

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT).

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlelady from Hawaii.

I rise in support of House Resolution 1655 that I introduced to establish October as National Farm to School Month. I want to thank the leading co-sponsor, Representative BETTY MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, and Chairman MILLER for their help in bringing this to the floor today.

It should not be a surprise that I, as a representative of the Garden State, support bringing Jersey tomatoes and sweet corn into schools. But this is not just a local or provincial resolution. Farm to School programs are a key priority for Agriculture Secretary Vilsack, and First Lady Michelle Obama has planted a garden at the White House with the help of local students to symbolize the good nutrition that comes from fresh foods as well as to educate students about where food comes from.

Farm to School programs can help in the fight against childhood obesity and economically support our local farmers. These programs also help address the troubling rate of childhood obesity. Currently, there are 31 million children who eat school meals 5 days a week, 180 days a year. While the National School Lunch Program does a good job feeding these children, the program has the potential to provide fresher and more healthful foods to millions of children in the United States. Farm to School programs fight obesity by increasing children's daily intake of fresh fruits and vegetables. Farm to School programs also benefit small- and mid-sized agricultural producers by providing access to consistent markets, and they're a great stimulus for the local economy. For every dollar spent on local foods in schools, several dollars circulate in the local economy.

While there are presently more than 10,000 Farm to School programs operational in all 50 States, it is but a fraction of the 94,000 public and nonprofit private schools that are operating the National School Lunch Program. Establishing October as National Farm to School Month would increase awareness and provide the recognition that the existing programs have earned.

Farm to School programs exemplify the best use of Federal school lunch dollars, and I am pleased that this legislation that I wrote to provide \$40 million in mandatory funding for Farm to School competitive grants is included in the pending reauthorization of the Child Nutrition Act on which we will vote soon.

I would like to take a moment to thank Megan Lott at the Community Food Security Coalition and Beth Feehan, the director of the New Jersey Farm to School Network, for their efforts in support of this resolution. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution and to join us in helping to spread and strengthen Farm to School programs across the country.

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

Ms. HIRONO. Once again, I would urge all my colleagues to support this resolution. As I mentioned, one of the fun things that I got to do in Hawaii was to visit these school farm programs, their agriculture programs. They really do work because the kids definitely do begin to eat their vegetables.

With that, I yield back the balance 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, House Resolution 1655, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONGRATULATING COACH JOE PATERNO

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1715) congratulating Joe Paterno on his 400th win as Penn State Nittany Lions football coach.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1715

Whereas Joe Paterno reached the milestone of 400 wins as head coach on November 6th, 2010;

Whereas Joe Paterno has served the Pennsylvania State University (Penn State) with honor and distinction for 60 years since starting as an assistant coach in 1950;

Whereas in 2009, the graduation rate of Joe Paterno's players was 89 percent, and the graduation success rate was 85 percent—both of which were the greatest among all football teams in the final 2009 Associated Press Top 25 poll;

Whereas the legacy Joe Paterno has left at Penn State reaches far beyond football, as he has personally given millions of dollars to the university and raised hundreds of millions more for the library and need-based scholarships;

Whereas Joe Paterno has been very active in the community as a strong supporter of the Pennsylvania Special Olympics and a national spokesperson for the Charcot-Marie-Tooth Association;

Whereas Joe Paterno has more wins as head coach than any other in NCAA Division 1A FBS history, surpassing legendary coaches Bear Bryant in 2001 and Bobby Bowden in 2008;

Whereas Penn State is one of just seven teams with more than 800 wins in its history, and Joe Paterno has been active with the program for 692 of those games over 60 seasons with an amazing record of 504–181–7 (72.8 percent);

Whereas among Joe Paterno's accolades in 45 years as head coach are two National Championships, seven undefeated seasons, 23 finishes in the top 10 rankings, and three Big Ten Conference Championships since joining the conference in 1993;

Whereas Joe Paterno has 24 bowl game wins and 36 bowl game appearances, both of which are the most of any coach in history; and

Whereas Joe Paterno's continued dedication to his players and emphasis on academic integrity and education has resulted in Penn State fostering 15 Hall of Fame Scholar-Athletes, 34 first-team and 44 overall Academic All-Americans, and 18 NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship winners: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) congratulates Joe Paterno for his unparalleled success with both the Penn State football program and the University, resulting in 400 wins as head coach; and

(2) commends Joe Paterno for setting an on- and off-the-field example of honor, success, integrity, and respect for thousands of players, coaches, students, and fans throughout the Nation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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 1715 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 as much time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of House Resolution 1715 which congratulates Joe Paterno for his 400th win as head football coach of the Penn State Nittany Lions. Coach Paterno achieved this milestone win on November 6, 2010, when the Lions beat out the Northwestern Wildcats. This victory gave him more career wins than any other coach in NCAA Division I-A history.

For 60 years, Coach Paterno has served Penn State, first as an assistant coach for 15 years and then head coach for the past 45 years. In his tenure as head coach, Joe Paterno has garnered two national championships, seven undefeated seasons, 23 finishes in the Top 10 rankings, and three Big Ten Conference championships. His 73.6 percent career winning percentage is second-best among all active Football Bowl Subdivision coaches.

These tangible accomplishments mirror the accomplishments of Paterno's players off the field, which he has facilitated by bolstering Penn State's educational facilities. Coach Paterno emphasizes the importance of education for all of his players. In 2009, the Lions had a Federal graduation rate of 89 percent and graduation success rate of 85 percent, according to the Department of Education, the top rates for any college football team that year. His tutelage has helped Penn State cultivate 15 Hall of Fame scholar athletes, 44 academic All-Americans, and 18 NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship winners.

Coach Paterno is also a winner off the football field. He contributes immensely to the Penn State community through charitable donations and volunteering. He and his wife Sue have personally contributed over \$4 million to various departments and colleges within Penn State.

Many of you may not know that his love for sports extends beyond football. Coach Paterno and his wife have been adamant supporters of the Special Olympics and, in fact, are in the Special Olympics Hall of Fame.

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He is also the national spokesperson for the Charcot-Marie-Tooth Association, a group that raises awareness of CMT, a neurological disorder which affects more than 2 million people worldwide. Paterno uses his star power to encourage donations to this worthy cause. At the "Honor a Star, Be a Star" Gala in 2009, Coach Paterno raised a record \$350,000 for CMT research.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support this resolution and once again congratulate Coach Paterno on his 400th win as Penn State Nittany Lions' head football coach. Coach Paterno has excelled as a well-rounded mentor to young players who continue to translate their skills on the football field to rewarding lives after college.

I thank Representative THOMPSON for his leadership in bringing this resolution forward.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a living legend who has walked on the sidelines of Penn State football games since 1950, Coach Joe Paterno.

To many who watch football, his name is iconic. Joe Paterno, or JoePa as he is known by many, is forever linked with rolled up khakis and black shoes and thick, broad-rimmed glasses and traditional plain blue and white uniforms with no names on the back.

Since starting at Penn State as an assistant coach in 1950 and becoming head coach in 1966, other college football programs have seen their coaches come and go. In Paterno's tenure at Penn State, Presidents and Congresses have come and gone, dating back to the Dwight Eisenhower administration.

In his build-up to 400 wins, Paterno began winning before many coaches on other teams were born. He has turned Penn State football into a powerhouse program, one of only seven football programs in history to have more than 800 wins.

But what makes Joe Paterno so different and well respected by his fellow coaches, players and fans is the manner in which he led and built the program. Paterno emphasizes success with honor on and off the field.

When asked what the milestone meant to Joe, his wife, Sue Paterno,

responded that the milestones were not important to the Penn State coach; but, rather, the most important thing to Joe was, to quote, "The young men you develop."

Under Joe Paterno, Penn State has had one of the highest graduation rates in college football. In 2009, the graduation rate was 89 percent, the highest of all football teams in the Associated Press Top 25. Paterno has also had 15 Hall of Fame scholar-athletes, 34 first-team Academic All-Americans with 44 overall, and 18 NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship winners.

Joe Paterno has donated millions of his own money back to Penn State University and helped raise hundreds of millions more for need-based scholarships and libraries, one of which is now named the Paterno Library. He is heavily involved in the Special Olympics and is also a national spokesperson for the Charcot-Marie-Tooth Association.

So today we honor Joe Paterno on reaching a historic milestone, his 400th win. He now has the most wins of any coach in Division I-A Football Subdivision history. Along the way he passed other legendary coaches such as Bear Bryant and Bobby Bowden, both of whom Joe Paterno called friends.

At Penn State there is a saying: "We are Penn State." As an alumnus, I know it well and have heard it echo through Beaver Stadium in State College on game day. But what this one coach has done for one school, one program, thousands of players and coaches and the sport altogether has resonated throughout the country. Joe Paterno is Penn State. Joe Paterno is college football.

I urge my colleagues to commend Joe Paterno on this milestone by supporting this resolution.

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

Ms. HIRONO. It is clear that Coach Paterno is not only an exemplary coach, but he is an exemplary human being and a model to us all. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

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 Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1715.

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. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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.

RECOGNIZING 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE EDUCATION FOR ALL HANDICAPPED CHILDREN ACT

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 329) recognizing the 35th anniversary of the enactment of the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 329

Whereas the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975 (Public Law 94-142), which amended the State grant program under part B of the Education of the Handicapped Act (Public Law 91-230), was enacted into law 35 years ago on November 29, 1975;

Whereas the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975 established the Federal policy of ensuring that all children, regardless of the nature or severity of their disability, have available to them a free appropriate public education in the least restrictive environment;

Whereas the Education of the Handicapped Act of 1975 was further amended by the Education of the Handicapped Act Amendments of 1986 (Public Law 99-457) to create a preschool grant program for children with disabilities 3 to 5 years of age and an early intervention program for infants and toddlers with disabilities from birth through age 2;

Whereas the Education of the Handicapped Act Amendments of 1990 (Public Law 101-476) renamed the statute as the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA);

Whereas the IDEA was amended in 1997 to ensure children with disabilities are involved, and make progress, in the general education curriculum and are included in all general State and district-wide assessment programs;

Whereas IDEA was amended in 2004 to ensure that all children with disabilities have available to them a free appropriate public education that emphasizes special education and related services designed to meet their unique needs and support them in transitioning to further education, employment, and independent living;

Whereas IDEA currently serves an estimated 342,000 infants and toddlers, 709,000 preschoolers, and 5,890,000 children 6 to 21 years of age;

Whereas IDEA has assisted in a dramatic reduction in the number of children with developmental disabilities who must live in State institutions that are away from their families, costly, inappropriate, and isolated;

Whereas the number of children with disabilities who complete high school with a standard diploma has grown significantly since the enactment of IDEA;

Whereas the number of children with disabilities who enroll in college as freshmen has more than tripled since the enactment of IDEA;

Whereas IDEA has raised the Nation's expectations about the abilities of children with disabilities by requiring access to the general education curriculum;

Whereas improvements to IDEA made in 1997 and 2004 changed the focus of a child's individualized education program from procedural requirements placed upon teachers and related services personnel to educational results for that child, thus improving academic achievement;

Whereas IDEA, along with the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, holds schools accountable for the academic performance of students with disabilities;