

any big city housing authority and the Department of Housing and Urban Development was threatening to take over the agency. But then, fortunately, Cheryl Lovell was named Executive Director of the agency and good things began to happen. Last month, the St. Louis Housing Authority achieved a federal ranking of 70.3 and by all accounts things are improving for the residents of St. Louis public housing.

I commend Cheryl Lovell for her dedication and achievement and would like to share the following article "City Housing Raises Its Grades" which appeared in the St. Louis Post Dispatch on June 13, 2001.

[From the St. Charles County Post, June 14, 2001]

AFFORDABLE HOUSING OPTIONS WILL BE STUDIED

(By Ralph Dummit)

A consultant has been selected to conduct a study in St. Charles County on the availability of affordable housing. The consultant is Paul Dribin, who served for several years as an official in the St. Louis office of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Dribin Consulting was picked by St. Charles County Executive Joe Ortwerth from among five or six applicants for the \$45,000 contract.

Social service workers across the county have sought answers to the question of available housing for low-income residents for many years. They have contended that not only is it difficult for poor families to rent houses but that affordable houses for sale to the poor are in limited supply. They are concerned that development is geared more to large houses on large lots than to building houses or apartments in a more modest price range.

Dribin is no stranger to housing matters in St. Charles County. The Farms apartment complex off Kisker Road had been a property insured and subsidized by HUD when neighbors began to complain about its poorly maintained and rundown condition.

As a HUD official in St. Louis at that time, Dribin sought to solve the problem at The Farms. He was able to acquire \$8 million from HUD to repair the project and got a voluntary deed from the owners in lieu of foreclosure, then conveyed the property to St. Charles County. Today, the property—now called Sterling Heights—is well maintained and provides affordable housing to dozens of families.

In previewing his job for the county, Dribin wrote that the problems of affordable housing are increasing in rapidly growing areas such as St. Charles County. Most residents are benefiting from the expanding economy, but "the working poor are finding housing options more limited."

Dribin may rely on Development Strategies Inc., to gather census data for his study. The county had hired Development Strategies after the Flood of 1993 to study ways to provide replacement housing for the hundreds of people left homeless by the flood.

Dribin said that after the census figures are analyzed, he will prepare a comprehensive report "detailing the housing conditions and the overall need for affordable housing" in the county.

Further, based on the identified needs of the community, Dribin will present to the County Council "a detailed proposal outlining alternative strategies for implementing an affordable housing policy."

The consultant added, "Forming a housing authority is only one option in a range of public and private sector alternatives to address (the county's) housing needs."

Dribin expects to have an initial report completed by mid-August and to issue a completed report by the end of September.

Recently, business leaders have joined in voicing concern about providing more affordable housing for their employees.

Gregory D. Prestemon, president of the county's Economic Development Center, said late last year that he had heard from almost all of the county's larger employers "that they see a need for housing to fit the needs of people of all income levels."

Ortwerth has told the County Council that although state law authorizes a county housing authority—such as the one in the city of St. Charles—to construct, acquire, lease or operate housing complexes, that is not his goal.

Ortwerth said a county housing authority should concentrate on working with the private sector to promote the construction of affordable housing. He contends that such housing can be built so that it will maintain its value and does not depreciate the value of other residential properties in a community.

One purpose of studying the county's housing needs is to qualify under state statutes to form a county housing authority. Earlier, Ortwerth had hoped such an authority might be able to take over the voucher program administered by the North East Community Action Corp., also known as NECAC.

In a related move, Ortwerth last year filed suit seeking a declaratory judgment on whether NECAC or the county should be eligible to administer Section 8 housing assistance to low-income individuals and families.

No judgment on the suit has been rendered. Meantime, NECAC traditionally has administered the Section 8 program in the county—at least 575 vouchers at present—excluding the city of St. Charles. The vouchers are the equivalent of holding cash as low-income people search for suitable and affordable housing in the county. But even among the holders of the vouchers, many give up when they are unable to find places to rent.

TRIBUTE TO SARA FORDE AND ANGELA RETEGUIZ

HON. STEVE ISRAEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 2001

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to recognize two of New York's outstanding young students, Sara Forde and Angela Reteguz, on the occasion of their Gold Award Ceremony. On July 19, 2001, the women of Service Unit 35 will recognize Sara and Angela.

Since the beginning of this century, the Girls Scouts of America have provided thousands of youngsters each year the opportunity to make friends, explore new ideas, and develop leadership skills while learning self-reliance and teamwork.

These awards are presented only to those who possess the qualities that make our nation great: commitment to excellence, hard work, and genuine love of community service. The Gold Awards represent the highest awards attainable by junior and high school Girl Scouts.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the recipients of these awards, as their

activities are indeed worthy of praise. Their leadership benefits our community and they serve as role models for their peers.

Also, we must not forget the unsung heroes, who continue to devote a large part of their lives to make all this possible. Therefore, I salute the families, scout leaders, and countless others who have given generously of their time and energy in support of scouting.

It is with great pride that I recognize the achievements of Sara and Angela, and bring the attention of congress to these successful young women on their day of recognition.

EXPRESSING SORROW OF THE HOUSE AT THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

SPEECH OF

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 2001

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY, former Congressman from the ninth Congressional district of Massachusetts.

JOE MOAKLEY was first sworn in as a representative in 1989. We know him most recently for his long service on the Committee on Rules—he was chairman of that committee from 1989 to 1994, and continued to serve as the ranking member from 1995 until this year.

As my colleagues have noted before me, JOE MOAKLEY never forgot his roots. Even as Chairman of one of the most influential committees in the U.S. Congress, he always had time for constituents in need, and junior Members of Congress who didn't understand the intricacies of House operations. He was known for his ability to diffuse tense situations with a humorous comment, and was welcomed and appreciated by all for his direct yet respectful manner. As my colleagues from the other side of the aisle have noted, we all thought of him as a fair chairman and an honest human being.

I began my elected service in the House of Representatives in 1989, and it was in that year that six Jesuit priests, their housekeeper and her daughter were murdered in El Salvador. Congressman MOAKLEY was appointed as the head of a special task force directed to investigate the murders and the response of the Salvadoran government. It was this task force which first reported the connection between these murders and several high-ranking military officers in El Salvador. This report was of sufficient gravity that it resulted in the termination of U.S. military aid to El Salvador. The end of the civil war in that country is often attributed to his work in this area and the change in U.S. policy which resulted therefrom. JOE MOAKLEY did not have to take on any of this extra work. It didn't help him get elected, he didn't get paid any more money—he did it, I believe, because he felt a need to right a wrong, and this is how I will always remember him.

We here in Washington are all missing him very much right now. I know his surviving family and other relatives will miss him even

more. To them I say JOE MOAKLEY was as good as they come. He was a true public servant in every positive sense and I stand today to honor this gentleman of all time.

TRIBUTE TO GILDA'S CLUB

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 2001

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Gilda's Club of New York City on the occasion of its sixth anniversary. Since opening its doors in 1995, Gilda's Club has welcomed over 2,600 people—men, women and children—all of whom have been affected by cancer. The Club was founded in honor and named after the late Gilda Radner. While best known for her work as a comedienne, Radner's legacy continues in Gilda's Club as it carries out her dying wish: that persons, like herself, living with cancer would find a community in which to meet, support, and share with those also struggling with this deadly disease.

Gilda's Club is a non-profit organization that provides free-of-charge services to anyone living with cancer, from those struggling with their own illnesses to their families and friends. Most noteworthy of these services is the Club's innovative and effective Basic III 'Plus' program. The program focuses on providing members with an emotional and social foundation from which to draw hope and strength. From encouragement in Support and Networking Groups, to education in Lectures and Workshops, to family bonds in Noogieland, The Family Focus and Team Convene, the Basic III 'Plus' program covers all the bases in creating the network patients need to heal both emotionally and physically.

This network is made possible by the volunteers and members of Gilda's Club, who strive to create a welcoming atmosphere for newcomers. These members and volunteers form lasting bonds while participating in Club programs. It is this unique bond that allows members to feel comfortable turning to the Club in their times of need. Executive Director Joel Sesser most accurately describes the Club as "a special community at the crossroads of the world." Everyone, regardless of their sex, religion, or ethnic background, is guaranteed loving care and support at Gilda's Club.

For the hope and spirit it has provided to its members and the inspiration it provides to the community, I offer my sincere congratulations to Gilda's Club of New York City for its six years of exceptional service.

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2001

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 2001

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Emergency Food Assistance

Enhancement Act. My bill increases commodity purchases for The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) to help emergency feeding organizations—food banks, food pantries, soup kitchens—meet the needs of their communities. It also provides more federal support for the cost of storing, transporting, and distributing food donated to these organizations by the federal government and private sources. A total of up to \$40 million a year of money that is not being used for employment and training programs is earmarked for these food purchases and handling costs, in addition to the \$100 million a year now set aside for TEFAP food purchases and \$45 million a year appropriated for storage, transportation, and distribution costs.

Food banks and other organizations meet the needs of their communities by managing donations from the government and private sectors, and most government donations are from TEFAP. It is a unique program that has the ability to provide nutritious domestic food products to needy Americans, while at the same time providing direct support to the agriculture community. Although federal food donations through the TEFAP are not the only source of the food distributed by food banks and others, they are key because they provide distributing agencies with some certainty as to their inventory and contribute greatly to the variety of food items that are offered. TEFAP grants for storage, transportation, and distribution costs also enable these agencies to efficiently handle a large volume of federal and private donations. In the 1996 welfare reform act, Congress made TEFAP commodity purchases mandatory because of the integral role it has in providing food aid to needy families and individuals.

TEFAP benefits are a quick fix, something to get families through tough times. TEFAP gives them the support they need, but it doesn't catch them in a cycle of dependency. These food purchases also provide much needed support to the agriculture community. While other food assistance programs are much larger, TEFAP purchases have a much more direct impact on agriculture producers.

The 1997 Balanced Budget Act included hundreds of millions of dollars for employment and training programs aimed at able-bodied adults between the ages of 18 and 50 without dependents whose eligibility for food stamps was restricted by a work requirement set up in the 1996 welfare reform law. The bulk of the money is dedicated to employment/training programs that keep unemployed able-bodied adults on the food stamp rolls, if they participate. But much of it is going unspent. Several hearings and reports have said that this money is unspent because few are taking advantage of employment and training assistance offered through the Food Stamp program; states running the program are not seeing a demand and are not drawing on this funding. The unused pool of employment and training money now tops \$200 million, and continues to grow. At the same time, food banks and other emergency food providers report increased demand from this group and others.

Why not put the money where the need is? The Secretary of Agriculture continually reviews states' spending of their Food Stamp

program allocations for employment and training programs. If a state doesn't use the money allocated to it, the Secretary can reallocate it to another state that can use it. My bill does nothing to change or restrict this authority. It simply allows the Secretary to tap up to \$40 million a year in unspent and unallocated employment and training funds for TEFAP commodity purchases and storage, transportation, and distribution costs.

Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that the Emergency Food Assistance Enhancement Act will enjoy resounding and rapid support from the full House of Representatives. It is important that we increase commodity purchases for this important program and help emergency food providers handle the maximum volume of food donations possible.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MENTAL HEALTH JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 2001

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to announce the introduction of the Mental Health Juvenile Justice Act of 2001. I am pleased to be joined by 32 original cosponsors who share my strong desire to improve the treatment of children with mental health needs who enter the juvenile justice system.

The rate of mental disorders is significantly higher among youth in the juvenile justice system than among youth in the general population. Federal studies suggest that as many as 60% of incarcerated youth have some mental health disorder and 20% have a severe disorder. In my home state of California, a recent study by the California Youth Authority found that 35% of boys in its custody and 73% of girls need mental health or substance abuse treatment.

We also know that many youngsters in the juvenile justice system have committed minor, non-violent offenses or status offenses. While they may be better served through the mental health system, often times these youngsters are incarcerated in juvenile facilities because of a lack of access to or the availability of mental health programs in the community. These youngsters, their families, and society, could be better served if we made available appropriate local mental health, substance abuse, and educational services as an alternative to incarceration, particularly for first offenders and non-violent offenses.

Our nation's juvenile justice system cannot adequately serve the needs of children with mental health disorders. Juvenile facilities are overcrowded and lack the necessary programming required to accommodate the needs of these youthful offenders. Staff working in these facilities are not trained to work with children in need of mental

Mental health treatment and services have been proven more effective than incarceration in preventing troubled young people from re-offending and are less expensive than prison. In the long run, they are even more cost-effective to us as a society, because they increase