

Whereas nationally, according to the Centers for Disease Control, 1 out of 4 children does not attend any school physical education classes, and fewer than 1 in 4 children get 20 minutes of vigorous activity every day;

Whereas teaching children about physical education and sports not only ensures that the children are physically active during the school day, but also educates the children on how to be physically active and the importance of physical activity;

Whereas according to a 2006 survey by the Department of Health and Human Services, 3.8 percent of elementary schools, 7.9 percent of middle schools, and 2.1 percent of high schools provide daily physical education (or an equivalent) for the entire school year, and 22 percent of schools do not require students to take any physical education courses at all;

Whereas according to that 2006 survey, 13.7 percent of elementary schools, 15.2 percent of middle schools, and 3.0 percent of high schools provide physical education (or an equivalent) at least 3 days per week for the entire school year for students in all grades in the school;

Whereas research shows that fit and active children are more likely to thrive academically;

Whereas increased time in physical education classes can help the attention, concentration, and achievement test scores of children;

Whereas participation in sports teams and physical activity clubs, often organized by the school and run outside of the regular school day, can improve grade point average, school attachment, educational aspirations, and the likelihood of graduation;

Whereas participation in sports and physical activity improves self-esteem and body image in children and adults;

Whereas children and youths who partake in physical activity and sports programs have increased motor skills, healthy lifestyles, social skills, a sense of fair play, strong teamwork skills, self-discipline, and avoidance of risky behaviors;

Whereas the social and environmental factors affecting children are in the control of the adults and the communities in which the children live, and therefore, the people of the United States share a collective responsibility in reversing the childhood obesity epidemic;

Whereas if efforts are made to intervene with unfit children to bring those children to physically fit levels, then there may also be a concomitant rise in the academic performance of those children; and

Whereas Congress strongly supports efforts to increase physical activity and participation of children and youth in sports: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of May 1 through May 7, 2012, as “National Physical Education and Sport Week”;

(2) recognizes National Physical Education and Sport Week and the central role of physical education and sports in creating a healthy lifestyle for all children and youth;

(3) supports the implementation of local school wellness policies (as that term is described in section 9A of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1758b)) that include ambitious goals for physical education, physical activity, and other activities that address the childhood obesity epidemic and promote child wellness; and

(4) encourages schools to offer physical education classes to students and work with community partners to provide opportunities and safe spaces for physical activities before and after school and during the summer months for all children and youth.

SENATE RESOLUTION 445—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF MAY 1, 2012, AS “SILVER STAR SERVICE BANNER DAY”

Mrs. McCASKILL (for herself and Mr. BLUNT) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 445

Whereas the Senate has always honored the sacrifices made by the wounded and ill members of the Armed Forces;

Whereas the Silver Star Service Banner has come to represent the members of the Armed Forces and veterans who were wounded or became ill in combat in the wars fought by the United States;

Whereas the Silver Star Families of America was formed to help the American people remember the sacrifices made by the wounded and ill members of the Armed Forces by designing and manufacturing Silver Star Service Banners and Silver Star Flags for that purpose;

Whereas the sole mission of the Silver Star Families of America is to evoke memories of the sacrifices of members and veterans of the Armed Forces on behalf of the United States through the presence of a Silver Star Service Banner in a window or a Silver Star Flag flying;

Whereas the sacrifices of members and veterans of the Armed Forces on behalf of the United States should never be forgotten; and

Whereas May 1, 2012, is an appropriate date to designate as “Silver Star Service Banner Day”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate supports the designation of May 1, 2012, as “Silver Star Service Banner Day” and calls upon the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 446—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO EXERCISE CONTROL OVER THE INTERNET

Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. McCAIN, Mr. JOHANNIS, and Ms. AYOTTE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 446

Whereas market-based policies and private sector leadership have given the Internet flexibility to evolve;

Whereas the position of the United States Government is and has been to advocate for the free flow of information, Internet freedom, and multi-stakeholder governance of the Internet internationally;

Whereas the current multi-stakeholder model of Internet governance has enabled the Internet to flourish and allowed the private sector, civil society, academia, and individual users to play an important role in charting the direction of the Internet;

Whereas, given the importance of the Internet to the global economy, it is essential that the underlying technical infrastructure of the Internet remain stable and secure;

Whereas the developing world deserves the benefits that the Internet provides, including access to knowledge, services, commerce, and communication, the accompanying bene-

fits to economic development, education, health care, and social assembly, and the informed discussion that is the bedrock of democratic self-government;

Whereas the explosive and hugely beneficial growth of the Internet resulted not from increased government involvement but from the opening of the Internet to commerce and private sector innovation;

Whereas the governments of some countries that advocate radical change in the structure of Internet governance censor the information available to their citizens through the Internet, use the Internet to prevent democratization, and use the Internet as a tool of surveillance to curtail legitimate political discussion and dissent, and other countries operate telecommunications systems as state-controlled monopolies or highly regulated and highly taxed entities;

Whereas some countries that support transferring Internet governance to an entity affiliated with the United Nations, or to another intergovernmental organization, might seek to have such an entity or organization endorse policies of those countries that block access to information, stifle political dissent, and maintain outmoded communications structures; and

Whereas the structure and control of Internet governance has profound implications for democratization, free expression, competition and trade, access to information, privacy, security, and the protection of intellectual property, and the threat of some countries to take unilateral action that would fracture the root zone file would result in a less functional Internet with diminished benefits for all people: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate calls on the President—

(1) to continue to oppose any effort to transfer control of the Internet to the United Nations or any other intergovernmental organization;

(2) to recognize the need for, and pursue, a continuing and constructive dialogue with the international community on the future of Internet governance; and

(3) to advance the values of a free Internet in the broader trade and diplomatic efforts of the United States Government.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 42—SETTING FORTH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013, REVISING THE APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012, AND SETTING FORTH THE APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2013 THROUGH 2022.

Mr. PAUL submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was placed on the calendar:

S. CON. RES. 42

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013.

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2013 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2013 through 2022.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this concurrent resolution is as follows:

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2013.