

cosponsor of this legislation, and I rise to support the legislation for American Youth Day.

It was a few years ago that Colin Powell came to Texas, as he did to many other States, to begin to talk to Americans about the importance of focusing on children, the importance of focusing on youth. We have seen the results of the devastation of the different lives that our youth live, and that is, of course, the challenges of violence and drug abuse, the challenges of living in families that have been separated.

It is important for our children to be affirmed. This resolution affirms the fact that our youth have the right to have promises. Those promises include ongoing relationships with caring adults, safe places with structured activities during nonschool hours, a healthy start and future, marketable skills through effective education, and opportunities to give back through community service. I would add to that, Mr. Speaker, the opportunity for good housing, the opportunity for good food and to be nourished, the opportunity for good health care.

This legislation will remind this Congress and remind Americans to reaffirm our values and our commitment to youth.

Mr. Speaker, I say to my colleagues, the supporters of this legislation, this is also a resolution to support American Youth Day. I would like to salute a constituent of mine, Ovide Duncantell, who came to me some years ago to advocate for a children's day. We have now come to that point, and I hope that Americans all over the Nation will support our commitment to our youth and to add their support to our youth with these five promises.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of all children, but more specifically for a sound solution before the floor today, H. Con. Res. 375. This resolution titled "Recognizing the Importance of Children in the U.S. and Supporting National Youth Day" sums up in few words, what I myself feel very strongly about.

It is indeed imperative that we take the time to acknowledge and support our children everyday, and that as a nation we recognize all children regardless of economic, religious, or ethnic background. Highlighting affirmatives steps at least one week of the year as this resolution requests is very important.

General Colin Powell began "America's Promise—The Alliance for Youth" in 1997. His dream as well as the dream of the entire organization was that as a nation we reached a specified goal where children are concerned.

Under a National Youth Day program certain steps would be implemented to achieve desired effects. The five main goals that are listed in this resolution include strong relationships with adults, structured after-school activities, a healthy outlook, education, and community service.

The idea is that children will gain enrichment with these elements presented if only for a week in schools nationwide. That the effects of this one week in the schools will extend to children's personal lives, as well as infiltrating their home to affect the entire family.

This week would encompass having the ideas of positive adult role models that should

be present in an ongoing relationship, whether it is in the home or through mentorship. The week emphasizes: An increased awareness of structured activities during non-school hours that are available in the neighborhood, for all children to participate in; a dedication from each school that participates to provide healthy starts and futures for each child in their care; to help provide future initiatives by establishing marketable skills through effective education; and finally, the involvement of children in programs that allows them to connect to their communities through service projects.

These five combined goals will allow for positive development within America's homes and schools. Recognition of youth is essential to the well being of our country. I know this is something we as Members of Congress all understand and wish to make strides towards accomplishing. In the process of developing these programs that encompass our youth, we the members of a legislative body are taking a much larger step in building the future of our country.

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

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

(Mrs. MORELLA asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I am one of the supporters of this. I believe very strongly in Colin Powell's America's Promise to Youth. We have such a program in Montgomery County in which we engage, and I salute the measure. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the support of this body.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 375 which recognizes the importance of children in the United States and encourages the efforts of groups such as General Colin Powell's America's Promise.

By establishing a Youth Day prior to the coming school year, local communities will be able to promote General Powell's "Five Promises" to our nation's youth. These ostensibly simple promises of providing our children with caring adults, safe places, healthy starts, marketable skills, and opportunities to serve, enable us to foster future generations of productive and contributing Americans.

It is crucial for our community and business leaders to take an active role in the lives of our youth. Each year, in my district, members of my staff participate in a program called "Partners in Education" which pairs businesses with schools for the purpose of tutoring.

The program's greatest strength is its direct link to local school districts and community leaders throughout the country. Through its 7,500 grassroots member programs, Partners In Education connects children and classroom teachers with corporate, education, volunteer, government, and civic leaders. These partners play significant roles in changing the content and delivery of education services to children and their families.

During the 1999–2000 school year, my staff tutored Fourth and Fifth graders from Hall Elementary School in Gaithersburg, Maryland. This school has an amazingly diverse student body with 42 percent Latino, 29 percent African American, 8 percent Asian, and 21 per-

cent White. Summit Hall also had over 62 percent of its students participating in the Free And Reduced Meals (FARM) program in their cafeterias. By helping Principal Craig Logue and the hard working teachers of Summit Hall, members of my staff provided the students they tutored with the extra one-on-one attention that they needed. The National Youth Day legislation continues in this same spirit of service to the youth of our nation.

I often tell educators in my district that when you touch a rock . . . you touch the past . . . When you touch a flower . . . you touch the present . . . When you touch a child . . . you touch the future.

I ask for your support of H. Con. Res. 375 and encourage all members of this body to sponsor a Youth Day in their district.

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

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TANCREDI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 375, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The title of the concurrent resolution was amended so as to read: "Recognizing the importance of children in the United States and supporting the goals and ideas of American Youth Day".

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING IMPORTANCE OF FAMILIES EATING TOGETHER

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that we take from the Speaker's table the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 343), expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the importance of families eating together, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I will not object, I just want to support this legislation. It is the National Eat Dinner with your Children Day, June 19. It was requested by former Secretary of HEW Joe Califano, who now works with the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University where extensive research is proven that families that eat with their children, the children are less likely to engage in illegal activities, illegal drugs, cigarettes and alcohol.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 343, the National Eat Dinner With Your Children Day Resolution. This legislation recognizes the importance of families eating together in order to

help reduce substance abuse among teenagers.

As many of you know, I am a proud father of three wonderful sons. My wife, Ingrid, and I have always made it a priority for our family to sit down together for dinner. During our dinner conversations, Ingrid and I would inquire as to what each of our children accomplished or struggled with that day. We offered words of wisdom and support to our children throughout their formidable years and fostered the notion we would always be there for them in times of need. It is my belief that these consistent family times also served to make our children confident and responsible decision-makers.

The idea for this resolution grew out of research done by the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University (CASA). In its latest survey, CASA found the more often a child eats dinner with his or her parents, the less likely that child is to smoke, drink, or use illegal drugs. The result was consistent throughout the five years of the CASA survey, but never in as striking a manner as in the most recent survey.

The survey showed that teens from families who almost never eat dinner together are 72 percent more likely than the average teen to use illegal drugs, cigarettes, and alcohol, while those from families who almost always eat dinner together are 31 percent less likely than the average teen to engage in these activities. In an effort to raise awareness about the powerful impact parents can have on their children's decisions about the drug use, Congressman RANGEL and I felt compelled to introduce this resolution to show the nation cares about our youth. We want America's children to know we will stand behind them as they deal with the growing pressures prevalent as an adolescent.

I thank Congressman RANGEL for his efforts in bringing this measure to the floor. I enthusiastically support H. Con. Res. 343, the National Eat Dinner With Your Children Day, and encourage my colleagues to vote in support of this important resolution.

Mr. LARSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Resolution 343, regarding the importance of families eating together. I would like to commend my colleague Mr. RANGEL for bringing this important piece of legislation to my attention and the attention of the American people. Families eating together have long been a pillar of American Family Life and should be part future generations as well. Family Dinners are a dying commodity or infrequent at best. Having dinner as a family opens up communication lines between parents and their children. One will know more and have more influence on their child if they spend time talking to them. What better time to talk and communicate, then sitting around the dinner table sharing a meal. We need to spend more time with our children to influence them to do their best in school, to avoid tobacco, alcohol, illegal drugs and to make them productive, healthy citizens.

One of my constituents, Chris Lenihan, who is now an intern in my office, a nice young gentleman, told me that he had dinner as a family every night when he lived at home. He has benefited greatly from the discussion at the dinner table and feels that his parents David and Midge had a great impact on him as result of eating dinner every night as a family.

We need to make sure that the Youth of America grow up to become healthy productive citizens. We can start by having more dinners with our families. I realize that parents can not immediately have dinner every night with their children, but establishing a National "Eat Dinner with Your Children Day" is a step in the right direction. I fully support this resolution and urge the rest of my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 343

Whereas the use and abuse of illegal drugs, nicotine, and alcohol are the greatest threat to the health and well-being of American children;

Whereas parental influence is one of the most crucial factors in determining the likelihood of teenage substance abuse;

Whereas family dinners have long been a pillar of American family life;

Whereas the correlation between the frequency of family dinners and the risk of substance abuse is well documented;

Whereas surveys conducted by the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University have found, for each of the past 4 years, that children and teenagers who routinely eat dinner with their families are far less likely to use illegal drugs, cigarettes, and alcohol;

Whereas, according to these surveys, teenagers from families that seldom eat dinner together are 72 percent more likely than the average teenager to use illegal drugs, cigarettes, and alcohol, and teenagers from families that eat dinner together are 31 percent less likely than the average teenager to use illegal drugs, cigarettes, and alcohol;

Whereas one method for families to eat dinner together more often would be for them to select a recurring occasion for doing so, such as the third Monday of each month; and

Whereas a National Eat-Dinner-With-Your-Children Day on Monday, June 19, 2000, would encourage families to eat together: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) eating dinner together is a critical step for a family in raising healthy, drug-free children; and

(2) a National Eat-Dinner-With-Your-Children Day should be established in order to encourage families to eat together as often as possible.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RYAN WHITE CARE ACT AMENDMENTS OF 2000

Mr. COBURN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4807) to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend programs established under the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act of 1990, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4807

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 "Ryan White CARE Act Amendments of 2000".

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

TITLE I—EMERGENCY RELIEF FOR AREAS WITH SUBSTANTIAL NEED FOR SERVICES

Subtitle A—HIV Health Services Planning Councils

Sec. 101. Membership of councils.

Sec. 102. Duties of councils.

Sec. 103. Open meetings; other additional provisions.

Subtitle B—Type and Distribution of Grants

Sec. 111. Formula grants.

Sec. 112. Supplemental grants.

Subtitle C—Other Provisions

Sec. 121. Use of amounts.

Sec. 122. Application.

Sec. 123. Review of administrative costs and compensation.

TITLE II—CARE GRANT PROGRAM

Subtitle A—General Grant Provisions

Sec. 201. Priority for women, infants, and children.

Sec. 202. Use of grants.

Sec. 203. Grants to establish HIV care consortia.

Sec. 204. Provision of treatments.

Sec. 205. State application.

Sec. 206. Distribution of funds.

Sec. 207. Supplemental grants for certain States.

Subtitle B—Provisions Concerning Pregnancy and Perinatal Transmission of HIV

Sec. 211. Repeals.

Sec. 212. Grants.

Sec. 213. Study by Institute of Medicine.

Subtitle C—Certain Partner Notification Programs

Sec. 221. Grants for compliant partner notification programs.

TITLE III—EARLY INTERVENTION SERVICES

Subtitle A—Formula Grants for States

Sec. 301. Repeal of program.

Subtitle B—Categorical Grants

Sec. 311. Preferences in making grants.

Sec. 312. Planning and development grants.

Sec. 313. Authorization of appropriations.

Subtitle C—General Provisions

Sec. 321. Provision of certain counseling services.

Sec. 322. Additional required agreements.

TITLE IV—OTHER PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

Subtitle A—Certain Programs for Research, Demonstrations, or Training

Sec. 401. Grants for coordinated services and access to research for women, infants, children, and youth.

Sec. 402. AIDS education and training centers.

Subtitle B—General Provisions in Title XXVI

Sec. 411. Evaluations and reports.

Sec. 412. Data collection through Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Sec. 413. Coordination.

Sec. 414. Plan regarding release of prisoners with HIV disease.

Sec. 415. Audits.

Sec. 416. Administrative simplification.

Sec. 417. Authorization of appropriations for parts A and B.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 501. Studies by Institute of Medicine.

Sec. 502. Development of rapid HIV test.