

falls and which are designed to maximize independence and quality of life for older adults, particularly those older adults with functional limitations.

“(D) Private sector and public-private partnerships to develop technologies to prevent falls among older adults and prevent or reduce injuries if falls occur.

“(2)(A) Award grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements to qualified organizations, institutions, or consortia of qualified organizations and institutions, specializing, or demonstrating expertise, in falls or fall prevention, to design, implement, and evaluate fall prevention programs using proven intervention strategies in residential and institutional settings.

“(B) Award 1 or more grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements to 1 or more qualified organizations, institutions, or consortia of qualified organizations and institutions, specializing, or demonstrating expertise, in falls or fall prevention, in order to carry out a multistate demonstration project to implement and evaluate fall prevention programs using proven intervention strategies designed for single and multifamily residential settings with high concentrations of older adults, including—

“(i) identifying high-risk populations;
 “(ii) evaluating residential facilities;
 “(iii) conducting screening to identify high-risk individuals;
 “(iv) providing fall assessment and risk reduction interventions and counseling;
 “(v) coordinating services with health care and social service providers; and
 “(vi) coordinating post-fall treatment and rehabilitation.

“(3) Award 1 or more grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements to qualified organizations, institutions, or consortia of qualified organizations and institutions, specializing, or demonstrating expertise, in falls or fall prevention, to conduct evaluations of the effectiveness of the demonstration projects described in this subsection.

“(d) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements under this section, the Secretary may give priority to entities that explore the use of cost-sharing with respect to activities funded under the grant, contract, or agreement to ensure the institutional commitment of the recipients of such assistance to the projects funded under the grant, contract, or agreement. Such non-Federal cost sharing contributions may be provided directly or through donations from public or private entities and may be in cash or in-kind, fairly evaluated, including plant, equipment, or services.

“(e) STUDY OF EFFECTS OF FALLS ON HEALTH CARE COSTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may conduct a review of the effects of falls on health care costs, the potential for reducing falls, and the most effective strategies for reducing health care costs associated with falls.

“(2) REPORT.—If the Secretary conducts the review under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall, not later than 36 months after the date of enactment of the Safety of Seniors Act of 2007, submit to Congress a report describing the findings of the Secretary in conducting such review.”.

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

The bill (S. 845), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

NATIONAL PERIPHERAL ARTERIAL DISEASE AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the HELP Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 221, and that then 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. 221) supporting National Peripheral Arterial Disease Awareness Month and efforts to educate people about peripheral arterial disease.

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

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc; that any statements be printed in the RECORD, with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 221) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.
 The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 221

Whereas peripheral arterial disease is a vascular disease that occurs when narrowed arteries reduce blood flow to the limbs;

Whereas peripheral arterial disease is a significant vascular disease that can be as serious as a heart attack or stroke;

Whereas peripheral arterial disease affects approximately 8,000,000 to 12,000,000 Americans;

Whereas 1 in 5 patients with peripheral arterial disease will experience cardiovascular death, heart attack, stroke, or hospitalization within 1 year;

Whereas the survival rate for individuals with peripheral arterial disease is worse than the outcome for many common cancers;

Whereas peripheral arterial disease is a leading cause of lower limb amputation in the United States;

Whereas many patients with peripheral arterial disease have walking impairment that leads to a diminished quality of life and functional capacity;

Whereas a majority of patients with peripheral arterial disease are asymptomatic and less than half of individuals with peripheral arterial disease are aware of their diagnoses;

Whereas African-American ethnicity is a strong and independent risk factor for peripheral arterial disease, and yet this fact is not well known to those at risk;

Whereas effective treatments are available for people with peripheral arterial disease to reduce heart attacks, strokes, and amputations and to improve quality of life;

Whereas many patients with peripheral arterial disease are still untreated with proven therapies;

Whereas there is a need for comprehensive educational efforts designed to increase awareness of peripheral arterial disease among medical professionals and the greater public in order to promote early detection and proper treatment of this disease to improve quality of life, prevent heart attacks and strokes, and save lives and limbs; and

Whereas September 2007 is an appropriate month to observe National Peripheral Arterial Disease Awareness Month: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports National Peripheral Arterial Disease Awareness Month and efforts to educate people about peripheral arterial disease;

(2) acknowledges the critical importance of peripheral arterial disease awareness to improve national cardiovascular health;

(3) supports raising awareness of the consequences of undiagnosed and untreated peripheral arterial disease and the need to seek appropriate care as a serious public health issue; and

(4) calls upon the people of the United States to observe the month with appropriate programs and activities.

HONORING THE LIFE OF BILL WALSH

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 290, submitted earlier today.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Honoring the life and career of former San Francisco 49ers Head Coach Bill Walsh.

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

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, yesterday we lost a man who was the heart and soul of the great San Francisco 49er teams of the 1980s. Bill Walsh was a great coach and a fine friend.

I rise today with Senator BOXER to introduce a resolution to honor the life and career of a pioneer in the field of football, a true leader and teacher, and a dedicated husband, father and friend.

He touched so many in the bay area. He led the 49ers to three Super Bowls. And he gave this city a shot in the arm in some of its darkest hours.

I became mayor in 1978. Bill Walsh became head coach in 1979, after honing his skills at Stanford.

Many forget that the 49ers before Bill Walsh were an unremarkable team. They hadn't made the playoffs in years. The team was filled with journeymen.

San Francisco was a baseball town, and football played second fiddle.

But just 2 years later in the 1981 season Bill Walsh led the 49ers on an improbable run to a Super Bowl victory.

Led by a quarterback named Montana, these 49ers played an exciting new brand of football.

Only later would we discover that Bill Walsh had revolutionized the game—he transformed smash-mouth football into the elegant “West Coast Offense.”

And this team became the stuff of legends. The players became household names. Montana. Rice. Lott. Clark. Young.

Even the plays became mythical. Who can forget “The Catch”?

And Cinderella became a powerhouse and a powerhouse became a dynasty.

I look back on that time with great fondness.

One of the photos that I treasure most is in my home in Washington.

It was the parade after the first Super Bowl victory. Bill and Eddie DeBartolo and I were sitting on the rim of a car. We were worried that no one would show up. Some said that San Francisco doesn't do parades.

And then we turned down Market Street. And there were a million plus San Franciscans lining the streets.

I will never forget that moment.

Bill Walsh meant so much to this city.

He made the 49ers great at a point when the city needed it most.

The city was fragmented and divided in the early 1980s. Mayor George Moscone had been assassinated a few years earlier. There were riots. And there was little to bring us together.

But on Sundays, the differences melted away. The tensions diminished. The anxieties subsided.

There was nothing like Montana to Rice for an 80-yard touchdown. Nothing like a victory over the Los Angeles Rams. Nothing like a Super Bowl championship.

And on Mondays, after a victory, you would see a changed city. A little bit nicer, a little less mean.

So Bill Walsh brought this city together in ways that he, nor I, would ever really understand.

Football became the glue to bind this city together.

And during the 10 years I came to know Bill, I came to admire him, respect him, and love him.

And he made me, like so many others, a 49ers fan for life.

Bill Walsh, though, was more than a coach.

He was a leader. A mentor. A friend. He didn't just revolutionize how football is played, but how it is coached and taught.

He believed, as I do, that the devil is in the details. And that you have to practice right to play right. He was the first to script the first 15 plays in a game.

And he didn't just coach men. He shaped them into good football players and good citizens.

His greatest skill may have been as a scout, identifying raw talent and sculpting it into masterpieces.

They said that Joe Montana didn't have a strong enough arm, that Jerry Rice wasn't fast enough, that Steve Young wasn't disciplined enough.

But Bill saw what other people missed. He saw the intangibles. He saw leadership. And work ethic. And character.

And there is no one who wouldn't want a Bill Walsh-coached player on their team.

Bill was a mentor as well. He wanted his players and coaches to fulfill their potential more than anyone. He encouraged them to spread their wings and go out on their own.

And you can see the results, more than half the coaches in the league have been in some way touched by Bill Walsh—either directly like Seattle Seahawk's Coach Mike Holmgren or

Indianapolis Colts' Coach Tony Dungy or indirectly, by the second and third generation coaches who may not have coached or played under Bill, but are teaching his offense nonetheless.

But I think what we will miss most is not Bill Walsh the coach, but Bill Walsh the person.

He was decent, and good, and kind.

Sure, he was tough. In football, just as in public life, you have to be.

But he was fair. He expected his players and coaches to spend the time and effort it takes to be great. But he did not expect anything from them that he was not prepared to give himself.

Bill once said, "Playing to one's full potential is the only purpose of playing at all."

The good news is that Bill fulfilled his purpose. He played to his full potential in everything he did.

I know I speak for all San Francisco when I say that this is a sad day. He will truly be missed.

Bill Walsh may have been called a "Genius" when it comes to football, but his legacy goes well beyond the Xs and Os.

He touched this city, and we owe him a debt that can never be repaid.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; that any statements be printed in the RECORD, as if read.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 290) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 290

Whereas William Ernest Walsh was born on November 30, 1931, in Fremont, California;

Whereas Bill Walsh graduated from San Jose State University in 1955 where he was a successful amateur boxer and wide receiver;

Whereas, in 1955, he married Geri Nadini, with whom he had 3 children: Steve, Craig, and Elizabeth;

Whereas Bill Walsh began his coaching career at Washington High School in Fremont, California, and later served as an assistant coach at the University of California at Berkeley and Stanford University;

Whereas Bill Walsh served as an assistant coach with the Oakland Raiders in 1966, with the Cincinnati Bengals from 1968 to 1975, and with the San Diego Chargers in 1976;

Whereas Bill Walsh served as head coach of Stanford University from 1977 to 1978 and again from 1992 to 1994, winning the Sun Bowl in 1977, the Bluebonnet Bowl in 1978, and the Blockbuster Bowl in 1992;

Whereas Bill Walsh became Head Coach of the San Francisco 49ers in 1979 and served in that position for 10 years, winning 6 Western Division titles and 3 National Football Conference Championships;

Whereas Bill Walsh led the 49ers to 3 Super Bowl wins in the 1980s: Super Bowl XVI, Super Bowl XIX, and Super Bowl XXIII;

Whereas Bill Walsh was the Associated Press and United Press International Coach of the Year in 1981;

Whereas Bill Walsh ended his professional coaching career with a record of 102 wins, 63 losses, and 1 tie;

Whereas Bill Walsh was elected to the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 1993;

Whereas Bill Walsh developed the innovative "West Coast Offense", which became widely used by many National Football League (NFL) teams;

Whereas Bill Walsh drafted and developed a countless number of NFL greats such as Joe Montana, Ronnie Lott, Dwight Clark, Steve Young, and Jerry Rice;

Whereas 14 of the NFL's 32 head coaches have some connection to Bill Walsh;

Whereas Bill Walsh developed the Minority Coaching Fellowship program to help African American coaches find jobs in the NFL and Division I college football;

Whereas Bill Walsh and the 49ers brought the people of San Francisco together following some of the most difficult times in the City's history and gave them much pride, joy, and excitement; and

Whereas Bill Walsh embodied the qualities of hard work, tenacity, dedication, attention to detail, respect, teamwork, and living up to one's potential: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate honors the life of William Ernest Walsh, a pioneer in the field of football, a true leader and teacher, and a dedicated husband, father, and friend.

NATIONALLY HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES WEEK

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 291 which was submitted earlier today.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 291) designating the week beginning September 9, 2007, as "National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week."

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

Mr. CASEY. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 291) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 291

Whereas there are 103 historically Black colleges and universities in the United States;

Whereas historically Black colleges and universities provide the quality education essential to full participation in a complex, highly technological society;

Whereas historically Black colleges and universities have a rich heritage and have played a prominent role in the history of the United States;

Whereas historically Black colleges and universities have allowed many underprivileged students to attain their full potential through higher education; and

Whereas the achievements and goals of historically Black colleges and universities are deserving of national recognition: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Senate—

(1) designates the week beginning September 9, 2007, as "National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week"; and

(2) calls on the people of the United States and interested groups to observe the week