President Trump nominated Andrew Brasher to serve on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit on November 6, 2019. Brasher is anti-choice.

Career

- Bachelor of Arts, Samford University, 2002
- Juris Doctorate, Harvard Law School, 2006
- Associate, Bradley Arant Boult Cummings LLP, 2007-2011
- Deputy Solicitor General, Office of the Alabama Attorney General, 2011-2014
- Solicitor General, Office of the Alabama Attorney General, 2014-2019
- Judge, U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Alabama, 2019-present

Record on Reproductive Freedom

Court Cases

- Brasher defended an Alabama law that sought to drastically alter the state's judicial bypass procedure by effectively putting young women seeking abortion care on trial. The law allowed a judge to appoint an attorney for the fetus and allowed the district attorney to call witnesses to testify regarding the young woman's maturity. A district court judge struck down the law and Brasher represented the state on appeal (the appeal is still pending).

- Brasher defended Alabama's unconstitutional Targeted Regulation of Abortion Providers (TRAP) law in the courts. The law in question subjected abortion providers to burdensome restrictions not imposed on other medical professionals. A district court struck down the law and Brasher initially appealed, but withdrew the appeal after the Supreme Court struck down Texas' similar TRAP law in 2016.
  - In defending the law, Brasher suggested that the Alabama clinics that would have been forced to close had the law gone into effect had not tried hard enough to recruit providers with admitting privileges. He also suggested that clinics could pay doctors more. As an ACLU attorney pointed out, these suggestions completely ignore the dangerous reality for abortion providers in Alabama, which makes it difficult to recruit local providers.
He also claimed that if clinics shut down, women in Alabama could just travel to Georgia to access abortion care. This completely disregards the obstacles that people face, financial and otherwise, if forced to travel out of state in order to access reproductive health care, including abortion.

Brasher also brought in two “expert witnesses” to defend the law, James Anderson and John Thorp. Both Anderson and Thorp are known for traveling around the county to testify in favor of abortion restrictions. Judge Myron Thompson heavily criticized their involvement in the Alabama case in a supplemental opinion after striking down the law. Of Thorp, Thompson wrote that he “displayed a disturbing apathy toward the accuracy of his testimony” and noted that his research “seemed to be driven more by a bias against abortion and a desire to inflate complication rates than by a true desire to reach an accurate estimate of the dangerousness of abortion.” Of Anderson, Thompson wrote that his reliance on anti-choice activist Vincent Rue, who wrote the entire supplemental report that Thompson submitted to the court, made clear that Anderson either “lacks judgement, is dishonest, or is profoundly colored by his [anti-choice] bias.”

- Brasher defended an Alabama law that prohibited the state from licensing any abortion clinic within 2,000 feet of a public school and imposed criminal penalties on providers who performed D&E abortion procedures, the most common method of second-trimester abortion. The district court held that both provisions constituted an undue burden on access to abortion. The Eleventh Circuit affirmed the district court’s decision on appeal and the Supreme Court of the United States subsequently denied certiorari.

- Brasher represented Alabama in its challenge to the Affordable Care Act’s (ACA) contraceptive-coverage policy, the greatest advancement in reproductive healthcare in a generation. In a related case that sought to allow closely-held for-profit corporations to deny its employees’ health coverage of contraception, Brasher coordinated with other anti-choice state solicitors general to submit an amicus brief to the Supreme Court arguing against the ACA’s contraceptive-coverage policy.

**Notable Information**

- Brasher addressed a “pro-life” rally on behalf of then-Attorney General Luther Strange at the Alabama State House. Brasher spoke of Alabama’s efforts to defend so-called pro-life legislation and stated that “the ACLU and Planned Parenthood want a fight and we will give them one.”
In an interview after a district court struck down Alabama's TRAP law, Brasher minimized the decision and spoke dismissively about the landmark Planned Parenthood v. Casey decision: "The judge's ruling relies on a 1992 decision from the Supreme Court called Casey, and the Supreme Court actually has not entered into this area of the law since 1992. The Eleventh Circuit, which is the federal circuit that governs Georgia, Alabama and Florida, also has not talked about this area of the law either. So all that to say is this is an uncertain area of the law. It's not exactly clear what the standard should be." To suggest that an area of law is "uncertain" simply because the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts have not ruled in that area recently reveals an extremely troubling view of legal precedent.

In his personal capacity, Brasher volunteered for the political campaigns of two anti-choice candidates in Alabama: Rep. Bradley Byrne's campaign for governor and Luther Strange's campaign for attorney general.

Brasher donated to anti-choice judicial nominee Lawrence VanDyke's campaign for Supreme Court in Montana. VanDyke has endorsed dangerous and discredited conversion therapy and, as Montana's Solicitor General, took anti-abortion and anti-LGBTQ positions on behalf of the state.

Brasher worked with anti-choice judicial nominees Britt Grant and Lawrence VanDyke and the Alliance Defending Freedom (ADF) to submit comments to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services opposing the ACA's contraception-coverage policy. ADF's work includes funding cases and training attorneys about "religious freedom," the "sanctity of life," and "marriage and family." ADF has been designated as a hate group by the Southern Poverty Law Center.

Brasher clerked for vehemently anti-choice and anti-LGBTQ Judge Bill Pryor.

Brasher has been a member of the conservative, anti-choice Federalist Society. He served as vice president of his local chapter. The Federalist Society is led by Leonard Leo, the anti-choice activist who is heavily involved in selecting Trump's Supreme Court and lower court nominees. Leo has been outspoken in his anti-choice views, calling abortion "an act of force" and "a threat to human life," and serves as co-chairman of Students for Life, a group whose mission is to "abolish abortion."

Brasher wrote a letter to then-Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Grassley and Ranking Member Feinstein in support of the nomination of anti-choice judicial nominee Brett Talley to an Alabama District Court. Talley withdrew his nomination after 16,000 blog posts were uncovered in which he called Roe v. Wade "indeffensible" and defended the KKK.
The conservative, anti-choice Judicial Crisis Network celebrated Brasher's promotion to solicitor general, saying: “He is known as a strong supporter of limited constitutional government, and he joins a great group of like-minded SGs from all across the country. We are pleased that Attorney General Luther Strange has recognized the importance of this office and empowered such an excellent candidate. We look forward to seeing the results of Brasher's advocacy.”

Record on Other Key Issues

- Brasher is an opponent of equal marriage. He defended Alabama's ban on same-sex marriage in court and filed a brief opposing marriage equality in Obergefell v. Hodges.

- Brasher filed an amicus brief in Shelby County v. Holder in favor of overturning crucial protections for minority voters in areas with histories of egregious voter discrimination. Brasher got the outcome he argued for in the case, but it has had devastating impacts on voters from marginalized communities.

- Brasher represented the state of Alabama in Miller v. Alabama, in which he argued in favor of mandatory life sentences without parole for minors.

December 13, 2019

4 Mary Sell, Abortion law struck down, THE DECATUR DAILY (July 29, 2014).
5 Ruling by end of July in Alabama abortion law, LEGAL MONITOR WORLDWIDE (June 12, 2014).
6 Id.
15 Capitol Journal, ALABAMA PUBLIC TELEVISION (Aug. 8, 2014) at 2:40
17 E-mail from Andrew Brasher to Jeff Chanay, Britt Grant, Lawrence VanDyke, Frederick Nelson, Adam Piper, Tom Bates, Carlos Muniz, Fred Yarger, Katie Spohn, Elbert Lin, Brian Kane, and Beth Ryan (Mar. 25, 2103), https://s3.amazonaws.com/s3.documentcloud.org/documents/1284252/foi-request-re-montana-solicitor-sept-2014.pdf
29 Brief of State of Alabama as Amicus Curiae in Support of Petitioner, Shelby County v. Holder, 133 S. Ct. 2612 (U.S. 2013)