

The following is a brief outline of the three Judges that will be hearing each brief. This could change but currently these Judges are:

### **1. Bridgett Bade**

Bade earned her Bachelor of Arts, summa cum laude, from the Arizona State University, and her Juris Doctor, cum laude, from its Sandra Day O'Connor College of Law, where she served as an articles editor of the Arizona State Law Journal. After graduating from law school, Bade clerked for Judge Edith Jones of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. Bade served for four years as a trial attorney in the Environmental Torts Section of the United States Department of Justice Civil Division. She was later a shareholder at Beshears Wallwork Bellamy, where her practice focused on civil litigation. Bade then spent a year as special counsel in the Phoenix office of Steptoe & Johnson. Following her years in private practice, Bade was an Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Arizona for six years.

Bade served as a United States Magistrate Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Arizona, a position she was appointed to in 2012, and left in 2019, upon becoming a circuit judge.

### **2. Barry Ted Moskowitz**

Was S.D. Cal. Chief Judge from 2012-2019, when took senior status.

Barry Ted Moskowitz (born August 17, 1950) is a Senior United States District Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of California.

Born in Paterson, New Jersey, Moskowitz received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Rutgers College in 1972 and a Juris Doctor from Rutgers School of Law–Newark in 1975. He was a law clerk for Judge Leonard I. Garth on the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit from 1975 to 1976. He was an Assistant United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey from 1976 to 1982. He was in private practice in Wayne, New Jersey from 1982 to 1985, and was then again, an Assistant United States Attorney, this time in the Southern District of California, from 1985 to 1988.

From 1986 to 1995, Moskowitz was a United States Magistrate Judge of the Southern District of California. On June 30, 1995, Moskowitz was nominated by President Bill Clinton to a new seat on the United States District Court for the Southern District of California created by 104 Stat. 5089. He was confirmed by the United States Senate on December 22, 1995, and received his commission on December 26, 1995. He was elevated to chief judge on January 23, 2012. He assumed senior status on January 23, 2019.

### **3. William A. Fletcher**

William Alan Fletcher (born June 6, 1945) is a United States Circuit Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

Fletcher went to Roosevelt High School in Seattle, Washington, graduating in 1964. Fletcher received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Harvard University in 1968 and another from Merton College, Oxford University in 1970 as a Rhodes Scholar. He earned his Juris Doctor from Yale Law School in 1975.[2] He then clerked for Judge Stanley A. Weigel from 1975 to 1976. Fletcher then clerked for Associate Justice William J. Brennan, Jr. of the United States Supreme Court from 1976 to 1977.

Fletcher's mother, Betty Binns Fletcher, was also a judge on the Ninth Circuit, although she held senior status from 1998 until her death in 2012.

Fletcher teaches Federal Courts at the University of California, Berkeley, School of Law (Boalt Hall).

Fletcher was a Lieutenant in the United States Navy from 1970 to 1972 and a Professor of Law at Boalt Hall School of Law, UC Berkeley from 1977 to 1998. Fletcher was the author of the Ninth Circuit's decision in *Demers v. Austin* (January 2014). He also published a 100-page dissent on the decision to deny Kevin Cooper an en banc hearing.

Fletcher was nominated twice by former President Bill Clinton, his Rhodes Scholar classmate at Oxford, for a seat on the Ninth Circuit vacated by William Albert Norris in April 1995, and on January 7, 1997. His first nomination was never voted on by the Senate, but his second nomination was confirmed in a 57–41 vote on October 8, 1998 and he received his commission on October 9.

Fletcher has made rulings on women's rights, abortion, gun control, and the conditions of detainees at the border.

On October 22, 2002, Fletcher dissented in *Jespersen v. Harrah's Operating Co.* when the Ninth Circuit en banc ruled that a casino can require female workers to wear makeup.

In 2016, Fletcher wrote the majority opinion in *Peruta v. San Diego County*, ruling that the Second Amendment did not protect the right to carry a concealed weapon. The San Diego County posture on issuance of concealed weapon permits was upheld by a vote of 7–4.

In July 2019, Fletcher dissented when the Ninth Circuit upheld Trump's gag rule restricting abortion funding by a vote of 7–4.

On August 12, 2019, Fletcher ruled that an animal does not constitute an "individual."

On August 15, 2019, Fletcher was in a 3–0 majority (with Marsha S. Berzon and A. Wallace Tashima) that ruled that detained migrant children must get sleep, soap, and clean water.