

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) a demonstration of need for the development, implementation, or expansion of a State court interpreter program;
- (B) an identification of each State court in that State which would receive funds from the grant;
- (C) the amount of funds each State court identified under subparagraph (B) would receive from the grant; and
- (D) the procedures the highest State court would use to directly distribute grant funds to State courts identified under subparagraph (B).

(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 \$5,000,000 to be distributed among the highest State courts of States which have an application approved under subsection (c), and that have extraordinary needs that are required to 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.

(4) TREATMENT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—For purposes of this section—

(A) the District of Columbia shall be treated as a State; and

(B) the District of Columbia Court of Appeals shall act as the highest State court for the District of Columbia.

**SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

There are authorized to be appropriated \$15,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2010 through 2014 to carry out this Act.

**SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS**

**SENATE RESOLUTION 200—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 12, 2009, AS “NATIONAL CHILDHOOD CANCER AWARENESS DAY”**

Mr. UDALL of Colorado (for himself and Mr. ISAKSON) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 200

Whereas childhood cancer is the leading cause of death by disease for children in the United States;

Whereas an estimated 12,500 children in this Nation are diagnosed with cancer each year;

Whereas an estimated 2,300 children in this Nation lose their lives to cancer each year;

Whereas the results of peer-reviewed clinical trials have raised the standard of care and improved the 5-year cancer survival rate in children to greater than 80 percent overall;

Whereas more than 40,000 children and adolescents in the United States currently are being treated for childhood cancers;

Whereas up to 2/3 of childhood cancer survivors are likely to experience at least one life-altering or life-threatening late effect from treatment; and

Whereas childhood cancer occurs regularly and randomly and spares no racial or ethnic group, socioeconomic class, or geographic region: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 12, 2009, as “National Childhood Cancer Awareness Day”;

(2) requests that the Federal Government, States, localities, and nonprofit organizations observe the day with appropriate programs and activities, with the goal of increasing public knowledge of the risks of cancer;

(3) recognizes the profound toll a diagnosis of cancer has on children, families, and communities and pledges to make its prevention and cure a public health priority; and

(4) urges public and private sector efforts to promote awareness, invest in research, and improve treatments for childhood cancer.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 201—RECOGNIZING AND HONORING THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT DECISION IN OLNSTEAD V. L.C., 527 U.S. 581 (1999)**

Mr. HARKIN (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 201

Whereas in the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.) (referred to in this preamble as the “ADA”), Congress found that the isolation and segregation of individuals with disabilities is a serious and pervasive form of discrimination;

Whereas the ADA provides the guarantees of equality of opportunity, economic self-sufficiency, full participation, and independent living for individuals with disabilities;

Whereas on June 22, 1999, the United States Supreme Court in *Olmstead v. L.C.*, 527 U.S. 581 (1999), held that under the ADA, States must offer qualified individuals with disabilities the choice to receive their long-term services and support in a community-based setting;

Whereas the Supreme Court further recognized in *Olmstead v. L.C.* that “institutional placement of persons who can handle and benefit from community settings perpetuates unwarranted assumptions that persons so isolated are incapable or unworthy of participating in community life” and that “confinement in an institution severely diminishes the everyday life activities of individuals, including family relations, social contacts, work options, economic independence, educational advancement, and cultural enrichment.”;

Whereas June 22, 2009, marks the tenth anniversary of the *Olmstead v. L.C.* decision;

Whereas, as a result of the Supreme Court decision in *Olmstead v. L.C.*, many individuals with disabilities have been able to live in home and community-based settings, rather than institutional settings, and to become productive members of the community;

Whereas despite this success, community-based services and supports remain unavailable for many individuals with significant disabilities;

Whereas eligible families of children with disabilities, working-age adults with disabilities, and older individuals with disabilities should be able to make a choice between entering an institution or receiving long-term services and supports in the most integrated setting appropriate to the individual’s needs; and

Whereas families of children with disabilities, working-age adults with disabilities, and older individuals with disabilities should retain the greatest possible control over the services received and, therefore, their own lives and futures, including quality services that maximize independence in the home and community: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes and honors the tenth anniversary of the Supreme Court decision in *Olmstead v. L.C.*;

(2) salutes all people whose efforts have contributed to the expansion of home and community-based long-term services and supports for individuals with disabilities; and

(3) encourages all people of the United States to recognize the importance of ensuring that home and community-based services are equally available to all qualified individuals with significant disabilities who choose to remain in their home and community.

**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 30—COMMENDING THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 125TH ANNIVERSARY**

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr. BROWNBACK, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 30

Whereas the Act entitled “An Act to establish a Bureau of Labor”, approved on June 27, 1884 (23 Stat. 60), established a bureau to “collect information upon the subject of labor, its relation to capital, the hours of