

MEET THE PRESIDENT'S SUPREME COURT NOMINEE

Amy Coney Barrett

5 Things You Should Know

Amy Coney Barrett grew up in Metairie, Louisiana, a suburb of New Orleans, and went on to graduate magna cum laude from Rhodes College in 1994 and summa cum laude from Notre Dame Law School in 1997 on a full-tuition scholarship. She then clerked for Judge Laurence Silberman on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit and for Justice Antonin Scalia on the Supreme Court.

From 2002 to 2017 she was a full-time law professor at her alma mater, Notre Dame Law School, teaching federal courts, constitutional law, and statutory interpretation. She was chosen by the students as the "distinguished professor of the year" three times.

During her judicial confirmation hearing to the 7th Circuit, her Roman Catholic faith was repeatedly challenged by Democrat senators. Most notoriously, Senator Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) attacked Barrett saying, "The dogma lives loudly within you, and that's of concern." Barrett responded with poise saying, "If you're asking whether I take my Catholic faith seriously, I do, though I would stress that my personal church affiliation or my religious belief would not bear on the discharge of my duties as a judge."

She was sworn in as a circuit judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 7th Circuit on Nov. 2, 2017. During her tenure on the bench, she has authored over 100 opinions and has established a record of being a fair and independent judge that is a champion of originalism and faithful to the Constitution.

She and her husband of 21 years, Jesse, have seven children, including two adopted from Haiti and a biological son with special needs. While living in South Bend, Indiana, for the last 18 years, her family have been known to be regulars at Notre Dame tailgates and football games, as well as volunteers in the tight-knit community.



WHY CONFIRMATION MATTERS FOR YOU

Supreme Court decisions carry consequences for all Americans. They shape our society, and affect our culture and the direction of our nation. A President's judicial appointments are one of the longest-lasting legacies he can have. The confirmation of a new justice matters for you because:

- The Supreme Court is the highest court in America
- Supreme Court appointments are essentially for life
- Justices often serve for decades after they're confirmed
- Roughly 1 in 4 of the Court's rulings are decided by just one vote

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WHAT MAKES A JUDGE GOOD OR BAD?

A GOOD JUDGE

- Stands up for the rights of all Americans
- Puts principles before politics
- Faithfully upholds the Constitution
- Is fair and impartial, putting facts over his or her personal opinions
- Understands judges play a limited role in our government

A BAD JUDGE

- Ignores the Constitution, inventing new rights or erasing rights he or she doesn't like
- Plays lawmaker and imposes his or her political agenda
- Twists the law to favor some people over others and get the results he or she wants
- Thinks judges, rather than legislators, should make the law

The Road to Confirmation





Step 2

A Vacancy Occurs

The Search for a Replacement Begins





Step 4

The Senate Receives the Nomination

Step 3

The President Makes a Nomination





Step 5

The Senate Judiciary Committee Vets the Nominee & Holds a Hearing The Committee Votes to Report the Nominee

to the Full Senate





Step 8

The President Signs the Justice's Commission

Step 7

The Senate Debates & Votes for or against



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