

raising public awareness of the importance of saving adequately for retirement;

(2) acknowledges the need to raise public awareness of a variety of tax-preferred retirement vehicles that are used by many people in the United States but could be used by more; and

(3) calls on States, localities, schools, universities, nonprofit organizations, businesses, other entities, and the people of the United States to observe National Retirement Security Week with appropriate programs and activities, with the goal of increasing the retirement savings and personal financial literacy of all people in the United States, thereby enhancing the retirement security of the people of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 264—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 23, 2015, AS “NATIONAL FALLS PREVENTION AWARENESS DAY” TO RAISE AWARENESS AND ENCOURAGE THE PREVENTION OF FALLS AMONG OLDER ADULTS

Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mrs. MCCASKILL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 264

Whereas older adults, 65 years of age and older, are the fastest-growing segment of the population in the United States;

Whereas the number of older adults in the United States will increase from 35,000,000 in 2000 to 82,300,000 in 2040;

Whereas 1 out of 3 adults over age 65 in the United States falls each year;

Whereas falls are the leading cause of both fatal and nonfatal injuries among older adults;

Whereas, in 2013, approximately 2,500,000 older adults were treated in hospital emergency departments for fall-related injuries, and more than 734,000 were subsequently hospitalized;

Whereas, in 2013, more than 25,500 older adults died from injuries related to unintentional falls, and the death rates from falls among older adults in the United States have risen sharply in the last decade;

Whereas, in 2013, the total direct medical cost of fall-related injuries for older adults, adjusted for inflation, was \$34,000,000,000;

Whereas if the rate of increase in falls is not slowed, the annual cost of fall injuries will reach \$67,700,000,000 by 2020; and

Whereas evidence-based programs show promise in reducing falls by utilizing cost-effective strategies, such as exercise programs to improve balance and strength, medication management, vision improvement, reduction of home hazards, and fall prevention education: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 23, 2015, as “National Falls Prevention Awareness Day”;

(2) recognizes that there are proven, cost-effective falls prevention programs and policies;

(3) commends the 72 member organizations of the Falls Free Coalition and the falls prevention coalitions in 43 States and the District of Columbia for their efforts to work together to increase education and awareness about preventing falls among older adults;

(4) encourages businesses, individuals, Federal, State, and local governments, the public health community, and health care providers to work together to raise awareness of falls in an effort to reduce the incidence of falls among older adults in the United States;

(5) urges the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to continue developing and evaluating interventions to prevent falls among older adults that will translate into effective community-based falls prevention programs;

(6) urges the Administration for Community Living, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and partners to continue to promote evidence-based programs and services in communities across the United States to reduce the number of older adults at risk for falls;

(7) encourages State health departments and State Units on Aging, which provide significant leadership in reducing injuries and related health care costs by collaborating with organizations and individuals, to reduce falls among older adults; and

(8) encourages experts in the field of falls prevention to share their best practices so that their success can be replicated by others.

SENATE RESOLUTION 265—HONORING THE LIFE, ACCOMPLISHMENTS, AND LEGACY OF CONGRESSMAN LOUIS STOKES

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

S. RES. 265

Whereas Louis Stokes was born on February 23, 1925, in Cleveland, Ohio, to Charles and Louise Cinthy Stokes;

Whereas, in 1943, Louis Stokes graduated from Central High School in Cleveland, Ohio;

Whereas, from 1943 to 1946, Louis Stokes served as a personnel specialist in the United States Army;

Whereas, following these years of military service, Louis Stokes returned to Cleveland and attended the Cleveland College of Western Reserve University from 1946 to 1948 and earned a Juris Doctor from the Cleveland Marshall School of Law in 1953;

Whereas Louis Stokes practiced law in Cleveland, Ohio for 14 years and was one of the founders of the Stokes, Stokes, Character and Terry law firm;

Whereas, during his time at his law firm, Louis Stokes became involved in a number of civil rights related cases, often working pro bono on behalf of poor clients and activists;

Whereas Louis Stokes argued 3 cases before the Supreme Court of the United States, including the landmark case of *Terry v. Ohio*, 392 U.S. 1 (1968), which defined the legality of police search and seizure procedures;

Whereas, on November 6, 1968, Louis Stokes was elected to the House of Representatives, representing the 21st (later the 11th) District of Ohio;

Whereas, upon his election, Louis Stokes became the first African-American to represent Ohio in the House of Representatives;

Whereas Congressman Stokes was a founding member of the Congressional Black Caucus, an organization comprised of the Black Members of the Congress and created to be the voice for people of color and vulnerable communities;

Whereas Congressman Stokes served as the chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus for 2 terms;

Whereas, in 1971, Congressman Stokes was the first African-American to serve on the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and, by his retirement in 1998, had earned the distinguished rank of “Cardinal” as chairman of the Sub-

committee on VA-HUD-Independent Agencies;

Whereas Congressman Stokes chaired a number of historic committees, including—

(1) the House Select Committee on the Assassinations of President John F. Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in the 95th Congress;

(2) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence in the 100th Congress; and

(3) the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct in the 97th and 98th Congresses;

Whereas Congressman Stokes also served on the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives and gained national prominence as a member of the House Select Committee to Investigate Covert Arms Transactions with Iran in 1987;

Whereas, in 1998, Congressman Stokes successfully led the House of Representatives in passing H.R. 1635, the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act, which was his final major piece of legislation;

Whereas, after serving 15 consecutive terms in the House of Representatives, Congressman Stokes ranked 11th out of 435 Members of Congress in seniority and was the dean of the Ohio delegation;

Whereas few Members have left such an indelible mark in the House of Representatives;

Whereas with kindness, integrity, and diligence, Congressman Stokes worked hard with both sides of the aisle to serve the constituents of his Congressional District, the city of Cleveland, the State of Ohio, and citizens of the United States;

Whereas Congressman Stokes worked tirelessly for minorities, the poor, and disadvantaged persons;

Whereas Congressman Stokes played a pivotal role in the quest for civil rights, equality, and justice;

Whereas the Christian faith of Congressman Stokes was the foundation of his service to others;

Whereas Congressman Stokes often expressed gratitude for the sacrifices of his mother—a young widow, former sharecropper, and daughter of slaves—who inspired her sons to get an education so that her sons would not have to work with their hands as she had done as a domestic worker;

Whereas Congressman Stokes received numerous awards and honors during his lifetime that recognize his leadership and his commitment to public service;

Whereas there are several landmarks in the city of Cleveland that bear the name of Congressman Stokes, including the Louis Stokes Wing of the Cleveland Public Library, the Louis Stokes Health Sciences Center at Case Western Reserve University, and the Louis Stokes Cleveland Veterans Affairs Medical Center;

Whereas nationally, buildings named in honor of Congressman Stokes include the Louis Stokes Laboratories at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland and the Louis Stokes Health Sciences Library at Howard University in Washington, DC;

Whereas, given his commitment to education, the Louis Stokes Alliance for Minority Participation (LSAMP) in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) at the National Science Foundation also bears the name of Congressman Stokes;

Whereas LSAMP assists universities and colleges in increasing the number of students completing high quality degree programs in the STEM disciplines in order to diversify the STEM workforce;

Whereas Louis Stokes received 26 honorary doctorate degrees from colleges and universities; and

Whereas, on July 8, 2003, Congressman Stokes was honored by the Congress with the