

Kelli Brandenburg v. Robert Luethi	6/12/2014	0
Rachelle R. Jackson v. Wisconsin County Mutual Insurance Corp.	6/10/2014	1
Sharon R. Waranka v. Wadena Insurance Company	6/3/2014	0
Robert L. Kimble v. Land Concepts, Inc.	4/22/2014	1
Ronald E. Belding, Jr. v. Deeanna L. Demoulin	2/7/2014	0
Marshall Schinner v. Michael Gundrum	7/12/2013	1
Marilyn M. Brown v. Acuity, A Mutual Insurance Company	7/9/2013	0
Park Bank v. Roger E. Westburg	7/3/2013	1
Mary E. Marlowe v. IDS Property Casualty Insurance Company	4/5/2013	1
Lynn Bethke v. Auto-Owners Insurance Company	2/1/2013	0
Kathleen DeBruin v. St. Patrick Congregation	7/12/2012	1
Jaymie A. Gister v. American Family Mutual Ins. Co.	7/11/2012	1
Michelle B. Wadzinski v.	7/5/2012	1
Theresa C. Weborg v. Donald B. Jenny, M.D.	6/28/2012	1
Marco A. Marquez v. Mercedes-Benz USA, LLC	5/24/2012	0
Joyce Aldrich v. LIRC	5/23/2012	0
Aurora Consolidated Health Care v. Labor and Industry Review Commission	5/11/2012	0
Thomas W. Jandre v. Physicians Insurance Company of Wisconsin	4/17/2012	0
Robert Johnson v. Cintas Corporation No. 2	3/27/2012	1
Lindy Orłowski v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company	3/7/2012	0
Joel Hirschhorn v. Auto-Owners Insurance Company	3/6/2012	1
Todd Olson v. Robert Farrar	1/31/2012	0
Xcel Energy Services, Inc. v. LIRC	7/11/2013	0
Bryan Casper v. American International South Insurance Company	7/19/2011	0
DeBoer Transportation, Inc. v. Charles Swenson	7/12/2011	1
Steven T. Kilian v. Mercedes-Benz USA, LLC	7/12/2011	0
John R. Steffens v. BlueCross BlueShield of Illinois	7/8/2011	1
David Rasmussen v. General Motors Corporation	7/1/2011	1
Wanda Brethorst v. Allstate Property and Casualty Insurance Company	6/14/2011	0
Roger H. Fischer, Sr. v. Pamela A. Steffen	5/24/2011	1
Jessica L. Siebert v. Wisconsin American Mutual Insurance Company	5/24/2011	1

Wendy M. Day v. Allstate Indemnity Company	4/29/2011	0
Ryan C. Tews v. NHI, LLC	12/21/2010	0
Dawn M. Sands v. Menard, Inc.	7/21/2010	1
Walter Tatera v. FMC Corporation	7/20/2010	1
Kevin Blum, Jr. v. 1st Auto & Casualty Ins. Co.	7/14/2010	1
Vearl Miller v. The Hanover Insurance Co.	7/13/2010	1
Society Insurance v. LIRC	7/8/2010	0
Estate of Robert C. Parker v. Beverly Enterprises, Inc.	7/8/2010	1
Denice Brunton v. Nuvel Credit Corporation	6/24/2010	1
James Zarder v. Acuity, A Mutual Insurance Company	5/14/2010	0
Colleen Pawlowski v. American Family Mutual Ins. Co.	12/29/2009	0
Richard Bubba v. William Brusky, MD	7/24/2009	0
Coulee Catholic Schools v. LIRC	7/21/2009	1
Bruce A. Tammi v. Porsche Cars North America, Inc.	7/17/2009	1
Kelly J. Harvot v. Solo Cup Company	7/17/2009	1
Kara Horst v. Deere & Company	7/14/2009	1
Ruben Baez Godoy v. E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company	7/14/2009	1
Gregory G. Phelps v. Physicians Insurance Company of Wisconsin, Inc.	7/10/2009	1
Kenneth J. Behrendt v. Gulf Underwriters Insurance Co.	7/9/2009	1
Estate of Robert V. Genrich v. OHIC Insurance Company	7/7/2009	1
Tywanda F. Lockett v. Aaron C. Bodner, M.D.	7/7/2009	0
Joseph Blunt, Sr. v. Medtronic, Inc.	2/17/2009	1
Jonathan Lisowski v. Hastings Mutual Insurance Company	1/28/2009	1
Nelly De La Trinidad v. Capitol Indemnity Corporation	1/23/2009	1

**PEOPLE'S
PARITY
PROJECT
ACTION**

A yellow graphic element consisting of a horizontal line that ends in a double arrowhead pointing to the right.