

50 percent of children living absent their fathers have never set foot in their fathers' homes.

These figures are sobering and serve to remind us all of the importance of promoting fatherhood in the country. Our communities, churches and families must work to ensure that every child in the United States grows up with the love, involvement and commitment of a responsible father.

Fathers also have a responsibility to set aside quality time with their children in ways that can contribute to the well-being of their sons and daughters. Fathers need to realize that the time they spend with their children is really an investment in them. While each father is a unique person who parents in his own style, there are some characteristics that good fathers have in common.

We all know that fathers play a significant role in shaping the characters of their children. By spending time with their sons and daughters, being stern yet fair disciplinarians and by listening to their experiences, fathers mold and shape children into the men and women the children will become. As advisers and role models, fathers help their children to understand the difference between right and wrong and how the decisions they make today can affect the rest of their lives. By demonstrating true leadership, fathers instill important values and prepare their children for the challenges and opportunities ahead. Their love and devotion inspire the future generation of Americans to achieve their dreams and demonstrate the true spirit of our country.

A father is one of the most important influences in a child's life. I want to commend the millions of fathers who are wonderful, caring parents to their children. I also want to challenge those who are not to reconnect and to rededicate themselves to their children's lives. I urge all fathers to understand the level of responsibility they have emotionally, physically and spiritually. On Father's Day and every day, we honor our fathers and celebrate them.

I am honored to rise today to support this resolution. I ask my colleagues to support it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, does the gentlewoman from Washington have any further speakers?

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. No, I do not.

Does the gentleman have anymore speakers?

Mr. SABLAN. No, I do not.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional requests for time. I urge my colleagues to support the resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to commend the gentlewoman from Washington for such eloquent statements about fathers, which brings

back this close memory of my father, who is 8,000 miles away at this time. I will call him up after this, later on today.

I have no further speakers. I do encourage everyone to please support H. Res. 428.

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 428, a resolution that recognizes the immeasurable contributions of fathers in the healthy development of children, supports responsible fatherhood, and encourages greater involvement of fathers in the lives of their children, especially on Father's Day.

Six days from now, our nation will celebrate the special place that fathers have in our country.

From helping with homework to playing ball to reading a book to offering advice and support and to just listening, each and every day fathers of all ages contribute to the mental, moral, and spiritual development of children, teenagers, and adults.

According to the National Fatherhood Initiative, children with involved, loving fathers are significantly more likely to do well in school, have a healthy self esteem, exhibit empathy and good behavior, and avoid high risk activity such as drug use and criminal activity.

H. Res. 428 recognizes the commitment of fathers, and the wonderful work that both parents do on behalf of their kids, and I encourage my colleagues to join with us as we all recommit ourselves to being the best father we can to children everywhere.

And in conclusion, I would like to publicly thank my father for the great example he has been to me and for the dedication and support he has shown in my every endeavor.

It is because of his support and love that I have been a devoted son to my father who taught me so much, as well as finding great joy in being a committed father of two.

Mr. SABLAN. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 428.

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.

PHYLICIA'S LAW

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 729) to help keep students safe on school-run, overnight, off-premises field trips, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 729

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as "Phylicia's Law".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Students achieve their full academic potential when they have the ability to learn in a safe and secure environment.

(2) Off-campus school trips comprise an integral part of the educational experience for our Nation's students. Each year millions of students enjoy these trips, which provide them with invaluable learning opportunities outside the classroom.

(3) There exists no Federal law requiring public schools to develop safety plans for off-premises, overnight, school-sponsored trips.

SEC. 3. SCHOOL SAFETY PLAN.

(a) REQUIREMENTS FOR LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.—Each local educational agency that receives funds under part A of title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.) shall develop and make publicly available a written school safety policy for off-premises, overnight field trips.

(b) GUIDANCE FROM SECRETARY OF EDUCATION.—Congress encourages the Secretary of Education to provide guidance to local educational agencies described in subsection (a) by taking the steps necessary, such as hosting a conference of interested parties, to assist in developing a model school safety policy that meets the requirements described in such subsection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) and the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 729 into the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands?

There was no objection.

Mr. SABLAN. I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 729, which is a bill that helps keeps students safe on school-run, overnight, off-premises field trips.

In April 2007, Phylicia Moore, a high school senior, died while participating in a field trip in Ghana. Her death, ruled an accident by authorities in Ghana, is undergoing further investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The tragedy of Phylicia's death exposed a flaw in the system, and it has served as a reminder of the importance of having procedures in place when students participate in overnight field trips.

The legislation put forward today will go a long way towards keeping students safe. This bill requires school districts to receive money through the Safe and Drug-Free Schools program to develop and make public school safety policy for off-premises, overnight field trips. The bill would further encourage the Secretary of Education to develop model school safety plans and to disseminate those best practices to school districts.

Trips, like the one that Phylicia took to Ghana, are intended to change students' lives for the better. It is important to expose our young people to

learning experiences outside the classroom, but we must ensure their safety at the same time. Phylicia had worked a part-time job to cover the cost of the trip, and had raised money for an orphanage and for an AIDS charity in Ghana. Unfortunately, she was never able to experience the country. She passed away on the first night of the trip.

I want to thank Lola and Douglas Moore, the parents of Phylicia, whose hard work has brought national attention to this issue. They have worked through their grief and, fueled by the tragic loss of their child, have toiled tirelessly to keep other parents from experiencing a similar loss. With passage of this bill, Congress has the opportunity to join with this family to prevent future tragedies.

Mr. Speaker, once again, I express my support for Phylicia's Law. I thank Representative ROTHMAN for his dedication in bringing this bill to the floor, and I urge my colleagues to pass this important law.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 729, Phylicia's Law, which would require school districts that receive funds under the Safe and Drug-Free Schools program to develop and make public a written, district-wide school safety plan governing off-premises, overnight field trips.

As I am sure many of my colleagues are aware, school field trips are an important component of student learning in the education system. Almost every school in the country has programs in place that take elementary and secondary school students to parks, to museums, to nature centers, and to other outdoor settings that provide an important contribution to the learning process.

Researchers have documented the cognitive and effective benefits of field trips, including an increased motivation for learning, a more positive attitude towards science and the acquisition of knowledge and skills. Further, field trips can stimulate interest in a student's future career and can result in an improved attitude toward school.

At the same time, many schools and school districts also sponsor overnight field trips, such as overnight camping trips or academic events, where students travel sometimes long distances to compete with other students. In these situations, it is vitally important that school districts have safety plans in place so that the students can feel safe. It is important that there are policies in place to address emergency situations that may occur.

The sobering reality of the reason this bill is on the floor today is due to the tragic circumstances that came to light after a student lost her life while on a 2-week field trip to Ghana with her class. Eighteen-year-old Phylicia Moore was last seen at 10:30 p.m. on April 15, 2007, when she left a group

around a hotel pool to go to her room to change. She was found 11 hours later at the bottom of the pool. Chaperones initially said they had checked on the students in their rooms the night before, but later admitted they had not. Phylicia would probably be here today if the buddy system or other protections had been in place.

Experts say that there are a number of best practices a school should follow while on a field trip. It is important for chaperones to know the children in their care. All chaperones should have a concise list of the participants' names, addresses and phone numbers so their parents or guardians can be reached during the hours the chaperones are responsible for their children. A student's information should identify whether he or she has mental, physical or emotional special needs. The more chaperones know about the students in their care the easier it will be for them to feel confident that they can head off potential trouble and can keep everyone on the field trip safe at all times.

A second key to field trip safety is having students look out for each other. It is important for chaperones to have their eyes on the children at every moment possible, but it is impossible for them to respond to every question and to meet every need that arises. Regardless of age, having students use the buddy system is important so that someone is always accountable for the other's whereabouts.

Overnight trips should have reasonable curfews in place that are adhered to. Room checks should be conducted by chaperones on a regular basis, and emergency procedures should be in place should a serious injury or death occur. These policies will help ensure that the trip will be safe and enjoyable for all involved.

Mr. Speaker, this bill does not specify a particular policy that schools must follow when conducting a field trip, but it would merely require school districts that receive funds under the Safe and Drug-Free Schools program to develop and make public a written, district-wide school plan governing off-premises, overnight field trips. Whether on or off campus, we all know that students achieve their full academic potential when they have the ability to learn in a safe and secure environment. This bill will help ensure that learning opportunities outside the school campus can be experienced safely.

I would ask all of my colleagues to support H.R. 729.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ROTHMAN) for 8 minutes.

Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey. I thank the gentleman for the time.

Mr. Speaker, today, we consider legislation that is an important step in protecting our young people as they come to explore this amazing world that we live in.

First, I want to take time to thank my friend, the Education and Labor Chairman GEORGE MILLER. Earlier this year, Chairman MILLER took time from his schedule to meet with Phylicia Moore's parents, Lola and Douglas Moore, and with Phylicia's brother, Christopher. Chairman MILLER heard their heartbreaking story. The legislation we have before us today is a testament to his leadership and to his compassion.

I also want to acknowledge the role played by Secretary of Education Arne Duncan. He also personally met with the Moores. He and his staff have suggested several important improvements to the bill. I am deeply grateful for his personal involvement.

I would also like to thank Ranking Member MCKEON and my colleagues on the other side of the aisle for their bipartisan support of this very important legislation.

I would also like to recognize and to express my gratitude for the endorsements of the National Parent Teacher Association, the National Education Association and the National School Boards Association for this important bill.

Phylicia's Law bears the name of a young woman from my district who was taken from us much too soon. Phylicia Moore was an 18-year-old high school student from Teaneck, New Jersey, who died in April 2007 while on a school-sponsored trip to Ghana.

Today, however, is not about the past. We are here to talk about the future and what we can do to help ensure that no more parents endure what Douglas and Lola Moore have gone through. It is the culmination of the Moores' hard work, the dedication to their daughter and to her memory, and their desire that no other parents suffer as they have that brings us to this moment on the floor of the United States House of Representatives.

As a parent myself, when I send my children to school, I expect them to be safe. I expect them to be just as safe when the school takes them on a field trip off school premises. Public school districts are now required to have safety plans and security procedures in place for the physical campus of their schools. However, there are no such requirements when schools take students off campus for field trips or for any other reason. Phylicia's Law will fix this dangerous omission.

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Phylicia's Law will require school districts to develop a safety policy for overnight school trips. However, the bill as written still gives individual schools the leeway to determine their own plans and procedures, which parents will then be able to review before the parents decide if the school district has the right security plan for their child sufficient to allow a parent in good conscience to let their child take this off-campus school trip.

Given that schools already know how to devise their security plans for on-

campus events, this new requirement for off-campus events should not be overly burdensome. On the contrary, I think this new requirement should be welcome as a plan and set of procedures that will help protect everyone on their trip.

With plans and procedures in place, there will be a blueprint for chaperones, for their trip leaders, for students, and for parents, all of whom will want to know what individual roles and responsibilities there are on this trip and what will happen should tragedy strike. We need Phylcia's Law to not only keep children safe but help schools to continue to offer important off-campus learning activities.

Off-campus school trips are an important part of the educational experience of our Nation's students. Each year, millions of our young people enjoy these trips. They provide students with invaluable learning opportunities outside the classroom. Keeping our students safe is paramount, but we also need to continue to provide these essential off-campus educational experiences.

Phylcia Moore was in Ghana on a goodwill trip. She was there to help others. She was a good, caring person. She was brave. She was filled with light. When speaking with Phylcia's parents, Douglas and Lola Moore, it is easy to see how much loved Phylcia was. Douglas and Lola's love helped make Phylcia the wonderful young woman she had become. It is with a heavy heart that I stand here today because nothing will bring this wonderful young woman back. But I commend Phylcia's parents, Douglas and Lola Moore, coming to me about Phylcia's Law, for caring about other parents and children, and I hope that we can get Phylcia's Law passed for them, for their daughter, and to make sure that parents across the country never have to face the pain that the Moores will continue to live with.

I urge my colleagues to stand up for students and parents across this country by supporting this bill.

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT).

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, it is heartwarming and touching to hear the tribute to Phylcia Moore by my colleague from New Jersey, a very touching and well-deserved tribute. This bill obviously is borne out of the noblest of intentions and came, unfortunately, from a tragic consequence.

Obviously, the intention here is to safeguard our schoolchildren. Could there be any more noble intention? The effect, though, unfortunately, is to further take the Federal Government into the local schools—we've already intruded greatly into the local schools—and tell them what they must do.

Initially, it's to come up with a plan. There should be a plan. There should have been a plan. There should have

been more direction from the local school, from the school board. I know from my own circumstances growing up going to school in a public school, the school board wouldn't allow us to take 2-week trips, and had anyone been allowed to take such a field trip, then they would likely have been defeated in the next school board election, because if you look at the Constitution, the Founders realized the best control is local control for so many of these issues.

There needs to be accountability. There should be accountability. I got into a rather testy discussion with our former Secretary of Education, Secretary Spellings, because Secretary Spellings, as did our immediately previous President, wanted to engage and dictate educational policy to the local schools. I didn't agree with that. I felt it was inappropriate.

Secretary Spellings at one point said, Well, if you liked what I did when I was in Austin, you ought to love what I'm doing in Washington. I said, No, because the 10th Amendment says that if a power is not specifically enumerated, it's reserved to the States and the people. When you were in Austin, you were part of the State. It was a reserved power for you. At this time, though, you're acting outside that parameter, and I don't appreciate all of the dictation from Washington. It was true under the previous administration and it's true today. It was true when the Constitution was founded.

I think the tribute to Phylcia Moore is well-deserved. She sounds like a wonderful young lady, and there is no way there could be adequate compensation or action to lessen the hurt adequately of those who loved her and suffered from her loss. But here again, this would usurp further what the previous administration did in dictating local policy. And I understand the amendment now simply requires that a policy be put in place, and that's better, but we know in the days ahead how that normally works, then someone else more zealous comes forward and says, And the policy must include this and this and this.

So I still believe the best school control is local control, State control, and holding school board members responsible to the local electorate.

I would support any tribute to Phylcia Moore and to the efforts this wonderful young lady was trying to exert on behalf of others, but I would oppose another dictation from Washington on what a local school board must do. Let's keep that control back in the local school board.

And I see my friend from New Jersey is ready to speak. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ROTHMAN. I thank the gentleman.

The gentleman has expressed, I think, an important concern with regards to those powers that are not deemed already provided to the Federal Government with regards to the State

should not be expanded. However, there are many, many instances—whether it be clean water standards or clean air standards or seatbelt standards for cars; the list is endless—to protect the public safety and good health of our people that the Federal Legislature, made up of 435 of us from all over the country, provide the minimum standards of safety that we wish to have in each of the 50 States.

But recognizing the general intention of the gentleman's objection, we changed the law to make it even more local community friendly this way. We said, We're not going to tell the local school districts what plan to have. Whatever plan they come up with is fine, period. All we require them to do is to have a plan or not have a plan but simply tell the parents, We have no plan, or, Here is our plan. This is to empower parents to make an informed judgment as to whether they want to put their children's safety in the hands of this particular school district if and when the school district decides they want to go on a school trip. I think that's why it has received bipartisan support.

I'm a former local mayor, former judge myself, and I'm very sensitive to too much intrusion in the local decisionmaking. This simply says to the school districts have a plan or don't have a plan, but you have got to tell the parents and let them make their judgment on the validity of the plan so that they can decide, as a parent, then, whether they want to go forth.

This is not just a tribute to Phylcia, although it is in some part. It is an effort to prevent these tragedies from happening again. That's why the National Parent-Teacher Association, the National School Boards Association, and the National Education Association, as well as colleagues on both sides of the aisle, have supported it.

I thank the gentleman for yielding. Mr. GOHMERT. Thank you, and reclaiming my time, I did want to yield to you because I wasn't sure with the way the conversation was going if you had adequate time to respond, and I wanted to give you the chance and have the time to do so.

And I do appreciate the gentleman's position. And I would say that if it pertained to school trips, field trips that crossed State lines, and particularly here where it went to another country, certainly I would join in support for perhaps even further requirements than the minimum that has been offered here.

But since that's not the case, I would be in opposition to a further dictation from Washington of any requirements and would encourage every single person, Mr. Speaker, in America to start monitoring your local school board. Hold them accountable, and if they're taking actions that are irresponsible, negligent, inappropriate, then fire them by electing someone else.

Mr. SABLAN. Does the gentlewoman from Washington have any additional speakers?

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. I have no further speakers.

I urge my colleagues to support the resolution legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, again, I urge my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to support H.R. 729, as amended.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 729, 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.

Mr. GOHMERT. 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.

STUDENT INTERNET SAFETY ACT OF 2009

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 780) to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to promote the safe use of the Internet by students, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H. R. 780

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Student Internet Safety Act of 2009".

SEC. 2. PROMOTING THE SAFE USE OF THE INTERNET BY STUDENTS.

Each local educational agency that receives funds under part D of title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6751 et seq.) or part A of title IV of such Act (20 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.) may use such funds to develop and implement programs that promote the safe use of the Internet by students, such as programs that—

(1) educate students about appropriate online behavior, including interacting with individuals on social networking Web sites and in chat rooms;

(2) protect students against online predators, cyberbullying, or unwanted exposure to inappropriate material; or

(3) promote involvement by parents in the use of the Internet by their children.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) and the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert

extraneous material on H.R. 780 into the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Student Internet Safety Act of 2009. In a world where we rely on the Internet for a variety of purposes, including education, we need to ensure that today's youth are taught how to safely navigate the World Wide Web.

Recent research shows that 93 percent of all children between the ages of 12 and 17 are online. Additionally, the average child between the ages of 2 and 11 years old views more online video than his or her parents. Clearly, it is time that we ensure children are taught healthy, safe and smart ways to utilize their time online.

Too often our news is filled with stories of students falling victim to cyberbullying, cyberstalking, and other forms of online harassment. With students' use of online social networking sites growing at a very rapid pace and an abundance of material inappropriate for children on the Internet, these threats show no sign of decreasing. We must begin taking steps to provide our children with guidance and instructions on how to be safe in an increasingly digital world. By promoting programs that educate children on Internet safety and increased parental involvement, the Student Internet Safety Act will help us begin to stem the tide of these alarming threats to today's youth.

When navigated safely and correctly, the Internet can provide students with a remarkable resource to get help with homework, do research for school projects, virtually tour historical sites, explore special interests, and share information with peers around the world. Mr. Speaker, it is our responsibility to make sure children are protected from and educated about the numerous online threats in order to maximize the priceless opportunities to advance learning that the digital world provides.

According to a Microsoft survey of parents, at least 56 percent of children access the Internet from school for a variety of purposes. This number will increase as we move forward. This legislation is a vital step towards promoting the safe use of the Internet by students.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative PUTNAM of Florida for introducing this legislation, and I once again express my support for this legislation.

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

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 780, the Student Internet Safety

Act of 2009, which was introduced by my friend and colleague, Representative ADAM PUTNAM.

This bill will allow local education agencies that receive Federal funds under the Safe and Drug Free Schools State Grants program and the Education Technology State Grants program to spend those dollars on developing and implementing programs that promote the safe use of the Internet by students. This important bill would allow school districts to use Federal funds to educate their students about appropriate online behavior, including interacting with individuals on social networking Web sites and in chat rooms. They could also use the funds to protect students against online predators, cyberbullying, or unwanted exposure to inappropriate materials, or promote involvement by parents in the use of the Internet by their children.

The Internet is a technological advancement that can be extremely useful for students, educators, and parents. Today, almost every public school in the United States has Internet access, and 79 percent of high school students use the Internet on a daily basis, including looking for information to assist them with their school work. These statistics are impressive and would have been unheard of a decade ago, but they demonstrate the changing nature of technology in our Nation's schools.

Today's youngest generation is the first generation to be born into a world proliferated by the Internet. These students use the Internet almost every day. From email, to social networking sites, to online interactive teaching forums, online encyclopedias, the Internet provides students and teachers with numerous tools and benefits every day.

However, there are many dangers inherent with technology as well. Children, especially young children, are at risk of becoming victims of numerous Internet-related crimes, including child pornography, cyberstalking, predators posing as children, or even more heinous crimes, including murder and rape. In addition to falling victim to Internet-related crimes, children can be exposed to age-inappropriate or harmful materials while browsing the Internet or conducting research for homework.

We know that the most effective way to prevent children from becoming victims of Internet-related crimes is to educate them as to how to avoid dangerous situations. There are several Internet sites and software programs that advise parents on how to talk about the subject with their children: what the dangers are, how to teach children to avoid them, and how best to monitor their children's Internet activities at home and at school. And public schools that receive funds under the Educational Technology State Grant programs are required to have Internet filtering software that limits what sites children can access from school computers.