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The Appointment Process for U.S. Circuit and District Court Nominations: An Overview

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Summary

In recent decades, the process for appointing judges to the U.S. circuit courts of appeals and the U.S. district courts has been of continuing Senate interest. The responsibility for making these appointments is shared by the President and the Senate. Pursuant to the Constitution's Appointments Clause, the President nominates persons to fill federal judgeships, with the appointment of each nominee also requiring Senate confirmation. Although not mentioned in the Constitution, an important role is also played midway in the appointment process by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Presidential Selection of Nominees

The need for a President to make a circuit or district court nomination typically arises when a judgeship becomes or soon will become vacant. With almost no formal restrictions on whom the President may consider, an informal requirement is that judicial candidates are expected to meet a high standard of professional qualification. By custom, candidates whom the President considers for district judgeships are typically identified by home state Senators if the latter are of the President's party, with such Senators, however, generally exerting less influence over the selection of circuit nominees. Another customary expectation is that the Administration, before the President selects a nominee, will consult both home state Senators, regardless of their party, to determine the acceptability to them of the candidate under consideration.

In recent Administrations, the pre-nomination evaluation of judicial candidates has been performed jointly by staff in the White House Counsel's Office and the Department of Justice. Candidate finalists also undergo a confidential background investigation by the FBI and an independent evaluation by a committee of the American Bar Association. The selection process is completed when the President, approving of a candidate, signs a nomination message, which is then sent to the Senate.

Consideration by Senate Judiciary Committee

Once received by the Senate, the judicial nomination is referred to the Judiciary Committee, where professional staff initiate their own investigation into the nominee's background and qualifications. Also, during this pre-hearing phase, the committee, through its "blue slip" procedure, seeks the assessment of home state Senators regarding whether they approve having the committee consider and take action on the nominee.

Next in the process is the confirmation hearing, where judicial nominees engage in a question and answer session with members of the Judiciary Committee. Questions from Senators may focus, among other things, on a nominee's qualifications, understanding of how to interpret the law, previous experiences, and the role of judges.

The committee, when it ultimately votes on a nomination, has three reporting options—to report favorably, unfavorably, or without recommendation. Only on rare occasions has the committee voted to reject a judicial nomination or to report it other than favorably.

Senate Floor Consideration

Customarily, most circuit or district court nominations have reached confirmation under the terms of unanimous consent agreements. On this procedural track, the Senate by unanimous consent not only takes up nominations for floor consideration, but also arranges for them to either receive up-or-down confirmation votes or be confirmed simply by unanimous consent. If a roll call vote is asked for, a simple majority of Senators voting, with a minimal quorum of 51 being present, is required to approve a nomination.

For a minority of judicial nominations, however, particularly those facing strong opposition, the procedural track, for moving forward without unanimous consent, customarily has involved the Senate voting on cloture motions to bring floor debate on them to a close. A simple majority of Senators voting is needed to close debate on all nominations except to the Supreme Court. (Prior to a Senate reinterpretation of its rules in November 2013, a three-fifths majority was required.)

Nominations Not Confirmed

Judicial nominations sometimes fail to be confirmed. This occurs most often when nominations in committee or on the Senate's *Executive Calendar* are returned to the President at the end of a session or upon a recess or more than 30 days. Senate votes rejecting a nomination are rare.

Contents

Introduction 1
Background and Context 2
Presidential Selection of Nominees 6
Court Vacancies Create Need for Judicial Nominations 6
Identification of Judicial Candidates 7
An Informal Qualification Requirement: Professional Distinction 7
Other Informal Qualification Requirements 8
Identifying District Court Candidates: Role Played by Home State Senators or, Less Often, by Other State Officials 9
Senators' Involvement in Selection Process Reinforced by Judiciary Committee's Blue Slip Policy 11
How Senators Select Candidates 11
Often a Lesser Role for Senators in Identifying Circuit Court Candidates 12
Administration Offices that Receive Candidate Recommendations 13
Pre-nomination Evaluation of Judicial Candidates 13
Vetting by Department of Justice and White House Counsel's Office 13
Evaluation of Candidate by ABA Committee 14
Staff Recommendation, Then Nomination by the President 17
Obama Administration Selection of Lower Court Nominees: A Chronology of Usual Steps 17
Consideration by Senate Judiciary Committee 17
Pre-hearing Phase 18
Committee Questionnaire 18
Administration Documents 20
Blue Slips from Home State Senators 20
ABA Rating 20
Length of Pre-hearing Phase 22
Hearing Phase 22
Dynamics of the Hearing 22
Statements from Public Witnesses 24
Follow-Up Questions 24
Committee Reporting Phase 25
Scheduling a Vote on the Nominee 25
Reporting Options 26
Nominations that Die in Committee 26
Senate Floor Consideration 27
Executive Calendar and Going into Executive Session to Take Up a Nomination 27
Two Alternate Procedural Tracks Followed by Senate in Confirming Lower Court Nominations 28
Reaching Confirmation through the Unanimous Consent Process 29
UC Agreements to Vote with Limited Debate Prior to Vote 30
UC Agreements to Vote without Prior Debate 31
UC Agreements to Confirm Without Debate or Vote 31
UC Agreements Simply to Consider a Nomination 31
Reaching a Vote on Confirmation through the Cloture Process 32
Without Time Limit on Nomination, Senate Rules Permit Unlimited Debate 32

Presenting Motion to Close Debate on a Nomination 33
Voting on the Cloture Motion 33
"Post-Cloture" Time, After Cloture Is Invoked 34
Filing of Multiple Cloture Motions on Same Day 34
If a Cloture Motion Is Rejected 36
Procedural Track Taken to Reach Confirmations—Past and Current Practice 36
Pre-November 21, 2013—Nearly All Confirmations Reached through the Unanimous Consent Process 36
November 21, 2013-December 15, 2014—All Confirmations Reached through Cloture Process 37
December 16, 2014—Senate Agrees by Unanimous Consent to Withdraw Cloture Motions and Vote on District Court Nominations 38
In 114th Congress, All Confirmations Thus Far Reached through Unanimous Consent Process 38
The Procedural Track to be Taken in Future Congresses 38
Use of Roll Call Votes to Confirm Nominations 40
After Confirmation of a Nomination 40
Reconsideration 40
Resolution of Confirmation 41
Post-Senate Appointment Steps 41
President Signs Commission 41
Oath of Office 41
Investiture 42
Nominations Not Confirmed 42
Rejection by the Senate 43
Withdrawal of Nomination by the President 43
Return of Nominations to the President 44
Rule for Return of Nominations Often Waived by Senate 44
President May Re-nominate Unconfirmed Nominees 44

Contacts

Author Information 45
Acknowledgments 45

Introduction

Under the Appointments Clause of the Constitution,[1] the President and the Senate share responsibility for making appointments to the Supreme Court, as well as to various lower courts in the federal judiciary. While it is the President who nominates persons to fill federal judgeships, the appointment of each nominee also requires Senate confirmation.[2]

Historically, the vast majority of appointments to judgeships in federal courts other than the Supreme Court have typically not engendered much public disagreement between the President and the Senate and between the parties within the Senate.[3] Debate in the Senate over particular lower court nominees, or over the lower court appointment process, was uncommon, with controversy arising over nominees only on rare occasions. Most such nominations typically were both reported out of committee and confirmed by the Senate without any recorded opposition.

In recent decades, however, appointments to two kinds of lower federal courts—the U.S. district courts and the U.S. circuit courts of appeals—have often been the focus of heightened Senate interest and debate,[4] as has the process itself for appointing judges to these courts.[5] Given congressional interest in the subject, this report is intended to provide readers with a basic overview of the appointment process for U.S. circuit and district court judges. Accordingly, the

[1] Article II, Section 2, clause 2 of the Constitution—often referred to as the Appointments Clause—provides that the President "shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint ... Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law.... "

[2] The Constitution also, in its Recess Appointments Clause (Article II, Section 2, clause 3) authorizes the President to make temporary appointments unilaterally during periods when the Senate is in recess. In recent decades, however, Presidents have rarely used their recess appointment authority to appoint federal judges. A CRS report notes that while historically it was not uncommon for Presidents to make recess appointments to the federal judiciary, in "recent years, recess appointments of federal judges have been unusual and controversial." Over the past 25 years, the report adds, "there have been only three recess appointments to fill Article III judgeships"—one such appointment to a circuit court judgeship by President William J. Clinton in 2000 and two to circuit court judgeships by President George W. Bush in 2004. CRS Report RS21308, *Recess Appointments: Frequently Asked Questions*, by Henry B. Hogue.

[3] In this vein, one scholar has noted that, relative to Supreme Court appointments, appointments to the lower federal courts "have not, for most of our history, engaged remotely similar public interest. Nor as a historical matter has the Senate played the same role in considering nominations to those courts." Stephen B. Burbank, "Politics, Privilege & Power; The Senate's Role in the Appointment of Federal Judges," *Judicature*, vol. 86 (July/August 2002), p. 25.

[4] In an early indication at the committee level of this heightened interest, the then-chair of the Senate Judiciary Committees, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, in 1979 "greatly strengthened the existing investigative procedures by assigning additional committee staff to conduct background checks on judicial nominations." This was followed, in the mid-1980s, by the "first known instance of the minority party in the Judiciary Committee establishing its own investigative unit, and beginning to closely review nominations." Mitchel A. Sollenberger, *Judicial Appointments and Democratic Controls* (Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press, 2011), pp. 105-106.

[5] For discussion by scholars of the Senate's increased interest in the judicial appointment process in recent decades see Nancy Scherer, *Scoring Points; Politicians, Activists, and the Lower Federal Court Appointment Process* (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2005), 271 p. (Hereinafter cited as Scherer, *Scoring Points.)* See also Sarah A. Binder and Forrest Maltzman, *Advice & Dissent: The Struggle to Shape the Federal Judiciary* (Washington: Brookings Institution Press, 2009), 198 p. For two relatively recent forums in which numerous Senators in detailed statements expressed their views concerning the lower court appointment process, see U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Administrative Oversight and the Courts, *The Judicial Nomination and Confirmation Process*, Hearings, 107th Cong., 1st sess., June 26 and September 4, 2001, S.Hrg. 107-463 (Washington: GPO, 2002), 276 pp.; and U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Constitution, Civil Rights and Property Rights, *Judicial Nominations, Filibusters, and the Constitution: When a Majority Is Denied Its Right to Consent*, Hearing, 108th Cong., 1st sess., May 6, 2003, S.Hrg. 108-227 (Washington: GPO, 2003), 393 p.

report, following a brief background section, describes, in successive parts, the three primary phases of the appointment process, namely

- the selection of judicial nominees by the President, including the key role often played by home state Senators in recommending judicial candidates to the President;
- the role of the Senate Judiciary Committee in considering and deciding whether to approve and report out the President's judicial nominations to the Senate; and
- the Senate's floor consideration and confirmation of judicial nominations, through use of either its unanimous consent process or its cloture process.

The report then discusses the final appointment steps for nominees after Senate confirmation, including receipt of commissions signed by the President and the taking of their oaths of office, as well as various possible outcomes for nominees whose nominations are not confirmed, including the possibility of their being re-nominated.

The report's exclusive focus, it should be emphasized, is the process of appointment of U.S. circuit and district court judges *through presidential nomination and Senate confirmation*. This has been, historically as well as in contemporary times, the process by which the vast majority of circuit and district court judges have been appointed. Not analyzed in this report are judicial appointments that occur on rare occasions when a President exercises his constitutional power to make "recess appointments," a process under which an individual can temporarily take office without Senate confirmation.[6]

Background and Context

The U.S. district courts are the trial courts of general federal jurisdiction, while the U.S. circuit courts of appeals are the intermediate appellate courts that generally consider appeals in cases originally decided by the district courts. With the Supreme Court deciding fewer than 100 cases per term, the district and circuit courts, one scholar has written, "today serve as the final arbiter of more than 99 percent of all federal court litigation," with "important policy ... being made every day in the lower federal courts."[7] Ruling on a wide range of issues, the lower courts, and the persons selected to serve as judges on those courts, arguably have become of much more interest and concern to Congress in recent decades than they were historically.[8]

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[6] As noted above, in footnote 2, judicial recess appointments in recent decades have been rare and, like recess appointments to other positions, have been controversial when perceived as a way for Presidents to appoint officials who might otherwise have difficulty securing Senate confirmation. The Senate during recent Congresses periodically has used pro forma sessions that prevented the occurrence of recesses of more than three days during which the President might make recess appointments. In January 2012, the President made four non-judicial recess appointments during one of these brief recesses between two pro forma sessions of the Senate, and this action was challenged in federal court. The Supreme Court, at the end of its 2013-2014 term, ruled, in part, that the President may not make recess appointments when the Senate is convening every three days for a pro forma session. Arguably, the congressional scheduling practices, together with the Court's ruling, have limited the scope of the President's authority to make future recess appointments. For more on congressional efforts to block recess appointments, see CRS Report R42329, *Recess Appointments Made by President Barack Obama*, by Henry B. Hogue. For more on the Supreme Court decision, see CRS Report RL33009, *Recess Appointments: A Legal Overview*, by Vivian S. Chu.

[7] Scherer, *Scoring Points*, p. 19.

[8] See, for example, Roger E. Hartley and Lisa M. Holmes, "The Increasing Senate Scrutiny of Lower Federal Court Nominees," *Political Science Quarterly*, vol. 117, no. 2 (Summer 2002), pp. 259-278; also, Jennifer A. Dlouhy, "Parties Use Judicial Standoff to Play to Core Constituents," *CQ Weekly*, vol. 60 (October 19, 2002), pp. 2722-2726.

As congressional interest in the lower federal courts has heightened, the judicial appointment process in turn has often been at the center of Senate debate. In committee and on the Senate floor, Senators periodically have debated over the standards to use in evaluating judicial nominees;[9] over whether certain nominees, if confirmed, would be impartial judges or bring with them ideological agendas or other disqualifying biases;[10] or over how promptly or deliberately to act on judicial nominations.[11]

The judicial confirmation process in the Senate also is longer than it was historically. During the three most recent presidencies (of Bill Clinton, George W. Bush, and Barack Obama), the Senate has, on average, taken much more time to confirm district and circuit court nominees than it did previously—with average times from date of first nomination to confirmation no longer measured in weeks but in multi-month or half-year periods.[12] Perhaps indicative of a more contentious process, the Senate in recent years has been confirming fewer district and circuit nominees by unanimous consent or voice vote than previously, increasingly voting instead by roll call, often with some, and occasionally with a substantial minority of, Senators casting "nay" votes.[13]

Periodically during recent presidencies, the Senate has been divided over when or whether to hold up-or-down confirmation votes. Illustrative of such division have been occasions where motions filed by Senators of the President's party to close debate on particular nominations have, in roll call votes, been opposed, and sometimes defeated, by a substantial number of "nay" votes cast by Senators of the other party.[14]

Frequently, debate over judicial nominations also has centered on the general pace at which the Senate should process the nominations. In a recurring pattern of this debate over recent years, Senators of the President's party, on the one hand, have accused the other party of generally engaging in "obstructionism" or tactics designed to delay or block committee or full Senate action on particular or even relatively large numbers of judicial nominations.[15] Senators of the opposite

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[9] See, for example, U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Administrative Oversight and the Courts, *The Judicial Nomination and Confirmation Process*, Hearings, 107th Cong., 1st sess., June 26 and September 4, 2001, S.Hrg. 107-463 (Washington: GPO, 202), pp. 1-276.

[10] See, for example, Charles Lane, "Judicial Nominee Challenged on Abortion Views," *The Washington Post*, July 24, 2002, p. A4; Neil A. Lewis, "Democrats on Senate Panel Pummel Judicial Nominee," *The New York Times*, March 2, 2005, p. A18; Seth Stern, "GOP: Liu's Nomination to 9th Circuit is 'in Jeopardy'," *CQ Today Online News*, April 6, 2010, at http://www.cq.com; and Joanna Anderson, "Judiciary Committee Approves Contentious Nomination for Appellate Court," *CQ Today Online News*, June 10, 2010, at http://www.cq.com.

[11] See, for example, David Ingram, "Slow Going in Senate for DOJ, Judicial Nominees," *The National Law Journal*, vol. 32 (January 4, 2010), pp. 17, 20; Jessica Brady, "Three Judicial Confirmations Generate Debate on Senate's Pace," *Roll Call*, June 7, 2010, p. at http://www.rollcall.com.

[12] See "Figure 1. U.S. Circuit and District Court Nominees: Mean and Median Number of Days from Nomination to Confirmation for Nominees Confirmed During First Six Years," in CRS Report R43931, *U.S. Circuit and District Court Nominations During President Obama's First Six Years (2009-2014): Comparative Analysis with Recent Presidents*, by Barry J. McMillion. See also Benjamin Wittes, *Confirmation Wars; Preserving Independent Courts in Angry Times* (Lanham, MD: Bowman & Littlefield, 2006), pp. 38-39 (noting that from 1945 to 1980 the norm was for the Senate to confirm lower court judges in less than a month and from 1981 to 1986 to do so between one month and two).

[13] See section later in this report under heading "Use of Roll Call Votes to Confirm Nominations". See also "Figure 6. U.S. Circuit and District Court Nominees of Five Most Recent Presidents (January 20, 1981, to May 31, 2012): Percentage of Confirmed Nominees Approved by Roll Call Votes," in CRS Report R42556, *Nominations to U.S. Circuit and District Courts by President Obama During the 111th and 112th Congresses*, by Barry J. McMillion.

[14] For a full list, from 1968 through 2012, of Senate votes on motions to close debate on judicial and other nominations, including votes rejecting such motions, see CRS Report RL32878, *Cloture Attempts on Nominations: Data and Historical Development*, by Richard S. Beth.

[15] See, for example, the floor remarks of Sen. Patrick J. Leahy, in: "Unanimous Consent Request—Executive

party, on the other hand, have denied engaging in delaying tactics against judicial nominations, while asserting a Senate duty, under the Constitution's Appointments Clause, to deliberately review the qualifications of judicial nominees rather than to rush or "rubber stamp" the processing of their nominations.[16] Often, in this debate, a related Senate concern has been the number of district or circuit judgeships vacant at that particular time. Senators, along party lines, have differed over whether judicial vacancy levels, when relatively high, were primarily due to delays by the President in making judicial nominations, or to delays by the Senate in confirming them.[17]

Recent frustrations over the judicial appointment process led to a bipartisan agreement reached on January 25, 2013, early in the first session of the 113th Congress. That day, by a 78-16 vote approving S.Res. 15, the Senate established a standing order of the Senate which could accelerate the consideration of nominations, including those to the district courts. The standing order, applicable only in the 113th Congress, significantly reduced (from 30 to 2 hours) the maximum time for consideration of district court nominations after at least three-fifths of the Senate had agreed that debate on the nominations should be brought to a close. The order excluded circuit court nominations (as well as nominations to the Supreme Court, the U.S. Court of International Trade, and major executive branch positions), for which the length of "post-cloture" consideration, under Senate rules, continued to be 30 hours.[18]

Throughout the rest of 2013, however, the Senate again found itself periodically divided, along party lines, over judicial nominations. At issue was how quickly the Senate should act on lower court nominations in general, and whether or when various circuit court nominations pending on the Senate's *Executive Calendar* should receive confirmation votes.[19] Late in the session, confirmation votes on three circuit court nominations were prevented when motions to close Senate debate on them received only simple majority votes in favor, rather than the three-fifths supermajority then required under Senate rules to close debate.[20] These episodes (along with a

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Calendar," *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 156 (July 20, 2010), pp. S6011-S6013; "Nomination of Jane Margaret Triche-Milazzo," *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 157 (October 11, 2011), pp. S6376-S6377; and "Executive Session," *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 159 (March 11, 2013), pp. S1280-S1282.

[16] See, for example, the floor remarks of Sen. Jeff Sessions, in "Judicial Nominations," *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 156 (September 22, 2010), pp. S7314-S7317; also, the floor remarks of Sen. Chuck Grassley, in "Nomination of Jane Margaret Triche-Milazzo," *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 157 (October 11, 2011), pp. S6375-S6376 and in "Executive Session," *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 159 (March 11, 2013), pp. S1282-S1283.

[17] See CRS Report R41942, Vacancies on Article III District and Circuit Courts, 1977-2011: Data, Causes, and Implications, by Denis Steven Rutkus, under heading "Recent Historical Background." (Available to congressional clients from the author on request.)

[18] See CRS Report R42996, *Changes to Senate Procedures at the Start of the 113th Congress Affecting the Operation of Cloture (S.Res. 15 and S.Res. 16)*, by Elizabeth Rybicki (under heading "Reduced Post-Cloture Consideration for Nominations (Section 2 of S.Res. 15)"); also, Niels Lesniewski, "Senate Opens with Filibuster Changes," *CQ Weekly*, vol. 71 (January 28, 2013), p. 216.

[19] See, for example, Niels Lesniewski, "Going 'Nuclear'? Democrats Ratchet Up Talk on Judicial Picks," *CQ News*, April 8, 2013, at http://www.cq.com; Humberto Sanchez, "Senate Democrats Set Showdown over Filibusters of Nominees," *CQ Weekly*, vol. 71 (July 15, 2013), p. 1212; and Eliza Newlin-Carney, "The Senate's Standoff Culture," *CQ Weekly*, vol. 71 (July 22, 2013), pp. 1252-1253.

[20] The three nominations on which the Senate rejected motions to close debate were all to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. Specifically, the Senate rejected: on October 31, 2013, by a roll call vote of 55 yeas to 38 nays, a motion to close debate on the DC circuit nomination of Patricia Ann Millett of Virginia; on November 12, 2013, by a roll call vote of 56 yeas to 41 nays, a motion to close debate on the DC circuit nomination of Cornelia T. L. Pillard of the District of Columbia; and on November 18, 2013, by a roll call vote of 53 yes to 38 nays, a motion to close debate on the DC circuit nomination of Robert Leon Wilkins of the District of Columbia. (In each case, with

simple Senate majority unable again, under similar circumstances, to close debate on an executive branch nomination)[21] set the stage for the Senate's majority leader, shortly thereafter, to put before that body the following issue: Whether, as the majority leader proposed, the Senate should change its procedure to require only a simple majority vote in order to close debate on nominations—thereby more easily reaching confirmation votes, including those on circuit and district court nominations.[22] The proposed procedural change was referred to by some Senate Members, as well as by outside observers and news media reports, as the "nuclear option."[23]

On November 21, 2013, the proposed change in procedure was considered by the Senate. By a vote of 52-48, it overturned a ruling of the chair and set a precedent that lowered the vote threshold required by the Senate for "invoking cloture" (closing debate) on most presidential nominations. Specifically, the Senate reinterpreted the provisions of Senate Rule XXII to require only a simple majority of those voting, rather than three-fifths of the full Senate, to close debate on all presidential nominations except those to the Supreme Court.[24]

The November 21, 2013, reinterpretation of its cloture rule ushered in a significant change in the way that the Senate thereafter processed circuit and district court nominations. For the rest of the 113th Congress, until the day of its final adjournment almost 13 months later, cloture motions, rather than unanimous consent (UC) agreements, were the invariable procedural tool used in the Senate to reach confirmation votes on these nominations. Specifically, from November 21, 2013, through December 15, 2014, the process for every confirmed circuit or district court nomination involved the filing of a cloture motion, with the Senate then voting to invoke cloture. With a vote threshold needed to close debate lower during this period than it was previously, every motion filed to close Senate debate on a circuit or district court nomination succeeded, followed in turn by each nomination receiving Senate confirmation. During this period, no confirmations of circuit or district court nominations were reached through the unanimous consent process.[25]

The Senate, however, would eventually return to using unanimous consent agreements to reach confirmation votes on judicial nominations. On December 16, 2014, the day of the final adjournment of the 113th Congress, the Senate reverted, for the first time in more than a year, to using a UC agreement, rather than the cloture process, to reach confirmation votes on district

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three-fifths of the Senate's 100 Members not having voted in the affirmative, the "cloture motion" was not agreed to.)

[21] On October 31, 2013, the Senate, by a roll call vote of 54 yeas to 42 nays, rejected a motion to close debate on the nomination of Melvin L. Watt of North Carolina to be Director of the Federal Housing Finance Agency.

[22] See Meredith Shiner, "Reid: 'We Need to Do Something' After GOP Filibusters of Nominations," *CQ News*, November 19, 2013, at http://www.cq.com; Humberto Sanchez, "Reid Moves Closer to Triggering Filibuster Rules Fight Over Nominations." *CQ News*, November 19, 2013, at http://www.cq.com.

[23] See, for example, Stephen Dinan, "Rule-Changing 'Nuclear Option' May Be Getting Close," *The Washington Times*, November 19, 2013, p. A3. As a CRS report has noted, some Senators and outside observers have used the term "nuclear" to describe proceedings that "might rely on steps that are novel (potentially in contravention of existing rules and precedents) or because they could undermine the prerogatives exercised heretofore by Senate minorities or individual Senators." CRS Report R43331, *Majority Cloture for Nominations: Implications and the "Nuclear" Proceedings*, by Valerie Heitshusen.

[24] "Appealing Ruling of the Chair," Senate debate, *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 159 (November 21, 2013), p. S8418. (See pp. S8414-8418, for debate and procedural votes that preceded the vote to overturn the ruling of the chair) and pp. S8419-S8428, for remarks immediately thereafter of various Senators commenting on the significance of the new precedent approved by the Senate.) See also CRS Report R43331, *Majority Cloture for Nominations: Implications and the "Nuclear" Proceedings*, by Valerie Heitshusen, for analysis of the procedural context of the Senate's November 21, 2013 actions and for a detailing of the key procedural steps taken by the Senate that day to lower the vote threshold required for invoking cloture on most presidential nominations.

[25] See section later in this report under heading "November 21, 2013-December 15, 2014—All Confirmations Reached through Cloture Process."

court nominations.[26] Regular reliance on UC agreements to process judicial nominations returned in the 114th Congress, coinciding with a change in party control of the Senate. In this Congress, the party not of the President was the new Senate majority, precluding continued use of the cloture process by the President's party to secure confirmations by party line or near party line votes. Instead, circuit and district court nominations in the 114th Congress thus far have received Senate confirmation votes only pursuant to unanimous consent agreements requested by the majority leader or his designee.[27]

In future Congresses, the relative extent to which the Senate will rely on the unanimous consent or the cloture process to confirm judicial nominations remains to be seen.[28] Accordingly, given the potential future relevance of both approaches to the Senate, this report, in its discussion of Senate floor consideration of judicial nominations, describes in some detail the two alternate procedural paths that the Senate has taken in recent years when arranging for such nominations to receive confirmation votes.

Presidential Selection of Nominees[29]

Court Vacancies Create Need for Judicial Nominations

Federal law authorizes a specific number of full-time active judgeships for each U.S. circuit or district court. The need for a President to make a circuit or district court nomination typically arises when one of these judgeships becomes or soon will become vacant. A judicial vacancy is created by an incumbent judge assuming part-time duties as a "senior status" judge; by a judge's retirement, resignation, or death; or by his or her elevation to a higher court.[30] Judicial vacancies also arise when legislation is enacted creating new judgeships that are to be filled for the first time.

Judges with imminent departure plans frequently give several months of advance notice, permitting the search for judicial replacement candidates to begin even before the vacancy occurs.

[26] See section later in this report under heading "December 15, 2014—Senate Agrees by Unanimous Consent to Withdraw Cloture Motions and Vote on District Court Nominations."

[27] See section later in this report under heading "In 114th Congress, All Confirmations Thus Far Reached through Unanimous Consent Process."

[28] See section later in this report under heading "The Procedural Track to be Taken in Future Congresses."

[29] This report section, it should be noted, applies to the nominee selection process for judgeships in the U.S. district courts geographically located within the nation's 50 states and in the 11 geographically based U.S. circuit courts that, in each case, comprise three or more states. A significant aspect of that selection process, as discussed herein, involves the key role often played by home state Senators. This aspect of the selection process, however, would not apply to the selection of judicial nominees to certain federal district courts not located in a state or to the two U.S. circuit courts that do not geographically consist of states. (The federal district courts not located in a state are the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, the U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico, and the territorial district courts in the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands. The two U.S. circuit courts not geographically consisting of states are the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.) A description of each of these courts' nominee selection processes (including a discussion of which kinds of officials, in the absence of home state Senators, might play a key role in influencing the President's selection of nominees) is outside the scope of this report.

[30] A vacancy also would occur if Congress removed a judge through the impeachment process, but historically such occurrences have been extremely rare. A CRS report issued in 2011 noted that "only 12 impeachment trials [of judges] have been completed over the 222-year history of the Senate, while three others terminated before a determination on the merits of the case due to the resignation of the judges in question." CRS Report R41172, *The Role of the Senate in Judicial Impeachment Proceedings: Procedure, Practice, and Data*, by Betsy Palmer.

The stated policy preference of the federal judiciary is that circuit and district court judges intending to leave full-time active status notify the President and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts "as far in advance as possible."[31] (According to the judiciary, over fiscal years 2009 through 2013, the average advance notice provided by outgoing circuit and district court judges ranged from a low of 106 days in FY2009 to a high of 196 days in FY2011.)[32]

Occasionally, a judge also will give notice of the intention to leave office not on a specified future date, but upon the Senate's confirmation of his or her successor. In these circumstances, because of the conditional nature of the outgoing judge's departure, the President's selection of a nominee to succeed the judge necessarily will occur before there is a judicial vacancy.

A complete listing of circuit and district court judgeships which currently are vacant or are scheduled to be vacated in the future is provided on the federal judiciary's website, at http://www.uscourts.gov.[33] The website also maintains a list of judicial vacancies designated as "judicial emergencies" by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. Placed on this list are vacant judgeships located in a district or circuit court deemed to have an extremely high workload or in one that has carried a high workload for an extremely long period of time.[34]

Identification of Judicial Candidates

An Informal Qualification Requirement: Professional Distinction

There are almost no formal restrictions on the potential pool of candidates the President may consider for nomination to circuit or district court judgeships. Neither the Constitution nor any federal statute specifies professional, age, or citizenship requirements for one to be a circuit or district court judge. For appointment to these positions, there "are no exams to pass, no minimum age requirement, no stipulation that judges be native-born citizens or legal residents, and no requirement that judges even have a law degree."[35] Federal law, however, does require (making

[31] In March 2003, the federal judiciary's governing body, the Judicial Conference of the United States, adopted a committee recommendation, in which it "strongly urge[d] all judges to notify the President and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts as far in advance as possible of a change in status, preferably 12 months before the contemplated date of change in status." Prior to that, retiring judges and those taking senior status had been encouraged by the Conference to provide "substantial (i.e., six-month or one-year) advance notice of that action." U.S. Judicial Conference of the United States, *Report of the Proceedings of the Judicial Conference of the United States*, March 18, 2003, pp. 20-21, at http://www.uscourts.gov/FederalCourts/JudicialConference/Proceedings/Proceedings.aspx?doc=/uscourts/FederalCourts/judconf/proceedings/2003-03.pdf

[32] Data on the average length of notice that full-time circuit and district court judges gave before taking senior status, resigning, or retiring, by fiscal year, were provided to CRS, on request, by the Office of Legislative Affairs, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.

[33] Within the website, a list of current circuit and district court vacancies can be accessed at http://www.uscourts.gov/JudgesAndJudgeships/JudicialVacancies/CurrentJudicialVacancies.aspx. A list of future court vacancies (including, for each judgeship in question, the date that the vacancy will take effect) can be accessed at http://www.uscourts.gov/JudgesAndJudgeships/JudicialVacancies/FutureJudicialVacancies.aspx.

[34] The list of vacant circuit or district court judgeships designated by the federal judiciary as "judicial emergencies" can be accessed at http://www.uscourts.gov/JudgesAndJudgeships/JudicialVacancies/JudicialEmergencies.aspx. For an explanation of what workload and judgeship vacancy time data are used by the Judicial Conference to determine whether a vacant district or circuit court judgeship is defined as a "judicial emergency," see "Judicial Emergency Definition," on the federal judiciary's website, at http://www.uscourts.gov/judges-judgeships/judicial-vacancies/judicial-emergencies/judicial-emergency-definition.

[35] Robert A. Carp, Ronald Stidham, and Kenneth L. Manning, *Judicial Process in America*, 6th ed. (Washington: CQ Press, 2004), p. 121. (Hereinafter cited as Carp et al., *Judicial Process*.)

exceptions for only a few district or circuit courts) that persons at the time of their appointment be residents of the district or circuit and remain so during their judicial service.[36]

Although, as certain scholars have observed, candidates for U.S. judicial posts "do not have to be attorneys—let alone prominent ones—it has been the custom to appoint lawyers who have distinguished themselves professionally (or at least not to appoint those without merit)."[37] Intensive scrutiny of their qualifications is not legally required. It is a well-established practice, however, that candidates for nomination to circuit and district court judgeships are rigorously evaluated for their degree of professional qualification at successive points in the selection process.[38] Expectations that circuit and district court nominees meet a high standard of professional qualification have particularly been fostered by the long-standing role of a committee of the American Bar Association (a role dating back to the early 1950s) in evaluating and rating a President's judicial candidates.[39] Further, virtually every President in recent decades has emphasized the importance of judicial nominees meeting high professional standards, as well as having the ability to be impartial as a judge.

Other Informal Qualification Requirements

Besides the standard of high professional qualification, candidates for district or circuit court judgeships also often have to meet other informal qualification requirements. One such customary requirement usually, if not always, observed is that judicial nominees be of the same party affiliation as the President.[40] Another informal standard generally understood to apply is that judicial candidates have a judicial philosophy, or view of what a judge's fundamental role is in our constitutional system, that is acceptable to the President or to others, such as home state Senators, who might have a deciding role in nominee selection. Scholars also have suggested that in recent decades an informal qualification requirement for judicial candidate has been that their selection be acceptable to the President's political base and to interest groups whose support is important to the President.[41]

Sometimes, a key qualification requirement also will be the ability of a potential candidate to meet a representational standard informally set for the circuit or district court in question. The President (or home state Senators or other state officials recommending judicial candidates to the President) may evaluate the suitability of a candidate according to whether certain groups or

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[36] See "Statutory Qualifications for Judicial office," in Mitchel A. Sollenberger, *Judicial Appointments and Democratic Controls* (Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press, 2011), pp. 52-68.

[37] Carp et al., *Judicial Process*, p. 121.

[38] For instance, where Senators are engaged in identifying and recommending judicial candidates, the candidates, in many cases, may be evaluated or rated by a local or state bar association or some other kind of informal or formal panel of lawyers called upon specifically to evaluate the candidate's professional qualifications. A judicial candidate, too, will be closely investigated by Administration personnel involved in advising the President on whether the candidate should be nominated. The nominee's qualifications also will be exhaustively examined by the American Bar Association' Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary, either in the selection process prior to nomination or immediately after the nomination is made. Finally, the nominee will be scrutinized yet again, by staff of the Senate Judiciary committee, upon Senate receipt of the nomination from the President.

[39] See archived CRS Report 96-446, *The American Bar Association's Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary: A Historical Overview*, by Denis Steven Rutkus. (Available to congressional clients from the author on request.)

[40] This tradition, particularly with regard to selecting district court candidates, is linked to political patronage concerns of home state Senators of the President's party. See discussion of "political qualifications" that often are said to play a part in the selection of federal judicial nominees, including "the fact that well over half of all federal judges were politically active before their appointments," in Carp et al., *Judicial Process*, pp. 122-123.

[41] See, for example, Scherer, *Scoring Points*, pp. 49-73.

constituencies are adequately represented on the court. Among the representational considerations that might be taken into account are a candidate's ethnicity, religion, gender, and place of residence.

The primary role in identifying judicial candidates sometimes is played by the Administration and other times by home state Senators or other officials of the state where the court in question is located. The respective roles that each plays often will depend in large part on whether one or both of a state's Senators are of the same party as the President and on whether the candidates are being considered for district or circuit court judgeships.

Identifying District Court Candidates: Role Played by Home State Senators or, Less Often, by Other State Officials[42]

By well-established custom, candidates whom the President considers for nomination to U.S. district court judgeships are identified by U.S. Senators of the state in which the judicial districts are located or by other officials from the state. The President and his Administration rarely initiate the search for district court candidates but instead defer to, and consider only the candidate recommendations made by, home state Senators or other state officials. The role of identifying district court candidates is invariably a senatorial one, if at least one of a state's Senators is of the President's party.[43] By contrast, a home state Senator not of the President's party usually, if not always, plays a secondary rather than primary role in identifying district court candidates.[44]

When One Senator Is of the President's Party

Customarily, Senators of the same political party as the President are the key persons who provide the President's Administration with recommendations for U.S. district court judgeships in their state. One authority on the judicial appointments process has noted that a Senator of the President's party "expects to be able to influence heavily the selection of a federal district judgeship in the senator's state; indeed, most such senators insist on being able to pick these judges."[45]

When only one of a state's Senators is of the President's party, he or she alone, by custom, is entitled to select all candidates for district judgeships in that state. If the Administration has concerns about the Senator's recommendation, it is expected to resolve those concerns with the

[42] The discussion under this heading is taken largely from CRS Report RL34405, *Role of Home State Senators in the Selection of Lower Federal Court Judges*, by Barry J. McMillion and Denis Steven Rutkus (specifically, report section "Senators' Party Affiliations and Their Recommending Role").

[43] While the President, pursuant to the Constitution's Appointments Clause, retains the nominations power exclusively, the role of Senators in identifying candidates for district court judgeships in their states by custom dates back to the early 19th Century. One scholar, writing in 1953, described what was then the "well-established custom which has prevailed since about 1840," wherein U.S. district judges "are normally selected by senators from the state in which the district is situated, provided they belong in the same party as the President." Joseph P. Harris, *The Advice and Consent of the Senate* (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1953); reprint, New York: Greenwood Press, 1968, pp. 40-41 (page citation here is to the reprint edition).

[44] For further discussion of the role during the current Obama Administration of home state Senators in selecting, or otherwise influencing the President's selection of, candidates for district court judgeships in their state, see Sheldon Goldman, Elliot Slotnick, and Sara Schiavoni, in "The Confirmation Drama Continues," *Judicature*, vol. 94, no. 6 (May/June 2011), pp. 266-269, and in "Obama's First Term Judiciary; Picking Judges in the Minefield of Obstructionism," *Judicature*, vol. 97, no. 1 (July/August 2013), pp. 16-18.

[45] Sheldon Goldman, "Judicial Selection," in Robert J. Janosik, ed., *Encyclopedia of the American Judicial System: Studies of the Principal Institutions and Processes of Law*, 3 vols. (New York: Scribner, 1987), vol. 2, p. 589. (Hereinafter cited as Goldman, in *Encyclopedia of American Judicial System*.)

Senator. If the Administration continues to have a concern over a candidate, finding him or her unacceptable or in some way problematic, the Senator, and not any other official outside the Administration, is called on to provide a different recommendation. Also, by custom, if the Administration prefers its own candidate, it in turn must persuade the Senator to agree to its choice.

When Both Senators Are of the President's Party

If both of a state's Senators are of the President's party, they may share the role of recommending judicial candidates to the President or, alternately, one of them may take the lead role. Senatorial custom, particularly in recent decades, provides ample support for both Senators having an active role in recommending judicial candidates in their states, if each wishes to participate in the process.[46] The extent to which the two Senators will share the judicial role may depend, to a great extent, on their respective prerogatives and interests in this area. If the prerogatives and interests of a state's Senators in selecting judicial candidates are roughly equal (e.g., they are both of the President's party, have about the same amount of Senate seniority, and are both interested in recommending judicial candidates to the President), sharing in some way the candidate selection role seems almost inevitable.

When Neither Senator Is of the President's Party

If neither Senator in a state is of the President's party, each usually, by custom, plays a secondary role in recommending district court candidates for the President's consideration, with the primary role assumed by other officials from the state who are of the President's party.[47] On occasion, however, exceptions do occur, with a President sometimes acquiescing to active senatorial participation in judicial candidate selection in states having two opposition party Senators.[48] On other occasions, an agreed-upon arrangement in a state might be that, while officials of the President's party would be the ones recommending judicial candidates, the state's opposition party Senators would exercise a veto power over any recommendations they found objectionable.

[46] Indicative of this custom were the findings of a survey in early 1993, during the first months of Democrat William J. Clinton's presidency, of staff in Senate offices on methods used to select candidates for district judgeships. At that time, 18 states were represented by two Democratic Senators. Of these 18 states, 11 were identified in the survey as having both of their Senators jointly involved in the selection of judicial candidates, while in five other states one of the Senators was identified as the "chief sponsor" or as "taking the lead" in the selection process. (In the two other states, the Senators had yet to decide on what selection process they would use.) *Citizen's Handbook Supplement: A State-by-State Guide to Federal Judicial Selection* (Washington: Alliance for Justice, April 1993), 15 p. (Copy of pamphlet available to congressional clients from the author on request.)

[47] For example, in a state without a Senator of the President's party, the role of recommending judicial candidates to the President might be performed by the state's most senior U.S. Representative of the President's party, by the party's House delegation as a whole, or by the state's governor, if of the President's party.

[48] See, for example, discussion of active senatorial participation in recommending judicial candidates in three states having two opposition party Senators during the 113th Congress, in Elliot Slotnick, Sara Schiavoni, and Sheldon Goldman, "Writing the Book of Judges; Part 2: Confirmation Politics in the 113th Congress," *Journal of Law and Courts*, vol. 4, no. 1, Spring 2016, pp. 30-35. (Hereinafter cited as Slotnick et al., "Confirmation Politics in the 113th Congress.")

Senators' Involvement in Selection Process Reinforced by Judiciary Committee's Blue Slip Policy

Even when neither of a state's Senators is of the President's party, a consultative role is contemplated, if not mandated, for them in the appointment process by means of the Senate Judiciary Committee's "blue slip" policy. Under this policy, as it has evolved in recent decades,[49] the Judiciary Committee has come to expect that, as a courtesy, a state's Senators, no matter what their party affiliation, will be consulted by the Administration prior to the President nominating persons to U.S. district judgeships in the state as well as to U.S. circuit court judgeships historically associated with their state. Further, under the blue slip policy as applied by various chairs of the Judiciary Committee, a Senator opposed to a judicial nominee from his or her state may—by declining to return a positive blue slip to the committee, or by returning a negative one—block the nominee from receiving a committee hearing or vote.[50] When the blue slip policy is applied in this way, the Administration is well advised, before it selects a nominee, to consult with both home state Senators, regardless of their party, to determine the acceptability to them of a judicial candidate under consideration. To fail to do so is to risk having a nominee unacceptable to a home state Senator vetoed in committee.[51]

How Senators Select Candidates[52]

Senators have great discretion as to the procedures they will follow in identifying and evaluating candidates for appointment to district court judgeships. A Senator may view his or her role in selecting a judicial candidate as essentially making a personal choice, with any input from others being informal in nature. By contrast, at the other end of the spectrum, a Senator may use a formally constituted advisory body of individuals, such as a "nominating commission" or "screening committee," to identify and evaluate judicial candidates.[53] In either case, a Senator's office or nominating commission first may publish notice of the judicial vacancy and invite

[49] See archived CRS Report RL32013, *The History of the Blue Slip in the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, 1917-Present*, by Mitchel A. Sollenberger.

[50] See "Blue Slip Policy of Senate Judiciary Committee" and "Should the Policy of the Judiciary Committee allow a Home State Senator to Block Committee Consideration of a Judicial Nominee?" in CRS Report RL34405, *Role of Home State Senators in the Selection of Lower Federal Court Judges*, by Barry J. McMillion and Denis Steven Rutkus.

[51] For recent statements, first by the current chair of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and then by the previous committee chair, in support of a blue slip policy requirement of clearance from both home state Senators in order for judicial nominations to move forward in committee, see Sen. Chuck Grassley, "Grassley Recommends Two Outstanding Iowans for Federal Judgeships," news release, April 15, 2015, at http://www.grassley.senate/gov (describing the policy requirement as a "tradition ... designed to encourage outstanding nominees and consensus between the White House and home-state Senators"); and Sen. Patrick J. Leahy, "'Blue Slips' Help Make Constitutional Advice and Consent a Reality," news release, April 7, 2014, at http://www.leahy.senate.gov.

[52] The discussion under this heading draws largely from CRS Report RL34405, *Role of Home State Senators in the Selection of Lower Federal Court Judges*, by Barry J. McMillion and Denis Steven Rutkus (specifically, from sections under report headings "Procedures Used to Identify and Evaluate Candidates" and "Criteria Used to Select Judicial Candidates").

[53] For thumbnail descriptions of the structure and operations of nominating commissions currently used by Senators in the federal judicial selection process in certain states, see "Federal Judicial Selection" link on National Center for State Courts website, at http://www.judicialselection.us/federal_judicial_selection/ federal_judicial_nominating_commissions.cfm?state=FD. For a guide designed to provide Senators, other federal legislators, and their staffs with information about creating committees to screen potential judicial nominees, see The Governance Institute, Governance Studies at Brookings, and the Institute for the Advancement of the American Legal System, *Options for Federal Judicial Screening Committees: Where They Are in Place, How They Operate, and What to Consider in Establishing and Managing Them*, second ed., September 2011, 37 p., at http://iaals.du.edu/library/ publications/options-for-federal-judicial-screening-committees-second-edition.

applications from potential candidates. This typically will be followed by a screening and evaluation process that includes interviews of the most promising candidates by commission members, the Senator's staff, or the Senator. At the end of the process, the Senator will select one or more candidates to recommend to the President for nomination to the vacant judgeship.

Senators might use a number of criteria to determine the fitness of persons from their state to be recommended for district court judgeships. In nearly all cases, a fundamental starting requirement for judicial candidates presumably will be that any person selected have the professional qualifications, integrity, and judicial temperament needed to perform capably as a federal judge. Also, a Senator likely will be guided by at least some political party considerations in the judicial candidate search. (Traditionally, scholars have found, the overwhelming majority of all federal judicial nominees come from the same party as the nominating President.)[54] Further, a Senator may evaluate the suitability of a judicial candidate according to whether certain groups or constituencies are adequately represented on the court in question. A Senator as well may sometimes use normative criteria to evaluate judicial candidates, being concerned, for instance, with what values—legal, constitutional, political, social, economic, and philosophical—would underlie a candidate's reasoning and decision-making as a judge. Since it is the President who ultimately decides whether a candidate will be nominated, a Senator might also be expected to take into account any standards explicitly set by the Administration for judicial candidates.

Often a Lesser Role for Senators in Identifying Circuit Court Candidates[55]

Eleven of the 13 U.S. circuit courts of appeals are geographically based courts encompassing three or more states.[56] In each of these circuit courts, many of the seats on the bench have traditionally been linked to a particular state. As a result, Presidents in recent decades usually, but not always, have been inclined to make a circuit court appointment in keeping with the "state seat" tradition by selecting a nominee from the same state as the vacating judge.[57]

Senators generally exert less influence over the selection of circuit court nominees than over the selection of district court nominees. Whereas home state Senators of the President's party often, if not always, dictate whom the President nominates to district judgeships, their recommendations for circuit court nominees, by contrast, typically compete with names suggested to the Administration by other sources or generated by the Administration on its own. Indicative of this, an Administration source, early in the Obama Administration, said that President Obama "retained the prerogative" to select circuit court nominees on his own, independently of Senators' recommendations.[58]

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[54] Carp et al., *Judicial Process*, p. 122; Sheldon Goldman, Elliot Slotnick, and Sara Schiavoni, "Obama's First Term Judiciary; Picking Judges in the Minefield of Obstructionism," *Judicature,* vol. 97, July-August 2013, pp. 41, 43. (Hereinafter cited as Goldman et al., "Obama's First Term Judiciary.")

[55] For a more detailed discussion of the selection process for circuit court nominations, see CRS Report RL34405, *Role of Home State Senators in the Selection of Lower Federal Court Judges*, by Barry J. McMillion and Denis Steven Rutkus (specifically, report section "Lesser Role for Senators When Recommending Circuit Court Candidates").

[56] There is also a 12th geographically based circuit court not encompassing any states, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. Not geographically based is a 13th circuit court, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, a court that is headquartered in Washington, D.C. and has nationwide jurisdiction.

[57] See CRS Report RS22510, *"State Representation" in Appointments to Federal Circuit Courts*, by R. Sam Garrett, "Assessing Changes in State Representation on the U.S. Courts of Appeals," *Presidential Studies Quarterly*, vol. 41, no. 4 (December 2011), pp. 777-792.

[58] Cassandra Butts, Office of the White House counsel, Deputy Counsel to the President, telephone conversation with one of CRS authors, May 13, 2009. By early April 2010, CRS learned from another Administration source that of 18 persons nominated by that point to circuit judgeships, President Obama had selected 12 who were not candidates

While Senators usually are not the dominant or decisive players in the process of selecting circuit court nominees, they, nonetheless, do enjoy certain prerogatives in the process. Once a judgeship in a circuit becomes vacant, Senators in states falling within the circuit are free to suggest names to the Administration regarding possible nominees. If the Administration has indicated which state it wants the judgeship to represent—whether in keeping with a traditional state seat or in a break with that tradition—the Senators of that state, if they are of the President's party, customarily are among those who recommend candidates for the judgeship. Senators of the President's party, one authority has written, "expect judgeships on the federal courts of appeals going to persons from their states to be 'cleared' by them."[59] If the home state Senators are not of the President's party, they nonetheless have expectations—based on the Senate Judiciary Committee's long-standing blue slip policy—that they, too, will be consulted by the Administration for their views about the prospective nominee. A President typically will want to select a circuit court nominee unopposed by both home state Senators, to avoid having a negative or unreturned blue slip from either Senator block the nomination in committee.

Administration Offices that Receive Candidate Recommendations

During the presidency of Barack Obama, the White House Counsel's Office has played the primary liaison role with Senators or other state officials regarding judicial appointments (as it did during the presidency of George W. Bush). As the primary consultative link with home state Senators, it is this office that ordinarily receives Senators' recommendations of specific candidates for judicial appointment.[60] During the Obama presidency, the White House's Office of Legislative Affairs, working with the Counsel's Office, has also sometimes consulted with Senators regarding judicial vacancies within their home states.[61]

Pre-nomination Evaluation of Judicial Candidates

Vetting by Department of Justice and White House Counsel's Office[62]

In recent presidential administrations, the task of evaluating the background and qualifications of judicial candidates has been apportioned between key staff persons in the White House Counsel's Office and the Department of Justice. These staff, aided by the research of subordinate White House or DOJ personnel, as well as by investigations of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

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recommended by home state Senators. CRS Report RL34405, *Role of Home State Senators in the Selection of Lower Federal Court Judges*, by Barry J. McMillion and Denis Steven Rutkus (under heading "Lesser Role Well Established by Custom").

[59] Goldman, in *Encyclopedia of American Judicial System*, p. 589.

[60] See Goldman et al., "Obama's First Term Judiciary," observing, at p. 15, that in "the name generation and 'political' phases of the selection process, it remains the case, as it has in past administrations, that interactions with senators are handled almost exclusively by the counsel's office.... "

[61] Elliot Slotnick, Sheldon Goldman, and Sara Schiavoni, "Writing the Book of Judges; Part 1: Obama's Judicial Appointments Record After Six Years," *Journal of Law and Courts*, vol. 3, no. 2, Fall 2015, p. 335. (Hereinafter cited as Slotnick et al., "Obama's Judicial Appointments Record After Six Years.") Authors also note, again on p. 335, the efforts of both the Counsel's Office and the Office of Legislative Affairs "to assure that the home state senators return to the [Senate] Judiciary Committee the Blue Slips ... that are required by committee practice before a nominee moves forward to a confirmation hearing."

[62] The discussion under this heading draws largely from CRS Report RL34405, *Role of Home State Senators in the Selection of Lower Federal Court Judges*, by Barry J. McMillion and Denis Steven Rutkus (specifically, report section "Administration Entities and Their Roles"). For additional description of the contemporary pre-nomination selection process, see "Contemporary Practice," in Mitchel A. Sollenberger, *Judicial Appointments and Democratic Controls* (Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press, 2011), pp. 52-68 (hereinafter cited as Sollenberger, *Judicial Appointments*), and Sheldon Goldman et al., "Obama's First Term Judiciary," pp. 14-16 (under heading "Judicial Selection within the Obama Administration").

into the backgrounds of judicial candidates, decide which candidates to recommend to the President for nomination.

The evaluation process of various candidates under consideration for nomination to a judgeship often involves a "preliminary vetting." In this initial vetting phase, Administration staff may interview some or all of the candidates (either by phone or in person) and review publicly available information about them (such as their published writings and news media accounts of their past activities in public life). The candidates also might be asked to fill out various forms and questionnaires, including a personal background information form for the FBI, a financial disclosure form, and a White House or Senate Judiciary Committee questionnaire. (In other cases, however, the Administration might wait until it has narrowed down the nominee search to one candidate, requiring only that candidate to fill out such forms.) After the evaluation process is narrowed down to one person (or after a single initial candidate passes the initial vetting phase), the candidate is cleared for "detailed vetting."

For its part, detailed vetting may move forward on different fronts. Administration staff can be expected to carefully review the candidate's written opinions or other legal writings (depending on whether the candidate is a judge or a practicing attorney), as well as the forms and questionnaires filled out by the candidate. If they have not already done so, they likely will now interview the candidate in person, as well as persons in the legal community who have had past contact with, or have knowledge about, the candidate. During or immediately after the detailed vetting process, the FBI will conduct a confidential background investigation of the candidate, which usually takes four to six weeks.[63]

During the Obama presidency, scholars have observed, preliminary vetting typically has been conducted by the White House Counsel's Office and more detailed vetting by the Department of Justice's Office of Legal Policy (OLP):

> Once names—whether multiple recommendations or just one—have surfaced for a vacancy, preliminary vetting is done through the Counsel's Office to ensure that the administration's qualifications standards are met. Once that vetting has occurred, the names of viable potential nominees are forwarded to the Justice Department, where a much more elaborate vet occurs in the OLP. That vet, which generally takes about a month's time, usually, but not always, is limited to a single nominee per vacancy. Where more than one prospective nominee is vetted, the vacancy at issue is almost always at the circuit court level.[64]

Evaluation of Candidate by ABA Committee

The detailed vetting stage may also provide for, or be followed by, evaluation of the judicial candidate by a committee of the American Bar Association. The committee which performs this evaluation, the ABA's Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary, is made up of 15 lawyers with various professional experiences.[65] Since 1953, every presidential Administration, except

[63] "FBI review of judicial candidates has been a routine part of the pre-nomination process since Richard Nixon's presidency, but the practice can be traced back to at least the Herbert Hoover administration when Attorney General William Mitchell ordered investigations on the qualifications of applicants for judicial positions." Sollenberger, *Judicial Appointments*, p. 80.

[64] Slotnick et al., "Obama's Judicial Appointments Record," pp. 335-336.

[65] The 15 consist of two committee members representing the Ninth judicial circuit, one from each of the other federal judicial circuits, and the committee chair.

that of George W. Bush, has sought ABA pre-nomination evaluations of its candidates for district and circuit court judgeships.[66]

The stated objective of the ABA committee is to assist the White House in assessing whether prospective judicial nominees should be nominated.[67] It seeks to do so by providing what it describes as an "impartial peer-review evaluation" of each candidate's professional qualifications. This evaluation, according to the committee, focuses strictly on a candidate's "integrity, professional competence and judicial temperament" and does not take into account the candidate's "philosophy, political affiliation or ideology."[68] In evaluating professional competence, the committee assesses the prospective nominee's "intellectual capacity, judgment, writing and analytical abilities, knowledge of the law, and breadth of professional experience."[69]

Evaluation of the judicial candidate is usually assigned to the ABA committee member from the judicial circuit in which the judicial vacancy exists. The committee evaluator assesses the qualification of the candidate in the following ways:

- by examining the candidate's responses to a comprehensive Personal Data Questionnaire, forwarded to the committee by the Department of Justice;
- by examining the candidate's legal writings and reviewing reported court decisions, briefs, legal memoranda, publications, speeches, hearing and argument transcripts, articles, and other writings by or involving the candidate;
- by conducting extensive confidential interviews of a broad cross section of judges, lawyers, and others who have served, or had other professional contact, with the candidate, to obtain their assessments of his or her integrity, professional competence, and judicial temperament; and
- by interviewing the candidate near the end of the evaluation process, affording him or her "a full opportunity to address and rebut any adverse information or comments" that might have come to the evaluator's attention during the evaluation process.[70]

After completing the above steps, the evaluator prepares an informal report for the committee chair. The report, in evaluating the candidate's professional qualifications, rates the candidate as either "well qualified," "qualified," or "not qualified." After reviewing the informal report for

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[66] In 2009, the Obama Administration reinstituted the White House practice, discontinued by the previous Administration of George W. Bush, of informing the ABA committee of judicial candidates under consideration and seeking the committee's evaluation of these candidates before making nomination decisions. Bringing the ABA committee investigation back into the pre-nomination stage, one scholar noted, injected into that stage an "additional 30 to 45 days typically consumed" by an ABA committee investigation of a nominee. Russell Wheeler, "Judicial Nominations in the First 14 Months of the Obama and Bush Administrations," *Governance Studies at Brookings*, April 7, 2010, at http://www.brookings.edu/~/media/research/files/papers/2010/4/07%20judicial%20nominations%20wheeler/0407_judicial_nominations_wheeler.pdf.

[67] The ABA committee's explanation of its role and the standards and procedures it uses in rating candidates for lower federal court judgeships is presented in the booklet *American Bar Association Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary; What It Is and How It Works*, at http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/uncategorized/GAO/Backgrounder.authcheckdam.pdf (hereinafter cited as *ABA Standing Committee; What It Is)*.

[68] *ABA Standing Committee; What It Is*, p. 1

[69] Ibid., p. 1.

[70] "In addition, interviews may be conducted of law school professors and deans; legal services and public interest lawyers; representatives of professional legal organizations; and community leaders and others who have information concerning the prospective nominee's professional qualifications." Ibid., p. 5.

thoroughness, the committee chair informs the White House of "the likely outcome of the evaluation" by the full committee. If the White House requests the process to continue (which it typically does if the candidate has received an informal report rating of "qualified" or better), the chair directs the evaluator to prepare a formal report.[71] After independently reviewing the formal report, each member of the committee votes on which rating category the candidate should receive. Once all votes are tallied, the chair confidentially advises the White House of the committee's rating, including whether the committee vote for it was unanimous.[72] The rating will remain confidential and not be disclosed publicly until the candidate is nominated by the President. If the candidate is not nominated, the rating is not publicly released.[73]

Conveyed to the White House on a confidential basis, the ABA committee rating becomes part of a judicial candidate's overall profile for the Administration to consider in the pre-nomination evaluation process. On the one hand, a "well qualified" or "qualified" rating by all or a substantial majority of the committee's members typically may be seen by the Administration to strengthen the case for a candidate's nomination. On the other hand, a "not qualified" rating may be a reason for the President not to nominate. In such instances, another pre-nomination consideration is that the "not qualified" rating, and the reasons for it, will be publicly disclosed if the candidate is nominated. (In keeping with standard ABA committee practice, if a candidate is nominated in spite of a majority "not qualified" rating, the reasons for this rating will be made public if the Senate Judiciary Committee holds a hearing on the nomination.[74] By contrast, it is not ABA committee practice to explain to the Judiciary Committee its reasons for any other ratings, including split votes in which a minority of committee members rate a nominee "not qualified.")

ABA committee evaluations of judicial candidates, it should be stressed, are provided to the Administration strictly on an advisory basis. It is solely in the President's discretion as to how much weight to place on a judicial candidate's ABA rating in deciding whether to nominate. Hence, a "not qualified" ABA rating of a judicial candidate in some instances may dissuade a President from nominating,[75] while in other instances the President may nominate in spite of the rating.[76] Likewise, a favorable "well qualified" or "qualified" ABA rating of a judicial candidate does not oblige a President to nominate, and a President for his own reasons sometimes may choose not to nominate such a candidate.

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[71] Ibid., pp. 5-6.

[72] When the committee vote is not unanimous, it is noted which rating received a majority of the committee's votes and which rating received a minority, as well as whether the majority and minority votes were or were not "substantial." Ibid., p. 7.

[73] If the informal report finds the candidate "not qualified," the White House may ask the chair of the ABA committee to appoint another evaluator to conduct a second review of the candidate's professional qualifications. Ultimately, formal reports of both the first and second evaluator will be sent to the full committee for its review. Ibid..

[74] "In instances where a nominee has been rated 'Not Qualified' by the Committee and a hearing on the nomination is scheduled by the Senate Judiciary Committee at which the Committee is asked to testify, a written statement is prepared and submitted to the Senate Judiciary Committee explaining the reasons for the Committee's rating." Ibid., .

[75] For instance, a November 22, 2011, newspaper article reported that, in its pre-nomination evaluation of judicial candidates for the Obama Administration, the ABA committee had "secretly declared a significant number of President Obama's potential judicial nominees 'not qualified.'" As a result, the President, as of that point in his presidency, had "chosen not to nominate any person the bar association deemed unqualified." Charlie Savage, "Ratings Shrink President's List for Judgeships," *The New York Times*, November 22, 2011, at http://www.nytimes.com.

[76] See, for example, Harvey Berkman, "ABA's 'Unqualified' Judges Doing Well," *The National Law Journal*, vol. 19, January 13, 1997, pp. A1, A20.

Staff Recommendation, Then Nomination by the President

Near the end of detailed vetting, judicial selection staff in the Administration may, if necessary, conduct follow-up interviews of the candidate (either in person or by telephone) to address any new questions or confirm new information arising out of the detailed vetting process. Finally, Administration staff will evaluate the results of the detailed vetting effort and formally recommend to the President whether to nominate the candidate. If the recommendation is to nominate, and it meets with presidential approval, the President will sign a nomination message, which is then sent to the Senate.

Obama Administration Selection of Lower Court Nominees: A Chronology of Usual Steps

In an article published in the summer of 2013, three political scientists examined in detail the selection and confirmation processes of U.S. circuit and district court judges during President Obama's first term.[77] Their examination, the scholars noted, relied on extensive interviews with officials in the Department of Justice (DOJ), the White House Counsel's Office, and Senate staff personnel.[78] Their narrative description of judicial selection within the Obama Administration, they said, focused in particular on the roles played by the White House Counsel's Office and the Office of Legal Policy in the DOJ. From their narrative,[79] CRS has culled, in bullet points, the following chronology of steps described by the authors as usually taken by the Administration in selecting circuit or district court nominees:

- White House Counsel's Office receives nominee recommendations from home state Senators; for each district court vacancy, the office asks Senators to send three recommendations.[80]
- Senators send one or more recommendations to the Counsel's Office.
- Counsel's Office does preliminary check of the recommended candidates, then selects one to be thoroughly vetted by the Department of Justice's Office of Legal Policy (OLP).[81]
- OLP does detailed vetting of the candidate, including exhaustive reading of candidate's past writings, speeches, interviews, etc., and making "about 25 to 50 phone calls."
- Counsel's Office and OLP jointly interview the candidate.
- Counsel's Office and OLP jointly review OLP's detailed vetting and interview record and decide whether to send candidate's name for ABA and FBI investigations.
- FBI and ABA's Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary conduct separate evaluations of the candidate and then report their findings to the Administration.
- OLP and Counsel's Office sign off informally on the candidate.
- President selects the candidate for nomination.

Consideration by Senate Judiciary Committee

The President customarily transmits a circuit or district court nomination to the Senate in the form of a written nomination message. Once received, the nomination is numbered by the Senate executive clerk, read on the floor, and then immediately referred to the Judiciary Committee.[82]

[77] See Sheldon Goldman et al., "Obama's First Term Judiciary; Picking Judges in the Minefield of Obstructionism," *Judicature*, vol. 97, July-August 2013, pp. 7-47.

[78] Also interviewed were "interest group representatives from groups ranging from very liberal to very conservative." Ibid., p. 7.

[79] Ibid., pp. 14-15.

[80] Goldman et al., however, noted that the selection of district court nominees was "historically tied more closely to home state Senators than circuit nominees." Ibid., p. 15.

[81] However, the scholars noted, unlike "virtually all cases of district court vetting" (where detailed vetting concentrated on only one person), sometimes more than one person would be thoroughly vetted for a circuit court vacancy. Ibid.

[82] The nomination is referred to the Judiciary Committee in conformance with two Senate rules—specifically Rule

The committee will play a key role, as an intermediary between the President and the full Senate, in deciding whether the nomination ultimately moves forward in the confirmation process. For the long-established Senate practice is that the Judiciary Committee must act on—and specifically "report"—a circuit or district court nomination before the whole Senate can act on it.[83]

The Judiciary Committee's processing of the nomination typically consists of three phases—a pre-hearing phase, the holding of a hearing on the nomination, and voting on whether to report the nomination to the Senate.

Pre-hearing Phase

Upon referral of a judicial nomination to the Judiciary Committee, professional staff on the committee initiate an investigation into the nominee's background and qualifications. Nominations units for the majority and the minority staff, each with their own nominations counsel, clerk, and investigators, will do their own research and review of the background of the nominee. Resources closely examined in their investigation will be a committee questionnaire completed by the nominee and any documents concerning the nominee provided by the Administration. The pace and timing of the staff investigation of the nominee may also depend on whether, or how promptly, home state Senators return their blue slips to the committee. Of interest as well to the committee's pre-hearing evaluation will be the ABA rating that the nominee receives.

Committee Questionnaire

One primary source of information for staff review will be the committee's "Questionnaire for Judicial Nominees," to which each nominee responds in writing. The questionnaire asks the nominee for detailed biographical and financial disclosure information, including a comprehensive listing of the nominee's published writings, speeches, and activities in law, politics, and academia.[84] If, as often is the case, the nominee has filled out the questionnaire prior

XXXI, which provides that nominations shall be referred to appropriate committees "unless otherwise ordered." and Rule XXV, paragraph 2(m), which outlines the jurisdiction of the Judiciary Committee. See CRS Report RL31980, *Senate Consideration of Presidential Nominations: Committee and Floor Procedure*, by Elizabeth Rybicki (under heading "Receipt and Referral").

[83] As discussed later in this report, Senate rules permit the Senate to discharge the Judiciary Committee from a nomination by unanimous consent or by motion or resolution. CRS, however, in researching the processing of lower court nominations dating back to the early 1940s, has found no instances of the Judiciary Committee being discharged of a circuit or district court nomination. The Senate as well, by unanimous consent, could consider a circuit or district court nomination without first referring it to the Judiciary Committee. From the present day dating back to the early 1940s, however, CRS research has found only three instances of this occurring, all more than a half century ago. Specifically, on July 8, 1943, two district court nominations were by unanimous consent considered and then confirmed by the Senate without referral to the Judiciary Committee. U.S. Congress, Senate, *Journal of the Executive Proceedings of the Senate*, vol. 85, 78th Cong., 1943 (Washington: GPO, 1944), pp. 440, 450. In the most recent instance, a district court nomination made by President John F. Kennedy on August 2, 1961 was, by unanimous consent, confirmed the same day without reference to the Judiciary Committee. See Associated Press, "Senate Votes New Judge in Few Hours," *The Washington Post, Times Herald*, August 3, 1961, p. A2; also, Sen. Mike Mansfield, "Executive Session; U.S. District Judge," *Congressional Record*, vol. 107 (August 2, 1961), pp. 14432-14433.

[84] Specifically, in recent years, the Judiciary Committee's "Questionnaire for Judicial Nominees" has asked each circuit and district court nominee, among other things, for

- a complete employment record;
- a list of all professional, business, fraternal, scholarly, civic, charitable, or organizations in which the nominee had been a member since graduation from law school;
- a list and copies of all his or her published writings and public statements, "including material published only

to being nominated, the Administration will be able provide the questionnaire to the Judiciary Committee within days of the nomination being made. For its part, the committee expects the nominee to complete the questionnaire before it will hold a hearing on the nomination.

A chief purpose of the questionnaire is to provide members of the Judiciary Committee and their staffs with detailed pre-hearing information about the nominee, thereby better equipping the committee to gauge the professional qualifications of the nominee. The completed questionnaire also can be helpful to the committee in identifying new questions that Senators might have about the nominee's background and therefore want to pose at his or her hearing.

The committee typically treats the questionnaire's biographical and financial disclosure sections as public information.[85] The committee, however, treats as confidential (and not available to the news media or the public) the nominee's responses to more sensitive questions, such as whether he or she ever had been under investigation for possible violation of a civil or criminal statute.[86]

As one political scientist has observed, the committee questionnaire, including its financial disclosure sections, "have become a routine part of the confirmation process," with nominees expected to "respect the importance of the documents" and be fully responsive to their questions.[87] In the event a nominee discovers something omitted from the initial questionnaire, he

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on the Internet";

- any judicial offices held and, if ever a judge, "the 10 most significant cases over which you presided,"
- citations for all opinions the nominee had written, and citations to all cases in which the nominee had been a panel member but did not write an opinion;
- a list of any cases in which a litigant or party had requested that the nominee recuse himself or herself as a judge due to an asserted conflict of interest, along with the reason for recusing or declining to recuse;
- identification of any public offices held, unsuccessful candidacies for elective office, or role played in a political campaign;
- a description of the 10 "most significant litigated matters which you personally handled, whether or not you were the attorney of record";
- a list of any clients for whom the nominee performed lobbying activities, with a description of the lobbying activities performed;
- teaching experience, including titles of courses and subject matter of courses taught;
- the sources, amounts and dates of all anticipated deferred income and future benefits;
- the sources and amounts of all income received during the calendar year preceding nomination and for the current calendar year;
- completion of an attached financial net worth statement in detail;
- "potential conflicts of interest when you first assumed the position to which you have been nominated";
- a description of instances and amount of time devoted in the past "to serving the disadvantaged"; and
- a description of his or her experience in the "entire judicial selection process, from beginning to end," including the interviews in which he or she participated (any interviews, for example, with home state Senators, or with White House Counsel's Office or Department of Justice staff).

[85] The Judiciary Committee's website provides online access to the completed public portions of the "Questionnaire for Judicial Nominees" for each circuit and district court nominee nominated in the current 114th Congress, at https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/nominations/judicial. The completed public portions of the questionnaires for judicial nominees in previous Congresses can be found (if the nominees received a committee hearing), in the applicable confirmation hearing documents of the Judiciary Committee printed by the Government Publishing Office.

[86] See Mitchel A. Sollenberger, *Judicial Appointments*, pp. 222-223, for a blank copy of the confidential portion of the Judiciary Committee's "Questionnaire for Judicial Nominees."

[87] Ibid., p. 107.

or she is expected to provide the committee, as soon as possible, with follow-up supplemental questionnaire responses.[88]

Administration Documents

The Judiciary Committee also may receive documents concerning the nominee from the White House, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Confidential FBI reports on the nominee are an important and regular source of background information for the committee. These reports are available only to committee members, a small number of designated staff, and home state Senators.[89] (The reports are distinct from the records of FBI investigations, which are provided only to the White House.) The reports, a scholar has noted, ordinarily "do not provide damaging information about nominee," but "in a small number of cases, the material may require the committee to look further into a matter of concern."[90]

Blue Slips from Home State Senators

During the pre-hearing phase, the committee also formally solicits the opinions that home state Senators have of judicial nominees. Under its long-standing blue slip procedure, the chair of the Judiciary Committee seeks the assessment of home state Senators regarding circuit and district court nominees to judgeships within or associated with their state, including whether they approve having the committee consider and take action on the nominee. The chair does this by sending a blue-colored form to the Senators regarding the nominations.[91] Through return of the blue slip to the committee, the committee's website has noted, home state Senators "can approve moving the nominee through the Committee process."[92] Conversely, however, a home state Senator may prevent committee consideration of the nomination if he or she decides not to return the blue slip or to return it with a negative response. Recent chairs of the Judiciary Committee have required a return of a positive blue slip by both Senators in a state delegation before allowing a nomination to advance in the committee process.[93]

ABA Rating

Also of interest to the Judiciary Committee is the rating that each circuit and district court nominee receives from the American Bar Association's Standing Committee on the Federal

[88] On a few occasions, the scholar noted, a nominee's omissions of relevant information in the committee's questionnaire, when brought to the committee's attention, have moved some committee members to question the nominee's competence or integrity and to oppose the nomination moving forward. Ibid., pp. 107-109.

[89] These reports were produced initially for the Administration as part of its pre-nomination evaluation of judicial candidates.

[90] Sollenberger, *Judicial Appointments*, p. 109,

[91] See earlier section of this report under heading "Senators' Involvement in Selection Process Reinforced by Judiciary Committee's Blue Slip Policy."

[92] Senate Judiciary Committee website, "Judicial Nominations, and Confirmations," at http://www.judiciary.senate.gov/nominations/judicial.cfm (accessed on January 17, 2013). The committee website statement noted, however, that a Senator may return a blue slip that approves committee consideration of a judicial nomination without also endorsing the nominee. "It is important to note," the statement said, "that the return of a positive 'blue slip' is not a commitment by either home state Senator to support or oppose a pending nomination."

[93] See again "Blue Slip Policy of Senate Judiciary Committee" and "Should the Policy of the Judiciary Committee Allow a Home State Senator to Block Committee Consideration of a Judicial Nominee?" in CRS Report RL34405, *Role of Home State Senators in the Selection of Lower Federal Court Judges*, by Barry J. McMillion and Denis Steven Rutkus.

Judiciary.[94] The chair of the ABA committee provides formal notification of this rating in a letter to the chair of the Judiciary Committee, typically soon after the person is nominated.[95] The letter tells the Judiciary Committee whether the nominee received a "well qualified," a "qualified," or (on rare occasions) a "not qualified" rating, and whether the ABA committee members were unanimous in their rating. If the rating is not unanimous, the letter will indicate whether a "majority" or "substantial majority" of committee members voted in favor of it.[96]

The ABA committee also, after informing the Judiciary Committee, makes its ratings of the judicial nominee available to the public, on its website, at http://www.americanbar.org/groups/committees/federal_judiciary.html. On the website, a ratings chart for nominees in the current Congress is updated regularly, while ratings for nominees in earlier Congresses (dating back to the 101st Congress) are also available online.[97]

The ABA committee letter informs the Judiciary Committee only of the nominee's ABA rating, without providing any explanation of the rating. If the nominee received either a unanimous or majority "well qualified" or "qualified" rating, the Judiciary Committee will receive no further information from the ABA committee concerning the rating. Likewise, in the event that a minority of the ABA committee's members rated a nominee "not qualified," their reasons for doing so will not be provided to the Judiciary Committee prior to, at, or after the nominee's confirmation hearing.[98]

By contrast, in the rare instance where a nominee receives either a unanimous or majority "not qualified" rating, the ABA committee will submit a written statement to the Judiciary Committee explaining the rating. The statement, however, ordinarily will be submitted to the committee only 48 hours in advance of the nominee's confirmation hearing.[99] (The chair of the ABA committee also will testify at the confirmation hearing to further explain, and answer questions about, the committee's rating.)

A nominee's ABA rating will be one among many factors for the Judiciary Committee to consider in its pre-hearing investigation of the nominee's judicial qualifications. At the outset, a unanimous "qualified" or higher rating may be considered, by its very nature, a plus for the

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[94] The Judiciary Committee's website has noted that, in the case of judicial nominations, an evaluation from the ABA committee "is needed before the Judiciary Committee will schedule a hearing to consider a nomination." Senate Judiciary Committee website, "FAQ," at https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/about/faq (accessed on April 29, 2016).

[95] The Judiciary Committee often will receive the ABA rating of the nominee within days of the President transmitting the nomination to the Senate. This will be typical if, as has been the case in most, if not in all, recent presidential administrations, the judicial candidate has undergone ABA committee evaluation prior to being nominated. If, however, as was the case during the presidency of George W. Bush, the ABA committee was not included in the Administration's pre-nomination investigative process, the ABA evaluation would be conducted after the President selected the nominee. In such a case, the Judiciary Committee, after receipt of the nomination, might have to wait six or more weeks to receive an ABA rating, depending on the time needed by the ABA committee to complete its evaluation of the nominee.

[96] A majority in favor of a particular rating category will be identified as a "substantial majority" if 10 to 13 of the committee's 15 members voted for it, or as a "majority" if 8 to 9 members voted for it. (The chair, as the 15th member, would not vote on the rating except in the rare instance of a tie vote among committee members.)

[97] The ratings can be accessed on-line at http://www.americanbar.org/groups/committees/federal_judiciary/ratings.html.

[98] Background information provided to CRS by staff of Senate Judiciary Committee.

[99] The ABA committee's booklet about itself explains that the written statement is submitted to the Judiciary Committee 48 hours in advance of the nominee's scheduled confirmation hearing if the ABA committee "has at least seven days' advance notice of the hearing and is assured that the statement will not be disseminated publicly until the day of the hearing. Otherwise, the Committee submits its written statement 24 hours in advance of the nominee's confirmation hearing." *ABA Standing Committee; What It Is,* p. 9.

nominee, with the nominee's fitness to be a judge attested to by the ABA committee's peer review evaluation. On the other hand, a "not qualified" rating, or even a split vote by the ABA committee with a minority rating the nominee "not qualified," might raise questions for the Judiciary Committee to investigate further in its pre-hearing investigation of the nominee.

Length of Pre-hearing Phase

The pre-hearing phase for a circuit or district court nominee may extend over a period of months. There is variation across presidencies (as well as Congresses) in the length of time that circuit and district court nominees wait, on average, to receive a hearing after being nominated by a President.[100]

How quickly a lower court nominee will receive a confirmation hearing may be affected by a variety of factors. These factors may include, but not be limited to (1) how quickly the committee's questionnaire is filled out and provided to the committee; (2) the volume of investigative information there is about the nominee for committee staff to review and analyze; (3) whether any controversy surrounds the nominee; (4) partisan or ideological differences over judicial nominations between the President and the party of the Judiciary Committee's majority or minority; and (5) the inclination of the committee chair as to when to schedule a confirmation hearing.

The scheduling of a confirmation hearing for a circuit or district court nominee is at the discretion of the chair of the Judiciary Committee. Under the committee's rules, the committee must provide public announcement of any hearing at least seven calendar days prior to the start of the hearing (unless the chair, with the consent of the ranking minority member, "determines that good cause exists to begin such hearing at an earlier date").[101] Such notice is posted on the Judiciary Committee's website at http://www.judiciary.senate.gov.

Hearing Phase

At a confirmation hearing, lower court nominees engage in a question and answer session with members of the Senate Judiciary Committee. The hearing typically is held for more than one judicial nominee at a time. In such situations, the hearing sometimes may consist of two consecutive panels—for example, one panel for several district court nominees, followed by another for a circuit court nominee.

Dynamics of the Hearing

At the hearing, either the chair of the Judiciary Committee, or another committee member delegated the task, will preside. Each judicial nominee will be "presented," or introduced, to the committee by one or both of his or her home state Senators. (Sometimes as well a senior House member or other state official may make a statement in support of the nominees.[102])

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[100] For data related to the average and median wait time from nomination to committee hearing (as well for other stages of the confirmation process), see CRS Report R43369, *U.S. Circuit and District Court Nominations During President Obama's First Five Years: Comparative Analysis With Recent Presidents*, by Barry J. McMillion; see also CRS Report R43058, *President Obama's First-Term U.S. Circuit and District Court Nominations: An Analysis and Comparison with Presidents Since Reagan*, by Barry J. McMillion.

[101] Rule II.1 of "Rules of Procedure United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary," at https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/about/rules

[102] See, for example, the April 13, 2011, confirmation hearing on the circuit court nomination of Henry F. Floyd to the

The presiding Senator, after calling the hearing to order, may make a short introductory statement. He or she will then invite the presenters to make their statements in support of the nominees. After this, the nominees will make brief opening statements (which typically include noting the presence at the hearing of family members and friends). Then, the hearing begins in earnest, with Senators on the committee posing questions to each nominee. The questions, it has been noted,

> ... typically address the individual's qualifications, understanding of how to interpret and apply the law, previous experiences in court, judicial temperament, and the role of judges. However, the Committee's members are not limited to these topics and may ask about anything contained in the Committee questionnaire. In essence, the nominee should be prepared to speak to the entirety of his/her legal career, writings, and speaking engagements.[103]

Most confirmation hearings for circuit and district court nominees, a scholar has observed, are not attended by all members of the Judiciary Committee.[104] If a Senator does not attend, others have noted, "it is likely that his or her staff will, and will report back to the senator."[105] (While the committee's quorum requirement for a hearing is only one Senator,[106] typically at least one committee member of the minority party is present along with the presiding Senator at confirmation hearings for district court nominees, with a greater number of Senators of both parties typically in attendance for a hearing on a circuit court nominee.)

Sometimes, however, confirmation hearings may prove less routine, particularly if there are concerns among committee members about a nominee's qualifications. In such an event, the questioning of a nominee may be more intensive or extended than otherwise, and more Senators than usual may attend to engage in the questioning. Further, if a nominee is relatively controversial, a hearing occasionally may be held exclusively for that nominee. On rare occasions, the committee may hold more than one day of hearings on a lower court nomination, if such additional time is considered needed for adequate questioning of the nominee.

While a confirmation hearing is a means for the Judiciary Committee to evaluate a judicial nominee firsthand, it also, a scholar has suggested, serves a public education function (with the committee's website making available to the public a live webcast of each hearing). As well, it affords judicial nominees an opportunity to address any concerns that Senators might have about them.[107]

U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, who was presented to the Judiciary Committee by Representative James E. Clyburn of South Carolina as well as by Senator Lindsey Graham of South Carolina. U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on the Judiciary, *Confirmation Hearings on Federal Appointments*, Hearings, 112th Cong., 1st sess., April 13, 2011, S. Hrg. 112-72, Pt. 2 (Washington: GPO, 2012), pp. 6-7, 11-12.

[103] American Constitution Society et al., *The Path to the Federal Bench*, May 11, 2011, pp. 16-17, at http://napaba.org/uploads/napaba/path_to_federal_bench-053111.pdf. (Hereinafter cited as American Constitution Society, *Path to Federal Bench*.) This 30-page pamphlet, in its introduction (at p. 1), stated it was "intended to serve as a guide for law students and lawyers early in their careers who are interested in pursuing an Article III federal judgeship in the future."

[104] Sollenberger, *Judicial Appointments*, p.120, commenting, also at p. 120, that most such hearings have a "pro forma quality" which "produces little public attention."

[105] American Constitution Society, *Path to Federal Bench*, p. 16.

[106] Rule III.2 of "Rules of Procedure United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary," at https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/about/rules.

[107] Sollenberger, *Judicial Appointments*, p. 118, commenting that "the hearing stage ... provides an opportunity for the public to see the individuals who may eventually sit on the federal bench. In addition, a hearing is often the only time judicial nominees are able to publicly address charges made against them and explain their approach to deciding cases."

Statements from Public Witnesses

The confirmation hearing may also receive statements from public witnesses. Typically, if not always, these statements, whether in support of or in opposition to the nominee, will be written submissions. For example, if the nominee received a positive ABA rating, the Judiciary Committee's published hearing record will include only a letter attesting to that rating from the ABA's Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary—rather than any oral testimony about that rating from an ABA spokesperson. Likewise, any statements to the Judiciary Committee by local or state bar associations or interest groups, either for or against the nominee, usually are submitted only in written form, rather than by in-person testimony. Sometimes, as well, the Judiciary Committee may receive written statements, rather than testimony, concerning a nominee from Senators not on the committee (usually home state Senators).[108]

In some instances, however, public witnesses may testify in person. This occurs, for instance, on the rare occasions when a lower court nominee has received a negative ABA rating. In these instances, the chair and another member of the ABA committee customarily appear at the confirmation hearing to explain the rating and answer any questions that Senators on the Judiciary Committee may have about it. Also, the committee sometimes, though infrequently, has permitted in-person testimony by public witnesses speaking for and against confirmation when nominees have been highly controversial.

Follow-Up Questions

After the hearing, circuit or district court nominees sometimes may be required to provide written responses to follow-up questions from Senators on the Judiciary Committee. In some instances, Senators may pose these questions at the hearing, for a nominee to reply to afterwards. In other instances, Senators at the hearing may request that the nominee reply to a list of written questions that they will provide after the hearing. Follow-up questions often raise issues that Senators were unable to bring up at the hearing due to time constraints or other reasons, or they may ask the nominee to elaborate on responses he or she provided to certain questions at the hearing. Written responses to these questions, the Judiciary Committee has indicated, are necessary before the committee will consider whether to report the nomination to the Senate.[109] The nominee's written responses will be included in the public record of the hearing that is subsequently printed by the Government Publishing Office.

Hearings on judicial nominations are not required under the rules of the Senate or the Judiciary Committee. As noted earlier, whether or when a hearing will be held on a circuit or district court nominee is at the discretion of the committee's chair. At the same time, it is well-established practice of the Judiciary Committee that it will not vote on whether to report a circuit or district court nominee without having first held a hearing on the nominee.[110] Some nominations, therefore, will fail to advance to the committee reporting stage if the Chair, for a policy or other

[108] All of the aforementioned kinds of written statements will be included in the Judiciary Committee's published hearings document, along with the transcripts of the proceedings of the confirmation hearings themselves.

[109] Attesting to this practical requirement, the Judiciary Committee's website has stated that "After the completion of any follow-up questions, a nomination can then be listed for Committee consideration during an Executive Business Meeting." Senate Judiciary Committee website, "Judicial Nominations, and Confirmations," at http://www.judiciary.senate.gov/nominations/judicial.cfm. (accessed on January 17, 2013).

[110] This unofficial hearing requirement for circuit and district court nominees is to be distinguished from the Judiciary Committee's practice with regard to nominations for U.S. Marshal and U.S. Attorney positions, which the committee almost invariably reports to the Senate without the need first for confirmation hearings.

reason, decides against scheduling a hearing. (The hearing, for example, might not be held because a home state Senator has declined to return a blue slip, or because the nomination was referred to the committee with little time left in the congressional session.)

Sometimes, however, judicial nominees who fail to receive a hearing on their first nomination receive a hearing on a later nomination to the same court. For example, a nominee's first nomination, under Senate rules, may be returned to the President upon a Senate *sine die* adjournment at the end of a session or any recess of more than 30 days, only to have the person involved later re-nominated by the President. Hearings on second nominations also are particularly common for judicial nominees initially nominated late in a Congress and then re-nominated by the President early in the next Congress.[111]

Typically, for a circuit or district court nominee who receives a hearing, there will be only one hearing—even if he or she were nominated more than once. The Judiciary Committee, in other words, typically will not require a new hearing for a re-nominated judicial nominee who already received a hearing on a previous nomination (for instance, during the previous Congress). An additional hearing for a nominee, however, may always be held if new circumstances are perceived by the committee to warrant one.

Committee Reporting Phase

At the beginning of this phase, the nomination awaits a vote by the Judiciary Committee on whether it should be reported to the Senate as a whole. A committee vote in favor of reporting is the crucial step needed to send the nomination forward to the Senate. Conversely, if the nomination is not put to the committee for a vote, or if the committee votes against reporting it, the nomination will not move forward, ultimately failing to receive Senate confirmation.

Scheduling a Vote on the Nominee

Decisions of whether or when to schedule judicial nominations for vote in committee are made by the committee's chair. Nominees slated for this vote are publicly listed in the agenda for the committee's next scheduled business meeting.[112] The meeting itself, when it occurs, typically will, in line with recent committee practice, be webcast live from the committee. After the fact, a link on the committee website will list the results of the meeting (including whether and how the committee voted on judicial nominations).[113]

When the meeting of the Judiciary Committee is held, a sufficient number of members must be present for the committee to report a nomination. The committee's rules provide that no nomination (or bill or matter) "shall be ordered reported ... unless a majority of the Committee is actually present at the time such action is taken and a majority of those present support the action taken."[114]

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[111] See, for example, archived CRS Report RL33839, *Returns and Resubmissions of Nominees to the U.S. Courts of Appeals and District Courts, 1977-2006*. (Available to congressional clients from the author on request.)

[112] Advance public notice of the meeting and its agenda are posted on the Judiciary Committee's website, at https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/, as well as printed in the Daily Digest of the *Congressional Record*, under the Digest heading "Congressional Program Ahead."

[113] See, for example, "Results of Executive Business Meeting—April 28, 2016," on Judiciary Committee's website, at https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/Results of Executive Business Meeting 04-28-16.pdf.

[114] Rule III.1 of "Rules of Procedure United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary," at https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/about/rules. This is also a requirement in Senate Rules (Rule XVI, paragraph 7). See

If quorum requirements are met, the chair may then move or ask for unanimous consent that the nominations on the agenda either individually or *en bloc* be ordered reported to the Senate. It is not uncommon, however, for such votes to be delayed (or "held over") by one business meeting, at the request of a committee member. This comports with committee rules, under which any Senator on the committee may delay the vote by one committee business meeting or for one week, "whichever occurs later."[115] It is at the chair's discretion as to whether to honor requests to delay a nomination over longer periods.

Reporting Options

The committee, when it ultimately votes on the nomination, has three reporting options—to report favorably, unfavorably, or without recommendation. Almost always, when the committee votes on a nomination, it votes to report favorably. The committee, however, may vote (as it has done in the past, but only on rare occasions) to report unfavorably or without recommendation.[116] Such a vote advances the nomination for Senate consideration despite the lack of majority support for it in committee.

The Judiciary Committee may vote on a motion to report a judicial nomination either by voice vote or by roll call. Historically, in the vast majority of cases (if not all cases), votes on motions to report district or circuit court nominations were by voice vote. In recent years, however, with committee members more frequently requesting the yeas and nays, roll call votes on judicial nominations have become somewhat more common.[117] Motions to gain approval in Senate committees require a majority vote in favor and thus fail if there is a tie vote.

Nominations that Die in Committee

In contrast to nominations reported to the Senate, some lower court nominations never leave the committee and die there. This occurs most dramatically when the Judiciary Committee votes against reporting a nomination. Historically a rare occurrence, a majority vote against reporting is an explicit act of rejection by the committee that also serves to prevent the nomination from receiving Senate consideration.[118] However, the much more common way in which a nomination dies in committee is for it to fail ever to receive committee action. In most such cases, the nomination, having not advanced out of committee, is, under Senate rules, returned to the

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also CRS Report RS22952, *Proxy Voting and Polling in Senate Committee*, by Christopher M. Davis.

[115] The governing rule of the Judiciary Committee in this case provides that "At the request of any member, or by action of the Chairman, a bill, matter, or nomination on the agenda of the Committee may be held over until the next meeting of the Committee or for one week, whichever occurs later." Rule I.3 of "Rules of Procedure United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary," at https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/about/rules.

[116] The most recent example of the Judiciary Committee voting to report a judicial nomination other than favorably occurred on May 1, 2003. The committee that day approved, by a 10-9 roll call vote, a motion to report without recommendation the nomination of J. Leon Holmes to the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas. Subsequently, on July 6, 2004, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a 51-46 vote. For discussion of this and earlier instances of lower court nominations reported by the Judiciary Committee other than favorably, see CRS Report R40470, *U.S. Circuit and District Court Nominations: Senate Rejections and Committee Votes Other Than to Report Favorably, 1939-2013*, by Barry J. McMillion.

[117] According to CRS data, for example, during President Ronald Reagan's first term, a total of 135 district court nominations were reported by the committee—none by roll call vote. In contrast, during President Barack Obama's first term, 169 district court nominations were reported, 24 (14.2%) by roll call vote.

[118] Usually, a judicial nominee rejected by the Judiciary Committee is not nominated again by the President. However, in some instances, a President has waited until a subsequent Congress to re-nominate, in the hope of a more favorable outcome in committee for the previously rejected nominee.

President when the Senate adjourns or recesses for more than 30 days, or at the final adjournment of a Congress.[119] Also, on infrequent occasions, judicial nominations have failed when, while in committee, they were withdrawn by the President.[120]

Under Senate rules, it might be noted, a judicial nomination pending in the Judiciary Committee could also reach the Senate floor without being reported out of committee—if the Senate agreed to discharge the committee from consideration of the nomination.[121] As a CRS report observes, it is "fairly common for committees to be discharged from noncontroversial nominations by unanimous consent, with the support of the committee, as a means of simplifying the process."[122] Nonetheless, in a database search of judicial nominations dating back to the mid-1940s, CRS research has identified no instances in which the Senate has discharged the Judiciary Committee of a judicial nomination.[123]

Senate Floor Consideration

Executive Calendar and Going into Executive Session to Take Up a Nomination

After it is reported by the Judiciary Committee, a circuit or district court nomination is listed on the *Executive Calendar*, with a number assigned to it by the Senate's executive clerk. On this calendar, the nomination joins a list of other nominations (judicial and executive branch), as well as treaties, that have been reported out of committee and are eligible for floor consideration.[124]

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[119] In between the 1st and 2nd sessions, and prior to adjournments or recesses of more than 30 days within a Congress, the Senate by unanimous consent may waive Paragraph 6 of Rule XXXI to have specific nominations not be returned to the President and instead remain pending in status quo, where they are, either in Senate committee or on the Senate's *Executive Calendar*. However, at the final adjournment of a Congress, all nominations still pending in committee or on the Senate floor fail of confirmation and are returned to the President. The nominees, nevertheless, may be re-nominated by the President in the next Congress, if the President chooses to exercise this option.

[120] Presidents have withdrawn judicial nominations under various circumstances. They have done so, for example, when the Judiciary Committee has voted against reporting the nomination, when there appeared little chance the committee would act on a nomination, or when the nominee has requested that his or her nomination be withdrawn.

[121] A CRS report explains that, under Senate Rule XVII, a Senator is allowed "to submit a motion or resolution to discharge a committee from consideration of a nomination. Such a motion or resolution would itself be subject to debate and potentially to a cloture process. The Senate does not, in current practice, employ a discharge procedure in relation to nominations, except in agreeing to unanimous consent to discharge a committee from consideration of a noncontroversial nomination." CRS Report R43331, *Majority Cloture for Nominations: Implications and the "Nuclear" Proceedings*, by Valerie Heitshusen (footnote to text under heading "Other Potential Effects on Presidential Nominations").

[122] CRS Report RL31980, *Senate Consideration of Presidential Nominations: Committee and Floor Procedure*, by Elizabeth Rybicki (under heading "Reporting").

[123] However, at least one notable, if unsuccessful, attempt to discharge the Judiciary Committee of judicial nominations occurred in 2003. In that instance, then-Majority Leader Bill Frist submitted four resolutions to discharge the Judiciary Committee from further consideration of four circuit court nominations. In each case, a Senator objected to immediate consideration of the resolution, and all four resolutions were placed on the *Executive Calendar*. No further action was taken on the resolutions to discharge, which under Senate rules would have been subject to debate and therefore subject to filibuster. See "Resolutions Placed on the Executive Calendar," *Congressional Record*, vol. 149 (July 7, 2003), pp. 16949-16950.

[124] In addition, some executive branch nominations are listed, even though they have never been referred to or reported by committee. For more information on these "privileged" nominations," see CRS Report R41872, *Presidential Appointments, the Senate's Confirmation Process, and Changes Made in the 112th Congress*, by Maeve P. Carey (under heading "Privileged Nominations, S. Res. 116").

(The *Executive Calendar* is separate from the Senate's *Calendar of Business*, which lists bills and resolutions eligible to be taken up by motion.) The nominations are listed chronologically according to the date each was reported. The *Executive Calendar* provides basic information for each nomination, including the nominee's name and office, the name of the previous holder of the office, and when the committee reported the nomination.[125] In the rare instance that a committee has reported a nomination unfavorably or without recommendation, instead of favorably, that information is supplied as well.[126]

The *Executive Calendar* is published each day the Senate is in session and distributed to Senate personal offices and committee and subcommittee offices. It is also available to congressional personnel online by following the link to *Executive Calendars* under the "Senate" tab of the website of the Legislative Information System of the U.S. Congress.[127]

Business on the *Executive Calendar,* including a circuit or district court nomination, is considered by the Senate in executive session. While the Senate usually begins the day in legislative session, it subsequently enters executive session either by a non-debatable motion or, far more often, by unanimous consent.[128] By custom, most motions and requests to go into executive session to consider a judicial or other nomination are made by the Senate majority leader. Under Senate rules, the nomination cannot be taken up until it has been on the *Executive Calendar* at least one calendar day.[129]

Two Alternate Procedural Tracks Followed by Senate in Confirming Lower Court Nominations

In practice, Senate floor consideration of circuit or district court nominations follows one of two procedural tracks. Customarily, most of these nominations, particularly if uncontroversial, have reached confirmation under the terms of unanimous consent agreements. On this procedural track, the Senate by unanimous consent not only takes up nominations for floor consideration, but also arranges for them to either receive up-or-down confirmation votes or be confirmed simply by unanimous consent.

For other judicial nominations, however, particularly those facing strong opposition, unanimous consent to reach confirmation may not always be attainable. In these instances, the procedural track, for a nomination to move forward without unanimous consent, involves the Senate, after taking up the nomination, voting on a cloture motion to bring floor debate to a close. If the requisite majority under Senate rules supports closing debate, a confirmation vote on the nomination must be held after a limited period for consideration.

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[125] For a fuller description of this calendar, see CRS Report 98-438, *The Senate's Executive Calendar*, coordinated by Elizabeth Rybicki.

[126] A typical listing for a nomination on the *Executive Calendar*, in other words, simply reports that it has been reported by the committee in question, which is understood to mean (without information to the contrary) that the nomination has been reported favorably.

[127] The direct online link to the *Executive Calendar*, as of the cover date of this report, was: http://www.senate.gov/legislative/LIS/executive_calendar/xcalv.pdf.

[128] "By precedent," a CRS report notes, "the motion to go into executive session to take up a specified nomination is not debatable. The nomination itself, however, is debatable." CRS Report RL31980, *Senate Consideration of Presidential Nominations: Committee and Floor Procedure*, by Elizabeth Rybicki (under heading "Taking Up a Nomination").

[129] Ibid., elaborating that a "day for this purpose is a calendar day. In other words a nomination reported and placed on the Calendar on a Monday can be considered on Tuesday, even if it is the same legislative day."

For many decades, until late into the first session of the 113th Congress, the Senate used unanimous consent agreements to decide how and when to act on the vast majority of circuit and district court nominations that ultimately were confirmed. However, the routine use of the unanimous consent process in confirming lower court nominations stopped after the Senate, on November 21, 2013, reinterpreted paragraph 2 of Senate Rule XXII, also known as the "cloture rule." In reinterpreting the rule, the Senate lowered the number of votes needed to close debate on nominations, other than to the Supreme Court, from three-fifths of the Senate to a simple majority of those voting.[130] Hence, under the reinterpreted rule, a simple majority of Senators, by voting in favor of a motion to close debate on a circuit or district court nomination, could compel a Senate vote on confirmation—something that, prior to the rule's reinterpretation, would occur only if a three-fifths supermajority voted in favor of cloture.

The November 21, 2013, reinterpretation of Rule XXII was followed, during nearly all of the rest of the 113th Congress, by a basic change in the Senate's floor practice in confirming circuit and district court nominations. For the next 13 months, votes on confirmation, even for uncontroversial judicial nominations, no longer were reached by unanimous consent, but instead by the cloture process. Used primarily in the past to close debate on a relatively small number of nominations that did not enjoy wide bipartisan support, the cloture motion became, until the last day of the 113th Congress, the invariable procedural tool used to reach confirmation votes for circuit and district court nominations.

The routine use of the cloture process on judicial nominations, however, ceased on December 16, 2014. That day, just before the 113th Congress's final adjournment, the Senate reverted, for the first time in more than a year, to using a unanimous consent agreement, rather than the cloture process, to reach confirmation votes, specifically on 11 district court nominations. Since then, in the 114th Congress (2015-2016), following a switch in party control of the Senate, all confirmations of judicial nominations have been reached by the unanimous consent (UC) process, and none by use of cloture. In so doing, the Senate in the 114th Congress returned to its traditional reliance on the UC process to confirm most judicial nominations.

The following paragraphs discuss in more detail the manner in which circuit and district court nominations reach confirmation on the Senate floor, depending on whether unanimous consent or cloture is the procedural track taken. Descriptions of Senate procedures draw from relevant CRS reports as well as from research for this report that examined Senate floor treatment of judicial nominations over a 30-year period (starting with the 100th Congress (1987-1988) and carrying up to the current 114th Congress).[131]

Reaching Confirmation through the Unanimous Consent Process

Senate floor consideration of a judicial nomination by unanimous consent typically is scheduled by the majority leader in consultation with the minority leader and with all interested Senators. The majority leader, in such consultation, ordinarily seeks to establish that, if requested on the floor, no Senator will object to the nomination receiving a vote on confirmation. If this can be

[130] For an examination of the Senate's November 21, 2013, precedent (including an explanation of the procedural context in which the precedent was set and a discussion of the precedent's immediate and potential effects on the nominations process, see CRS Report R43331, *Majority Cloture for Nominations: Implications and the "Nuclear" Proceedings*, by Valerie Heitshusen.

[131] CRS research for typical examples of the use of the unanimous consent process to reach judicial confirmations, over a period of several decades, relied heavily on the tracking of this procedure in the Nominations database of Congress's Legislative Information System (accessed at http://www.lis.gov/nomis/). The database accounts for all nominations received in the Senate starting with the year 1987 in the 100th Congress.

established, the leader will make the unanimous consent request at a convenient agreed-upon time.

The UC request usually, if not always, is made while the Senate is in legislative session. In making the request, the majority leader (or, in some instances, another Senator acting on behalf of the majority leader) asks for unanimous consent to proceed to executive session—immediately, at some specified future time, or at a time to be determined later by the majority leader—to consider and then vote on the nomination. The unanimous consent request might or might not provide for debate prior to the Senate voting on the nomination. UC requests also, if less often, have been made for the Senate to consider and agree to confirm judicial nominations simply by unanimous consent rather than by voice or roll call vote.

UC Agreements to Vote with Limited Debate Prior to Vote

If providing for debate and vote, the UC request usually includes a limit on the total time for debate (for instance, up to 30 minutes). The request will also set the date and time at which the Senate is to begin consideration of, or vote on, the nomination.[132]

Typically, the amount of time for debate is divided evenly between the majority and minority parties, who usually have as their respective floor managers the chair and ranking minority member of the Judiciary Committee. If agreed to, a time limit on debate forecloses the use of unlimited debate or other tactics to delay or prevent a vote on the nomination. The UC request also generally provides for the "yielding back" of time in case either or both sides choose not to use all the time allotted to them and, further, that, upon the use or yielding back of time, the Senate vote "without intervening action or debate" on the nomination.

When there is debate on a circuit or district court nomination, it will usually include a statement by the chair of the Judiciary Committee, often followed by remarks by the committee's ranking minority member. One or both of a judicial nominee's home state Senators often may speak on the nominee as well, particularly if they were involved in the selection process.

At the end of debate, the presiding officer puts the following question before the Senate: "Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of [the judicial nominee in question]?" If no Senator asks for a roll call vote, the Senate may approve the nomination by voice vote. In other instances, however, a roll call vote will be taken on the nomination if any Senator present "asks for the yeas and nays."[133] A simple majority of Senators voting (with a minimal quorum of 51 being present) is required to approve a nomination.

Roll call votes on judicial nominees scheduled for a vote by unanimous consent may be close or lopsided. In recent decades, such roll calls have ranged from Senators voting unanimously in favor of confirmation to other instances with more than a third of Senators present voting against.[134] Hence, a UC agreement to vote on a judicial nomination does not always indicate the

[132] See, for example, "Unanimous Consent Agreement—Executive Calendar," March 26, 2015, *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 161, p. S2085; "Unanimous Consent Agreement—Executive Calendar," August 5, 2015, *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 161, p. S6356.

[133] Technically, the support of 10 other Senators is necessary to order a roll call vote. See CRS Report RS20199, *Ordering a Roll Call Vote in the Senate*, coordinated by Elizabeth Rybicki.

[134] Senate experience in recent decades has included one instance in which a majority of the Senate voted against confirmation of a judicial nomination when the vote had been scheduled by unanimous consent. This occurred on October 5, 1999, when the Senate rejected the nomination of Ronnie L. White to be a U.S. district judge for the Eastern District of Missouri by a 45-54 vote. The Senate voted on the nomination pursuant to an October 4, 1999, unanimous consent agreement. This also was the last instance in which the Senate, in a confirmation vote, rejected a district or

absence of Senate opposition to the nominee; however, it does mean that, in instances where some Senators will oppose confirmation, they have not objected, but rather have agreed (through unanimous consent), to the Senate voting on the question of whether to confirm.

UC Agreements to Vote without Prior Debate

Sometimes a UC request will provide that the Senate consider and vote on a judicial nomination without prior debate. The Senate, for instance, may agree to proceed to executive session at a specified time to consider a nomination and to vote on it "without intervening action or debate."[135] Subsequently, at the appointed time for its consideration, the nomination, after being read by the legislative clerk, is immediately put by the presiding officer to the Senate for a vote. A UC agreement's explicit provision for no debate on a nomination prior to a Senate vote typically has indicated that the nomination is uncontroversial and will be confirmed by the Senate by voice vote or unanimous roll call vote.

UC Agreements to Confirm Without Debate or Vote

Sometimes, a unanimous consent request may ask for the Senate to proceed immediately to executive session to consider and confirm particular judicial nominations, without providing for any debate on them or for a vote by Members on whether to confirm. Such a request may be for consideration and confirmation of a single nomination or of an "*en bloc*" group of nominations. (For instance, the request, if involving several nominations, might ask both that the Senate proceed to consider the nominations and that they "be confirmed *en bloc*.") If the request is agreed to, the nomination or nominations are confirmed immediately, upon the presiding officer stating, "Without objection, it is so ordered."[136] UC agreements to confirm without debate or vote, in the absence of any objection to confirmation, typically involve only judicial nominations on which no Senator wishes to record formal opposition.

UC Agreements Simply to Consider a Nomination

Unanimous consent sometimes also is requested for the Senate to proceed only to consideration of a nomination, without further providing for a vote on confirmation. This typically indicates that the majority leader, or other Senator making the request, anticipates an objection would be raised on the floor to an up-or-down confirmation vote. Although the request, if agreed to, falls short of bringing the nomination to a vote, it at least places the nomination on the floor, for it to be championed by Senate supporters in executive session.[137]

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circuit court nomination. See CRS Report R40470, *U.S. Circuit and District Court Nominations: Senate Rejections and Committee Votes Other Than to Report Favorably, 1939-2013,* by Barry J. McMillion.

[135] See, for example, "Unanimous Consent Request—Executive Calendar," June 24, 2015, *Congressional Record,* daily edition, vol. 161, p. S4608; and "Unanimous Consent Request—Executive Calendar," May 21, 2015, *Congressional Record,* daily edition, vol. 161, p. S3221.

[136] See, for example, "Executive Calendar," December 21, 2012, *Congressional Record,* daily edition, vol. 158, p. S8374; "Executive Calendar," August 2, 2011, *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 157, p. S5285; and "Executive Calendar," November 7, 1997, *Congressional Record,* daily edition, vol. 143, p. S11960.

[137] Some UC requests in 2003, for example, gained Senate agreement to consider, but not to vote on, a number of controversial circuit court nominations. See "Unanimous Consent Agreement—Executive Calendar, " January 30, 2003, *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 149, p. S1842; "Nomination of Priscilla Richman Owen of Texas, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit," April 7, 2003, *Congressional Record,* daily edition, vol. 149, p. S4892; and "Orders for Tuesday, April. 8, 2003," April 7, 2003, *Congressional Record,* daily edition, vol. 149, p. S4917.

A UC agreement to proceed to consider a judicial nomination, without also providing for a Senate vote, leaves open the option for supporters to make another UC request for a confirmation vote at a later time.[138] Far more frequently, however, the agreement serves a different strategic purpose: By bringing the nomination to the floor, it sets the stage for Senate supporters to try to use the cloture process to force a vote on confirmation, a process described next in this report.

Reaching a Vote on Confirmation through the Cloture Process

As discussed above, historically the usual route to confirmation for circuit and district court nominations has been for Senate floor votes on confirmation to be scheduled by unanimous consent. The Senate, however, has not always been able to agree unanimously on whether or when certain judicial nominations (often because of controversy associated with the nominees) should receive up-or-down votes. This particularly proved to be the case during more than half of the 113th Congress, when the Senate was unable to use the UC process to schedule a confirmation vote on any circuit or district court nomination. During that period—from the Senate's November 21, 2013, reinterpretation of its rules for ending debate on most nominations, through December 15, 2014—every confirmation of a circuit or district court nomination was reached through the cloture process. Only a few UC requests for the Senate to consider and then vote on such nominations were made during that period, with objection heard to each request.[139]

Without Time Limit on Nomination, Senate Rules Permit Unlimited Debate

A nomination under floor consideration without a time agreement for a vote is, under Senate rules, susceptible to being blocked indefinitely by opponents. That is because, as a CRS report has noted, "Senate rules place no general limits on how long consideration of a nomination (or most other matters) may last. Owing to this lack of general time limits, opponents of a nomination may be able to use extended debate or other delaying actions to prevent a final vote from occurring."[140]

As long as at least one Senator is understood to be opposed to a nomination receiving a confirmation vote, an objection can be expected if unanimous consent is requested for that purpose.[141] As a result, the procedural track, if the nomination is to move forward to a vote in the

[138] Unanimous consent also may occasionally be requested for the holding of a confirmation vote on a nomination, or for confirming the nomination simply by unanimous consent, even when objection to the request is expected and in fact subsequently is heard. For the Senator asking it, the UC request, despite the objection raised, serves as a means to convey the Senator's view that the nomination in question is deserving of Senate approval. Also, objection to the request does not foreclose future UC requests from being made or agreed to that would provide for a vote on the nomination or for confirmation by UC. For an example of four successive UC requests being made for the Senate to consider and confirm various district court nominations, with objection heard to each request, see "Unanimous Consent Request—Executive Calendar," April 20, 2010, *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 157, pp. S2440-S2441.

[139] See "Unanimous Consent Requests—Executive Calendar," December 9, 2013, *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 159, p. S8558; "Unanimous Consent Request—Executive Calendar," February 12, 2014, *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 160, pp. S928, S939; and "Unanimous Consent Request—Executive Calendar," February 27, 2014, *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 160, p. S1223. All four of these UC requests (with two separate requests made on February 12, 2014) were for the Senate to consider and confirm en bloc two or more district court nominations.

[140] CRS Report RL32878, *Cloture Attempts on Nominations: Data and Historical Development*, by Richard S. Beth.

[141] The difficulty in securing unanimous consent for an up-or-down vote on confirmation may be due to one or more Senators placing, through their party leaders, an anonymous "hold" on the nomination. Alternately, the leadership of one party, in the absence of a hold request, may, for other reasons, oppose a UC agreement setting a time certain for a Senate confirmation vote. For fuller discussion of "holds," see CRS Report R43563, *"Holds" in the Senate*, by Mark J.

absence of unanimous consent, will involve the Senate voting on a motion for cloture (the motion to bring floor debate to a close).[142]

Presenting Motion to Close Debate on a Nomination

Before such a motion can be filed, the Senate must be considering the nomination. To get to this point, unanimous consent ordinarily would be requested (or less frequently, a non-debatable motion made) that the Senate go into executive session to consider the nomination.[143] Once the Senate has agreed to take up the nomination, a cloture motion to close debate can be made. Under the cloture rule (paragraph 2 of Senate Rule XXII), at least 16 Senators must sign a cloture motion. Typically, in recent years, the cloture motion has been sent to the desk immediately after the nomination has been taken up, although it can be done at any time the nomination is under Senate consideration.[144] The motion, which is read by the clerk, states that the "undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on" the nomination.

Voting on the Cloture Motion

Passing of Two Session Days for Cloture Motion to "Ripen"

The Senate, unless deciding otherwise by unanimous consent, will not vote on the cloture motion until the second day of session after the motion has been presented. For example, if the motion were presented on a Monday, the Senate would act on it on Wednesday. (During the two days of session that elapse prior to the cloture vote, the Senate can and typically does turn to other business.)

Typically, on the day the cloture motion "ripens," a unanimous consent agreement will provide for a specified period of time for debate, divided equally between the two parties, immediately prior to the cloture vote. Then, at the appointed time, with the Senate in executive session, Senators will vote either yea or nay on the question, "Is it the sense of the Senate that debate ... shall be brought to a close?"

Cloture Invoked by Simple Majority Voting in Favor

Pursuant to the November 21, 2013, decision of the Senate, cloture can be invoked in the Senate on most nominations, including circuit and district court nominations, by a simple majority of Senators voting in favor, a quorum being present. (Prior to that decision, dating back to 1975, it

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[142] The motion for cloture, a CRS report notes, is the "only procedure by which the Senate can vote to place time limits on its consideration of a matter." CRS Report RL32878, *Cloture Attempts on Nominations: Data and Historical Development*, by Richard S. Beth (under heading "Cloture and the Consideration of Nominations").

[143] "In practice, the Senate agrees to unanimous consent requests (typically proposed by the majority leader or his designee) to proceed to executive session to take up a nomination on the Calendar; this practice is common since any Senator opposing the nomination knows that a majority could prevail on the motion to proceed if unanimous consent to proceed could not be secured." CRS Report R43331, *Majority Cloture for Nominations: Implications and the "Nuclear" Proceedings*, by Valerie Heitshusen.

[144] In recent years, cloture motions on most nominations have been filed by the majority leader. In some instances, however, when the party of the Senate minority and the President have been the same, cloture motions have been filed by the minority leader.

took three-fifths of the Senate, or 60 Senators if no more than one Senate vacancy, voting in favor of the motion to invoke cloture on a nomination.)

"Post-Cloture" Time, After Cloture Is Invoked

Under Senate Rule XXII, when cloture is invoked on a nomination, there can be, prior to the Senate voting on confirmation, a maximum of 30 hours of consideration (including debate and time consumed by quorum calls, parliamentary inquiries, and all other proceedings).[145] Pursuant to a standing order of the Senate, nominations of district court judges during the 113th Congress were subject to a lower, 2-hour maximum of post-cloture consideration.[146] However, in the 114th Congress (2015-2016), time limits on post-cloture consideration reverted back to 30 hours for all nominations.

After cloture is invoked, a frequent practice of the Senate (even when closely divided over whether to confirm a nominee) is to proceed to a vote on confirmation without debating the nomination for the maximum amount time allowed prior to the vote. This may be achieved by UC agreements that, for instance, yield back all or most "post-cloture" time prior to the scheduled votes on confirmation,[147] count time during adjournment or recess as post-cloture time,[148] or use large blocks of time, leading up to the confirmation vote, for consideration of legislative or other business unrelated to the nomination.[149] When all post-cloture time has expired or been yielded back, the Senate then takes up the question of whether to confirm the nomination. As previously noted, the vote threshold by which the Senate can confirm is a numerical majority of those voting (provided a minimal quorum of 51 is present).

Filing of Multiple Cloture Motions on Same Day

Sometimes, multiple cloture motions are filed on judicial nominations in a single day. Doing so allows the motions to ripen simultaneously two days of session later. Further, during the 113th Congress (2013-2014), multiple cloture motions of some district court nominations resulted in multiple confirmations on the same day that the cloture motions ripened.

Procedure Followed When Filing Multiple Cloture Motions

Same-day multiple cloture motions may be filed, as they were in the 113th Congress, pursuant to use of motions to enter executive session. Specifically, when using this non-debatable motion, the majority leader moves that the Senate proceed from legislative to executive session to consider the first of a series of nominations. Immediately after this, the leader presents a cloture motion. The leader then moves to proceed back to legislative session. After that motion is agreed to, the

[145] CRS Report RL30360, *Filibusters and Cloture in the Senate*, by Richard S. Beth and Valerie Heitshusen.

[146] The standing order was part of S.Res. 15 approved by the Senate on January 25, 2013. See CRS Report R42996, *Changes to Senate Procedures at the Start of the 113th Congress Affecting the Operation of Cloture (S.Res. 15 and S.Res. 16)*, by Elizabeth Rybicki.

[147] See, for example, "Executive Session," *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 160, February 24, 2014, p. S995; "Unanimous Consent Agreement—Executive Calendar," *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 160, May 7, 2014, p. S2780; and "Unanimous Consent Agreement—Executive Calendar," *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 160, May 20, 2014, p. S3161.

[148] See, for example, "Orders for Tuesday, June 12, 2012," *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 158, June 11, 2012, p. S3930.

[149] See, for example, "Nomination of Andrew David Horowitz to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit," *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 158, June 12, 2012, pp. S3931-S3949.

leader has the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the second nomination, immediately thereafter presenting a cloture motion for that nomination, and so on.[150] Same-day multiple cloture motions were filed in this way by the Senate majority leader on at least five different occasions during the 113th Congress.[151] Another (but less common) way to file multiple cloture motions on judicial nominations, instead of using motions to proceed to executive session, has been to proceed by unanimous consent.[152]

Voting on Multiple Cloture Motions and on the Nominations Themselves

Multiple cloture motions on nominations, as already noted, ripen simultaneously two days of session after being filed. On the day of their ripening, the Senate, at a time typically agreed on by unanimous consent, votes on cloture on the first nomination. Assuming cloture is invoked, the Senate would then consider the nomination under the applicable time limit. After the time expires, the Senate would vote on confirmation. Then the cloture motion on the second nomination would be voted on. The processing of confirmation votes on multiple nominations on the same day may be achieved by UC agreements limiting or dispensing with time for post-cloture debate as well as those limiting time for voting on the nominations themselves.[153]

In the case of district court nominations, which in the 113th Congress were considered for a maximum of two hours post-cloture (half of which could be yielded back by the majority), the

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[150] For an example of cloture motions being filed on a series of four district court nominations, see "Executive Session," February 12, 2014, *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 160, pp. S939-S940.

In the absence of unanimous consent, filing cloture motions on a series of nominations could take time if 11 or more Senators were willing to demand roll call votes on several questions. A nomination must be under Senate floor consideration before cloture can be filed on it. The motion to go into executive session for the consideration of a specific nomination is not debatable; however, once in executive session, a motion to proceed to a nomination is debatable. As a result, the Senate would need to move out of and return to executive session each time it wished to take up a nomination on which cloture was considered necessary, in order to avoid having to obtain cloture twice: first on a motion to proceed directly from the consideration of one nomination to another nomination and second on the nomination itself. These two motions (to go out and to go in) could be subject to roll call votes (taking approximately 10-15 minutes each) if one-fifth of a quorum (11 Senators) demand the yeas and nays on each vote. Such roll calls are not typical, however. (For instance, they were not demanded in the February 12, 2014, example of multiple cloture motions being filed on district court nominations, cited at the start of this footnote.)

[151] See February 12, 2014, *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 160, p. S939-S940; February 27, 2014, *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 160, pp. S1223-S1224; March 13, 2014, *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 160, pp. S1643-S1644; May 6, 2014, *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 160, pp. S2684-S2685; and December 13, 2014, *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 160, pp. S6806-S6809.

[152] Same-day multiple cloture motions were filed in this way by the majority leader on at least one occasion during the 112th Congress. On this occasion, cloture motions relative to 17 district court nominations were filed at once by unanimous consent. See "Executive Session," March 12, 2012, *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 158, p. S1569. Two days later, however, when the cloture motions had ripened, a unanimous consent agreement was reached providing that the 17 cloture motions be withdrawn. "Cloture Votes Vitiated," March 14, 2012, *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 158, p. S1658. (The cancellation of the scheduled cloture votes came after the Senate's majority and minority leaders reached an agreement to schedule confirmation votes on 12 district court and 2 circuit court nominations at various points over the next seven weeks. See Alan K. Ota, "Reid, McConnell Agree to Allow Votes on 14 Judicial Nominees," *CQ Today Online News*, March 14, 2012, at http://www.cq.com.)

[153] See, for example, a UC time agreement concerning successive cloture votes on three district court nominations at "Executive Session," February 24, 2014, *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 160, p. S995. The agreement provided that, if cloture were invoked on the first nomination, all post-cloture time be dispensed with, and that the Senate then vote on confirmation of the nomination; further, that following disposition of the first nomination, the Senate vote, successively for each of the next two nominations, first on cloture and then immediately on confirmation, with (in the case of each of these nominations) all post-cloture time being dispensed with. The UC agreement further expedited the processing of the nominations by providing that the confirmation votes on the second and third nominations each be 10 minutes in length instead of 15 minutes otherwise allowed under Senate rules.

Senate could invoke cloture and confirm multiple nominations in a single day.[154] As noted previously, however, post-cloture consideration limits, pursuant to a Senate standing order, reverted back in the 114th Congress to 30 hours for all nominations. As current rules allow 30 hours of post-cloture time for each judicial nomination, same-day confirmations of multiple cloture-invoked nominations could occur now only if not all post-cloture time were used.

If a Cloture Motion Is Rejected

If a cloture motion is rejected, a nomination remains on the *Executive Calendar* (unless it is withdrawn by the President or returned to the President at the end of a congressional session or at the start of a recess of more than 30 days). During the remainder of the Congress, supporters are free, if they wish, to file additional cloture motions on the nomination (a relatively rare occurrence).[155] Ultimately, however, the nomination, if not confirmed before the final adjournment of the Congress, is returned to the President at that time.

Procedural Track Taken to Reach Confirmations—Past and Current Practice

Pre-November 21, 2013—Nearly All Confirmations Reached through the Unanimous Consent Process

In recent decades, prior to November 21, 2013, the vast majority of circuit and district court nominations that reached confirmation did so under the terms of unanimous consent agreements. That is, these nominations were confirmed on the Senate floor either by unanimous consent or by a vote on confirmation scheduled pursuant to a UC agreement. Under Senate rules, it was not until 1949 that nominations could be subjected to cloture attempts, and the first such attempt on a circuit or district court nomination did not occur until 1980. Subsequently, cloture motions were filed to limit debate on only a small share of the judicial nominations taken up for floor consideration.[156] From 1980 up to November 21, 2013, the Senate on just 22 occasions confirmed a circuit or district court nomination after first invoking cloture on the nomination. The 22 confirmations represented 1.4% of the 1,525 total circuit and district court nominations confirmed during the same period.[157]

One disincentive to the more frequent use of cloture motions to limit debate on judicial nominations was the super-majority vote required to invoke cloture. As noted above, prior to November 21, 2013,[158] it took three-fifths of the Senate, or 60 Senators if there were no more

[154] See CRS Report R42996, *Changes to Senate Procedures at the Start of the 113th Congress Affecting the Operation of Cloture (S.Res. 15 and S.Res. 16)*, by Elizabeth Rybicki.

[155] Multiple cloture attempts on the same lower court nomination have occurred infrequently. CRS has identified, over a period from 1968 to 2012, six circuit court nominations on which two or more cloture attempts were made during a Congress, These specifically were one nomination in the 96th Congress, another in the 98th Congress, and four nominations in the 108th Congress. For one of the nominations in the 108th Congress, four cloture attempts were made (all unsuccessful); for another, seven cloture motions were made (all unsuccessful as well). No district court nominations, however, have been identified on which more than one cloture attempt was made. CRS Report RL32878, *Cloture Attempts on Nominations: Data and Historical Development*, by Richard S. Beth.

[156] For data on nominations subjected to cloture attempts from 1968 through 2012, see CRS Report RL32878, *Cloture Attempts on Nominations: Data and Historical Development*, by Richard S. Beth.

[157] Statistics for this sentence were derived from CRS's internal judicial nominations database.

[158] This, as discussed above, was when the Senate reinterpreted the application of its cloture rule, to require only a

than one vacancy, to invoke cloture on a nomination. With such a threshold requirement in effect, supporters of a blocked judicial nomination in some situations might have declined to file a cloture motion, anticipating difficulties in getting supermajority support for it. (The potential difficulty of attaining 60 votes to invoke cloture was underscored in certain Congresses, when cloture attempts on particular judicial nominations were rejected, with only simple, but not three-fifths, majorities, voting for cloture.)[159] Another disincentive to filing for cloture was that greater floor time was required to confirm judicial nominations through the cloture process than by unanimous consent agreements—time which arguably the Senate might often have preferred to devote to other business than judicial nominations.

November 21, 2013-December 15, 2014—All Confirmations Reached through Cloture Process

By contrast, after November 21, 2013 (when it decided to require only a simple majority to invoke cloture on most nominations), the Senate—until the last day of the 113th Congress—reached all confirmations of circuit and district court nominations through the cloture process. Specifically, from November 21, 2013, through December 15, 2014 (the day before the final adjournment of the 113th Congress), the Senate confirmed 14 circuit court nominations and 71 district court nominations. The process for each of these judicial confirmations involved the filing of a cloture motion, with the Senate then voting to invoke cloture, prior to a confirmation vote.[160] All but a few of the votes invoking cloture during this period involved majorities of less than three-fifths of the Senate voting in favor of closing debate. (As such, these voting majorities fell short of the 60 Member supermajority number previously required to invoke cloture prior to November 21, 2013.) Further, voting on nearly all of the cloture motions was along party lines, with cloture typically invoked by nearly all of the Senate's majority party Members voting in favor, joined by no more than a few Members of the minority party.[161]

During this period, no confirmations of circuit or district court nomination were reached through the unanimous consent process. Requests for unanimous consent to confirm or vote on circuit and district court nominations, as noted earlier,[162] were made on only a handful of occasions, with objections from the minority party heard to each request.[163]

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simple majority to invoke cloture on most nominations.

[159] The Senate, for example, had rejected cloture motions on five circuit court nominations during the 108th Congress and on three circuit court nominations during the 112th Congress. See Table 6 in CRS Report RL32878, *Cloture Attempts on Nominations: Data and Historical Development*, by Richard S. Beth.

[160] Record of Senate votes invoking cloture for each district or circuit court nomination receiving confirmation during the period November 21, 2013, through December 15, 2014, can be found in the "Nominations" database of LIS (the Legislative Information System of the U.S. Congress), at http://www.lis.gov/nomis/.

[161] Ibid. While the cloture votes on lower court nominations confirmed in the 113th Congress post-November 21, 2013, were invariably along party lines, most of the subsequent confirmation votes on them were not. Rather, more than half of the district court confirmations and almost half of the circuit court confirmations were by voice vote or unanimous roll call vote. For discussion by scholars distinguishing the extent to which cloture votes and confirmation votes on judicial nominees in the 113th Congress post-November 21, 2013 were along party lines, see Elliot Slotnick, Sara Schiavoni, and Sheldon Goldman, "Writing the Book of Judges; Part 2: Confirmation Politics in the 113th Congress," *Journal of Law and Courts*, Spring 2016, p. 14-16.

[162] See footnote 139.

[163] However, sometimes during this period, it should be noted, the Senate, in reaching confirmation votes on judicial nominations, did use UC agreements in conjunction with the cloture process. The purpose of the UC agreements typically was to shorten the time otherwise required to confirm nominations under the Senate's cloture rule, and in all of these instances, confirmations were reached through a cloture process expedited by UC agreements. These

December 16, 2014—Senate Agrees by Unanimous Consent to Withdraw Cloture Motions and Vote on District Court Nominations

On December 16, 2014, the day of the final adjournment of the 113th Congress, the Senate reverted, for the first time in more than a year, to using a unanimous consent agreement, rather than the cloture process, to reach confirmation votes on district court nominations. Specifically, the UC agreement, requested by the Senate majority leader, affected 11 district court nominations on which cloture had been filed three days earlier. Pursuant to the agreement, all 11 cloture motions were withdrawn, with the Senate then voting on the nominations in the order on which cloture had been filed, in each case confirming by voice vote.[164]

In 114th Congress, All Confirmations Thus Far Reached through Unanimous Consent Process

As noted above, the Senate, over a 13-month period after its November 21, 2013, reinterpretation of Rule XXII, confirmed judicial nominations only through the cloture process. This usually involved the Senate, prior to voting on a nominee's confirmation, invoking cloture by party line or near party line votes. With only a simple majority of Senators voting needed to close debate on a nomination, the majority party in the Senate (which also was the party of the President) could, by its own Members alone voting in favor, invoke cloture on circuit or district court nominations, even against unified opposition to cloture by the party in the minority.

The November 2014 congressional elections, however, ended this advantage for the President's party. In the elections, the minority party won a majority of Senate seats, making the party of the President the new Senate minority. By being in the Senate minority, the President's party no longer would be able to close debate on judicial nominations and secure their confirmations by party line or near party line votes. Instead, circuit and district court nominations in the 114th Congress thus far have received Senate confirmation votes only pursuant to unanimous consent agreements requested by the majority leader or his designee.[165] With all confirmations of judicial nominations reached by the unanimous consent process, and none by use of cloture, the Senate has returned in the 114th Congress to its traditional reliance on the UC process to confirm most judicial nominations.

The Procedural Track to be Taken in Future Congresses

In future Congresses, the extent to which the Senate will rely mostly on the unanimous consent or the cloture process to confirm district and circuit court nominations could depend on a number of

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specifically included agreements, concerning nominations on which cloture had been invoked, to limit or "yield back" post-cloture time, to count time during adjournments or recesses as post-cloture time, and to reduce the time ordinarily allowed for roll call votes on whether to confirm. See, for example, "Nomination of Pamela L. Reeves to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Tennessee," *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 160, March 5, 2014, p. S1302; also, "Unanimous Consent Agreement—Executive Calendar," *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol.160, May 7, 2014, p. S2780. (The Senate, in both cited instances, agreed by unanimous consent to 10-minute time limits for Senators to vote on a nomination instead of the usual minimum of 15 minutes allowed for roll call votes.)

[164] "Nomination of Stephen R. Bough to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Missouri," *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 160 (December16, 2014), pp. S6906-S6908.

[165] See, for example, "Nominations" database of LIS (the Legislative Information System of the U.S. Congress), at http://www.lis.gov/nomis/. The database shows that, thus far in the 114th Congress, every confirmation of a district or circuit court nomination has occurred pursuant to a unanimous consent agreement scheduling a Senate vote on the nomination.

factors. One key factor could be whether the majority party in the Senate was also the party of the President. With just a simple Senate majority needed to close debate on a nomination, under the Senate's November 2013 reinterpretation of its cloture rule, the party of the President conceivably, in any given Congress, could use the cloture process to confirm judicial nominations—provided it were in the Senate majority and all or (depending on the size of its majority) nearly all its Members could be counted on to vote in favor of motions to close debate. For such a majority, if intent on bringing a nomination to a confirmation vote, filing for cloture might be an effective alternative path to take if UC to vote on the nomination could not be attained.[166]

By contrast, if in the Senate minority, the President's party, even if unified in favor of invoking cloture, could not achieve cloture by their votes alone and might not expect Members of the majority party to join them in creating a voting majority supporting the closing of debate. Instead, when the party not of the President was in the Senate majority, confirmations of district and circuit court nominations typically might be expected to be reached, as they all have been thus far in the 114th Congress, by the unanimous consent process.

In future Congresses, another important factor likely to affect the Senate's relative use of the unanimous consent or the cloture process to confirm nominations could be whether many of them were viewed as controversial or were otherwise opposed by one or more Senators. For nominations that are uncontroversial, and unopposed by any Senator, the unanimous consent process might be the routine procedural path taken to confirmation, whichever party was in the Senate majority. For controversial nominations, however, scheduling confirmation votes by unanimous consent typically could be expected to be problematic and often not possible. Further, for such nominations, a cloture process to reach confirmation also would be problematic if this procedural path were opposed by the majority party.

In some future Congresses, however, the cloture path to confirmation might again be frequently used, as it was in the 113th Congress, to process controversial judicial nominations—if the Senate majority were the same party as the President's and opposition to a nominee came from the Senate's minority party alone or also from a small number of majority party Senators. In these circumstances, the Senate majority might sometimes choose to use the cloture process. It could do so aware that, if a UC agreement to schedule a confirmation vote were unattainable, it could instead compel a confirmation vote with just a simple majority of the Senate voting to close debate.[167]

The relative use of the UC and cloture processes, however, could be affected by still another factor—the potentially time-consuming nature of the cloture process. This factor would be important if, in future Congresses, it discouraged a Senate majority from readily using the cloture process and inclined it instead to seek unanimous consent to consider judicial nominations. As explained above,[168] the cloture process can potentially require up to 30 hours of floor consideration on each nomination after cloture is invoked. After November 21, 2013, many nominations were able to be considered in the 113th Congress through the cloture process in part because the maximum time for post-cloture consideration had been temporarily lowered to two hours for district court nominations (and to eight hours for many executive branch nominations), and half of that time could be yielded back by the majority. The regular 30-hour maximum could

[166] For discussion by political scientists of the relative ease with which the President's party, if possessing a majority in in future Congresses, could use the post-November 2013 cloture process to confirm judicial nominees, see Slotnick et al., "Confirmation Politics in the 113th Congress," pp. 17-18.

[167] Ibid.

[168] See earlier section in this report under heading ""Post-Cloture Time,' After Cloture Is Invoked."

lead proponents to seek unanimous consent to consider nominations, in order to save floor time. Nevertheless, the cloture process would remain an option for the majority, perhaps particularly for nominations which would normally be debated on the floor.

Use of Roll Call Votes to Confirm Nominations

As noted earlier, the Senate may confirm nominations by unanimous consent, voice vote, or by recorded roll call vote. When the question of whether to confirm a nomination is put to the Senate, a roll call vote will be taken on the nomination if the Senate has ordered "the yeas and nays." (The support of 11 Senators is necessary to order the roll call.)[169]

Historically, the Senate has confirmed most district and circuit court nominations by unanimous consent or by voice vote. In recent decades, however, confirmations by roll call votes have become more common, and during the presidencies of George W. Bush and Barack Obama, they have been the most common way that the Senate has confirmed lower court nominations.

A relatively small percentage of President Ronald Reagan's and George H.W. Bush's lower federal court nominees received Senate confirmation by roll call vote. According to CRS data, 5 (or 6.0%) of President Reagan's 83 confirmed circuit nominees and only 1 (2.4%) of President Bush's 42 circuit court nominees were approved by roll call votes.[170] Additionally, only 1 district court nominee was confirmed by roll call vote during the Reagan presidency,[171] and no district court nominees were confirmed by roll call votes during President Bush's presidency.

Confirmation by roll call vote became more common during William J. Clinton's presidency, with 16 (24.6%) of 65 confirmed circuit court nominees and 32 (10.5%) of 305 confirmed district court nominees receiving Senate roll call votes. It was not, however, until President George W. Bush's tenure that a majority of lower court nominees were approved by roll call votes, with 49 (80.4%) of 61 circuit court nominees and 141 (54.0%) of 261 district court nominees confirmed in this way. This trend has continued under President Obama, with 49 (89.1%) of 55 confirmed circuit court nominees receiving roll call votes and 169 (63.8%) of 265 district court nominees receiving roll call votes (as of May 11, 2016).[172]

After Confirmation of a Nomination

Reconsideration

Senate Rule XXXI provides that, after the Senate has confirmed a nomination, any Senator who voted with the majority has the option of moving to reconsider the vote. Only one motion to reconsider is in order on the nomination, and it must be made on the day of the vote or on one of the next two days the Senate meets in executive session. Typically, however, the Senate, before the vote on confirmation has occurred, preempts the motion to reconsider, arranging beforehand by unanimous consent for it to be considered tabled in the event the nomination is confirmed. It is

[169] One Senator would need to request the roll call, and 10 would need to second the request. See CRS Report RS20199, *Ordering a Roll Call Vote in the Senate*, coordinated by Elizabeth Rybicki.

[170] According to CRS records, the five confirmed Reagan circuit court nominees who received roll call votes were James L. Buckley (DC Circuit; confirmed 84-11), Alex Kozinski (Ninth Circuit; 54-43), Daniel A. Manion (Seventh Circuit; 48-46), David B. Sentelle (DC Circuit; 87-0), and James H. Wilkinson, III (Fourth Circuit; 58-39). The George H.W. Bush circuit nominee who received a roll call vote was Edward E. Carnes (Eleventh Circuit; 62-36).

[171] Sidney A. Fitzwater (N. TX), first nominated by President Reagan on October 29, 1985, was confirmed 52-43.

[172] Statistics in this paragraph were derived from CRS's internal judicial nominations database.

typical, for example, for the Senate, in a unanimous consent time agreement for a confirmation vote on a circuit or district court nomination, to include the provision that, after the vote, "the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table." Similarly, UC agreements concerning upcoming cloture votes on nominations often provide for the tabling of the motion to reconsider in the event cloture is invoked and the nominee then confirmed. In either case, tabling the motion prevents any subsequent attempt to reconsider.[173]

Resolution of Confirmation

With the motion to reconsider tabled, the Secretary of the Senate attests to a resolution of confirmation and transmits it to the White House. (In the rare instance of the Senate voting against confirmation, the Secretary will transmit to the President a resolution of disapproval.) Senate Rule XXXI requires that the Secretary wait until the time for moving to reconsider has expired before notifying the President that a nomination has been confirmed. Such notice, however, in practice "is usually sent immediately, permitted by unanimous consent."[174]

Post-Senate Appointment Steps

President Signs Commission[175]

Upon notification of a nominee's confirmation, the President performs the next step in the appointment process—the signing of the nominee's commission. The commission is a formal document empowering the nominee to assume the judicial office, which the President must sign before the nominee may begin his or her new duties. The date of a nominee's commission is the date the President signs it, which usually occurs within a few days of Senate confirmation (but can also occur on the same date as the confirmation itself). The commission is transmitted to the Department of Justice, which then sends it, as well as a packet of other documents, to the nominee.

Oath of Office

The appointment commission packet sent by the Department of Justice includes various forms to accompany the statutory oath of office, which each circuit and district judge must take before exercising the judicial authority of the United States. The oath of office is orally administered by someone legally authorized by state or federal law to administer oaths, including the chief judge or another judge on the court to which the nominee is assuming his or her position. Additionally, in some cases, the home state Senator of a nominee has administered the oath of office. The oath is a combination of the judicial oath of office required of every Justice and judge of the United States under 28 U.S.C. 453 and the general oath administered to all federal government officials, set forth in 5 U.S.C. 3331.[176]

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[173] For further discussion of the motion to reconsider, see CRS Report RL31980, *Senate Consideration of Presidential Nominations: Committee and Floor Procedure*, by Elizabeth Rybicki (under heading "Consideration and Disposition").

[174] Ibid.

[175] Discussion under this, as well as the following, heading was prepared with the benefit of informal reference materials and background information provided to CRS by the Office of Legislative Affairs, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.

[176] The exact wording of the statutory oath of office taken by U.S. circuit and district court judges is as follows:

At the time the oath of office is executed, the nominee himself or herself must also sign and date the commission. If two or more confirmed nominees to the same court sign their commissions on the same date, seniority is determined by seniority of age of the nominees. If, for example, Judges A and B both sign on the same date and Judge A is older than Judge B, then Judge A is considered more senior than Judge B.[177]

This process—receipt of the packet from the Department of Justice, administering the oath of office to the nominee, including obtaining his or her signature on the commission—typically occurs within a week or two of Senate confirmation. In some cases, however, a nominee might wait longer, for professional reasons, to take the oath and sign his or her commission. For example, a law professor who is confirmed as a U.S. district court judge might wait to sign her commission until after she has finished teaching for the semester.

Investiture

Typically, the last step in the appointment process is the investiture. At this ceremonial event, attended by family and friends, the new judge is sworn in yet again, in the courtroom. The ceremony, however, is not required for the nominee to assume office and can take place weeks or months after the oath of office is executed.[178]

Nominations Not Confirmed

Typically, during any given Congress, some circuit and district court nominations fail to receive Senate confirmation. How far along in the confirmation process they progress will vary. Some may not receive any committee consideration, while others might advance through part but not all of the committee stage (for example, receiving a hearing without being reported); still others, after being reported by committee, may be placed on the *Executive Calendar* without, however, receiving Senate floor consideration, or in other cases receive floor consideration but not a vote on confirmation. A variety of factors might play a part in a nomination's failure to advance farther, including the extent of Members' support for, or opposition to, the nomination and scheduling considerations and competing demands on the Judiciary Committee's or the Senate's time (often problematic for nominations the President sends to the Senate relatively late in a Congress).

> I, [INSERT FEDERAL JUDGE'S NAME], do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all duties incumbent upon me as [INSERT OFFICE] under the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.

[177] The requirements for determining seniority are specifically provided for in 28 U.S.C. 136(b), which states: "The chief judge shall have precedence and preside at any session which he attends. Other district judges shall have precedence and preside according to the seniority of their commissions. Judges whose commissions bear the same date shall have precedence according to seniority in age."

[178] Background information provided to CRS by the Office of Legislative Affairs, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.

For judicial nominations that fail to be confirmed, the appointment process ends with one of three possible steps—rejection by the Senate (very rare), withdrawal of a nomination by the President (occasional, but infrequent), and (by far the most common occurrence) Senate return of the nomination to the President at the end of a session, at the end of the Congress, or upon a recess of more than 30 days. Although the appointment process is finished for such nominations, the President (or a successor President) is not precluded from re-nominating a person. In fact, when a circuit or district court nomination is returned, the nominee often is re-nominated and eventually confirmed.[179]

Rejection by the Senate

A lower court nomination, after advancing through nearly the entire confirmation process, only very rarely is then rejected by the full Senate. Over a 77-year period researched by CRS, from 1939 to the present, only six instances were found of the Senate, in a floor vote on confirmation, rejecting a district court nomination, while none was found of the Senate rejecting a circuit court nomination.[180] (As noted earlier, when the Senate votes against confirmation, that action is followed immediately by the Secretary of the Senate transmitting to the President a resolution of disapproval.) Rejection by the Senate, however, does not bar re-nomination of a nominee—by the President or a successor President—and therefore the possibility of the nominee again being brought before the Senate for its consideration.[181]

Withdrawal of Nomination by the President

Occasionally, for a judicial nomination that fails to be confirmed, the final step in the appointment process consists of the President withdrawing the nomination. (The President does this by transmitting to the Senate a message of withdrawal.) A nomination may be withdrawn for a variety of reasons. It might, for example, be withdrawn because prospects for its confirmation are viewed as unfavorable; there is no longer presidential support for it; the nominee has requested the withdrawal; or the President wishes to re-nominate the nominee to a different judgeship. Typically, during a presidency, only a small number of circuit or district court nominations are withdrawn.[182]

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[179] By contrast, it is rare, if not unheard-of, that a President re-nominates a person whose previous nomination was rejected or withdrawn.

[180] From 1939 to 2016, the Senate, in floor votes on whether to confirm, rejected one district court nomination in 1939, two in 1950, two more in 1951, and a sixth in 1999. See CRS Report R40470, *U.S. Circuit and District Court Nominations: Senate Rejections and Committee Votes Other Than to Report Favorably, 1939-2013*, by Barry J. McMillion. While the time span covered by CRS Report R40470 runs through 2013, there have, since then, been no additional Senate rejections of lower court nominations.

[181] This has been illustrated once in the period 1939 to the present—by the Senate's 53-44 vote in 2014 confirming President Obama's nominee Ronnie L. White to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, 15 years after White's previous nomination by President Clinton to the same court had been rejected by the Senate in a 45-54 vote. See "Executive Session: Nomination of Ronnie L. White to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Missouri," *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 160 (July 16, 2014), pp. S4514-S4527; see also "Executive Calendar: Nomination of Ronnie L. White," *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 145 (October 5, 1999), p. S11918.

[182] A search of circuit and judicial nominations in the Nominations database of the Legislative Information System, spanning the years 1987 to the present, identifies a total of 24 circuit court nomination and 21 district court nominations withdrawn by Presidents during this period.

Return of Nominations to the President

Under Senate Rule XXXI, paragraph 6, all pending nominations (whether in committee or on the *Executive Calendar*) are returned to the President when the Senate adjourns *sine die* at the end of a session or when it recesses for more than 30 days. The return of a nomination to the President marks its end point in the appointment process, with its final status that of an unconfirmed nomination. However, nominations sometimes are not returned, if the Senate elects to waive the above rule. Further, even when a nomination is returned, the President has the option of re-nominating (i.e., sending to the Senate a new nomination of) the person in question, and this option is often exercised.

Rule for Return of Nominations Often Waived by Senate

At the end of a Congress, all pending nominations must be returned to the President, in keeping with Rule XXXI, paragraph 6. However, on other occasions, when adjourning between sessions or recessing for more than 30 days, the Senate often waives the rule by unanimous consent. (It commonly does so, for instance, before adjourning for its August or its inter-session recess.) In waiving the rule, the Senate, instead of returning nominations to the President while in recess, allows them to remain "in status quo."

A UC agreement to have nominations remain pending in status quo during long recesses, however, may not always cover all nominations. Sometimes instead, if one or more Senators oppose the continued pendency of certain nominations, these specifically will be excluded from the agreement, necessitating their return to the President during the recess.[183]

President May Re-nominate Unconfirmed Nominees

When the Senate returns a nomination, the President ordinarily has only two options—to select a new nominee or to re-nominate, staying with the person previously nominated. Presidents frequently choose to do the latter, sending to the Senate new nominations of their previous nominees. On occasions when the Senate, at the start of a long recess, sends back all or nearly all pending nominations (having not reached a UC agreement for such nominations to remain in status quo), the President typically, without hesitation, re-nominates all or nearly all of the nominees involved. (A few possible exceptions might be made, and new nominations not submitted, for persons regarded as having doubtful chances for confirmation.)

By contrast, as already noted, the Senate sometimes may return only a few judicial nominations, having, by unanimous consent, agreed that all other nominations remain in status quo during the long recess. The return of only certain specified nominations often may be an indicator to the President of some degree of opposition in the Senate to the nominations. As such, it is, in the case of each nomination, a consideration for the President to weigh in deciding whether to re-nominate or to select a new nominee.

Following the return of all pending nominations at the final adjournment of a Congress, a President, early in the next Congress, is free to re-nominate persons whose previous judicial nominations were returned.[184] However, even if some of the previous nominations progressed through certain steps of the confirmation process (for instance, they were reported out of

[183] The excepted nominations usually will be identified in the UC agreement by their Executive Calendar number or, if pending in committee, by the individual "PN" (presidential nomination) number assigned to them by the Senate executive clerk.

[184] Early in a new Congress, of course, re-nominations are much more likely to come from a President with two or four more years left in the presidential term than from an outgoing President, leaving office on January 20.

committee or received floor consideration), the new nominations will have to repeat some of the steps taken previously in order to be processed and confirmed, in the new Congress. The new nominations, for instance, will again be referred to the Judiciary Committee and must be approved by the committee in order to be placed on the *Executive Calendar*. At the committee's discretion, however, one formal step in the confirmation process—the confirmation hearing—may be dispensed with if a judicial nominee already received a hearing in the previous Congress and an additional hearing is considered unnecessary.

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