

Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1693, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. 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 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING GUAM

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 494) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States has enjoyed the loyalty of the United States citizens of Guam, and that the United States recognizes the centennial anniversary of the Spanish-American war as an opportune time for Congress to reaffirm its commitment to increase self-government, consistent with self-determination, for the people of Guam.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 494

Whereas the Chamorro people have inhabited Guam and the Mariana Islands for at least 4,000 years and developed a unique and autonomous seafaring agrarian culture, governing themselves through their own form of district government;

Whereas in 1565 the Kingdom of Spain claimed the islands of the Chamorro people, which were named the Ladrões by Ferdinand Magellan in 1521 and renamed the Marianas by the Jesuit missionary Diego Luis de San Vitores in 1668, to secure the trans-Pacific route of the Manila-Acapulco Galleon Trade, then, upon San Vitores's death in 1672, the islands were placed under military governance;

Whereas in 1898 the United States defeated the Kingdom of Spain in the Spanish-American War and acquired Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines by virtue of the Treaty of Paris;

Whereas, in signing the treaty, the United States Government accepted responsibility for its new possessions and agreed that Congress would determine the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants, as stated specifically in Article IX;

Whereas President William McKinley, by Executive Order 108-A on December 23, 1898, placed the island of Guam under the administration of the United States Navy, which administered and governed the island, initially as a coaling station, then as a major supply depot at the end of World War II;

Whereas a series of rulings popularly known as the "Insular Cases", issued by the United States Supreme Court from 1901 to 1922, defined Guam as an "unincorporated territory" in which the United States Constitution was not fully applicable;

Whereas the United States Naval Government of Guam was forced to surrender the island of Guam to the invading forces of the Japanese Imperial Army on December 10, 1941, after which Japanese occupation and control of Guam lasted until the United States Forces recaptured the island in 1944;

Whereas Guam is the only remaining United States territory to have been occupied by Japanese forces during World War II,

the occupation lasting for 32 months from 1941 to 1944;

Whereas the people of Guam remained loyal to the United States throughout the Japanese occupation, risked torture and death to help clothe and feed American soldiers hiding from enemy forces, and were subjected to forced labor, ruthless executions, and other brutalities for their support of the United States;

Whereas, upon liberation of the people of Guam, the island was returned to United States Navy governance, which, like its pre-war predecessor, limited the civil and political rights of the people, despite numerous appeals and petitions to higher authorities and Congress for the granting of United States citizenship and relief from military rule;

Whereas in 1945, upon establishment of the United Nations, the United States voluntarily listed Guam as a nonself-governing territory, pursuant to Article 73 of the United Nations Charter, and today Guam continues to be included in this list;

Whereas on March 6, 1949, the House of Assembly, the lower house of the popularly elected 9th Guam Congress, which was merely an advisory body to the Naval Governor of Guam, adjourned in protest over the limitation of its legislative rights granted to it by the United States Department of the Navy in 1947 and refused to reconvene until the United States Congress enacted an organic act for Guam;

Whereas the Organic Act of Guam (64 Stat. 384) passed by Congress and signed by President Truman on August 1, 1950, statutorily decreed Guam's status as an "unincorporated territory", established a three-branched civilian government patterned after the Federal model, and conferred United States citizenship upon the people of Guam;

Whereas, since the granting of American citizenship, the people of Guam have greater participation in the American democratic processes and some measure of self-government;

Whereas the people of Guam, who strongly adhere to the belief that a government should derive power and right from the governed, successfully gathered enough support to push for the passage of the Elective Governor Act (Public Law 90-497) on September 11, 1968, and in which Congress granted the people of Guam the right to elect their own governor and lieutenant governor;

Whereas the Congress enacted the Guam-Virgin Islands Delegate bill on April 10, 1972, allowing for Guam to have a nonvoting delegate in the United States House of Representatives, and although the delegate is not accorded a vote on the floor of the House of Representatives, it is still one of the benchmarks in Guam's political evolution and heightens Guam's visibility in the national arena;

Whereas, although Congress authorized in Public Law 94-584, the formation of a locally drafted constitution, the subsequent Guam Constitution, it was not ratified by Guam's electorate through a referendum on August 4, 1979;

Whereas concerns regarding Guam's political status led the Twelfth Guam Legislature to create the first political status commission in 1973, known as the Status Commission, the Thirteenth Guam Legislature in 1975 created another commission, known as the Second Political Status Commission, to address Guam's political status issue and explore alternative status options, and in 1980, the existing Guam Commission on Self-Determination (CSD) was created to identify and pursue the status choice of the people of Guam, and in 1996 the Twenty-Fourth Guam Legislature created the Commission on

Decolonization to continue pursuing Guam's political status;

Whereas the CSD, after conducting studies on 5 Guam political status options, proceeded to conduct a public education campaign, which was followed by a status referendum on January 12, 1982 in which 49 percent of the people of Guam voted for Commonwealth, 26 percent for Statehood, 10 percent for Status Quo, 5 percent for Incorporated Status, 4 percent for Free Association, 4 percent Independence, and 2 percent for other options;

Whereas on September 4, 1982, a runoff was held between commonwealth and statehood, the top options from the January referendum, with the outcome of the runoff resulting in 27 percent voting for statehood and 73 percent of Guam's electorate casting their votes in favor of a close relationship with the United States through a Commonwealth of Guam structure for local self-government;

Whereas in 1988 the people of Guam first presented the Guam Commonwealth Act to Congress to meet the various aspirations of the people of Guam, which bill has been reintroduced by Guam's Congressional delegates since 1988 until the present;

Whereas Congress has continued to enact other measures to address the various aspirations of the people of Guam, while considering legislative approaches to advance self-government without precluding Guam's further right of self-determination, consistent with the national political climate that emphasizes decentralization of the decision making process from Washington to the local governments and a relationship with the Federal Government that is based on mutual respect and consent of the governed; and

Whereas the people of Guam are loyal citizens of the United States and have repeatedly demonstrated their commitment to the American ideals of democracy and civil rights, as well as to American leadership in times of peace as well as war, prosperity as well as want: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes 100 years of Guam's loyalty and service to the United States; and

(2) will use the centennial anniversary of the 1898 Spanish-American War to reaffirm its commitment to the United States citizens of Guam for increased self-government, consistent with self-determination for the people of Guam.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG).

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I support this resolution on the centennial of the Spanish-American War to recognize the loyalty of the United States citizens of Guam who have become part of this Nation due to that conflict.

This resolution serves as recognition of Guam's 100 years of loyalty and service to the United States, and calls on the House of Representatives to reaffirm its commitment to the people of Guam for increased self-government.

Mr. Speaker, it has been one hundred years since the United States raised the first American flag over Guam on July 21, 1898. The islands were transferred to the United States after the Spanish-American War pursuant to the Treaty of Paris, signed December 10, 1898, and ratified and proclaimed on April 11, 1899. Article IX of the Treaty states that "The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress."

Guam was administered by the United States Navy until forced to surrender the island in 1941 to the invading forces of Japan. During the occupation from 1941 to 1944, the people of Guam remained staunchly loyal to the United States, risking torture and death, and subject to forced labor, ruthless executions, and other brutalities. The island was returned to U.S. Naval jurisdiction after the liberation of the people of Guam in 1944.

As an unincorporated territory of the United States, Guam's relationship with the United States has been characterized by Guam's political development from an island administered by the U.S. Department of the Navy to one governed by the people of Guam under the Guam Organic Act approved by Congress in 1950 in Public Law 630. In the same Act, Congress extended U.S. citizenship to the people of Guam. Congress subsequently authorized expanded self-governance by permitting the people of Guam to elect their own government and a delegate to represent them in the U.S. House of Representatives. In addition, in 1976 Congress committed to a major advance in self-government for Guam by authorizing a constitution, which Guam has yet to complete.

Today, while the people of Guam continue their quest for increased self-government within the United States community, they can be assured that the adoption of a constitution as authorized by Congress will not prejudice or preclude their right of self-determination and the fundamental right to seek a change in their political status in the future. This resolution serves as recognition of Guam's 100 years of loyalty and service to the United States and calls on the House of Representatives to reaffirm its commitment to the people of Guam for increased self-government.

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

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, at the request of my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) who is traveling to his district on official business, I urge this body to support House Resolution 494, the Guam centennial resolution.

This resolution recognizes Guam's 100-year relationship with the United States, but more importantly, it reaffirms this body's commitment to Guam's request to address the issue of status.

One hundred years ago the United States acquired Guam, along with the Philippines and Puerto Rico, after the Spanish-American war. Guam's relationship with the United States since 1898 has been characterized by Guam's strategic location in the Asian Pacific region.

Soon after its acquisition, Guam was primarily acquired as a coaling station

by American ships. Since then Guam has expanded its role to become America's bridge to the Asian-Pacific region. It boasts the only \$10 billion military infrastructure west of the international dateline, as well as a \$3 billion civilian economy.

Mr. Speaker, Guam's unique relationship with the United States not only stems from its strategic value, but in part can be explained through the understanding of Guam's history with the United States. Guam is the only American territory today which was occupied by enemy forces during World War II.

The people of Guam endured forced marches and beheadings for doggedly assisting American soldiers during the occupation. Through the Organic Act of 1950, the people of Guam became American citizens, an event which allowed them a greater opportunity to participate in the American political system.

Guam's press for increased self-government was made evident soon after American governance. However, it was not until 1973 that concerns about Guam's political status officially materialized in the form of the first Political Status Commission.

As testament to Guam's commitment to the political future and faith in the American system of government, the Guam Commonwealth Act was introduced in the 101st Congress and in each successive Congress since that time. Through the passage of this resolution, we are commemorating our historic ties with America's westernmost Pacific territory, and we are reaffirming our commitment to address their concerns.

I urge my colleagues to support the Guam centennial resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD the statement of the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) regarding this very important resolution.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who have demonstrated their utmost support for the people of Guam by cosponsoring the Guam Centennial Resolution. I would also like to thank my colleague and Chairman of the Resources Committee, Mr. YOUNG, for his leadership in moving this legislation.

It has been one hundred years since the United States first set foot on Guam's shores; and it has been one hundred years since Guam officially came under the American flag. As a consequence of the Spanish-American War, Spain ceded Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines over to the United States. This centennial anniversary carries varied significance for the people of Guam. On the one hand, we are commemorating Guam's one hundred year old relationship with the United States. On the other hand, we have an opportunity to examine this very same relationship, specifically Guam's political status under the United States.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution we have before us today, the Guam Centennial Resolution, specifically addresses these concerns. I introduced this resolution not only to commemorate Guam's unique relationship with the United States, but also to remind this body

that the United States must address Guam's political status as decreed in the Treaty of Paris, which ended the Spanish-American War. To this date, Guam is still under the United Nations' list of Non Self-Governing Territories.

Guam was first used as a coaling station by American ships sailing in the region, its strategic Pacific location made it an attractive base for America's Armed Forces and was actually commanded by the American Navy in the early years. During World War II, Guam remained loyal to the American flag despite the brutal three-year occupation by Japanese forces. It was not until 1950 that the people of Guam became American citizens.

It is important to note that even as early as 1901, only three years after American rule over our island, there was already a campaign for basic civil rights. H. Res. 494, or the Guam Centennial Resolution, is another avenue for such political expression. It expressly calls on this body to reaffirm its commitment to the people of Guam in our quest for increased self government. Since the 101st Congress to the present time, Guam's delegates to Congress have introduced the Guam Commonwealth Act, legislation which would not only alter Guam's relationship with the United States, but also lend greater local rule for Guam. Just last year, Guam's leaders had the historic opportunity to testify before the Resources Committee regarding Guam's quest for Commonwealth. As long as it remains the political will of the people, I will continue to vigorously advocate for Guam's Commonwealth status.

On this occasion of the centennial anniversary of Guam's relationship with the United States, let us remember our commitment to the people of Guam and support the passage of H. Res. 494.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the Gentleman from Guam for introducing and crafting this resolution. It is important that the full House has the opportunity to express its support for this important resolution.

H. Res. 494 expresses the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States has enjoyed the loyalty of the United States citizens of Guam, and that the United States recognizes the centennial anniversary of the Spanish American War as an opportune time for Congress to reaffirm its commitment to increase self-government consistent with self-determination for the people of Guam.

Our nation has a long history of friendship with Guam and many of the small island nations in the South Pacific. Guam played a key role in projecting U.S. firepower during World War II, during Vietnam and during later conflicts.

Guam's strategic access and the many sacrifices of its people have not gone unnoticed by the Congress. The citizens of Guam deserve a greater say in their affairs and it should be up to them to decide what sort of relationship they want with the United States.

Accordingly, I support the gentleman's resolution and urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 494.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Resolution 494, the Guam Centennial Resolution.

Mr. Speaker, as other speakers have already noted, this year marks the 100th anniversary of the first flying of the American flag

over the island of Guam. Over the past 100 years, a lot of things have changed, but Guam's loyalty to the United States has remained steadfast.

To the best of my knowledge, Guam remains the only populated U.S. territory to have been captured and occupied by enemy forces during World War II. Despite the repressive tactics of the Japanese during their three-year occupation of the Island of Guam, the people of Guam remained loyal to the United States, and lost many lives and suffered inhumane treatment simply because they retained this strong loyalty.

The citizens of Guam have in the past and continue to support our military services with high enlistment rates and the loss of local land given up for military based in support of their island and the rest of our nation. Even today, Guam hosts significant naval and air force bases which frequently are the staging point for national military operations in the Pacific. As foreign countries have dictated the removal of our operational stations in the western Pacific, Guam's location in the central Pacific has increased in importance, and today is considered to be of strategic importance.

Despite the support of the U.S. citizens in Guam of the United States over the past century, their desire for increased autonomy has met with resistance in Washington, D.C. I wish to commend Congressman UNDERWOOD for his efforts to fight for increased autonomy for the people of Guam and for his efforts to move this legislation to the floor today.

I also want to recognize Congressman DON YOUNG, Chairman of the Committee on Resources, and Congressman GEORGE MILLER, Senior Democrat on the Committee for their support of today's legislation and their continued support of the U.S. insular areas in general.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 494.

The question was taken.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. 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 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 494, the resolution just agreed to.

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

There was no objection.

AMERICAN HOME OWNERSHIP ACT OF 1998

Mr. LAZIO of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3899) to expand home ownership in the United States, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3899

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "American Homeownership Act of 1998".

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

Sec. 1. Short title and table of contents.

Sec. 2. Findings and purpose.

TITLE I—REMOVAL OF BARRIERS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Sec. 101. Short title.

Sec. 102. Housing impact analysis.

Sec. 103. Grants for regulatory barrier removal strategies.

Sec. 104. Eligibility for community development block grants.

Sec. 105. Regulatory barriers clearinghouse.

TITLE II—HOMEOWNERSHIP THROUGH MORTGAGE INSURANCE AND LOAN GUARANTEES

Sec. 201. Adjustable rate mortgages.

Sec. 202. Housing inspection study.

Sec. 203. Definition of area.

Sec. 204. Extension of loan term for manufactured home lots.

Sec. 205. Repeal of requirements for approval for insurance prior to start of construction.

Sec. 206. Rehabilitation demonstration grant program.

TITLE III—SECTION 8 HOMEOWNERSHIP OPTION

Sec. 301. Downpayment assistance.

TITLE IV—HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM

Sec. 401. Reauthorization.

Sec. 402. Eligibility of limited equity cooperatives and mutual housing associations.

Sec. 403. Leveraging affordable housing investment through local loan pools.

Sec. 404. Loan guarantees.

TITLE V—LOCAL HOMEOWNERSHIP INITIATIVES

Sec. 501. Reauthorization of neighborhood reinvestment corporation.

Sec. 502. Homeownership zones.

Sec. 503. Lease-to-own.

Sec. 504. Local capacity building.

TITLE VI—MANUFACTURED HOUSING IMPROVEMENT

Sec. 601. Short title and references.

Sec. 602. Findings and purposes.

Sec. 603. Definitions.

Sec. 604. Federal manufactured home construction and safety standards.

Sec. 605. Abolishment of national manufactured home advisory council.

Sec. 606. Public information.

Sec. 607. Research, testing, development, and training.

Sec. 608. Fees.

Sec. 609. Elimination of annual report requirement.

Sec. 610. Effective date.

Sec. 611. Savings provision.

TITLE VII—INDIAN HOUSING HOMEOWNERSHIP

Sec. 701. Indian lands title report commission.

TITLE VIII—TRANSFER OF UNOCCUPIED AND SUBSTANDARD HUD-HELD HOUSING TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

Sec. 801. Transfer of unoccupied and substandard HUD-held housing to local governments and community development corporations.

Sec. 802. Amendment to revitalization area disposition program.

Sec. 803. Report on revitalization zones for HUD-owned single family properties.

Sec. 804. Technical correction to income targeting provisions for project-based assistance.

Sec. 805. Technical corrections to the Multifamily Assisted Housing Reform and Affordability Act of 1997.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the priorities of our Nation should include expanding homeownership opportunities by providing access to affordable housing that is safe, clean, and healthy;

(2) our Nation has an abundance of conventional capital sources available for homeownership financing; and

(3) experience with local homeownership programs has shown that if flexible capital sources are available, communities possess ample will and creativity to provide opportunities uniquely designed to assist their citizens in realizing the American dream of homeownership.

(b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this Act—

(1) to encourage and facilitate homeownership by families in the United States who are not otherwise able to afford homeownership; and

(2) to expand homeownership through policies that—

(A) promote the ability of the private sector to produce affordable housing without excessive government regulation;

(B) encourage tax incentives, such as the mortgage interest deduction, at all levels of government; and

(C) facilitate the availability of flexible capital for homeownership opportunities.

TITLE I—REMOVAL OF BARRIERS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Affordable Housing Barrier Removal Act of 1998".

SEC. 102. HOUSING IMPACT ANALYSIS.

(a) APPLICABILITY.—The requirements of this section shall apply with respect to—

(1) any proposed rule, unless the agency promulgating the rule—

(A) has certified that the proposed rule will not, if given force or effect as a final rule, have a significant deleterious impact on housing affordability; and

(B) has caused such certification to be published in the Federal Register at the time of publication of general notice of proposed rulemaking for the rule, together with a statement providing the factual basis for the certification; and

(2) any final rule, unless the agency promulgating the rule—

(A) has certified that the rule will not, if given force or effect, have a significant deleterious impact on housing affordability; and

(B) has caused such certification to be published in the Federal Register at the time of publication of the final rule, together with a statement providing the factual basis for the certification.