

enrolled in an accelerated nursing program that prepared them to replace graduate nurses going overseas.

The Jennie Edmunson Memorial Hospital Class of 1944 is part of this honorable tradition of nursing service. As we remember the end of World War II, please join me in recognizing June Heitman and all of the hard-working members of the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps for their devotion, patriotism, and service to the United States.

MANUFACTURED HOUSING

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year, President Clinton and HUD Secretary Cisneros announced on new program to help thousands of families realize the American dream of homeownership.

Calling on all national housing-related organizations to form a partnership for this national homeownership strategy, the President set a goal of creating 8 million additional American homeowners over the next 5 years. The accomplishment of this goal will have dramatic effects on those young families setting out on the quest for the American dream, will stimulate the real estate and home building industries, and will strengthen the economy through the ripple effect on the secondary and tertiary industries which rely on homebuilding and resale.

One of the industries which can play a major role in the achievement of the President's goal is the manufactured housing industry. Last year, more than 300,000 homes sold in the United States were manufactured homes. As younger families come into the market for a home, and as the population in this Nation ages, and shifts to retirement communities, manufactured housing will become the preferred housing for thousands of citizens looking for quality housing at an affordable price.

The ability of the manufactured housing industry to continue to provide quality, affordable housing will depend most directly on the industries ability to loosen the regulatory stranglehold currently imposed by the Department of HUD.

Over the last 20 years, the manufactured housing industry has evolved from one providing a temporary, mobile dwelling to a sophisticated, highly efficient producer of permanent housing. Unfortunately, the regulatory apparatus ensconced within HUD has not kept up with the changing industry on a timely basis. It is time for a change.

As the Congress contemplates the overall future of HUD, certain small steps could be taken now to reinvent the oversight of Federal housing programs. Since the manufactured housing industry received no Federal funds, the issue is how to recreate a regulatory body which would regulate and enforce manufactured housing codes and regulations while maintaining some oversight by HUD or whatever new housing agency would be created.

Three years ago, the Congress created a Commission which was tasked to look into the industry and make recommendations. The Commission did propose that a new consen-

sus committee or office be created which would oversee the industry in a more efficient, less bureaucratic manner. I believe it is time to create such an entity.

A new manufactured housing committee or office created outside of HUD, would be comprised mostly of representatives of the industry, but could include local authorities and a consumer watchdog. The Secretary or Housing Administrator, could appoint one committee member to serve as his liaison who would shuttle regulatory recommendations back and forth between the Housing Administrator and the industry. Current Federal uniform building codes and its enforcement program would be maintained but the committee would be empowered to contract with a private organization to be its code enforcement authority and it would continue the current practice of imposing fees on the industry membership in order to fund the committee's operation and its outside contracts.

Finally, any legislation creating such a new system should remove unnecessary restrictions, such as the permanent chassis requirement, which would help lower the cost of producing these homes. In fact, recent action taken by the California State Assembly called on the Congress to take just such action on the chassis issue. I am enclosing a copy of the joint resolution passed by the State legislature.

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 7— RELATIVE TO MANUFACTURED HOUSING LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AJR 7, Hauser. Manufactured housing.

This measure would memorialize the President and the Congress of the United States to amend the definition of "manufactured home" in federal law to allow these homes to be designed to accommodate a removable chassis, so long as the home is intended to be permanently sited on a foundation and so long as the floor system is designed to accommodate appropriate design loads.

Whereas, Manufactured homes constructed pursuant to the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act provided an important source of nonsubsidized affordable housing to Californians; and

Whereas, The State of California is a national leader in efforts to encourage and expand the use of manufactured housing by eliminating unnecessary regulatory barriers and by developing and encouraging innovative land use and financing policies; and

Whereas, The State of California has deemed manufactured homes a permitted use in all residential zoning districts, subject to the same development standards applicable to other dwellings in that zoning district; and

Whereas, Construction and safety standards for manufactured homes are established in federal law and regulation and all such standards preempt local and state codes; and

Whereas, The federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards have been determined by the State of California to meet or exceed performance standards established for other dwellings; and

Whereas, Federal law requires every federally certified manufactured home to be constructed on a chassis which must remain a permanent feature of the home's substructure; and

Whereas, The chassis is not necessary for the home's structural integrity if the home is sited on a permanent foundation and the home's floor system is designed to accommodate appropriate design loads; and

Whereas, This mandatory feature represents an unnecessary regulatory barrier to

greater design flexibility for manufactured homes; and

Whereas, This regulatory barrier prevents innovative uses of manufactured homes to meet the demand for affordable housing in California; and

Whereas, This regulatory barrier prevents manufactured home producers from developing a recycling program for chassis systems which could save consumers between \$1,000 and \$2,000 per home; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States to amend the definition of "manufactured home" in federal law to allow such homes to be designed to accommodate a removable chassis, so long as the home is intended to be permanently sited on a foundation and so long as the floor system is designed to accommodate appropriate design loads; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, and to each member of the House Committee on Banking, Housing, and Financial Services, the Senate Committee on Banking and Urban Affairs, and the House and Senate appropriations subcommittees on HUD/VA and independent agencies.

Mr. Speaker, if we as a Nation are going to succeed in this new strategy to help thousands of Americans realize their dream of homeownership, the manufactured housing industry must play an important role in providing quality homes at an affordable price. To start this process, the industry must be removed from the regulatory burdens placed on its operation by a Federal bureaucracy which cares little for the industry and shows no interest in an efficient system of regulation and enforcement.

ARCHBISHOP IAKOVOS HONORED

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 1995

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to one of the most outstanding religious leaders in the world, Archbishop Geron Iakovos. Head of the Greek Orthodox Church of the Western Hemisphere, Archbishop Iakovos is retiring after 36 years of distinguished service as a spiritual leader and fighter for worldwide justice.

Archbishop Iakovos, born Geron Iakovos in Istanbul, Turkey, was ordained a priest in Lowell, MA, in 1940. He is a graduate of the Harvard University Divinity School. In 1959 he ascended to the leadership of the Greek Orthodox Church in the Western Hemisphere. He has been at the forefront of the worldwide ecumenical as well as the civil rights movement.

In 1959 he met with Pope John XXIII, thus becoming the first Greek Orthodox Leader in almost 400 years to meet with a Roman Catholic Pope. He also served as copresident of the World Council of Churches for 9 years.

As an outspoken religious leader against segregation in the United States, he marched with the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. in