

should take in lockstep to strengthen deterrence in the region and to show that 46 deaths will not go unanswered. We could be relisting North Korea as a state sponsor of terrorism. We could be speeding defense sales and targeting North Korea's illicit activities, like counterfeiting of hundred-dollar U.S. bills and drug running. Congress could also pass the U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement, demonstrating that there will be no retreat by the U.S. from northeast Asia.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to strengthen the U.S.-South Korean alliance, which has been a vital anchor for security in Asia for more than 50 years, and I look forward to hopefully doing that in the immediate weeks to come.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Madam Speaker, I do want to compliment my good friend from California for his most eloquent statement, most insightful. And I could not agree better with the gentleman's suggestion that we should take this matter directly to the Security Council of the United Nations with such evidence to show—not to embarrass anybody, but to bear the facts out that, I think, this is an act—it's an act of war, Madam Speaker. There's no other way that you can look at this. And I want to commend my good friend from California for making this suggestion.

It should be brought before the Security Council. There should be full deliberations, and let the nations of the world see and witness for themselves what this conduct has become. The killing of 46 sailors, just unbelievable.

Mr. ROYCE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. I gladly yield to my good friend from California.

Mr. ROYCE. I concur, and with Adlai Stevenson, we took that tack with our Ambassador to the United Nations during the time of the Cuban Missile Crisis. He was able to show the hard evidence. South Korea can take these same steps, show that hard evidence. I'm in agreement. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Madam Speaker, I just want to note also that over the years it has been my privilege in dealing and working with the good people and the leaders of South Korea, and I, for one, over the years have always said that the principles underlying the Sunshine Policy, as it was enunciated and tried, I believe, thankfully, by the late President Kim Dae Jung in his efforts to see about bettering relationships between North and South Korea.

I know that there were flaws and shortcomings of the Sunshine Policy. And it's to the point now, how much further do we need to show our friendship and goodwill to the people and to the leaders of North Korea? This act of conduct on the part of North Korea is, no question, without excuse.

I gladly thank my good friend from California for his statement.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1382.

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. FALEOMAVAEGA. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

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.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF MANUFACTURED AND MODULAR HOUSING

Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 584) recognizing the importance of manufactured and modular housing in the United States.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 584

Whereas manufactured and modular housing play a vital role in meeting the housing needs of the people of the United States and are an important source of quality, affordable housing, including both homeownership and rental housing;

Whereas the manufactured and modular housing industries in the United States have approximately \$6,000,000,000 annually in sales and employ approximately 70,000 people in factories and retail centers alone;

Whereas 18,000,000 people in the United States, representing all segments of the population, including emerging demographics, live in manufactured or modular homes;

Whereas because they are important sources of affordable housing, manufactured and modular housing are a critical part of the solution to the ongoing crisis in the housing market in this Nation;

Whereas the factory production process provides manufactured and modular housing with technological advantages, value, and customization options for consumers seeking quality housing and sustainable homeownership;

Whereas manufactured homes are built to a national standard under the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974, which governs construction, engineering, quality, safety, and systems performance;

Whereas that Act supports innovation, consumer safety, efficiency, and quality while preserving the affordability and customization of manufactured housing;

Whereas creating affordable homeownership opportunities helps build communities and requires the cooperation of the private and public sectors, including the Federal Government and State and local governments;

Whereas the laws of the United States, such as the Manufactured Housing Improvement Act of 2000, encourage manufactured housing homeownership and should continue to do so in the future;

Whereas June is designated as National Homeownership Month; and

Whereas the third week of June is recognized as Manufactured and Modular Housing Week: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the importance of manufactured and modular housing in providing decent, sustainable, and affordable housing;

(2) recognizes the importance of manufactured and modular housing in contributing to homeownership in the United States;

(3) recognizes the importance of homeownership, including homeownership of manufactured and modular homes, in building strong communities and families; and

(4) recognizes and fully supports the goals and ideals of Manufactured and Modular Housing Week and National Homeownership Month.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. DONNELLY) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, today I rise in strong support of House Resolution 584, a resolution honoring the importance of manufactured housing to our country. As we celebrate home ownership during the month of June, we also honor the third week of June as "Manufactured Housing Week." This recognizes that manufactured homes offer hardworking American families the option to purchase quality homes at an affordable price. This \$8 billion-a-year industry provides jobs for people not only in the Second district of Indiana, which I am proud to represent, but throughout.

More than 18 million people live in over 10½ million manufactured homes. I have seen firsthand how these homes have continued a tradition of quality and safe construction over the years. They present the high quality, affordable housing option for all families.

Madam Speaker, manufactured housing has come a long way over the years, and people can often not tell the difference between a modular home and a site-built home. Manufactured homes have a factory production process which provides technological advantages, value, and customization options for consumers seeking quality housing and sustainable home ownership.

Additionally, manufactured homes are built to a national standard under

the HUD Code, which governs the construction, engineering, quality, safety, and systems performance. The HUD Code supports innovation, consumer safety, efficiency, and quality while preserving manufactured housing's affordability and customization.

We have all witnessed the ongoing turmoil in the housing market. I believe it is essential that we look to affordable manufactured housing as a viable solution to this problem. Creating affordable home ownership is one of the building blocks of our society and it plays a fundamental role in achieving the American Dream. It helps to provide families with economic security and build strong communities.

I urge my colleagues to support House Resolution 584.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, today I rise in support of House Resolution 584, recognizing the importance of manufactured and modular housing in the United States.

Manufactured housing is a good source of affordable housing in this country not only for home ownership but for rental housing as well. Currently, the manufactured housing and modular housing industries generate over \$6 billion in annual revenues and employ over 70,000 people. As a result of this extensive industry, approximately 18 million people in the United States, representing all segments of the population, live in manufactured or modular homes.

I was educated on the importance of manufactured housing in South Carolina by Tom Lloyd of the Manufactured Housing Association. I know firsthand of the housing opportunities made possible by Leonard Sanford in Orangeburg, South Carolina.

Manufactured and modular housing provides a critical solution to our country's supply of affordable housing. And due to the factory production process involved, manufactured and modular housing brings technological advances, value, and customization options for consumers seeking quality housing and sustainable home ownership.

The legislation before us recognizes and fully supports the goals and ideals of Manufactured Housing Week, and I urge my colleagues to support the resolution.

Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. DONNELLY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 584.

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. DONNELLY of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

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.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

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SENSE OF HOUSE REGARDING HOUSING FUNDING TO COMBAT AIDS

Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 137) expressing the sense of the Congress that the lack of adequate housing must be addressed as a barrier to effective HIV prevention, treatment, and care, and that the United States should make a commitment to providing adequate funding for developing housing as a response to the AIDS pandemic.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 137

Whereas adequate and secure housing for people with human immunodeficiency virus or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) is a challenge with global dimensions and adequate housing is one of the greatest unmet needs of persons in the United States with HIV/AIDS;

Whereas growing empirical evidence shows that the socioeconomic circumstances of individuals and groups and structural factors such as housing status are of equal importance, or even greater importance, to health status than medical care and personal health behaviors;

Whereas the link between poverty and disparities in HIV risk and health outcomes is well established, and new research findings demonstrate the direct relationship between inadequate housing and greater risk of HIV infection, poor health outcomes, and early death;

Whereas rates of HIV infection are 3 to 16 times higher among persons who are homeless or unstably housed, 70 percent of all persons living with HIV/AIDS report a lifetime experience of homelessness or housing instability, and the HIV/AIDS death rate is 7 to 9 times higher for homeless adults than for the general population;

Whereas poor living conditions, including overcrowding and homelessness, undermine safety, privacy, and efforts to promote self-respect, human dignity, and responsible sexual behavior;

Whereas homeless and unstably housed persons are 2 to 6 times more likely to use hard drugs, share needles, or exchange sex for money and housing than similar persons with stable housing, as the lack of stable housing directly impacts the ability of people living in poverty to reduce HIV risk behaviors;

Whereas in spite of the evidence indicating that adequate housing has a direct positive effect on HIV prevention, treatment, and health outcomes, the housing resources devoted to the national response to HIV/AIDS

have been inadequate and housing has been largely ignored in policy discussions at the international level; and

Whereas the Congress recognized the housing needs of people with HIV/AIDS in enacting the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program in 1990 as part of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (Public Law 101-625) and the HOPWA program currently serves 70,000 households: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) stable and affordable housing is an essential component of an effective strategy for HIV prevention, treatment, and care; and

(2) the United States should make a commitment to providing adequate funding for developing housing as a response to the AIDS pandemic.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. DONNELLY) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the sponsor of this concurrent resolution, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER).

Mr. NADLER of New York. I thank the gentleman from Indiana for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my resolution, H. Con. Res. 137, which expresses the sense of Congress that housing is a key component of combating the war against HIV and AIDS.

I want to thank Chairman FRANK and my colleagues, both parties on the Financial Services Committee, for bringing this resolution to the floor, and I call on my colleagues to join me in supporting this important resolution.

It is remarkable how far we have come as a society in our understanding of the HIV virus. In the early 1980s and well into the 1990s, an HIV-positive diagnosis was seen as a death sentence.

But nearly three decades after the launch of a global campaign to study the disease, to develop and disseminate treatment, and to teach prevention, those who contract HIV now have more than just an elusive hope for the future. They have a natural reality of living healthy and productive lives for decades.

Today we have an entire medical, organizational, and legislative foundation from which we can provide information, medication, and health care to those who have contracted the disease. Yet, just as advances are being made to extend and enhance the lives of those