

Partner, 1996-1999; Partner, Reed Smith LLP, 1999-2003; Judge, United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, 2003-Present.

Selected Activities: Delegate, American Bar Association House of Delegates, 1996-1998; Fellow, Academy of Trial Lawyers of Allegheny County; Member, Pennsylvania Bar Association, Member Professionalism Committee, 1999-2003; Member, American Inns of Court, University of Pittsburgh Chapter; Volunteer, Big Brothers Big Sisters of Greater Pittsburgh, Inc., Director, 1995-Present, Past-President, 1999-2000; Member, Federalist Society; Treasurer, Republican Committee of Allegheny County, 2000-2003

Mr. LEAHY. We yield back all of our time.

Mr. SPECTER. I yield back my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time is yielded back.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Thomas M. Hardiman, of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. circuit judge for the Third Circuit? On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. REID. I announce that the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) are necessarily absent.

Mr. LOTT. The following Senators were necessarily absent: the Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLARD), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN), and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 95, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 78 Ex.]

YEAS—95

|           |            |             |
|-----------|------------|-------------|
| Akaka     | Dorgan     | Mikulski    |
| Alexander | Ensign     | Murkowski   |
| Baucus    | Enzi       | Murray      |
| Bayh      | Feingold   | Nelson (FL) |
| Bennett   | Feinstein  | Nelson (NE) |
| Biden     | Graham     | Obama       |
| Bingaman  | Grassley   | Pryor       |
| Bond      | Gregg      | Reed        |
| Boxer     | Hagel      | Reid        |
| Brown     | Harkin     | Roberts     |
| Brownback | Hatch      | Rockefeller |
| Bunning   | Hutchison  | Salazar     |
| Burr      | Inhofe     | Sanders     |
| Byrd      | Inouye     | Schumer     |
| Cantwell  | Isakson    | Sessions    |
| Cardin    | Kennedy    | Shelby      |
| Carper    | Kerry      | Smith       |
| Casey     | Klobuchar  | Snowe       |
| Chambliss | Kohl       | Specter     |
| Clinton   | Kyl        | Stabenow    |
| Coburn    | Landrieu   | Stevens     |
| Coleman   | Lautenberg | Sununu      |
| Collins   | Leahy      | Tester      |
| Conrad    | Levin      | Thomas      |
| Corker    | Lieberman  | Thune       |
| Cornyn    | Lincoln    | Vitter      |
| Craig     | Lott       | Voinovich   |
| Crapo     | Lugar      | Warner      |
| DeMint    | Martinez   | Webb        |
| Dodd      | McCaskill  | Whitehouse  |
| Dole      | McConnell  | Wyden       |
| Domenici  | Menendez   |             |

NOT VOTING—5

|         |         |        |
|---------|---------|--------|
| Allard  | Durbin  | McCain |
| Cochran | Johnson |        |

The nomination was confirmed.

VOTE ON NOMINATION OF JOHN PRESTON BAILEY

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and

consent to the nomination of John Preston Bailey, of West Virginia, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of West Virginia?

The nomination was confirmed.

VOTE ON NOMINATION OF OTIS D. WRIGHT II

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Otis D. Wright II, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California?

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

#### LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now return to legislative session.

The Senator from Alaska.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The remarks of Ms. MURKOWSKI pertaining to the introduction of S. 896 are printed in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mrs. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. NELSON of Florida). Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period for the transaction of morning business, with Senators allowed to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### FAMILY-BASED METH TREATMENT ACCESS ACT

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, substance abuse continues to claim victims, destroy families, and eat away at communities. Today, many communities in Illinois and across the country are struggling with the methamphetamine epidemic. Drug treatment centers in Illinois report an explosion in the number of people entering treatment for meth addiction. Public drug treatment providers have seen a 73 percent increase in meth treatment admissions in the last decade. Meth is having a particularly dire effect on families, tearing them apart and overwhelming our child welfare network. In 2004, more than half of the children en-

tering foster care in some areas of rural southeastern Illinois were forced into the program because their caretakers were meth abusers. Meth use among adult women has very real and tragic implications for child safety, foster care, and family breakups.

It is the stories of these mothers that paint the real picture of the disease of addiction. Last week, I met an amazing woman and mother whose story clearly represents the need for family-based treatment services. Imani has been in recovery from drug addiction for over 5 years. Before that, she was in and out of treatment programs, making six consecutive attempts to break the addiction. She fought to find a treatment program that would meet her needs as a mother of three young children. While she was using and bouncing between failed attempts, she became pregnant with a fourth child. With four children and dwindling hope, she made one more stab at sobriety.

Imani found an addiction and treatment center that offered a family-based approach to treatment services. Five years later, Imani is sober, living happily with her children, including her fourth child who is now a healthy young boy and is currently on his school's honor roll. Today, she advocates on behalf of other recovering mothers and the importance of family-based treatment services.

As we identify new methods to combat the disease of addiction, we must consider the specific needs of families. When mothers seek out treatment to heal from their addiction, they face a difficult battle. The world of substance abuse treatment is not designed with the needs of families in mind, and though the general programs may be successful for single men and women, families struggling with substance abuse issues find few opportunities to find treatment and recovery.

Family-based treatment centers combine substance abuse recovery with mental health counseling, medical treatment, parenting, education, and legal services. These programs provide essential assistance to the entire family, rather than just the parent, and have proven to be extremely effective. Studies consistently show that family-based treatment increases long-term sobriety, educational enrollment, and gainful employment, along with decreased criminal activity and child development delays. Addressing the meth crisis through a comprehensive family-treatment approach provides a cost-effective alternative to incarceration and foster care and yields consistently positive outcomes in child well-being, family stability, and lower recidivism rates. A Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, SAMHSA, evaluation of family-based treatment programs in 2003 revealed that 60 percent of the mothers remained sober 6 months after discharge.

Family-based treatment acknowledges the important connection between a mother and her child. Many