

Services to intensify programs with respect to research and related activities concerning falls among older adults.”

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I am pleased that today the Senate will pass the Keeping Seniors Safe from Falls Act of 2004 (S. 1217) that Senator ENZI and I introduced. Falls are a serious public health problem that affects millions of seniors each year. This bill focuses on public education, research, and demonstration projects to help reduce falls by older adults.

The facts are staggering. One out of every three Americans over age 65 falls every year. In 2000, over 10,200 seniors died and approximately 1.6 million seniors visited an emergency department as a result of a fall. Falls are the leading cause of injury deaths among seniors, accounting for 64,000 traumatic brain injuries and 340,000 hip fractures each year. Falls can be financially disastrous for families, and falls place a serious financial strain on our health care system. By 2020, falls by older adults are estimated to cost the health care system more than \$32 billion.

These facts do not begin to tell the story of what falls can mean for older adults and their loved ones. Falls don't discriminate. Kay Graham was the victim of a fall. Many of us have friends or relatives who have fallen. A fall can have a devastating impact on a person's physical, emotional, and mental health. If an older woman loses her footing on her front porch steps, falls, and suffers a hip fracture, she would likely spend about two weeks in the hospital, and there is a 50 percent chance that she would not return home or live independently as a result of her injuries.

Two years ago, I chaired a hearing of the Subcommittee on Aging on the problem of falls among older adults. The subcommittee heard testimony from Lillie Marie Struchen, a 91-year-old woman who had recently fallen in her bathroom when she slipped on the tile. Lillie Marie could not reach the panic button in her apartment, and it took her some time before she could get to her feet and call for help. Lillie Marie was lucky. She recovered from her fall and returned to her normal routines. She shared with the subcommittee some steps that she and her family have taken to prevent future falls, knowing that she may not be so lucky next time.

These falls, like the ones that Lillie Marie and thousands of others suffer from each year, can be prevented. With some help, there are simple ways that seniors can improve the safety of their homes and make a fall far less likely. Home modifications like hand rails in the bathroom, rubber mats on slippery tile floors, and cordless telephones that seniors can keep nearby can make a big difference. Well-trained pharmacists can review medications to make sure that two drugs do not interact to cause dizziness and throw a senior off balance.

That's what this legislation is about—getting behind our Nation's

seniors and giving help to those who practice self-help. This bill creates public education campaigns for older adults, their families, and health care providers about how to prevent falls. It expands research on falls by older adults to develop better ways to prevent falls and to improve the treatment and rehabilitation of elder victims. This legislation also requires an evaluation of the effect of falls on health care costs, the potential for reducing falls, and the potential for reducing health care costs associated with falls.

Reducing the number of falls will help seniors live longer, healthier, more independent lives. I want to acknowledge the leadership of the National Safety Council on this issue. I also thank Senator ENZI for working with me in such a bipartisan manner to move this bill forward. The support of Senator GREGG and Senator KENNEDY was also vital in getting this bill through the Senate. I hope that our colleagues in the House will take swift action to pass this important bill this year.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the committee amendment be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be read a third time and passed, the amendment to the title be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill (S. 1217), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read:

A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to intensify programs with respect to research and related activities concerning falls among older adults.

HONORING THE 10 COMMUNITIES RECEIVING THE 2004 ALL-AMERICAN CITY AWARD

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H. Con. Res. 464.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 464) honoring the 10 communities selected to receive the 2004 All-American City Award.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 464) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

NATIONAL DAY OF THE HORSE

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 452 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 452) designating December 13, 2004, as “National Day of the Horse” and encouraging the people of the United States to be mindful of the contribution of horses to the economy, history, and character of the United States.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to this resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 452) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 452

Whereas the horse is a living link to the history of the United States;

Whereas without horses, the economy, history, and character of the United States would be profoundly different;

Whereas horses continue to permeate the society of the United States, as witnessed on movie screens, on open land, and in our own backyards;

Whereas horses are a vital part of the collective experience of the United States and deserve protection and compassion;

Whereas because of increasing pressure from modern society, wild and domestic horses rely on humans for adequate food, water, and shelter; and

Whereas the Congressional Horse Caucus estimates that the horse industry contributes much more than \$100,000,000,000 each year to the economy of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates December 13, 2004, as “National Day of the Horse”, in recognition of the importance of horses to the security, economy, recreation, and heritage of the United States;

(2) encourages all people of the United States to be mindful of the contribution of horses to the economy, history, and character of the United States; and

(3) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States and interested organizations to observe the day with appropriate programs and activities.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S MEMORIAL DAY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that it be in

order for the Judiciary Committee to be discharged from further consideration en bloc of the following and the Senate proceed en bloc to their immediate consideration: S. Con. Res. 123 and S. Res. 436.

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

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution and resolution be agreed to, en bloc, the preambles be agreed to, en bloc, and that any statements relating to the measures be printed in the RECORD, and the consideration of these items appear separately, with no intervening action or debate.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 123) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 436) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolutions, with their preambles, read as follows:

S. CON. RES. 123

Whereas Alexander Hamilton dedicated his life to serving his adopted country as a Revolutionary soldier, aide-de-camp to General George Washington, Representative to the Continental Congress, member of the New York State Assembly, first Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and Inspector General of the Army;

Whereas Alexander Hamilton was a poor teenage immigrant to New York from the West Indian Islands of Nevis and St. Croix;

Whereas in the early days of the Revolutionary War Alexander Hamilton was commissioned as a captain and raised and trained his own New York artillery regiment and served valiantly in the battles of Long Island and Manhattan;

Whereas Alexander Hamilton quickly captured the attention of General George Washington who made him his aide-de-camp and confidant throughout the most difficult days of the Revolutionary War;

Whereas in 1781, Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Hamilton of the Continental Army led a bold attack of New York troops during the siege of Yorktown, the decisive and final battle of the Revolutionary War;

Whereas in 1782, Alexander Hamilton was elected as a member of the Continental Congress from New York;

Whereas as a private citizen Alexander Hamilton served many philanthropic causes and was a co-founder of the New York Manumission Society, the first abolitionist organization in New York and a major influence on the abolition of slavery from the State;

Whereas Alexander Hamilton was a strong and consistent advocate against slavery and believed that Blacks and Whites were equal citizens and equal in their mental and physical faculties;

Whereas Alexander Hamilton was one of the first members of the founding generation to call for a convention to drastically revise the Articles of Confederation;

Whereas Alexander Hamilton joined James Madison in Annapolis, Maryland in 1786 to officially request that the States call a constitutional convention;

Whereas Alexander Hamilton was elected as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1787 from New York, where he played an influential role and was the only delegate from New York to sign the Constitution;

Whereas Alexander Hamilton was the primary author of the Federalist Papers, the

single most influential interpretation of American constitutional law ever written;

Whereas Alexander Hamilton was the most important individual force in achieving the ratification of the Constitution in New York against the strong opposition of many of the delegates to the ratifying convention;

Whereas Alexander Hamilton was the leading voice of the founding generation in support of the controversial doctrine of judicial review, which is the backbone for the role of the Supreme Court in the constitutional system of the United States;

Whereas on September 11, 1789, Alexander Hamilton was appointed by President George Washington to be the first Secretary of the Treasury;

Whereas as Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton salvaged the public credit, created the first Bank of the United States, and outlined the basic economic vision of a mixed agricultural and manufacturing society supported by a strong financial system that would underlie the great economic expansion of the United States for the next 2 centuries;

Whereas Alexander Hamilton was the leading proponent among the Founding Fathers of encouraging a strong manufacturing base for the United States in order to create good paying middle-class jobs and encourage a society built on merit rather than class or skin color;

Whereas in pursuit of this vision Alexander Hamilton founded The Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures which in turn founded the town of Paterson, New Jersey, one of the first industrial centers of the United States;

Whereas Alexander Hamilton proposed and oversaw the creation of the Coast Guard for law enforcement in territorial waters of the United States;

Whereas in 1798, President John Adams called upon Alexander Hamilton to raise an army in preparation for a possible war with France and, as Inspector General of the Army, he trained a powerful force of well-equipped soldiers who were able to help deter war at this vulnerable stage in the founding of the United States;

Whereas throughout the founding era Alexander Hamilton was the leading advocate of a strong national union led by an efficient Federal Government with significant protections for individual liberties;

Whereas on July 11, 1804, Alexander Hamilton was fatally wounded in a duel in Weehawken, New Jersey at the hands of Vice President Aaron Burr; and

Whereas Alexander Hamilton died in Manhattan on July 12, 1804, and was eulogized across the country as one of the leading visionaries of the founding era: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) honors the great importance of the life and legacy of Alexander Hamilton to the United States of America on the bicentennial of his death;

(2) recognizes the tremendous significance of the contributions of Alexander Hamilton to the United States as a soldier, citizen, and statesman; and

(3) urges the people of the United States to share in this commemoration so as to gain a greater appreciation of the critical role that Alexander Hamilton had in defense of America's freedom and the founding of the United States.

S. RES. 436

Whereas approximately 80,000 infants, children, teenagers, and young adults of families living throughout the United States die each year from myriad causes;

Whereas the death of an infant, child, teenager, or young adult of a family is considered

to be one of the greatest tragedies that a prevent or family will ever endure during a lifetime;

Whereas a supportive environment, empathy, and understanding are considered critical factors in the healing process of a family that is coping with and recovering from the loss of a loved one; and

Whereas April is National Child Abuse Prevention month: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL CHILDREN'S MEMORIAL DAY.

The Senate—

(1) designates the second Sunday in the month of December 2004 as "National Children's Memorial Day"; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe "National Children's Memorial Day" with appropriate ceremonies and activities in remembrance of the many infants, children, teenagers, and young adults of families in the United States who have died.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE ROSE REVOLUTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 472, which was submitted earlier today by Senator MCCAIN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 472) to honor the people of Georgia on the first anniversary of the Rose Revolution.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 472) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 472

Whereas, on November 23, 2004, the people of Georgia will celebrate the first anniversary of the Rose Revolution, the peaceful and bloodless protests that followed parliamentary elections deemed to be fraudulent;

Whereas following the resignation of President Eduard Shevardnadze, Interim President Nino Burdzhnashvili worked diligently to restore order and to prepare Georgia for a new Presidential election;

Whereas after a free, fair, and democratic election was held, Mikheil Saakashvili was sworn into office on January 25, 2004, as President of Georgia;

Whereas President Saakashvili visited the United States Congress earlier this year and delivered a strong message of peace, stability, democracy, political reform, and economic opportunity;

Whereas Georgia is a small but strategically situated country located in the Caucasus, and is of additional interest to the United States because of the oil and gas