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Justifying Diversity in the Federal Judiciary

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JUSTIFYING DIVERSITY IN THE FEDERAL JUDICIAITY

Carl Tobias*

INTRODUCTION

Professor Nancy Scherer has offered a proposal to maximize diversity and legitimacy in the federal judiciary, a profound enigma that vexes judicial selection. This is important because the selection process involves the very core of law and politics: the President chooses nominees whom the Senate approves; once confirmed, these judges resolve controversial political issues. Scherer proceeds by first examining rationales for and against a court-appointment strategy that would enhance diversity. She observes that both champions and critics of diversity share the goal of increased judicial legitimacy, although they obviously differ on how best to achieve it. Scherer then suggests a new solution, predicated on this common ground, to resolve the disagreement—urging diversity advocates to articulate the concrete benefits that expanding diversity can afford majorities and to collect and synthesize empirical information confirming these advantages.

This Essay descriptively and critically reviews Scherer’s article. Although her account provides valuable insights into increasing diversity and legitimacy, it understates the crucial influence of politics. Indeed, the growing politicization of the selection process, which implicates the debate over diversity, could seriously undermine judicial legitimacy. However, President Barack Obama’s approach to judicial appointments elucidates the issue and could point the way forward. This Essay thus scrutinizes Obama’s judicial selection effort, which confirms many ideas that Scherer espouses while showing how political deficiencies in the modern selection process erode diversity and legitimacy, and perhaps Scherer’s provocative solution. This response ultimately discusses some promising measures beyond Scherer’s recommendation that could enhance diversity and legitimacy in

* Williams Chair, University of Richmond Law School. Thanks to Mike Gerhardt, Peg Sanner and Lindsey Vann for ideas, Tracy Cauthorn for processing, and Russell Williams for support. Remaining errors are mine.

2 Id. at 587.
light of the threat that politicization poses.

I. DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Scherer illuminates the puzzle at the heart of judicial selection, a process that involves each branch of government. In exploring how to improve diversity and legitimacy, Scherer initially evaluates the possible benefits of a diversification strategy. This strategy could remedy discrimination, which historically restricted the number of minority, female, and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgendered (LGBT) judges;\(^4\) afford “descriptive representation,” so that courts better mirror the nation’s demographics;\(^5\) and directly promote “substantive representation” by offering different perspectives on contested legal questions.\(^6\) Scherer then examines the challenges inherent in an effort to diversify the judiciary. The diversification strategy is said to have a detrimental impact on persons of color and women.\(^7\) Yield judges who may seem less qualified,\(^8\) and generate reverse discrimination that results in stronger white males being passed over for judicial appointments, fueling backlash.\(^9\)

Scherer finds that both champions and opponents of judicial diversity claim that their strategy best advances legitimacy,\(^10\) but she concludes that neither group actually wins the debate.\(^11\) Scherer then considers other strategies that may be more successful. She implores supporters of diversification to enunciate the advantages that additional diversity could provide the majority, focusing on the nuanced relationship among diversification, crime, and legitimacy.\(^12\) Scherer hypothesizes that expanding diversity will improve perceptions of legitimacy by reducing

\(^4\) Scherer, supra note 1, at 592–97. Scherer defines diversity as racial, ethnic, and gender difference, which encompasses African Americans, Hispanics and women, but she does not include LGBT individuals. See id. “Minority” means nonmajority ethnicity, gender, and sexual orientation here.


\(^9\) These arguments echo contentions against affirmative action. Scherer, supra note 1, at 591, 620–24.

\(^10\) Id. at 591, 625–30; see supra notes 4–9 and accompanying text.

\(^11\) Scherer, supra note 1, at 591.

\(^12\) Id. at 631–32; see Carl Tobias, Diversity and the Federal Bench, 87 WASH. U. L. REV. 1197, 1205–06 (2010) (link).
crime and cultivating a law-abiding society, thus presenting minorities and majorities with numerous benefits, as each are clear stakeholders in diversity. Acknowledging that her premise remains a theory, she encourages legal academics, political scientists, court interest groups, and politicians to empirically validate the gains that this strategy could offer.

II. CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Scherer pinpoints a real conundrum: how to improve both diversity and legitimacy in the federal court system. She recognizes that both proponents and critics of diversification pursue strategies intended to increase legitimacy, and Scherer believes that this common ground would rectify disagreements regarding diversity. She thus calls on advocates to show how expanded diversity realizes improved legitimacy.

However, certain questions receive either minimal assessment or none at all. Scherer only nominally examines President Obama’s judicial selection initiative, which supplies empirical data on minority and female candidates as well as a number of tools for enlarging diversity. A related critical matter, also lacking full analysis, is the politics-driven selection process that has dramatically worsened during the Obama Administration. Since Judge Robert Bork’s failed Supreme Court nomination in 1987, charges, recriminations, paybacks, and sustained partisanship have corroded the appointments process, seriously undercutting legitimacy and directly expanding the influence of politics, especially with respect to the role of diversity. These counterproductive dynamics bear greater responsibility for the putative subversion of legitimacy than stigmatization, less qualified designees, and reverse discrimination, all of which critics wrongly assign to diversification, capitalizing on it to enhance their political authority.

Scherer’s remedy is not clearly the sole or most efficacious approach to diversification, which she candidly admits by characterizing her premise as a hypothesis and calling for greater empirical verification. Perhaps legitimacy could fail to justify diversification, advantages would resist quantification, or further study would yield insufficient data to convince opponents. Thus, selection participants might want to adopt her creative solution and other promising concepts, while tolerating differences regarding diversity.

In short, Scherer’s article does much to strengthen one’s appreciation

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13 Scherer explains that presidential “use of a diversity strategy to raise legitimacy among minorities could instill greater obedience to the law among the people statistically most at risk to disobey it (minority men) [and should concomitantly] alleviate whites’ concerns about the crime problem in this country—a tangible benefit for whites.” Scherer, supra note 1, at 633; see STEPHEN PINKER, THE BETTER ANGELS OF OUR NATURE (2011); see also Charles Lane, Taking a Bite Out of Crime, WASH. POST, Dec. 26, 2011, http://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/taking-a-bite-out-of-crime/2011/12/22/gQaALtTJP_story.html (noting that decreased crime rates in the US has led to psychological, political, and economic payoffs for the country) (link).

14 Scherer, supra note 1, at 633.

http://www.law.northwestern.edu/lawreview/colloquy/2012/6/
for court appointments, diversification, legitimacy, and ways to resolve the dilemma, but individual facets of her proposal warrant a more critical examination. Scherer understates how much bitter partisanship in the confirmation process erodes court legitimacy and thus her prescription may not maximize diversity and legitimacy as long as such rampant partisanship exists.

III. IMPROVING SELECTION

Scherer astutely recognizes “interbranch conflicts over nominations date” back to our nation’s founding, but the process worsened substantially after Judge Robert Bork’s failed Supreme Court nomination. Allegations, countercharges, paybacks, and divisiveness have since plagued the process when the party lacking White House control delayed and even obstructed selection. The GOP employed “pocket vetoes” to stymie minority and female nominee confirmations across much of President Bill Clinton’s tenure, and Democrats relied on filibusters in stalling many of President George W. Bush’s picks. This Section examines President Obama’s effective efforts to improve diversity and legitimacy by nominating many well-qualified, minority and female candidates, although mounting politicization limited his ability to swiftly fill vacancies with excellent minority and female judges, a phenomenon exacerbated during his Administration.

A. Obama’s Judicial Selection

Obama depended on a sizeable White House Counsel’s office and

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15 Id. at 587; see also MICHAEL GERHARDT, THE FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS PROCESS, at xvi (2003) (“[T]he framers expected (even hoped) that conflicts would ensue from [the federal appointments process] design.”).


Vice President Joe Biden’s extensive Judiciary Committee experience in his approach to judicial selection. The President also assumed major responsibility for selecting circuit judges, and to a lesser extent for selecting district judges, and had the Department of Justice (DOJ) prepare nominees for Senate hearings and votes. He consulted Republican and Democratic elected officials from states with vacancies before making official nominations. Most officials have commissions that investigate and forward a number of very qualified minorities and women to the politicians, who concomitantly send them to President Obama for nomination.

Obama has rigorously emphasized diversity. The President has implemented many special initiatives to foster diversity that resulted in the nomination of numerous minority and female prospects. He contacted traditional sources like the American Bar Association (ABA), as well as nonconventional sources like minority and women’s advocacy groups that know skilled candidates. Obama has pursued salient aid from minority and female lawmakers, who have identified capable candidates and helped them navigate the appointment process. He has requested that selection commissions and officers undertake concerted attempts to locate female and minority candidates. Under this request, committees and legislators have

20 Keith Koffler, Biden Staff to Play Key Role in Sotomayor Confirmation, ROLL CALL, May 26, 2009.
21 They cover multiple states, have fewer, more critical openings, are courts of last resort in virtually all cases, and treat controversial issues. RICHARD A. POSNER, THE FEDERAL COURTS (1996); Lewis, supra note 3.
22 Goldman, supra note 19; Tobias, supra note 6, at 777. The Office of Legal Policy (OLP) leads.
26 Obama reinstated ABA analysis before nominations; this helped to discover concerns, which saved embarrassment and time. Terry Carter, Do-Over, A.B.A. J., May 2009, at 62 (link); Tobias, supra note 6, at 777; Savage, supra note 8.
27 See Goldman et al., supra note 19, at 288; Tobias, supra note 12, at 1203.
searched for, reviewed, and proposed competent minorities and women for nomination. 29

Obama has cultivated, suggested, and confirmed a number of fine minority and female persons; a substantial percentage of them are federal or state court judges. 30 His 181 nominees include 32 African Americans, 20 Latinos, 12 Asian Americans, 75 women, and 4 LGBT individuals. 31 Obama has even recommended minority and female candidates whom Republican members support, including Republican appointees—notably Justice Sonia Sotomayor—and considered many others with direct GOP links. 32 The ABA awarded its highest ranking to four African American, three


29 Officials from eleven states sent minority circuit court candidates whom senators later confirmed. See, e.g., supra note 24; infra note 69.


Latino, and two Asian American circuit nominees.34

During the nomination and confirmation processes, the Administration cooperated with Senator Patrick Leahy (D-VT), the Judiciary Committee chair; Senator Harry Reid (D-NV), the Majority Leader; and their counterparts, Senators Jeff Sessions (R-AL) and Mitch McConnell (R-KY).35 However, Sessions and many of his Republican colleagues found certain minority nominees—such as Professor Goodwin Liu and Judges Andre Davis, Edward Chen, and Bill Martinez—to be controversial, even though they were considerably less liberal than some Bush appointees were conservative. Sessions contended that Liu pursued a radical agenda—involving a “living Constitution” and “empathy-standard”—and further noted that Davis was “reversed quite a number of times,”37 and that Chen and Martinez would not serve as “neutral umpires.”38 Senator Sessions summarized: Obama’s nominees manifest a “common and concerning DNA—the ACLU chromosome.”39

The Senate did not vote on any of Obama’s judicial nominees—some of whom he nominated that spring—until September 2009. This was partly because Sotomayor’s appointment consumed three months in which negligible effort was devoted to lower court nominees.40 That year,

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40 Justice Sotomayor was confirmed in August 2009. Alex Leary, Supreme Court Seat Not Only One Empty, ST. PETERSBURG TIMES, Aug. 6, 2009; see Tobias, supra note 6, at 780, 782–83.
McConnell agreed to few nominee Senate votes, and the GOP placed holds on a number of consensus candidates. This conduct slowed review and necessitated the Democrats’ cloture petitions. Meanwhile, Republicans sought substantial debate time and roll call votes for nominees they ultimately favored. Minorities and women—including Fourth Circuit Judges Davis and Barbara Keenan—waited on ballots for protracted periods, even though the court had numerous vacancies.

The 2010 approval of Justice Elena Kagan stalled appointments for lower courts, which explains in part why one appellate nominee had floor consideration across a ninety-day timeframe, while members only confirmed six 2010 appellate nominees between Kagan’s appointment and the year’s conclusion, and merely nine throughout 2011. Openly gay nominee Edward DuMont waited interminably for a hearing.

Obama has made 181 nominations in all, with the Senate approving 136 of them, including 2 Supreme Court Justices, 26 circuit judges, and 105 trial judges.

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42 The GOP sought an hour for Martin and two hours for Roberto Lange but overwhelmingly approved both in minutes. 155 CONG. REC. S10,601 (daily ed. Oct. 21, 2009) (regarding Judge Lange) (link); 156 CONG. REC., supra note 32 (regarding Judge Martin).

43 See supra notes 37, 41, infra note 45. But see 155 CONG. REC., supra note 41, at S10,753 (statement of Sen. Sessions) (link).


46 The Judiciary Committee reported 34 circuit and 121 district picks. 111th Congress—Judicial Nominations, supra note 25; 112th Congress—Judicial Nominations, supra note 25. More than half of the Obama appellate and district nominees are presently sitting judges. AFJ SNAPSHOT, supra note 31, at 8. This elevation within the judiciary suggests a career judiciary. RUSSELL WHEELER, BROOKINGS INST., THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY’S CHANGING FACE 7–9 (2009), available at http://www.brookings.edu/-/media/Files/rc/papers/2009/08_federal_judiciary_wheeler/08_federal_judiciary_wheeler.pdf (link); Goldman et al., supra note 19, at 300.
Obama’s diversity efforts have produced significant benefits. He has surpassed prior administrations in swiftly nominating people of color, women, and LGBT individuals. Persistent consultation with home-state politicians has led to the nomination and confirmation of able candidates, restricting somewhat the incessant divisions and paybacks that have undermined the selection process.47 Most critically, additional cooperation has directly facilitated appointments while improving citizen regard for the process and court legitimacy.48

Obama’s strategy for expanding diversity provides numerous benefits, especially for increasing judicial legitimacy. The numerous minority and female candidates, many of whom possess superb qualifications and ABA rankings, illustrate the arguments in favor of greater diversity—remedying past discrimination and expanding representation, both substantive and descriptive.49 The candidates correspondingly address opponents’ most prominent concerns—the nominees are highly competent, are not stigmatized upon reaching the bench, and undermine claims of reverse discrimination.

Even though Obama’s initiatives have provided benefits, several features warrant improvement. A core metric for measuring the efficacy of judicial selection is the speed of confirmation. Slow appointments erode legitimacy by leaving many judgeships empty and delaying access to justice. For example, in 2009, only a dozen picks—including seven individuals of color and five women—secured confirmation. The next year, merely twenty people of color and twenty-five women were appointed.50 Obama bears some responsibility for the delayed nominations. While aggressively consulting lawmakers and minimizing divisiveness through comprehensive pre-nomination evaluations were efficacious strategies,

47 Compare supra notes 23–24, 35–45 and accompanying text (discussing President Obama’s consultation with party leaders during the judicial appointments process, which was still stalled at times by the Senate), with Tobias, supra note 6, at 773–76 (“Bush’s nominal consultation with the Senate delayed the expeditious appointment of his nominees, while the minimal review granted to nominees of President Clinton triggered paybacks.”). See also supra note 41 (ten GOP senators favored cloture on Hamilton as President’s nominees merit votes); supra note 43 (other examples of nominees who waited on ballots for protracted periods).

48 See Tobias, supra note 6, at 779; Tobias, supra note 33, at 767–68.

49 Minority and female judges provide substantive representation by helping colleagues understand and evaluate a range of controversial legal issues such as employment discrimination, civil rights, immigration, and criminal law. Beiner, supra note 6, at 610–17; Chen, supra note 5; Tracey E. George, Court Fixing, 43 ARIZ. L. REV. 9, 19–21 (2001); Madhavi McCall, Structuring Gender’s Impact: Judicial Voting Across Criminal Justice Cases, 36 AM. POL. RES. 264 (2008) (link). But see Stephen Choi et al., Judging Women, 8 J. EMPIRICAL LEGAL STUD. 504 (2011) (link). This list is not exhaustive. A bench that resembles the nation also remedies past discrimination and provides descriptive representation, instilling public confidence. See Sherrilyn A. Ifill, Racial Diversity on the Bench: Beyond Role Models and Public Confidence, 57 WASH. & LEE L. REV. 405 (2000) (link); supra notes 4–5 and accompanying text.

50 No LGBT nominees won approval. Goldman, supra note 19.
these activities imposed temporal costs.\textsuperscript{51}

The GOP, on the other hand, bears more responsibility for the slow confirmations. The party held over numerous minority and female nominee committee ballots; actions apparently meant to stall for partisan gain.\textsuperscript{52} However, the Senate floor was the primary bottleneck. The Senate did not vote on six appellate candidates the panel reported in 2009 and hardly picked up the pace in the years following. McConnell and his GOP colleagues effectively disregarded Reid’s importuning; numerous senators placed holds on exceptional, uncontroversial nominees while seeking hours for debate when only minutes were required.\textsuperscript{53} Democrats rarely pressed Senate ballots or deployed cloture to force votes because this would have ultimately proved counterproductive by infuriating Republicans and exacerbating delay.\textsuperscript{54}

Liu, whom the GOP found controversial, is Asian American.\textsuperscript{55} Sessions organized a committee ballot against the nominee,\textsuperscript{56} and Liu waited fifteen months for an up-or-down Senate vote that never materialized because merely one Republican favored cloture.\textsuperscript{57} Another person of color, Judge Diaz—who sparked absolutely no controversy, possessed an enviable record, mustered a 2009 nomination in the Fourth Circuit, and secured a unanimous January 2010 panel ballot—only garnered floor consideration

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\textsuperscript{51} He did not always tap expeditiously or consult. Carl Tobias, \textit{Filling the Fourth Circuit Vacancies}, 89 N.C. L. Rev. 2161, 2190–91 (2011) (link). Senate use of panels to review and send names, assessing and choosing picks, and negotiating took time. \textit{See supra} note 24 and accompanying text.

\textsuperscript{52} \textit{See supra} notes 36–39 and accompanying text.


\textsuperscript{54} \textit{See supra} notes 36–45 and accompanying text.


Liu and Chen are two of ten Asian American nominees, compared to only five percent of Latino nominees considered to be controversial. Chen waited two years for approval. 157 CONG. REC. S2831–32 (daily ed. May 10, 2011) (link); \textit{supra} note 38.


http://www.law.northwestern.edu/lawreview/colloquy/2012/6/
that December.\textsuperscript{58}

These partisan activities, which are essential to understanding Scherer’s concerns regarding legitimacy, posed acute disadvantages. In particular, they unnecessarily lengthened selection, damaged whatever civility remained in the process, and propelled confirmation wars. The behavior sent nominees into prolonged limbo, discouraged remarkable prospective candidates, and denied courts crucial resources.\textsuperscript{59} These phenomena, in turn, undermined public respect both for the judicial selection process and for the government, with an especially strong negative impact on court legitimacy.

The Senate approved a mere twenty-six people of color during Obama’s initial half-term.\textsuperscript{60} Circuit appointments have consumed nine months,\textsuperscript{61} and the confirmation rate of Obama’s nominees is the lowest documented.\textsuperscript{62} Phenomena over which the President lacks complete power that affect the nomination and confirmation process may partly explain his record.\textsuperscript{63}


In short, Obama nominated sixty-five persons of color, seventy-six women, and four LGBT individuals—all of them very qualified—while the Senate has confirmed only forty-nine people of color, sixty-one women and three LGBT persons. Although the Senate has used dynamic procedures to speed review, partisanship has slowed numerous appointments. This Essay thus turns to promising new ideas that will facilitate the confirmation of additional nominees and address Scherer’s diversity concerns.64

B. Measures for Improving the Process, Diversity, and Legitimacy

Obama has adopted goals for increasing diversity, implemented effective practices to realize them,65 and set records for nominating talented women and people of color early in his presidency,66 but he might realize even greater success. His efforts have been responsive to Scherer’s concerns about a diversification strategy because they have improved the judiciary’s diversity, quality, and legitimacy. In general, Obama should proceed cautiously as before, though he ought to consider the changes suggested.67 For instance, the Administration might reassess the devices it uses, better calibrate or jettison less productive endeavors, redouble certain actions, canvass and deploy constructive solutions previously employed, and perhaps rely on innovative efforts.68

While the White House has tapped numerous qualified minorities and women, it has been less successful in confirming these judges to specific appellate and district courts. Thus, Obama should urge prompt confirmation of these nominees and propose more. If commissions or politicians suggest too few qualified candidates,69 the Administration should urge them to furnish more,70 particularly for nondiverse courts.71 Obama has submitted

\footnotesize{64 Some notions have already received consideration. See, e.g., Goldman et al., supra note 19; Tobias, supra note 12; infra note 91 and accompanying text.

65 Merit was the touchstone. He consulted officials and steadily nominated minority and female candidates, several of whom GOP lawmakers favored. See supra notes 19–35 and accompanying text.

66 See supra notes 31, 47 and accompanying text.


68 Courts, the source of many fine minority and female nominees, are instructive. Obama must keep using them and related fruitful sources, such as civil and criminal bar association members and scholars.


70 See supra notes 19–29 and accompanying text. Predecessors asked senators to refer more persons of color and women. Tobias, supra note 12, at 1199.

71 Critical sources include minority and women’s bar associations and political groups and officers; they pursue, analyze, and promote fine picks. E.g., NAT’L ASIAN PAC. AM. BAR ASS’N, http://www.napaba.org/napaba/showpage.asp?code=home (last visited Apr. 3, 2012) (link); HISPANIC
minority and female Republican confirmees and other nominees the party favors, yet he could adjust this strategy by choosing additional GOP appointees or candidates with party ties. Obama might even improve his work by nominating such candidates more quickly, including those such as Judge Jacqueline Nguyen, a 2009 Obama district court appointee. Past presidents have implemented analogous strategies to great effect, from Jimmy Carter adopting a Circuit Judge Nominating Commission to George H.W. Bush and Bill Clinton asking legislators to forward more women.

Obama should continue applying cooperative, nuanced policies, as missteps may erode his credibility and stall confirmations. This is especially true because Obama has made bipartisanship the cornerstone of his presidency. If this approach—including robust consultation and a meritocratic selection process—lacks efficacy because the GOP neglects to cooperate, he may assess less conciliatory avenues. Should the GOP keep slowing nominee floor action, Obama could invoke the bully pulpit to embarrass and criticize the party, make the unfilled seats an election issue, nominate candidates for all eighty-one current vacant posts, or make recess appointments.

Obama ought to carefully articulate how diversifying the courts addresses the views of both champions and critics and helps the country, though he may find that the record numbers of female and minority nominees speak for themselves. For example, recent Asian American

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73 Full communication before and after the nominations consolidates efforts. Tobias, supra note 6, at 785.

74 Press Release, White House, Office of the Press Sec’y, President Obama Nominates Judge Jacqueline H. Nguyen to Serve on the United States Court of Appeals (Sept. 22, 2011) (link). Elevation is a venerated tool. See supra note 30. While the President should nominate more quickly, he must still fully consult. See 157 CONG. REC. S7898, supra note 62.

75 Tobias supra note 67, at 1052–53; see supra notes 24–29 and accompanying text.


77 See supra notes 31, 47 and accompanying text. Justice Sotomayor was the major exception to his rare articulation of rationales for his choices vis-à-vis diversification. Obama praised her for surmounting barriers that “can give a person . . . a sense of compassion; an understanding of how . . . ordinary people live.” Press Release, White House, Office of the Press Sec’y, Remarks by the President
confirmees and Fourth Circuit minority and female appointees are helping to rectify prior discrimination and improve representation, especially descriptive and perhaps substantive. Their consummate abilities correspondingly allay concerns regarding stigmatization, dilution of qualifications, and reverse discrimination.  

Both parties instituted effective concepts for increasing diversity and should continue implementing them to fill vacancies. Politicians may reinstate a few traditions—namely conducting expeditious Senate ballots for qualified, uncontrovertial trial-level candidates—while exercising more deference to home-state colleagues and President Obama, who has rigorously consulted lawmakers, indulged their preferences, and even nominated some individuals suggested by Republicans.

Despite the use of these procedures, the Senate was the bottleneck for confirming numerous minorities and women. The GOP ought to cease stymieing nominees and cooperate. Committee analysis has minimally slowed confirmation, yet GOP members should quit regularly holding over votes seven days absent clear justification. Venerable practices and

in Nominating Judge Sonia Sotomayor to the United States Supreme Court (May 26, 2009) (link); supra note 33. His successors should follow these ideas.

The number of Asian Americans nominated by Obama that the Senate confirmed equals the number of sitting Asian American judges at Obama’s election. See AJF SNAPSHOT, supra note 31, at 6; STATE OF THE JUDICIARY, supra note 60, at 22; Tricia Bishop, Conservative Federal Appeals Court Shifts Left, BALT. SUN, Nov. 19, 2011, http://articles.baltimoresun.com/2011-11-19/news/bs-md-fourth-circuit-20111119_1_federal-appeals-ilya-shapiro-4th-circuit (link); supra text accompanying notes 36–37, 41, 44, 55. The President and researchers could also collect and scrutinize more data related to other benefits that a diversity program can supply and clearly enunciate these advantages.

One concept is panels that aid, but slow, the approval process. Officials may refine them, if needed, vis-à-vis earlier panels. See supra notes 23–24. For cooperation with Obama, see supra notes 24–29; supra text accompanying notes 32–35, 46. Issues did arise, so senators may reassess and adjust ideas used, analyze prior ideas, and canvass new ones. See supra note 68 and accompanying text.


Members should proffer helpful guidance when consulted and suggest other candidates when Obama’s are unacceptable, while swiftly approving qualified, uncontroversial nominees.

If this occurs, approval may be accelerated by shorter review of able, consensus nominees. Helen Dewar, Republicans Push Speedy Action on Court Picks, WASH. POST, Jan. 30, 2003, at A7; see Tobias, supra note 33, at 766, 774.

One example was holding over nominees so a newly elected senator could assess them. See U.S. Sen. Comm. on the Judiciary, Webcast of Exec. Business Meeting (Feb. 3, 2011), http://www.judiciary.senate.gov/hearings/hearing.cfm?id=e655f9e2809e5476862f735da166247a (link).
customs suggest nominees warrant hearings and ballots, and the paucity of floor consideration best explains the dearth of appointments. Republicans must sharply curtail routine use of holds to stall votes, in particular for talented, uncontroversial minority and female district court nominees. McConnell could also halt or restrict uncooperative actions, including eschewing time agreements, which slow approval while provoking cloture. If the GOP actively keeps applying filibuster equivalents through holds, Democrats may reinstitute some ideas, essentially those of the “Gang of 14,” which limit this conduct by adopting compromises acceptable to centrist politicians. Democrats may also offer more drastic reforms, as Congress did in abandoning anonymous holds, or capitalize on some of the aggressive tactics recounted above.

In the end, senators ought to carefully balance the need for thorough investigation of judicial prospects against the need to fill vacancies promptly and confirm skilled female and minority nominees. The parties must reduce their emphasis on ideology, as Obama has cautiously done. Article II contemplates that senators will consider ability, character, and temperament, but they should not inquire into how nominees would resolve cases because doing so could erode judicial independence.

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88 Serving groups or writing opinions or articles that members oppose must not drive the approval process. The overemphasis on ideology is as futile as attempting to detect whether nominees would be “judicial activists.” See STEFANIE LINDQUIST & FRANK CROSS, MEASURING JUDICIAL ACTIVISM (2009); The Judicial Nomination and Confirmation Process: Hearings Before the Subcomm. on Admin. Oversight & the Courts of the S. Comm. on the Judiciary, 107th Cong. 4–8, 262–64 (2001) (statements of Sen. Sessions & Prof. John McGinnis) [hereinafter Hearings].


http://www.law.northwestern.edu/lawreview/coloquy/2012/6/
efficacious solution for all of these concerns may be the presumption that able, uncontroversial nominees—including individuals of color and women—secure floor votes.\textsuperscript{91}

CONCLUSION

Professor Scherer broadens our understanding of appointments, especially with regard to ideas for increasing court diversity and legitimacy. Yet her valuable article only nominally reviews the ways that sheer partisanship skews efforts to confirm minority and female candidates. President Obama’s special initiatives to enhance diversity are illustrative. The Chief Executive appointed numerous talented people of color and women, but political gamesmanship caused the selection process to function more slowly than it should have. He must now confirm additional competent minority and female nominees and carefully articulate convincing rationales to improve diversity. Legislators should be receptive to the White House’s efforts and cooperate with Obama and congressional colleagues. If each party directly applies these recommendations, the federal court system could benefit from enhanced diversity and legitimacy.