

This legislation addresses this problem by authorizing \$15 million per year, for the next five years, for a State Court Interpreter Grant Program. Those States that apply would be eligible for a \$100,000 base grant allotment. In addition, \$5 million would be set aside for States that demonstrate extraordinary need. The remainder of the money would be distributed on a formula basis, determined by the percentage of persons in that State over the age of five who speak a language other than English at home.

Some will undoubtedly question whether this modest amount can make a difference. It can, and my home State of Wisconsin is a testament to that. When Wisconsin's program got off the ground in 2004, using State money along with a \$250,000 Federal grant, certified interpreters were scarce. Now, just two years later, it has 43 certified interpreters. Most of those are Spanish, where the greatest need exists. However, the State also has interpreters certified in sign language and Russian. The list of provisional interpreters—those who have received training and passed written tests—is much longer, including individuals trained in Arabic, Hmong, Korean, and other languages. All of this progress in only two years, and with only \$250,000 of Federal assistance.

This legislation has the strong support of State court administrators and State supreme court justices around the country.

Our States face this difficult challenge, and Federal law requires them to meet it. Despite their noble efforts, many of them are failing. It is time we lend them a helping hand. This is an access issue, and no one should be denied justice or access to our courts merely because of a language barrier.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the legislation be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2497

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "State Court Interpreter Grant Program Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the fair administration of justice depends on the ability of all participants in a courtroom proceeding to understand that proceeding, regardless of their English proficiency;

(2) 19 percent of the population of the United States over 5 years of age speaks a language other than English at home;

(3) only qualified court interpreters can ensure that persons with limited English proficiency comprehend judicial proceedings in which they are a party;

(4) the knowledge and skills required of a qualified court interpreter differ substantially from those required in other interpretation settings, such as social service, medical, diplomatic, and conference interpreting;

(5) the Federal Government has demonstrated its commitment to equal administration of justice regardless of English proficiency;

(6) regulations implementing title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as well as the guidance issued by the Department of Justice pursuant to Executive Order 13166, issued August 11, 2000, clarify that all recipients of Federal financial assistance, including State courts, are required to take reasonable steps to provide meaningful access to their proceedings for persons with limited English proficiency;

(7) 34 States have developed, or are developing, court interpreting programs;

(8) robust, effective court interpreter programs—

(A) actively recruit skilled individuals to be court interpreters;

(B) train those individuals in the interpretation of court proceedings;

(C) develop and use a thorough, systematic certification process for court interpreters; and

(D) have sufficient funding to ensure that a qualified interpreter will be available to the court whenever necessary; and

(9) Federal funding is necessary to—

(A) encourage State courts that do not have court interpreter programs to develop them;

(B) assist State courts with nascent court interpreter programs to implement them;

(C) assist State courts with limited court interpreter programs to enhance them; and

(D) assist State courts with robust court interpreter programs to make further improvements and share successful programs with other States.

SEC. 3. STATE COURT INTERPRETER PROGRAM.

(a) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the Office of Justice Programs of the Department of Justice (referred to in this section as the "Administrator") shall make grants, in accordance with such regulations as the Attorney General may prescribe, to State courts to develop and implement programs to assist individuals with limited English proficiency to access and understand State court proceedings in which they are a party.

(2) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Administrator shall allocate, for each fiscal year, \$500,000 of the amount appropriated pursuant to section 4 to be used to establish a court interpreter technical assistance program to assist State courts receiving grants under this Act.

(b) USE OF GRANTS.—Grants awarded under subsection (a) may be used by State courts to—

(1) assess regional language demands;

(2) develop a court interpreter program for the State courts;

(3) develop, institute, and administer language certification examinations;

(4) recruit, train, and certify qualified court interpreters;

(5) pay for salaries, transportation, and technology necessary to implement the court interpreter program developed under paragraph (2); and

(6) engage in other related activities, as prescribed by the Attorney General.

(c) APPLICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The highest State court of each State desiring a grant under this section shall submit an application to the Administrator at such time, in such manner, and accompanied by such information as the Administrator may reasonably require.

(2) STATE COURTS.—The highest State court of each State submitting an application under paragraph (1) shall include in the application—

(A) an identification of each State court in that State which would receive funds from the grant;

(B) the amount of funds each State court identified under subparagraph (A) would receive from the grant; and

(C) the procedures the highest State court would use to directly distribute grant funds to State courts identified under subparagraph (A).

(d) STATE COURT ALLOTMENTS.—

(1) BASE ALLOTMENT.—From amounts appropriated for each fiscal year pursuant to section 4, the Administrator shall allocate \$100,000 to each of the highest State court of each State, which has an application approved under subsection (c).

(2) DISCRETIONARY ALLOTMENT.—From amounts appropriated for each fiscal year pursuant to section 4, the Administrator shall allocate a total of \$5,000,000 to the highest State court of States that have extraordinary needs that must be addressed in order to develop, implement, or expand a State court interpreter program.

(3) ADDITIONAL ALLOTMENT.—In addition to the allocations made under paragraphs (1) and (2), the Administrator shall allocate to each of the highest State court of each State, which has an application approved under subsection (c), an amount equal to the product reached by multiplying—

(A) the unallocated balance of the amount appropriated for each fiscal year pursuant to section 4; and

(B) the ratio between the number of people over 5 years of age who speak a language other than English at home in the State and the number of people over 5 years of age who speak a language other than English at home in all the States that receive an allocation under paragraph (1), as those numbers are determined by the Bureau of the Census.

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated \$15,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2007 through 2010 to carry out this Act.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 420—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT EFFECTIVE TREATMENT AND ACCESS TO CARE FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH PSORIASIS AND PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS SHOULD BE IMPROVED

Mr. SMITH (for himself and Mr. LAUTENBERG) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 420

Whereas psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis are serious, chronic, inflammatory, disfiguring, and life-altering diseases that require sophisticated medical intervention and care;

Whereas, according to the National Institutes of Health, between 5,800,000 citizens and 7,500,000 citizens of the United States are affected by psoriasis;

Whereas psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis are—

(1) painful and disabling diseases with no cure; and

(2) diseases that have a significant and adverse impact on the quality of life of individuals diagnosed with them;

Whereas studies have indicated that psoriasis may cause as much physical and mental disability as other major diseases, including—

- (1) cancer;
- (2) arthritis;
- (3) hypertension;
- (4) heart disease;
- (5) diabetes; and
- (6) depression;

Whereas studies have shown that psoriasis is associated with elevated rates of depression and suicidal ideation;

Whereas citizens of the United States spent between \$2,000,000,000 and \$3,000,000,000 to treat psoriasis each year;

Whereas early diagnosis and treatment of psoriatic arthritis may help prevent irreversible joint damage;

Whereas treating psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis presents a challenge for patients and health care providers because—

(1) no single treatment works for every patient diagnosed with the disease;

(2) some treatments lose effectiveness over time; and

(3) all treatments have the potential to cause a unique set of side effects;

Whereas, although safer and more effective treatments are now more readily available, many people do not have access to them; and

Whereas Congress as an institution, and the members of Congress as individuals, are in a unique position to help raise public awareness about the need for increased access to effective treatment options for psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes—

(A) the need for enhanced public awareness of psoriasis;

(B) the adverse impact that psoriasis can have on people living with the disease; and

(C) the importance of an early diagnosis and proper treatment of psoriasis;

(2) supports the continuing leadership provided by the Director of the National Institutes of Health and the Director of the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases for identifying a cure and developing safer, more effective treatments for psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis; and

(3) encourages—

(A) researchers to examine the negative psychological and physical effects of psoriasis to better understand its impact on those who have been diagnosed with the disease; and

(B) efforts to increase access to treatments and care that individuals living with psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis need and deserve.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I am pleased to join the junior Senator from Oregon in submitting this resolution to raise public awareness about and encourage medical research on psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis. This resolution also promotes greater access to care for those suffering from these disorders. It is my hope that Congress will continue to aid efforts in the medical community to diagnose, treat, and eventually cure this disease.

Psoriasis is a non-contagious, immune-mediated, lifelong skin disorder that has been diagnosed in more than 5 million men, women, and children in the United States. The source of psoriasis is believed to have a genetic component which triggers a faster growth cycle of skin cells that result in buildup; however, the exact cause is unknown.

Psoriatic arthritis is a condition associated with psoriasis. This disease is a chronic inflammatory disease of the joints and connective tissue, which

causes stiffness, pain, swelling, and tenderness of the joints and the tissue around them. Without treatment, psoriatic arthritis can be potentially disabling and crippling. Approximately 10 to 30 percent of people with psoriasis develop psoriatic arthritis.

The National Institutes of Health, NIH, estimates that 5.8–7.5 million people are living with psoriasis. Each year, the United States spends \$4.0 billion to treat psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis. Furthermore, about 56 million hours of work are lost each year by people who suffer from psoriasis. The National Institute of Mental Health has found that psoriasis can cause as much physical and mental disability as other major diseases. Researchers are still searching for a cure for psoriasis. In the meantime, we must continue to raise awareness, to support research efforts to cure this disease, and to treat those living with it.

I thank my colleagues for supporting this effort.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3220. Mr. NELSON of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3192 submitted by Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. HAGEL) to the bill S. 2454, to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for comprehensive reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3221. Mr. NELSON of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3192 submitted by Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. HAGEL) to the bill S. 2454, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3222. Mr. NELSON of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3192 submitted by Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. HAGEL) to the bill S. 2454, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3223. Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BURNS, and Mr. JEFFORDS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3192 submitted by Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. HAGEL) to the bill S. 2454, supra.

SA 3224. Mr. FEINGOLD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3192 submitted by Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. HAGEL) to the bill S. 2454, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3225. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3192 submitted by Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. HAGEL) to the bill S. 2454, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3226. Mr. BOND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3192 submitted by Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. HAGEL) to the bill S. 2454, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3227. Mr. CHAMBLISS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3192 submitted by Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. HAGEL) to the bill S. 2454, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3228. Mr. CHAMBLISS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3192 submitted by Mr. SPECTER

(for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. HAGEL) to the bill S. 2454, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3229. Mr. CHAMBLISS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3192 submitted by Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. HAGEL) to the bill S. 2454, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3230. Mr. CHAMBLISS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3192 submitted by Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. HAGEL) to the bill S. 2454, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3231. Mr. CHAMBLISS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3192 submitted by Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. HAGEL) to the bill S. 2454, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3232. Mr. CHAMBLISS (for himself and Mr. ISAKSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3192 submitted by Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. HAGEL) to the bill S. 2454, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3233. Mr. CHAMBLISS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3192 submitted by Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. HAGEL) to the bill S. 2454, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3234. Mr. CHAMBLISS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3192 submitted by Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. HAGEL) to the bill S. 2454, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3235. Mr. CHAMBLISS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3192 submitted by Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. HAGEL) to the bill S. 2454, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3236. Mr. CHAMBLISS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3192 submitted by Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. HAGEL) to the bill S. 2454, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3237. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3192 submitted by Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. HAGEL) to the bill S. 2454, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3238. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2454, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3239. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3192 submitted by Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. HAGEL) to the bill S. 2454, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3240. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3192 submitted by Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. HAGEL) to the bill S. 2454, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3241. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3192 submitted by Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. HAGEL) to the bill S. 2454, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3242. Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3192 submitted by Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. HAGEL) to the bill S. 2454, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3243. Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mrs. CLINTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3192 submitted by