

Kissell	Napolitano	Sensenbrenner
Klein (FL)	Neal (MA)	Serrano
Kline (MN)	Neugebauer	Sessions
Kosmas	Nunes	Sestak
Kratovil	Nye	Shadegg
Kucinich	Obey	Shea-Porter
Lamborn	Olson	Sherman
Lance	Oliver	Shimkus
Langevin	Ortiz	Shuler
Larsen (WA)	Owens	Shuster
Larson (CT)	Pallone	Simpson
Latham	Pascarell	Sires
LaTourette	Pastor (AZ)	Skelton
Latta	Paul	Slaughter
Lee (CA)	Paulsen	Smith (NE)
Lee (NY)	Payne	Smith (NJ)
Levin	Pence	Smith (TX)
Lewis (CA)	Perlmutter	Smith (WA)
Lewis (GA)	Perriello	Snyder
Lipinski	Peters	Speier
LoBlando	Peterson	Spratt
Loeback	Petri	Stupak
Lofgren, Zoe	Pingree (ME)	Stutzman
Lowey	Pitts	Sullivan
Lucas	Poe (TX)	Sutton
Luetkemeyer	Polis (CO)	Taylor
Lujan	Pomeroy	Teague
Lungren, Daniel E.	Possey	Terry
Lynch	Price (GA)	Thompson (CA)
Mack	Price (NC)	Thompson (MS)
Maffei	Quigley	Thompson (PA)
Maloney	Radanovich	Thornberry
Manzullo	Rahall	Tiahrt
Marchant	Rangel	Tiberi
Markey (CO)	Rehberg	Tierney
Markey (MA)	Reichert	Titus
Marshall	Reyes	Tonko
Matsui	Richardson	Towns
McCarthy (NY)	Rodriguez	Tsongas
McCauley	Roe (TN)	Turner
McClintock	Rogers (AL)	Upton
McCollum	Rogers (KY)	Van Hollen
McCotter	Rogers (MI)	Velázquez
McGovern	Rohrabacher	Visclosky
McHenry	Rooney	Walden
McIntyre	Ros-Lehtinen	Walz
McMahon	Roskam	Wamp
McNerney	Ross	Wasserman
Meeks (NY)	Rothman (NJ)	Schultz
Mica	Roybal-Allard	Waters
Michaud	Royce	Watson
Miller (FL)	Ruppersberger	Watt
Miller (MI)	Rush	Waxman
Miller (NC)	Ryan (OH)	Weiner
Miller, Gary	Ryan (WI)	Welch
Miller, George	Salazar	Westmoreland
Minnick	Sánchez, Linda T.	Whitfield
Mitchell	Sanchez, Loretta	Wilson (OH)
Moore (WI)	Sarbanes	Wilson (SC)
Moran (KS)	Scalise	Wittman
Moran (VA)	Schakowsky	Wolf
Murphy (CT)	Schauer	Woolsey
Murphy (NY)	Schiff	Wu
Murphy, Patrick	Schmidt	Yarmuth
Murphy, Tim	Schwartz	Young (AK)
Myrick	Scott (GA)	Young (FL)
Nadler (NY)	Scott (VA)	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Chaffetz

NOT VOTING—31

Bean	Linder	Moore (KS)
Blunt	Lummis	Oberstar
Boozman	Matheson	Platts
Cardoza	McCarthy (CA)	Putnam
Davis (AL)	McDermott	Schock
Edwards (TX)	McKeon	Schrader
Eshoo	McMorris	Space
Fallin	Rodgers	Stark
Hare	Meek (FL)	Stearns
Kennedy	Melancon	Tanner
Kirk	Mollohan	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1714

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CELEBRATING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF IMPACT AID

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1641) celebrating September 30, 2010, as the 60th Anniversary of Impact Aid.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1641

Whereas September 30, 2010, marks the 60th anniversary of the date on which President Harry S. Truman signed Public Law 81-874, which enacted the Impact Aid program into law;

Whereas the Impact Aid Program is considered by the community it serves as the "original" Federal elementary and secondary education program, and is administered by the Secretary of Education;

Whereas Impact Aid is designed to reimburse local educational agencies for the loss of traditional revenue due to the presence of tax-exempt property or Federal activity;

Whereas Impact Aid payments are allocated directly to local educational agencies in lieu of lost local tax dollars to assist with the basic educational needs of the students and schools;

Whereas nearly 1,000,000 children of our men and women in uniform, children residing on Indian lands, children in low-rent public housing, and children of civilians working or living on Federal land are "federally connected children" who are served by local educational agencies that are eligible for Impact Aid payments in 2010;

Whereas in 1951, 1,183 local educational agencies were eligible for a total Impact Aid payment of \$29,080,788, and in 2010, 1,484 local educational agencies enrolling over 11,000,000 students will receive \$1,276,183,000;

Whereas the original Impact Aid statute (Public Law 81-874) was the vehicle used by Congress in 1965 to pass the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965;

Whereas Congress has continued to show its support for Impact Aid by reauthorizing the program 15 times during the period between 1950 and 2001;

Whereas the House Impact Aid Coalition was established in 1995 and the Senate Impact Aid Coalition was established in 1996 to formalize and energize the broad, bipartisan support for the Impact Aid Program; and

Whereas the Federal obligation upon which the Impact Aid Program is based today is no different than it was 60 years ago: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes and celebrates the 60th anniversary of the enactment of the Impact Aid program (Public Law 81-874), the original Federal elementary and secondary education program, as "Impact Aid Recognition Day";

(2) recognizes the importance of the Impact Aid program (which is currently in title VIII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.)) in ensuring that federally connected children (including children of members of the Armed Forces, children residing on Indian lands, children in low-rent public housing, and children of civilians working or living on Federal land) receive a high-quality public education; and

(3) recommends that federally connected schools and the communities they serve rec-

ognize Impact Aid Recognition Day and carry out appropriate activities centered on the Federal Government's obligation to federally connected children and the need for continuing funding.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LANGEVIN). Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Hawaii.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous material on House Resolution 1641 into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. HIRONO. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am the sponsor of House Resolution 1641, celebrating September 30, 2010, as the 60th anniversary of the Impact Aid program. Hawaii schools received \$55.5 million in Federal Impact Aid for fiscal years 2008 and 2009, the most recent years for which data is available.

The majority of public school funding in America comes from local property taxes. Unfortunately, in school districts where the Federal Government controls part of the land, districts cannot collect revenue in local property taxes. Hawaii, for example, hosts many large U.S. military bases where thousands of our brave men and women and their families live and work. These bases do not generate property tax revenue to help educate Hawaii's military children and all of our children in Hawaii's schools. In Hawaii, as in other States, our national parks, Federal prisons, Indian lands, and low-rent public housing also decrease the property tax revenue available for schools.

□ 1720

Left uncorrected, our children in federally impacted areas would have less funding for education than their peers in areas with no Federal impact. This is patently unfair.

In 1950, Congress recognized the need to address this inequity and created Impact Aid, the original civil rights education law. Impact Aid reimburses the school districts for the costs of hosting Federal property and educating federally connected children.

Today, just as in 1950, we recognize the Federal obligation to support high-quality education for all children. No matter what type of land you live on, and especially if your family serves our Nation, all our children deserve a high-quality education.

Our Impact Aid community crosses all partisan and geographic divides. We have the military community, Indian land school districts, urban and rural communities, Democratic and Republican districts, districts large and

small. Today Impact Aid payments support over 11 million children in nearly 1,500 school districts.

The need for Federal Impact Aid is especially important now, as Hawaii and school districts nationwide continue to recover from the greatest recession since the 1930s. Impact Aid funds come with few strings attached and help districts support a wide range of vital services, including teacher salaries, tutoring, after-school programs, textbooks, utilities, and other local needs.

Today we celebrate Impact Aid for advancing educational equity and recognize that we still have much to do to give all our children a truly world-class education.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1641, which celebrates September 30 as the 60th anniversary of Impact Aid.

The Impact Aid program, now Title VIII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, supports local school districts with concentrations of children who reside on military bases, Indian lands, low-rent housing units, and other Federal properties.

Signed into law in 1950, the program is an invaluable resource for local school districts across the United States that have lands within their boundaries that are owned by the Federal Government or have been removed from the local tax rolls by the Federal Government. These school districts face special challenges. They must provide a quality education to the children living on the Indian and other Federal lands and meet Federal education requirements, while sometimes operating with less local revenue than is available to other school districts, because the Federal property is exempt from local property taxes.

Under the program, most Impact Aid funds are considered general aid to school districts. Most school districts use the funds to pay the salaries of teachers and teachers' aides; purchase textbooks, computers and other equipment; fund after-school programs and remedial tutoring; fund advanced placement classes and special enrichment programs. It is the only Federal program that is administered locally in order to meet the needs of students in the classroom.

In 2010, nearly \$1.3 billion will be provided to 1,484 school districts, enrolling more than 1 million federally connected children—children of our men and women in uniform, children residing on Indian lands, children in low-rent housing, and children of civilians working or living on Federal land. The funding will benefit more than 11 million students who are enrolled in these school districts.

Mr. Speaker, for the last 60 years, the Impact Aid program has played an important role in ensuring that all stu-

dents have access and receive a high-quality public education. I urge my colleagues to support House Resolution 1641.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1641, celebrating the 60th anniversary of the Impact Aid Education Program. The Federal obligation upon which the Impact Aid Program was founded is no different today than it was at the program's inception. Originally authorized in 1950, and for the last 60 years, Impact Aid has successfully assisted local governments and communities with the substantial and continuing financial burden resulting from federal land ownership.

This year alone, in 1,484 school districts across the country, 15 million children have benefited from the necessary supplemental funding Impact Aid provides. Whether it is the Nespellum, Wellpinit, Inchelium, Medical Lake or one of the many other school districts in my district, the Impact Aid program transcends all bounds and benefits a diverse and equally needy group of children.

Impact Aid is a contract between the Federal government and the local communities, and we must hold up our end of the deal. As states and communities across the county tighten their budgets, it is now more important than ever, that the Federal government fulfill its contractually obligated responsibility to communities on time, every time. On this 60th Anniversary, we have an opportunity to renew our commitment to Impact Aid and renew our drive to reduce the bureaucratic paralysis plaguing an otherwise successful program.

Programs, like Impact Aid, where the Federal government provides the necessary support and empowers local communities to provide invaluable services, without burdensome one-size fits all regulation, should not only be applauded, but imitated. That is why I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting House Resolution 1641, celebrating the 60th anniversary of the Impact Aid Education Program.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, since my first day in Congress, Impact Aid has always been one of my top priorities. My congressional district in the State of Washington is one of the most heavily impacted by large and vital military installations, including Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Naval Undersea Warfare Center Keyport and Submarine Base Bangor, which are either in or near the Sixth Congressional District. Our region proudly hosts thousands of active duty military personnel and their families, who represent a huge economic force in the Pacific Northwest as they contribute substantially to our nation's security. In addition, Washington is also home to 27 federally recognized Native American tribes, many of which I am proud to represent in Congress.

With the many advantages of these large federal installations comes the loss of a substantial amount of land from the local tax base, however. Nevertheless, local school districts are still required to provide an education to children who live on these bases and other federally-connected, tax-exempt properties. Nationwide, this adds up to more than 1 million children, imposing more than \$1 billion in additional costs to these districts. This is the reason Congress created the Impact Aid program 60 years ago.

Although the case in favor of federal Impact Aid payments is clear and compelling, it has

frequently been a target for reductions as we have debated the federal budget in Congress. Over the years, cuts to Impact Aid funding have been included in the Presidential budgets submitted to Congress, and occasionally in budget Resolutions considered in the House and Senate.

To defend this vital program in the House of Representatives, I joined with a dozen of my Republican and Democratic colleagues in 1995, led by my good friends CHET EDWARDS and Jim Saxton, to form the House Impact Aid Coalition. Together, we have worked hard to support this program through a number of tough budget years, and I am proud that this program continues to be an important source of funding for nearly 1,500 local education agencies across the country.

At the same time we are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the creation of the Impact Aid program, we are beginning another period in which constrained federal budgets will likely threaten to erode the progress we have made, and so the work of our coalition to build support for Impact Aid will be more important than ever. I regret that the Impact Aid Coalition will be losing some of its great champions—Chairman EDWARDS, IKE SKELTON, EARL POMEROY, and PATRICK KENNEDY—all of whom have worked hard for this cause. But in the 112th Congress I am proud that we will still have more than 100 Members who are committed to preserving this program that means so much to children of military families as well as Native American kids.

So on the occasion of this 60th anniversary of the Impact Aid Program, I join my colleagues in reflecting on the success we've had in preserving this program, and I look forward to working with my colleagues in the years ahead to strengthen it.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. I have no requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HIRONO. With that, I urge my colleagues to support the resolution and continue to support Impact Aid, which truly represents equal educational opportunities for our millions of children across our country. Happy 60th anniversary, Impact Aid.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1641.

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.

SUPPORTING NATIONAL FARM TO SCHOOL MONTH

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1655) expressing support for designation of October as "National Farm to School Month," as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows: