

## NAYS—16

Blackburn	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Blunt	Johnson	Shelby
Braun	Lankford	Sullivan
Cassidy	Marshall	Tuberville
Cruz	Paul	
Hawley	Sasse	

## NOT VOTING—1

Smith

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 83, the nays are 16.  
The motion is agreed to.

## CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

## CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 129, Ketanji Brown Jackson, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Tina Smith, Sherrod Brown, Jon Ossoff, Alex Padilla, Jacky Rosen, Tammy Duckworth, Brian Schatz, Chris Van Hollen, Catherine Cortez Masto, Robert Menendez, Richard Blumenthal, Patty Murray, Martin Heinrich, Michael F. Bennet, Sheldon Whitehouse.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Ketanji Brown Jackson, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN).

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 52, nays 46, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 229 Ex.]

## YEAS—52

Baldwin	Feinstein	Markley
Bennet	Gillibrand	Menendez
Blumenthal	Graham	Merkley
Booker	Hassan	Murkowski
Brown	Heinrich	Murphy
Cantwell	Hickenlooper	Murray
Cardin	Hirono	Ossoff
Carper	Kaine	Padilla
Casey	Kelly	Peters
Collins	King	Reed
Coons	Klobuchar	Rosen
Cortez Masto	Leahy	Sanders
Duckworth	Lujan	Schatz
Durbin	Manchin	Schumer

Shaheen  
Sinema  
Stabenow  
Tester

Van Hollen  
Warner  
Warnock  
Warren

Whitehouse  
Wyden

## NAYS—46

Barrasso  
Blackburn  
Blunt  
Boozman  
Braun  
Burr  
Capito  
Cassidy  
Cornyn  
Cotton  
Cramer  
Crapo  
Cruz  
Daines  
Ernst  
Fischer

Grassley	Romney
Hagerty	Rounds
Hawley	Rubio
Hoeven	Sasse
Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Inhofe	Scott (SC)
Johnson	Shelby
Kennedy	Sullivan
Lankford	Thune
Lee	Tillis
Lummis	Toomey
Marshall	Tuberville
McConnell	Wicker
Paul	Young
Portman	
Risch	

## NOT VOTING—2

Moran

Smith

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 52, the nays are 46.  
The motion is agreed to.

## EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Ketanji Brown Jackson, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic whip.

## NOMINATION OF ZAHID N. QURAISHI

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, this week the Senate will consider the nomination of Zahid Quraishi to be judge on the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey.

Judge Quraishi has had an amazing public service career, and since 2019 he has served as a U.S. magistrate judge. Once confirmed, Mr. Quraishi of New Jersey will be the first Muslim American in U.S. history to serve as an article III Federal judge.

The son of Pakistani immigrants, Judge Quraishi was born in New York City and grew up in Fanwood, N.J. He graduated from Rutgers Law School and joined a law firm in his home State of New Jersey. But his time in the private sector was cut short by a strange, tragic twist of fate. His first day of work was September 11, 2001.

Those events of that day inspired Judge Quraishi to consider a career in public service. He applied to the U.S. Army Judge Advocate General's Corps, where he was commissioned as an officer and attained the rank of captain. Judge Quraishi was twice deployed to Iraq, in 2004 and 2006. For his service, he was awarded the Bronze Star and Combat Action Badge.

After leaving the Army, Judge Quraishi continued to work in public service, first as an assistant chief counsel in the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and then as a Federal prosecutor in the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of New Jersey.

Before becoming a U.S. magistrate judge, Judge Quraishi served as a partner as well as chief diversity officer at a law firm in New Jersey. During his

time, he was recognized as a New Leader of the Bar by the New Jersey Law Journal and awarded the Professional Achievement Award by the Asian Pacific American Lawyers Association.

Judge Quraishi received a unanimous rating of "well qualified" from the American Bar Association. He also has strong support from his home State Senators, Senators BOOKER and MENENDEZ, and received broad, bipartisan support in the Judiciary Committee, with eight Republicans joining all Democrats in voting to advance his nomination.

I urge my colleagues to join me in voting in favor of this historic nomination.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

## BORDER SECURITY

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. President, I come to the floor today following the conclusion of Vice President HARRIS's border evasion tour to Guatemala and Mexico earlier this week.

As a physician, I have had the opportunity to do multiple mission trips to Mexico and Central America, and I have been to the border now three times. I have seen the crisis firsthand, which is why it was so concerning to me that in the early days of this new administration, they followed through on a number of campaign promises related to opening our border and curbing control measures put in place by the previous administration.

Just to be clear, the current administration issued multiple Executive orders and actions on immigration, including halting construction of the border wall, ending the "Remain in Mexico" policy, and reaffirming the White House's commitment to grant blanket amnesty to 11 million illegal immigrants residing in the United States. While President Biden and his administration appear surprised by the massive influx of immigrants and migrants encountered in the aftermath, this was a predictable result.

As described by the President of Guatemala, once the message from the White House changed to, "We're going to reunite families, we're going to reunite children. The very next day, the coyotes were here organizing groups of children to take them to the United States."

On March 24, after months of resulting escalating crises on our southern border, President Biden tapped Vice President HARRIS to serve as his border czar. In the 10 weeks that have passed since her appointment, the situation at the border has continued to worsen. In April, Customs and Border Protection officials made more than 178,000 apprehensions at the U.S.-Mexico border. In May, they once again made more than 170,000 apprehensions, marking the third straight month over that figure. These are 20-year records.

As demonstrated in an interview with Lester Holt this week, Vice President HARRIS considers these staggering