

the nature of things," has been guiding students at this outstanding institution for over 100 years. However, it was not until June of 1910 that the University of Georgia formalized its graduate education practice when it established its graduate school where students were offered an opportunity to continue their education.

Throughout these past 100 years, the graduate school has dedicated itself to becoming a leading educational institution and an outstanding academic and scientific research center. While the graduate school started off with a mere seven students in 1910, today there are more than 7,000 scholars in the program. The extraordinary and successful growth of the graduate school is a reflection of the great leadership of the first dean, William Henry Bocock, and today is represented by Dean Maureen Grasso.

As it approaches its centennial, the graduate school continues to offer its students excellence in education through more than 350 fields of study and innovative approaches to learning, including assistantships and fellowships for students across colleges and schools at the university, financial opportunities for thesis and dissertation writing, leadership development, study abroad and travel for academic presentations or data collection and professional development seminars.

Mr. Speaker, once again I express my support for House Resolution 1372, and I congratulate the graduate school and Dean Grasso on 100 years of excellence in education. I wish the university continued success and urge my colleagues to support this measure.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1372, Honoring the University of Georgia Graduate School on the occasion of its centennial.

The University of Georgia organized its graduate practices into a collegiate program on June 10, 1910. The graduate education practices were organized under the guidance of Professor Willis Henry Bocock. Professor Bocock later became the first dean of the graduate school.

In 1910 seven students enrolled in the graduate school. Today the school has grown to include more than 7,000 students and more than 350 fields of study. The graduate school has awarded more than 73,000 degrees since its founding 100 years ago. These students and alumni and the faculty that have guided these individuals have made significant contributions to the success and growth of the University of Georgia and, furthermore, the Nation.

The University of Georgia, or UGA, was founded 125 years before the graduate school was organized. Located in Athens, Georgia, the University of Georgia is the oldest and largest of the State's institutions of higher education. The university serves almost

35,000 students and comprises 16,000 colleges and schools including the graduate school.

The university aims "to teach, to serve and to inquire into the things of nature." This motto has helped to position the university as a leader in higher education. The U.S. News and World Report ranked the university 21st among the top national public research universities in 2010.

In addition, the university has claimed 37 national championships and is widely known for excellence in academics and athletics.

The University of Georgia Graduate School has significantly contributed to the university's success and excellence in the last 100 years. I stand today to congratulate the University of Georgia Graduate School, the students, alumni, faculty and staff on the occasion of the school's centennial.

I ask my colleagues to support this resolution.

And, Mr. Speaker, as a University of Tennessee grad, I was doing really well with this until we get to the 37 national championships.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to a distinguished colleague from Georgia, Dr. PAUL BROWN.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the University of Georgia is the first land grant college in the United States. A lot of people don't know that.

The Graduate School of the University of Georgia is celebrating its centennial in June, as both speakers have just mentioned. In the hundred years since its organization, the University of Georgia's Graduate School has produced scholars of the highest caliber. Beginning with only seven pupils, it now boasts more than 7,000 students and hundreds of doctoral, master's and specialist degree programs.

At the center of advanced learn at the State's flagship university, UGA's Graduate School has contributed to new knowledge, advancements in academic research, and the economic development of Georgia and the United States.

Graduates of this great school occupy positions in school systems, businesses, and even the United States Congress. I'm honored to represent this great institution here in the U.S. Congress, and I urge my colleagues to join me in celebrating the graduate school on this great occasion of its centennial.

The University of Georgia is a great institution for the people of the State of Georgia and this Nation. The graduate school has come within the purview of that great institution and has been a stellar school to produce some of the greatest leaders of our Nation. I congratulate them personally, and I'm glad that Congress, hopefully, is going to congratulate them with this resolution.

And with that, I have one thing to say. Go Dogs.

□ 1715

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. 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 New York (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1372.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. BISHOP of New York. 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 ASTHMA AND ALLERGY AWARENESS MONTH

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 407) expressing support for designation of May as "National Asthma and Allergy Awareness Month," as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

#### H. RES. 407

Whereas allergies are among the most common diseases in the United States;

Whereas an estimated 50,000,000 or 1 in 5 Americans suffer from all types of allergies;

Whereas approximately 3,000,000 school-aged children have a food allergy and the number of American children with a peanut allergy doubled between 1997 and 2002;

Whereas the prevalence of allergies has increased since the early 1980s in the United States across all age, sex, and racial groups;

Whereas allergies are the most frequently reported chronic condition in children;

Whereas almost 4,000 people die each year from asthma-related causes, and asthma is a contributing factor in another 7,000 deaths every year;

Whereas allergic reactions can be severe enough to cause death;

Whereas it is estimated that the cost of allergies is nearly \$7,000,000,000 each year;

Whereas an estimated 20,000,000 or 1 in 15 Americans suffer from asthma, and over 50 percent of asthma cases are "allergic-asthma";

Whereas, due to asthma, each day in America 40,000 people miss school or work, 30,000 people have an attack, 5,000 people visit the emergency room, 1,000 people are admitted to the hospital, and 11 people die;

Whereas asthma is the most common chronic condition among children, affecting more than 1 of every 20 children;

Whereas asthma is more common among children (8.9 percent) than adults (7.2 percent);

Whereas nearly 6,500,000 asthma sufferers are under the age of 18;

Whereas ethnic differences in asthma prevalence, morbidity, and mortality are highly correlated with poverty, urban air quality, indoor allergens, lack of patient education, and inadequate medical care;

Whereas asthma accounts for nearly 2,000,000 emergency room visits in the United States each year;

Whereas each year, asthma accounts for more than 10,000,000 outpatient visits and 500,000 hospitalizations;

Whereas 40 percent of all asthma hospitalizations are for children;

Whereas asthma is the third-ranking cause of hospitalization among children;

Whereas among children ages 5 to 17, asthma is a leading cause of school absences from a chronic illness;

Whereas asthma accounts for an annual loss of more than 12,800,000 school days per year, which is approximately 8 days for each student with asthma, and it is estimated that children with asthma spend nearly 8,000,000 days per year restricted to bed;

Whereas the annual cost of asthma is estimated to be nearly \$18,000,000,000;

Whereas the Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America first declared "National Asthma and Allergy Awareness Week" 25 years ago in May 1984;

Whereas each year, the Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America declares May as "National Asthma and Allergy Awareness Month"; and

Whereas the month of May 2010 would be an appropriate month to designate a "National Asthma and Allergy Awareness Month": Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of "National Asthma and Allergy Awareness Month";

(2) supports the designation of a "National Asthma and Allergy Awareness Month";

(3) encourages local communities to raise awareness surrounding the prevalence of asthma and allergies;

(4) encourages awareness about disparities in asthma cases based on race, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status;

(5) recognizes and salutes health care professionals that treat asthma- and allergy-related health issues each day; and

(6) recognizes and reaffirms the Nation's commitment to continued education surrounding asthma and allergy treatment and symptoms and to advancing care for both asthma and allergy conditions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CASTOR) and the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Resolution 407. This resolution expresses support for the designation of the month of May as National Asthma and Allergy Awareness Month. I would like to thank my colleague, Congressman DAVE REICHERT of Washington, who partnered with me on this resolution. Congressman REICHERT

and I cochair the Congressional Children's Health Care Caucus.

Today's resolution focuses on two conditions that affect millions of Americans, asthma and allergy. Asthma is a respiratory disease that is caused when the lungs become inflamed and constricted. Asthma attacks can be so severe that they can be life-threatening.

An estimated 20 million Americans currently have asthma, and it is the most chronic condition in children. Asthma accounts for nearly 2 million emergency room visits per year, and costs America about \$18 billion annually. More than 12.8 million school days are lost each year due to asthma, approximately 8 days for each student with asthma. This makes it very difficult for parents who may miss work because their child is home from school after an asthma flare-up.

There is no cure for asthma. Almost 4,000 people die each year from asthma-related conditions. The best course of action is to manage the disease by preventing symptoms and treating attacks when they occur. Improved care and management has the potential to not only save lives, but also to reduce the number of people suffering asthma attacks so they don't miss work or have to visit the emergency room or the hospital.

Our resolution also underscores the disparities in asthma based on race, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status. It is important to work to improve asthma-related outcomes for all Americans, but particularly for those who are disproportionately affected by the disease.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution before us also focuses on allergy. This refers to reactions by the immune system when a person comes into contact with certain substances that act as triggers. Allergies are most often triggered by pollen. They can also be triggered by exposure to other substances like certain food or pets.

Like asthma, allergy is a common disease among Americans. Approximately 50 million Americans suffer from allergies. Approximately 3 million school-aged children have a food allergy. And the prevalence of allergy has increased across all age, sex, and racial groups in the last decade.

Symptoms of allergy also vary. And we understand this very well this time of year. The symptoms can be rather mild or for some people very severe. Hives and swelling of the throat and allergic reactions can be severe enough to cause death. So it's important to consider the impacts of allergy as an individual condition.

We must also not overlook the connection between allergy and asthma. Over 50 percent of asthma cases are triggered by allergens. Today's resolution gives us an opportunity to learn more about asthma and allergy and the impact of these conditions upon American families. It encourages local communities to raise awareness surrounding these diseases.

The resolution also recognizes and salutes the important work of health professionals who treat asthma and allergy-related health issues. Finally, the resolution recognizes and affirms the Nation's commitment to education surrounding the care for these two conditions.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

On behalf of the Republican side of the Energy and Commerce Committee, I rise in support of H. Res. 407, to support the designation of May as National Asthma and Allergy Awareness Month. About 50 million Americans suffer from allergies and around 20 million suffer from asthma. Of those 20 million asthma sufferers, over half have both allergies and asthma.

While it's rare, allergies and asthma attacks can be deadly. But even a more mild attack can keep a child home from school or a parent out of work. While allergies and asthma are often chronic conditions, they can be managed with medication. Inhalers, for instance, allow people with asthma to participate in sports, and a wide range of medications are available to those who suffer from allergies. In fact, my nephew Raymond played baseball all through his youth having to carry his inhaler.

Many of us rely on common, everyday over-the-counter medications to deal with allergies. Unfortunately, the health care bill will increase the cost of drugs to Americans because they will no longer get the benefit of untaxed dollars through their FSAs to purchase over-the-counter drugs for conditions like allergies. The actual cost to Americans for these medications will therefore increase, forcing them to go to prescription drug levels, and increasing the costs to health care. Additionally, the majority's health care bill will increase the costs or create a direct tax on inhalers and breathing devices.

Now, some might try to say that the savings really wasn't that great, and the benefit of this massive trillion-dollar government scheme will far outweigh the costs. But the fact is that Americans who suffer from chronic allergies and asthma have to purchase medications on a regular basis. Over time, savings from an FSA can add up. And it's kind of like how massive deficits year after year lead to a \$13 trillion deficit. There may be some benefit to someone at some point in time from the President's health care bill, but in the meantime all the American people are getting is higher costs.

I support this resolution and urge Members to vote for it. However, I am opposed to some of the policies implemented by this Congress that would increase the cost of treatment for those with allergies and asthma.

Mr. Speaker, I understand the gentle lady is prepared to close, so at this

time I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. HERGER).

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution. However, I find it interesting that we are discussing the hardships faced by those with allergies and asthma, when just over 2 months ago the Democrats rammed through a health care law that will prohibit Americans from using pretax dollars to buy over-the-counter allergy medicines and impose harsh new taxes on prescription drugs used in asthma inhalers.

Beginning next year, the Democrats' health care overhaul will prohibit the 45 million Americans with flexible spending arrangements and health savings accounts from using this money to purchase over-the-counter drugs like Claritin or Zyrtec. This amounts to a \$5 billion tax increase. Those with asthma will soon see their out-of-pocket costs increase because the Democrats' health overhaul imposes a \$27 billion tax on drug manufacturers, including those who make inhalation drugs. Mr. Speaker, that's nothing to sneeze about. The Medicare actuaries expect this, quote, "tax would generally be passed through to health consumers in the form of higher drug prices."

Mr. Speaker, it's time to repeal the Democrats' health law and replace it with commonsense reforms that actually lower health care costs, not raise them.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my colleague from the Energy and Commerce Committee, Mr. TERRY, for his participation today. We're not going to repeal the health care reform law. It's too important to American families. We're going to make it work. And we're all in this together to make it work.

If you have asthma or if you have an allergy, the new health reform bill is very positive for you and your family because now no longer will health insurance companies be able to deny coverage based upon a preexisting condition. So if your child has a severe case of asthma, that health insurance company can no longer say, No, we're not going to cover that.

The new health reform law is good news for American families, especially those with asthma and allergies, because no longer will health insurance companies be able to cancel your policy just because you get sick. So if you have a health insurance policy and you come down with a severe case of asthma or your child does, under our law health insurance companies will no longer be able to cancel you because you have developed that condition. The same goes for breast cancer, the same goes for any terrible condition. And this is a real world solution for our families all across America.

More good news from the health care plan. There are many students in col-

lege these days that before they reached age 26 they were often left in the lurch. Now, under the health reform law we say that health insurance companies have to keep your kids on your policy until they turn age 26. There are plenty of young students today that are having a tough time finding a job, and this is an important lifeline for them.

I think we should also focus on our Medicare patients, because sometimes a condition like asthma gets a whole lot worse as someone ages. The good news under the health reform law is that Medicare patients will get free checkups and preventative care. So hopefully, if a chronic condition is developing, we can prevent it if they go in, and not have to worry about copayments anymore that are very expensive if you're on a fixed income. And you can get coverage that you need, the checkups and preventative care, whether it's asthma or allergies or some other serious condition.

I think it's probably going to help Medicare patients as well because some of them are spending a lot of money on their pharmaceuticals and drugs. So if you need those inhalers now and you're falling into the doughnut hole because you're spending a lot, we're going to be able to help you out for those seniors that are falling into that doughnut hole, meaning they are spending a lot on their drugs, whether it's asthma, allergies, or some other medication that they need.

So I am not sorry that this turned into a debate on health care. We're not going to repeal it. We're going to work together. Those are the values we share in America. We're going to make health reform work for American families, all of us. We're in this together. We don't need to waste time on repeal. We're going to dedicate ourselves, all of us, to making it work for American families.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to urge my colleagues to support our designation of May as Asthma and Allergy Awareness Month. I urge my colleagues to support the resolution.

□ 1730

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CASTOR) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 407, as amended.

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. CASTOR of Florida. 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.

#### APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS TO NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON INSTITUTIONAL QUALITY AND INTEGRITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 106 of the Higher Education Opportunity Act (P.L. 110-315) and the order of the House of January 6, 2009, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following members on the part of the House to the National Advisory Committee on Institutional Quality and Integrity for a term of 6 years:

Upon the recommendation of the Majority Leader:

Dr. Carolyn Williams, Bronx, New York

Dr. William "Brit" Kirwan, Adelphi, Maryland

Dr. Benjamin J. Allen, Cedar Falls, Iowa

Upon the recommendation of the Minority Leader:

Dr. Art Keiser, Parkland, Florida

Mr. Arthur Rothkopf, Washington, D.C.

Dr. William Pepicello, Phoenix, Arizona

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 3885, by the yeas and nays; concurring in the Senate amendments to H.R. 2711, by the yeas and nays;

H. Res. 1189, by the yeas and nays;

H. Res. 1172, de novo.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

#### VETERANS DOG TRAINING THERAPY ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3885, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3885.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 403, nays 4, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 298]

YEAS—403

Ackerman	Alexander	Austria
Aderholt	Altmire	Baca
Adler (NJ)	Andrews	Bachmann
Akin	Arcuri	Bachus