

Background

48 years old. Grew up in Metairie, Louisiana.

Rhodes College and Notre Dame Law School (full scholarship for law school).

Member of the Federalist Society, 2005–2006 and 2014–2017.

Clerked for Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia, 1998–1999.

Private practice for two years with a corporate firm.

One year as a law and economics fellow at George Washington University.

15 years teaching at Notre Dame Law School.

Nominated to the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals on May 8, 2017, and confirmed Oct. 31, 2017, by a vote of 55-43. (Sens. Joe Donnelly, Tim Kaine and Joe Manchin voted for confirmation; Sens. Claire McCaskill and Bob Menendez did not vote).

Academic Writings

She has criticized Chief Justice John Roberts for his decision to uphold Congress' authority to enact large portions of the Affordable Care Act (ACA), saying, "Roberts pushed the Affordable Care Act beyond its plausible meaning to save the statute"; called *Roe v. Wade* a "judicial fiat"; and has been critical of *stare decisis*.

Notable Decisions

United States EEOC v. AutoZone Inc. (2017). Joined majority refusing to rehear a panel decision rejecting the claim that AutoZone assigned employees to stores based on race. The three dissenters characterized the decision as a return to "separate but equal."

Kleber v. CareFusion Corp. (2019). Joined majority refusing to allow disparate impact claim under age discrimination act.

Cook County v. Wolf (2020). Dissenting, would have upheld the Trump administration's "public charge" rule, penalizing immigrants for exercising their legal right to use benefits Congress has made available to them.

Kanter v. Barr (2019). Dissenting, would have struck down a ban on felons possessing guns, as applied to individuals convicted of mail fraud. She stated that the Second Amendment should not be treated as a "second-class right."

Ramos v. Barr (2019). Joined the majority, casting the deciding vote that authorized immediate deportation of an immigrant who had legally resided in the U.S. for 30 years, without giving that person any chance to demonstrate his removal would violate the Constitution's guarantee of equal protection.