

# SPECIAL REPORT

~ EDITORIAL, JULY 2015 ~



## APPEALING TO GOD FOR OUR U.S. COURTS

Just days ago, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled, 5-4, that same-sex marriage bans are unconstitutional. Justice Antonin Scalia offered this feisty dissent to the majority decision: “The Supreme Court of the United States has descended from the disciplined legal reasoning of John Marshall and Joseph Story to the mystical aphorisms of the fortune cookie.”

Rewind just a little, and we see that this trajectory toward judicial activism is deeply rooted, perhaps especially in California’s Supreme Court where four California Supreme Court justices went against the will of the people of the state of California and legalized gay “marriage.”

California voters had previously established Proposition 22 and Proposition 8, both intended to uphold traditional marriage, but these roadblocks ended up becoming ever-so-slight speed bumps. Not only has our government now revised the definition of marriage, but also debaters, commentators, and the general public question the very definition of judicial activism.

Is it right to fear that judges are legislating from the bench? A number of organizations offer insights on the term “judicial activism.”

“The view that the Supreme Court justices (and even other lower-ranking judges as well) can and should creatively (re)interpret the texts of the Constitution and the laws in order to serve the judges’ own considered estimates of the vital needs of contemporary society when the elected ‘political’ branches of the Federal government and/or the various state

*“When the foundations are being destroyed, what can the righteous do?”*  
—Psalm 11:3



**“DO NOT PERVERT JUSTICE; DO NOT SHOW PARTIALITY ...”  
(LEVITICUS 19:15)**

*governments seem to them to be failing to meet these needs. On such a view, judges should not hesitate to go beyond their traditional role as interpreters of the Constitution and laws given to them by others in order to assume a role as independent policy makers or independent ‘trustees’ on behalf of society.”*

—Auburn University

The Heritage Foundation has a much less condoning and more curt review of the term:

*“Judicial activism occurs when judges write subjective policy preferences into the law rather than apply the law impartially according to its original meaning. As such, activism does not mean the mere act of striking down a law.”*

Specifically, judicial activism can play out in a variety of concrete ways. The Heritage Foundation helps delineate them and provides a framework for our “judicial activist radar” (see right-hand column) as concerned citizens and intercessors.

Source: <http://www.heritage.org/initiatives/rule-of-law/judicial-activism>

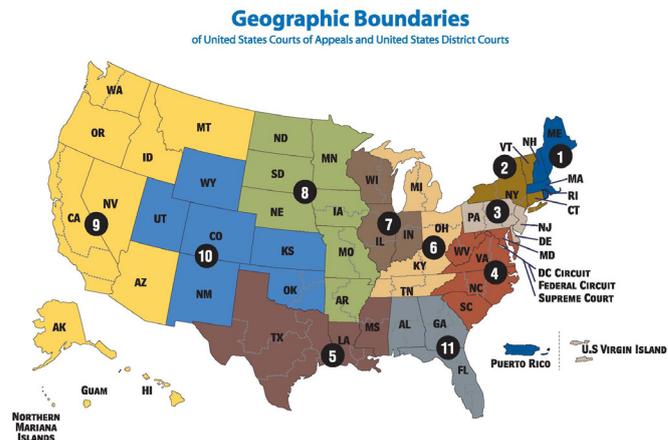
## 9 FORMS OF JUDICIAL ACTIVISM

- 1) **Abusing Precedent.** Judges expand on or invent erroneous precedents to give legal status to their preferred outcomes.
- 2) **Contorting Text.** Judges strain the plain text to achieve their apparent desired ends, bending terms to the point of breaking.
- 3) **Importing Foreign Law.** Unable to justify their conclusions with U.S. law, judges turn to international law to justify their preferred outcomes.
- 4) **Judicial Dishonesty.** Judges mischaracterize the facts or emphasize selective facts to support a desired result.
- 5) **Judicial Imperialism.** Judges expand the power of the judiciary beyond its constitutional limits.
- 6) **Living Constitutionalism.** Judges rely on the so-called Living Constitution to make the Constitution comport with their self-described enlightened sensibilities.
- 7) **Nullifying Rights.** Judges abolish the protection of established rights to which they are personally opposed.
- 8) **Playing Favorites.** Judges elevate personal sympathy for a litigant above the requirements of law.
- 9) **Playing Legislator.** Judges weigh policy considerations above the requirements of law.

## OVERVIEW OF COURTS

In our current system, there are 94 district-level trial courts and 13 courts of appeals below the Supreme Court. The U.S. Supreme Court is the highest court in the land. Of the 13 appellate courts, 12 form an intermediate level of justice, where each court has jurisdiction over a portion of the country (see chart). Each of the 12 appellate courts hears challenges to district court decisions from lower courts within its circuit. The remaining appellate court, called the Federal Circuit, has nationwide jurisdiction over special (usually patent-related) cases.

Source: [www.uscourts.gov](http://www.uscourts.gov)





## HOW ARE JUDGES APPOINTED?

Supreme Court justices, court of appeals judges, and district court judges are nominated by the president and confirmed by the U.S. Senate. Once in office, they can remain in their positions for life. Supreme Court justices are appointed for life. Lifetime tenure is a safety mechanism because the role of a justice is to be ready to make decisions that are unpopular or counter to the will of the majority. Because they are not elected, they are free to uphold the law in spite of backlash. The manner of selection for lower courts depends on the court and can be a combination of appointment, merit selection, non-partisan election, and partisan election. (To read more about the nuances, visit the Web sites below.)

Sources: [www.legalzoom.com](http://www.legalzoom.com), [www.uscourts.gov](http://www.uscourts.gov), [www.litigation.findlaw.com](http://www.litigation.findlaw.com)

## OBJECTIVE OF APPEAL COURTS

The appellate court may choose to 1) **REVERSE** the decision of a lower court ruling by annulling the judgment made in a previous trial because there was a violation of law or constitution; 2) **AFFIRM** the higher court by simply confirming the decision of the lower court and no further action is taken; or 3) **REMAND** back to lower court for further action based on the judge's review and advice.

## PRAYING SCRIPTURE

**MEDITATE** on the Scripture verses below. Intercede for the 13 circuit courts judges listed on the following pages, as well as for our 9 Supreme Court justices: Clarence Thomas, Antonin Scalia, John G. Roberts Jr., Samuel A. Alito Jr., Anthony Kennedy, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Stephen G. Breyer, Sonia Sotomayor, and Elena Kagan. (See the Washington Post article below as you pray.)

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/news/post-nation/wp/2015/06/26/how-each-supreme-court-justice-came-down-on-same-sex-marriage/>

**1 Timothy 2:1-2:** Therefore I exhort first of all that supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks be made for all men, for kings and all who are in authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and reverence.

**James 4:1-2:** Where do wars and fights come from among you? Do they not come from your desires for pleasure that war in your members? You lust and do not have. You murder and covet and cannot obtain. You fight and war. Yet you do not have because you do not ask.

**Psalms 138:8:** The Lord will perfect that which concerns [the American Church]; Your mercy, O Lord, endures forever; Do not forsake the work of Your hands.

**Reflect on 2 Chronicles 20:12** (the whole chapter). Notice this prayer: "... nor do we know what to do, but our eyes are upon You." Take heart at reminders found in 2 Chronicles 20: A) Do not be afraid nor dismayed because of this great multitude, for the battle is not yours, but God's; B) Praise the Lord, for His mercy endures forever; C) Believe in the Lord your God and believe His prophets; D) Do not fear or be dismayed.

Pages 4-9 contain measurements for how much each Circuit may be "at odds" with the Supreme Court. Red (Supreme Court case reversals) = more at odds. Green (case affirmances) = more agreement. Since the Supreme Court has traditionally leaned conservative, being consistently at odds might indicate the Circuit Court leans liberal. However, today and perhaps especially with the Supreme Court's recent ruling on same-sex marriage, too many variables are at play. Now more than ever, being at odds with the Supreme Court could mean a lower court has a stricter interpretation of the law.



§ **TAKE A LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING LIST** of chief judges for each of the 13 U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeals. Pray for each chief judge represented here to avoid the pitfalls of judicial activism. Pray for purity in their work; for their judicial councils, circuit executives, clerks, attorneys, and fellow judges, whose names are unlisted for lack of space. Pray for God to mold hearts to be receptive to His light; that each of these courts would be places where justice is administered and truth is sought (2 Cor. 11:14; Eph. 6:11).

## *First Circuit Court of Appeals*

**CHIEF JUDGE JEFFREY R. HOWARD**

**Court Location:** Boston, Massachusetts

**Serving:** Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island

**Born:** November 5, 1955

**Hometown:** Claremont, NH

Cases: 58% reversal rate (last 4 terms as of 2014)

#1



**Career:** Howard was nominated to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit by **President George W. Bush** on September 4, 2001. Howard was confirmed by the Senate on April 23, 2002 on a voice vote and received commission on May 3, 2002. **Notable Case:** On July 6, 2012, a three-judge panel for the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit upheld the ruling of Judge Paul Barbadoro of the United States District Court for the District of New Hampshire who held that a New Hampshire man could not be held liable for the use of his handgun in a violent crime.

Sources: 1) [http://ballotpedia.org/Jeffrey\\_R.\\_Howard](http://ballotpedia.org/Jeffrey_R._Howard) 2) <http://www.ca1.uscourts.gov/about-court> 3) Photo: Wikipedia

## *Second Circuit Court of Appeals*

**CHIEF JUDGE ROBERT A. KATZMANN**

**Court Location:** New York, New York

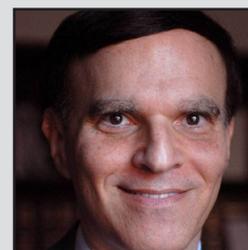
**Serving:** New York, Vermont, Connecticut

**Born:** April 22, 1953

**Hometown:** New York, NY

Cases: 60% reversal rate (last 4 terms as of 2014)

#2



**Career:** Katzmann was nominated by **President Bill Clinton** on March 8, 1999 and confirmed by the Senate on July 14, 1999, on a majority voice vote, receiving his commission on July 16, 1999. **Notable Cases:**

1) Katzmann and two other judges upheld the dismissal of Assistant District Attorney Mark Sacha, noting that “Sacha’s speech was sufficiently disruptive to justify terminating his employment as an assistant district attorney.” 2) Katzmann and two other judges overturned a lower court decision and held that a suit could continue which alleged that a correctional facility in Vermont violated the 13th amendment by requiring an individual to work in a laundry room for \$0.25 an hour.

Sources: 1) <http://ballotpedia.org> 2) [http://www.ca2.uscourts.gov/about\\_the\\_court.html/Robert\\_Katzmann](http://www.ca2.uscourts.gov/about_the_court.html/Robert_Katzmann) 3) Photo: [apps.americanbar.org](http://apps.americanbar.org)



### *Third Circuit Court of Appeals*

**CHIEF JUDGE HON. THEODORE ALEXANDER McKEE**

**Court Location:** Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

**Serving:** Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware

**Born:** 1947

**Hometown:** Rochester, NY

#3

Cases: 68.5% reversal rate (last 4 terms as of 2014)



**Career:** McKee was nominated by **President Bill Clinton** on March 22, 1994 and confirmed by the U.S. Senate on June 8, 1994, on a majority voice vote, receiving his commission on June 9, 1994. **Notable Case:** Judge McKee was part of a three-judge panel led by Thomas Hardiman, which presided over a case about whether the State of Delaware has legal standing to expand sports betting. The panel ruled on September 1, 2009 that the State of Delaware can offer sports betting on parlays (multiple games), but ruled that betting on individual games including football, basketball, and hockey is illegal under federal law.

Sources: 1) [http://ballotpedia.org/Theodore\\_McKee](http://ballotpedia.org/Theodore_McKee) 2) <http://www.ca3.uscourts.gov/about-court> 3) Photo: Independent Sentinel

### *Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals*

**CHIEF JUDGE WILLIAM B. TRAXLER, JR.**

**Court Location:** Richmond, Virginia

**Serving:** Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina

**Born:** 1948

**Hometown:** Greensboro, SC

#4

Cases: 54% affirmance rate (last 4 terms as of 2014)



**Career:** Traxler was nominated by **President Bill Clinton** to the Fourth Circuit on July 10, 1998, and was confirmed by the Senate on September 28, 1998, on majority voice vote, receiving his commission on October 1, 1998. **Notable Case:** In 2013, Traxler and two other judges found that members of Occupy Columbia who were arrested in November 2011 for supposed violations of state curfew may file suit against various state officials, including Governor Nikki Haley.

Sources: 1) [http://ballotpedia.org/William\\_Traxler](http://ballotpedia.org/William_Traxler) 2) <http://www.ca4.uscourts.gov> 3) Photo: www.law.com

### *Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals*

**CHIEF JUDGE HON. CARL E. STEWART**

**Court Location:** New Orleans, Louisiana

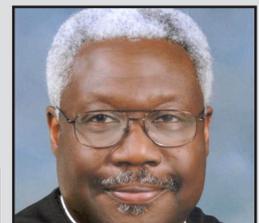
**Serving:** Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi

**Born:** 1950

**Hometown:** Shreveport, LA

#5

Cases: 71.5% reversal rate (last 4 terms as of 2014)



Continued next page



**(Continued: CHIEF JUDGE CARL E. STEWART)**

**Career:** Stewart was nominated to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit by **President Bill Clinton** on January 27, 1994, to a new seat created by 104 Stat. 5089, which was approved by Congress. Stewart was confirmed by the Senate on May 6, 1994, on a majority voice vote, and received commission on May 9, 1994. **Notable Case:** In July 2014, the Fifth Circuit, sitting *en banc*, affirmed a trial court opinion by overturning a Texas ban on charities’ spending of bingo proceeds on political speech as unconstitutional under the First Amendment.

Sources: 1) [http://ballotpedia.org/Carl\\_Stewart](http://ballotpedia.org/Carl_Stewart) 2) <http://www.ca5.uscourts.gov> 3) Photo: [www.news.law.wfu.edu](http://www.news.law.wfu.edu)

***Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals***

**CHIEF JUDGE RANSEY GUY COLE, JR.**

**Court Location:** Cincinnati, Ohio

**Serving:** Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee

**Born:** May 23, 1951

**Hometown:** Birmingham, AL

#6

Cases: 87% reversal rate (last 4 terms as of 2014)



**Career:** Cole was nominated by to the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit by **President Bill Clinton** on June 29, 1995. He was confirmed by the U.S. Senate on December 22, 1995, and received commission on December 26, 1995. Judge Cole emphasizes that his experiences of living in Birmingham through the civil rights struggle made him ready for his responsibilities as Circuit Judge. His interest in the justice system and equal rights grew through those experiences, and he fully realized the importance of a just legal system.

Sources: 1) <http://www.jtb.org/index.php?src=directory&view=biographies&srctype=detail&refno=4> 2) [http://ballotpedia.org/Guy\\_Cole](http://ballotpedia.org/Guy_Cole) 3) [www.ca6.uscourts.gov/internet/default.html](http://www.ca6.uscourts.gov/internet/default.html) 4) Photo: [voiceofdetroit.net](http://voiceofdetroit.net)

***Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals***

**CHIEF JUDGE DIANE WOOD**

**Court Location:** Chicago, Illinois

**Serving:** Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana

**Born:** July 4, 1950

**Hometown:** Plainfield, NJ

#7

Cases: 57% affirmance rate (last 4 terms as of 2014)



**Career:** Wood was nominated to the Seventh Circuit by **President Bill Clinton** on March 31, 1995. She is considered a liberal intellectual counterweight to the Seventh Circuit’s conservative heavyweights. **Notable Case:** Wood, writing for the majority, held that the O’Hare Modernization Act’s amendment of the Illinois Religious Freedom Restoration Act did not violate the Free Exercise Clause of the First Amendment because it was a law of general applicability that did not target the plaintiff church. (For more notable cases, see Web sites below.)

Sources: 1) [http://ballotpedia.org/Diane\\_Wood](http://ballotpedia.org/Diane_Wood) 2) <https://www.ca7.uscourts.gov> 3) Photo: [www.salon.com](http://www.salon.com)



## ***Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals***

**CHIEF JUDGE WILLIAM JAY RILEY**

**Court Location:** Saint Louis, Missouri

**Serving:** Arkansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota

**Born:** 1947

**Hometown:** Lincoln, NE

#8

Cases: 87.5% reversal rate (last 4 terms as of 2014)



**Career:** Riley was nominated to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit by **President George W. Bush** on May 23, 2001. Riley was confirmed by the U.S. Senate on August 2, 2001, and received commission on August 3, 2001. **Notable Case:** In June 2014, the Eighth Circuit ruled that Minneapolis police officers were entitled to qualified immunity after a suspect's death in a taser incident during an arrest. Chief Judge Riley, writing for a three-judge panel of the court that included Judges Michael Melloy and Jane Kelly, affirmed the trial court's ruling, noting that the police force used was reasonable under the circumstances.

Sources: 1) [www.ballotpedia.org/William\\_Riley\\_%28Eighth\\_Circuit%29](http://www.ballotpedia.org/William_Riley_%28Eighth_Circuit%29) 2) [www.ca8.uscourts.gov](http://www.ca8.uscourts.gov) 3) Photo: [legalnewline.com](http://legalnewline.com)

## ***Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals***

**CHIEF JUDGE SIDNEY RUNYAN THOMAS**

**Court Location:** San Francisco, Pasadena, Portland, Seattle

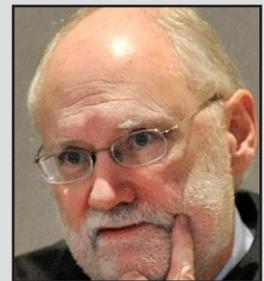
**Serving:** Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, Idaho, Washington, Montana, Hawaii, Alaska

**Born:** 1953

**Hometown:** Bozeman, MT

#9

Cases: 79.5% reversal rate (last 4 terms as of 2014)



**Career:** Thomas was nominated to serve on the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit by **President Bill Clinton** on July 19, 1995. Thomas was confirmed by the U.S. Senate on January 2, 1996, on a majority vote and received commission on January 4, 1996. He is known for his ability to coax consensus. Along with Judge Diane P. Wood of the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, Judge Thomas is viewed as a "bridge builder" who can get along with both conservatives and liberals. According to a New York Times article (see below), Curt Levey, the executive director of the Committee for Justice, an advocacy group in Washington, objected to Thomas' stance that allowed a school to discipline a Christian high school student for wearing a homemade T-shirt that read "Homosexuality Is Shameful Romans 1:27." Levey said, "The language in the case seemed to me very hostile to people who genuinely have a religious objection to homosexuality."

Sources: 1) [www.ballotpedia.org/Sidney\\_Thomas](http://www.ballotpedia.org/Sidney_Thomas)  
2) <http://www.ca9.uscourts.gov/>  
3) <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/05/06/us/06thomas.html>  
4) Photo: [www.guns.com](http://www.guns.com)

*See page 10 for more details about how to pray for the Ninth Circuit & California's Supreme Court.*



## *Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals*

**CHIEF JUDGE MARY BECK BRISCOE**

**Court Location:** Denver, Colorado

**Serving:** Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico

**Born:** April 4, 1947

**Hometown:** Council Grove, KS

# #10

Cases: 50% reversal rate (last 4 terms as of 2014)



**Career:** Briscoe was nominated to the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit by **President Bill Clinton** on March 14, 1995 to a seat vacated by James Logan. Briscoe was confirmed by the U.S. Senate on May 25, 1995 on a majority vote and received commission on May 26, 1995. She took over as chief judge of the court from Robert Henry effective May 1, 2010.

Sources: 1) [http://ballotpedia.org/Mary\\_Briscoe](http://ballotpedia.org/Mary_Briscoe) 2) <https://www.ca10.uscourts.gov> 3) Photo: The Kansas Citian

## *Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals*

**CHIEF JUDGE HONORABLE ED CARNES**

**Court Location:** Atlanta, Georgia

**Serving:** Alabama, Georgia, Florida

**Born:** 1950

**Hometown:** Albertville, AL

# #11

Cases: 81% reversal rate (last 4 terms as of 2014)



**Career:** Carnes was nominated to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit by **President George H.W. Bush** on January 27, 1992. Carnes was confirmed by the U.S. Senate on September 9, 1992, on a super-majority 62-36-2 vote and received commission on September 10, 1992. In August of 2014, the appeals court was able to have—almost—a full complement of judges for the first time in months after calling an emergency order to allow for visiting judges to make up a majority of a panel. It was the first time that the Eleventh Circuit has had to take this emergency step, according to court clerk John Ley.

Sources: 1) [www.ca11.uscourts.gov/about-court](http://www.ca11.uscourts.gov/about-court) 2) [www.ballotpedia.org/Edward\\_Carnes](http://www.ballotpedia.org/Edward_Carnes) 3) <http://www.law360.com> 4) Photo: dailyreportonline.com

## *United States Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit*

**CHIEF JUDGE MERRICK B. GARLAND**

**Court Location:** Washington, D.C.

**Serving:** District of Columbia

**Born:** 1952

**Hometown:** Chicago, IL

# #12



Pray for all 17 judges influencing the D.C. Circuit (including those on senior status): one Carter appointee, four Reagan appointees, three Clinton appointees, five Bush appointees, and four Obama appointees.



**(Continued: MERRICK B. GARLAND) Career:** Garland was nominated to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit by **President Bill Clinton** on January 7, 1997. Garland was confirmed by the U.S. Senate on March 19, 1997 on a Senate vote and received his commission on March 20, 1997. The New York Times (see link below) reported: “Days after a huge bomb killed 168 people in Oklahoma City in April 1995, Merrick B. Garland was on the ground ... examining the crime scene and preparing for an eventual prosecution.” He is considered a centrist or a moderate liberal, though some say his rulings suggest that he could be more of a center-right justice in matters of criminal law. The D.C. Circuit has the smallest geographic jurisdiction of any of the U.S. courts of appeals and only 11 judgeships, but the Circuit is considered by many to be the most significant inferior appellate court. The court is responsible to directly review the decisions and rulemaking of many federal independent agencies of the U.S. government based in D.C., often without prior hearing by a district court. The D.C. Circuit has a pivotal role in affecting national U.S. policy and law and is often called the second most powerful court in the United States, second only to the Supreme Court. **Notable Case for the D.C. Court:** In *Halbig v. Burwell* (July 2014), the D.C. Circuit voted that the insurance subsidies allowing Americans to buy health insurance were contrary to the text of the law and thus were illegal.

Sources: 1) [www.cadc.uscourts.gov/internet/home.nsf](http://www.cadc.uscourts.gov/internet/home.nsf) and [www.ballotpedia.org/Merrick\\_Garland](http://www.ballotpedia.org/Merrick_Garland) 2) [www.nytimes.com/2010/04/28/us/politics/28garland.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2010/04/28/us/politics/28garland.html) John G. Roberts “What Makes the D.C. Circuit Different” (Wikipedia) 4) <http://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2014/10/27/obama-brief>

## *United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit*

**CHIEF JUDGE SHARON PROST**

**Court Location:** Headquartered in D.C. but multiple locations

**Serving:** This is the only court that has jurisdiction over subject matter, not geography

**Born:** 1951

**Home state:** Massachusetts

#13

Cases: 66% reversal (last 4 terms as of 2014).



**Career:** Prost was nominated to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit by **President George W. Bush** on May 21, 2001. Prost was confirmed by a Senate vote on September 21, 2001 and received commission on September 24, 2001. According to [www.SCOTUSblog.com](http://www.SCOTUSblog.com), the Supreme Court may have sent a strong message to the Federal Circuit in 2014 (when five out of six cases were reversed, a remarkable 83% rate), telling the Circuit to read federal laws in a way that more narrowly limits patent rights.

Sources: 1) <http://www.cafc.uscourts.gov/> and [http://ballotpedia.org/Sharon\\_Prost](http://ballotpedia.org/Sharon_Prost) 2) Photo: [therecorder.com](http://therecorder.com)

**I**ntercede for our court system with the knowledge that our nation’s judicial halls are places where the enemy’s deception is prevalent, and where it may be easy to exchange what is right for what is wrong, what is light for what is dark, and what is sweet for what is sour (Isaiah 5:20). Intercede especially for California’s Supreme Court and additional judges in the Ninth Circuit (listed on the following page). Perhaps it is in these two higher courts where a collision of worldviews is becoming most apparent. Pray with John 15:5 in mind: “Apart from Me you can do nothing.”

# California



**THE COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT** has such a perceived liberal bent that some have called it the “Ninth Circus” and the “Nutty Ninth.” One conservative politician went so far as to joke about banishing the court to Guam. Senator Jeff Sessions of Alabama describes the circuit as an activist court that has taken ‘under God’ from the Pledge of Allegiance. Far more cases come to the Supreme Court from the Ninth Circuit than from any other court. For this reason, we ask you to pray in greater depth for the following names and trust the Holy Spirit to give you extra insight as you anticipate what may be on the docket for the coming term.

### Judicial Council Executive Committee

Chief Circuit Judge Sidney R. Thomas, Chair

Circuit Judge J. Clifford Wallace (pictured below left)

Chief District Judge George H. King (second from left)

### Office of the Circuit Executive

Cathy A. Catterson, Circuit & Court of Appeals Executive



Photos: <http://i.ytimg.com>, Front Page Magazine, East Tribune

### Council

Senior Circuit Judge J. Clifford Wallace

Circuit Judge Mary H. Murguia (third from left)

Circuit Judge Richard A. Paez (pictured right)

Circuit Judge Richard C. Tallman

Circuit Judge Consuelo M. Callahan

Chief District Judge B. Lynn Winmill

Chief District Judge George H. King

Chief District Judge Raner C. Collins

Senior District Judge Anthony W. Ishii

Senior District Judge Susan Illston

**THE CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT** has a reputation for issuing rulings that are subsequently followed in other state courts, e.g., the ruling on the state ban on same-sex marriage (2008). In light of how this court wields a great deal of influence in judicial halls as well as news headlines, we ask you to pray for the following justices.

Chief Justice Tani Gorre Cantil-Sakauye (pictured left)

The Honorable Kathryn M. Werdegar (pictured right)

The Honorable Ming W. Chin

The Honorable Carol A. Corrigan

The Honorable Goodwin H. Liu

The Honorable Mariano-Florentino Cuéllar

The Honorable Leondra R. Kruger



Source: <http://www.courts.ca.gov/3014.htm>



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This special report can be downloaded here:

<http://IFApray.org/resources/special-report>