

for a similar disaster, found themselves with the first-aid kits that they had been issued, giving first aid to their fellow Scouts and some to their Scout leaders.

As I walked that site on the Friday morning following the Wednesday afternoon, some of these first-aid kits were scattered out around the site where they had been used up helping each other. It's a powerful example of the training that the Scouts had gone through and how they used that training.

Mr. Speaker, they did everything they could have done from a training standpoint. They did everything they could have done from a reaction standpoint. They did all of the right things in the aftermath of the tornado, and I believe that this tragedy of losing the four Scouts, as sad as it is—and we pay tribute to them and their lives and we offer our prayers and our shared grief to their families and the families of all of those who feel this pain—as sad as that is, I believe that there is a silver lining to this cloud.

First, I'm confident that there will be a memorial built on that location for those four Scouts.

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And I believe that there will be a day soon where the training drills of the Scouts will incorporate the things that they learned there, the things that they did there, and I believe there will be Scouts that come to this camp, this 1,800-acre wilderness camp, from all over the United States over time who will train on the very location where we lost the four Scouts.

Before I conclude, Mr. Speaker, I do want to read the list of the local volunteer organizations that I know are at least on this list—and I'm convinced it cannot be all of them—the Little Sioux, Iowa, Volunteer Fire Department on the site quickly, along with the Monona County Emergency Management people, the Decatur Volunteer Fire Department of Decatur, Nebraska, Fort Calhoun, Nebraska Volunteer Fire Department, Monona County Sheriff's Department, Harrison County Sheriff's Department, the Iowa State Patrol, Iowa National Guard, Red Cross, Mercy Air Care, and the Little Sioux Boy Scout Ranch. They all began to arrive there within 7 minutes of the time that this tornado concluded.

I congratulate them for their courageous response, for the example that they've set, for the inspiration that they are. I hope to be there to dedicate the memorial when that day comes. I offer my prayers and sympathy to the Scouts and their families. May God continue to bless the Boy Scouts of America.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of this resolution and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, from our darkest trials, Americans consistently display their true heroism. The horrible events on the night of June 11

were no different. No one is surprised to learn that the Scouts themselves displayed leadership skills and composure in the face of danger above and beyond their years. Had these courageous young men not lived up to their motto, "Always Be Prepared," it is likely that this tragedy would have been magnified.

I pray that all involved with Scouting will be inspired by the examples of the Scouting community shown through this tragedy, and that our benevolent God grant a sense of peace to all those affected by the tragedy.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H. Res. 1263.

I yield back the balance of my time. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1283.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING A NATIONAL DYSPHAGIA AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 195) expressing the sense of the Congress that a National Dysphagia Awareness Month should be established.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 195

Whereas dysphagia, or difficulty with swallowing, is a medical dysfunction that affects as many as 15,000,000 Americans;

Whereas the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has estimated that 1,000,000 people in the United States annually are diagnosed with dysphagia;

Whereas the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality has estimated that 60,000 Americans die annually from complications associated with dysphagia;

Whereas based on Centers for Disease Control and Prevention mortality data, this is more than the total number of Americans dying from all forms of liver disease, kidney disease, and HIV/AIDS combined—and nearly as many as those dying from diabetes, the number 6 killer of Americans;

Whereas the most common complication arising from dysphagia is aspiration pneumonia—caused by food or saliva entering the windpipe and into the lungs;

Whereas one in 17 people will develop some form of dysphagia in their lifetime, including 50 to 75 percent of stroke patients and 60 to 75 percent of patients who undergo radiation therapy for head and neck cancer;

Whereas as many as half of all Americans over 60 will experience dysphagia at some point;

Whereas complications due to dysphagia increase health care costs by resultant hospital readmissions, emergency room visits, extended hospital stays, the necessity for long-term institutional care, and the need

for expensive respiratory and nutritional support;

Whereas the cost of managing a patient with a feeding tube, which for many has been the primary treatment option for this condition, is reported to average over \$31,000 per patient per year;

Whereas the total annual cost to Medicare just for enteral feeding supplies for outpatients was more than \$670,000,000 in 2003, nearly 6 percent of the total Medicare budget for that year;

Whereas including the monies spent in hospitals, the total cost of dysphagia to the health care system is well over \$1,000,000,000 annually;

Whereas the condition of dysphagia is a vastly underreported condition and not widely understood by the general public; and

Whereas observing June 2008 as National Dysphagia Awareness Month would raise public awareness about dysphagia and the need for early detection and treatment: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that a National Dysphagia Awareness Month should be established.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I am proud to join my colleagues in the consideration of H. Con. Res 195, which expresses the sense of Congress that a National Dysphagia Awareness Month should be established.

Dysphagia, or difficulty swallowing, is a medical disorder currently afflicting nearly 15 million Americans, with another million Americans diagnosed each and every year. Moreover, among those over 60 years of age there is over a 50 percent probability of experiencing dysphagia at some point. Unlike many other medical disorders, dysphagia has not gathered the national attention that it deserves, despite the fact that more than 60,000 American deaths occur annually from dysphagia-related complications.

Mr. Speaker, I urge swift passage of H. Con. Res 195, as it will shed national attention on dysphagia, which is afflicting so many of our fellow Americans and costing us over \$1 billion to treat annually.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleague from Missouri for his excellent presentation on this resolution. I also

commend my colleague, Mr. WAMP from Tennessee, for introducing the resolution and am sorry that a scheduling conflict has prevented his being here to speak.

I urge my colleagues to support H. Con. Res. 195.

Mr. WAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support H. Con. Res. 195, a resolution designating June 2008 as National Dysphagia Awareness Month. First, I would like to thank my colleague, Congressman GENE GREEN, for being the lead cosponsor of this resolution and for his efforts in helping move this resolution forward. Congressman GREEN is a strong advocate on healthcare issues in Congress and I am pleased to have the opportunity to work with him on the vital issue of raising awareness about dysphagia. In addition, I would like to thank the Dysphagia Awareness Society, the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association, and the American Occupational Therapy Association for their grassroots efforts in building support for the resolution. It truly has been a collaborative effort for an important cause.

Dysphagia is a medical condition incorporating any difficulty with swallowing and affects as many as 15 million Americans. Dysphagia can be caused by any condition weakening or damaging the muscles and nerves used for swallowing, including strokes, nervous system complications, and head injuries. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has estimated that 1 million people in the United States annually are diagnosed with dysphagia. According to the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, an estimated 60,000 Americans die annually from complications associated with dysphagia.

Dysphagia awareness is particularly important to my home state of Tennessee, where stroke incident rates are relatively high. Dysphagia affects a significant percentage of stroke survivors due to weakness in the muscles of the throat and mouth traditionally caused by strokes. Dysphagia can cause additional life-threatening complications for these stroke survivors, such as pneumonia, malnutrition, dehydration, and airway obstruction.

In addition, complications due to dysphagia increase health care costs by resultant hospital readmissions, emergency room visits, extended hospital stays, the necessity for long-term institutional care, and the need for expensive respiratory and nutritional support. Including money spent in hospitals, the total cost of dysphagia to the health care system is well over \$1 billion annually.

Unfortunately, the condition of dysphagia is vastly underreported and not widely understood by the general public. Observing June 2008 as National Dysphagia Awareness Month would raise public awareness about dysphagia and the need for early detection and treatment.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of this important resolution.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 195.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

NATIONAL CORVETTE DAY

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 970) expressing support for designation of June 30 as "National Corvette Day".

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 970

Whereas the Chevrolet Corvette is America's first sports car;

Whereas the first production Corvette rolled off a Flint, Michigan, assembly line on June 30, 1953;

Whereas the Corvette is now manufactured in Bowling Green, Kentucky;

Whereas the Corvette is the most widely respected production sports car in United States history;

Whereas the Corvette is truly a symbol of American pride;

Whereas General Motors is celebrating its 100th anniversary in 2008; and

Whereas the 30th of June would be an appropriate day to designate as "National Corvette Day": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United States House of Representatives supports the designation of a "National Corvette Day" to honor the Chevrolet Corvette.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, being a car enthusiast, this is one bill that gives me great pleasure. And I stand to join my colleagues in the consideration of H. Res. 970, which supports the designation of June 30 as National Corvette Day, offered by my friend from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS).

Mr. Speaker, when we think of American-manufactured sports cars, one of the first vehicles that probably comes to mind is the Chevrolet Corvette. The

Corvette debuted fresh off of the assembly lines back in 1953 as part of Chevy's new wave sports cars. Since then, the Corvette has become a hallmark in the automobile industry both here in America as well as around the world.

Mr. Speaker, the Corvette has been America's favorite sports car for the past 55 years. And in honor of its performance, prowess and prestige, I urge my colleagues to join me in expressing support for the designation of June 30 as National Corvette Day by voting in favor of H. Res. 970.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution designating June 30 as National Corvette Day.

In the early 1950s, General Motors' chief designer, Harley J. Earl, began ruminating about a sports car that would cost about the same as an American sedan, the "poor man's supercar."

With GIs returning from service during World War II sporting stylish European sports cars, GM wanted to develop an American competitor. At the 1953 Motorama, GM debuted their new supercar, the Corvette. Less refined than European counterparts, but nevertheless a visible portrayal of the American psyche, the Corvette captured American hearts, and the first one rolled off the line in Flint, Michigan on June 30, 1953.

As we honor the 100th anniversary of General Motors, it is only fitting that we honor one of their most successful creations. Over the years, the Corvette has become an American icon and source of national pride. Never straying from its roots, the Vette has a long history of melding exceptional handling and brutal amounts of engine power into an affordable package. Driven by celebrities, national heroes, superheroes, and average citizens, including many in the Fifth District of North Carolina, the Corvette is America. Built in our heartland at the Bowling Green, Kentucky plant for the heart of our country, we rise today to honor this legendary icon of the highways.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to enthusiastically support this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 970.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.