

more than one-fifth of the entire Hawaiian flora. And Hawaii's beautiful endemic birds make up one-third of the list of U.S. endangered bird species. Many of these birds only exist on one island. What's more shocking is that this disproportionate situation exists in a state with a land area that represents less than two-tenths of one percent of the entire Nation's land mass.

Just 10 years ago, in 1994, the Federal Office of Technology Assessment declared Hawaii's alien pest species problem as the worst in the Nation. Since then, however, the problem of alien pests—from the Formosan termite to the Oriental fruit fly to marine species brought in with bilge water—has worsened considerably, not only costing Hawaii government and business millions of dollars each year in both prevention and remediation, but assuring that many of the world's most unique and endangered lifeforms will not survive. At this point, the introduction and establishment of even one new pest, such as the brown tree snake, which has eliminated the native birdlife of Guam, would change the character of Hawaii forever.

This is obviously a grim picture, but nothing like the future picture if we don't wake up and change our entire approach. For the escalation of travel, commerce and defense activity across the Asia-Pacific region, combined with Hawaii's position as the crossroads of the Pacific and the gateway between Asia and the Pacific and the United States, makes it critical, from not only an environment/conservation perspective but one of economic and human health, that new pests be stopped before they come to Hawaii. Thus, Hawaii must be far better protected from pests and diseases moving west to east, but also those that have become established on the U.S. mainland, such as the red imported fire ant and the West Nile virus.

Our tropical climate and lack of a cold season mean that introduction of a disease such as West Nile virus would be especially severe, with devastating effects not only on our endangered birds but on our visitor industry, which is essential to our economy. The entry of biting sand flies, for instance, would greatly damage Hawaii's appeal as a visitor destination and forever alter our quality of life. The introduction into Hawaii of Africanized honeybees would not only represent a human health hazard, but would endanger Hawaii's pure, undiseased (though non-native) bees. (Hawaii's honeybees are also free of Varroa mites, which are common throughout the U.S. and much of the world.)

The current poster child for invasive species in Hawaii is an animal that hitchhiked from Puerto Rico in uninspected tropical plants. The coqui frog now threatens the viability of Hawaii's vital nursery export industry as well as threatened and endangered species in our native ecosystems. Its extremely loud mating call (90 decibels, equivalent to a lawnmower) is now seriously impacting our tourist industry and depressing land values in some areas. And the list goes on.

It's not as if we can't all see the problem, and we have had some nominal measures in place for decades aimed at controlling the introduction of unwanted alien species (at least under some entry conditions). Obviously, however, what amounts largely to an honor system, combined with inadequate resources devoted to inspection and enforcement, is not sufficient to do what must be done.

We have two things going for us. First, our location in the middle of the ocean, provides us with far better control over movement of invasives across our borders than, say, a landlocked midwest state. Second, we have a solution, which has proven effective, staring us in the face.

For more than 40 years, a Federal quarantine has been imposed in Hawaii on the movement of all passengers and cargo from Hawaii to the U.S. mainland to protect the U.S. mainland from identified insect pests in Hawaii, such as the Mediterranean fruit fly. Ironically, these pests are themselves invasive to Hawaii, causing millions in agricultural losses and added treatment costs for our export crops. Under this system, passenger baggage and cargo is physically inspected by USDA inspectors using advanced inspection equipment; most passengers don't give the process a second thought.

A similar, more comprehensive, system is already in place for a whole country—New Zealand—which as a remote island nation with disproportionately high and exposed endemic species bears striking similarities to Hawaii. New Zealand "white lists" designate permissible import species, say no to everything else, and then inspect on arrival for enforcement.

But ironically Hawaii, which has a much more acute overall problem than either the U.S. mainland or New Zealand, has found it very difficult to fashion and implement a similar prevention regime. Part of the problem has been general denial and naysaying. But a more tangible obstacle has been federal laws that arguably preempt State of Hawaii efforts to control the movement of goods. These arise under the Commerce Clause, which requires a state to consider the burdens its regulations may impose on interstate commerce, and the Supremacy Clause, which may preempt state regulation in an area where Congress has already legislated.

My bill—the Hawaii Invasive Species Prevention Act—may be condensed into this simple statement: what is good for the U.S. mainland should be good for Hawaii. The bill basically establishes certain federal findings and authority under which Hawaii may institute an incoming quarantine and inspection regime comparable to that existing for the movement of people and cargo from Hawaii to the mainland.

Specifically, the bill starts by expressing the clear sense of Congress that there exists a pressing need for improved and better coordinated control, interdiction, and eradication of invasive species and diseases to prevent their introduction into Hawaii. The bill states that it is the policy of the United States to fund and support coordinated and concerted programs and activities to control, interdict, and prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species into Hawaii, and that no federal agency may authorize, fund, or carry out actions that would cause or promote the introduction or spread of invasive species and disease into Hawaii.

The bill goes on to direct the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to impose a quarantine on the State of Hawaii in order to prevent the introduction of invasive species and diseases in Hawaii. The Secretaries are directed to establish a system of post-arrival protocols for all persons, baggage, cargo, containers, packing materials, and other items traveling or being

shipped to Hawaii from domestic or foreign locations. The Secretaries are further directed to establish an expedited process for the State of Hawaii to seek approval to impose general or specific prohibitions on the introduction or movement of invasive species or diseases that are in addition to any prohibitions or restrictions imposed by the Secretaries, which may encompass a white list approach. And in cases of imminent threat, the State of Hawaii is authorized to impose, for not longer than 2 years pending approval by the Secretaries, general or specific prohibitions or restrictions upon the introduction or movement of a specific invasive species or disease.

Actual implementation of the Federal quarantine would be subject to funds being specifically appropriated, or designation of a means to finance the system (for example, a means of financing similar to that now utilized by the USDA for its outgoing quarantine). However, the design of the system and the expedited process under which the State of Hawaii can seek approval for additional protections would not be subject to appropriations. Finally, the bill authorizes Federal quarantine, natural resource, conservation, and law enforcement officers and inspectors to enforce Hawaii state and local laws regarding the importation, possession, or introduction of invasive species or diseases.

Mr. Speaker, I end my remarks where I started: this bill is not only light years overdue, but crucial, if not indispensable, to the preservation and enhancement of my Hawaii as we know it. I ask for my colleagues' expedited support.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CITY
OF CHARLEVOIX

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 2005

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a community in my district that is celebrating its 100th anniversary as a city. On June 1, 2005, the residents of Charlevoix, Michigan, honored their history that began as an early settlement for Native American Tribes, and grew into an essential regional shipping port and remains a major center for tourism in northern Michigan.

Michigan State University archeological digs have uncovered evidence that indicated Michigan's early Native American Tribes established seasonal settlements in the Charlevoix area dating back to 1500 B.C. The area, then known as Pine River, also became a seasonal home to Beaver Island fishermen during the mid-19th century. This development would begin the long-time fishing trade that would later position Charlevoix as the largest exporter of fish of any port on the Great Lakes during the early 1900's.

It was a Mormon family that left Beaver Island in 1854 for more tranquil life that planted the seeds of the city. After starting a farmstead nearby what is now the downtown, many families followed suit by establishing their own farms, fishing businesses and lumbering mills. With the bountiful natural resources, the new community quickly grew.

Upon the channel opening in 1869 that created a connection between Round Lake to

Charlevoix Lake allowing navigation to Charlevoix from Lake Michigan. This new access "opened up the entire northwest corner of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan to national and subsequently international commerce," according to local historians. The Federal Government was charged with the maintenance of the channel due to the increasing economic importance Charlevoix was having on the area as a principal shipping port in the area.

As years went on, travelers to Pine River began referring to this area as the "town in Charlevoix County" and then simply as Charlevoix. In 1879, the village was chartered under the county name of Charlevoix.

With a long standing maritime history that included canoes, yachts, passenger liners, lake freighters, pleasure crafts and a U.S. Coast Guard Cutter, Charlevoix has been considered one of the finest harbors on the Great Lakes. During the late 1800's, the harbor's easy access, beautiful scenery and reputation for a healthy atmosphere made Charlevoix an attraction for tourists and resorters from around the country. The establishment of a railroad in 1892 and three of the finest resorts in America made Charlevoix a national vacation destination drawing tens of thousands of guests each summer.

As the influx of out-of-towners grew each year, the numbers those who stayed in Charlevoix increased. The village of Charlevoix was charted as an official city by the State of Michigan in 1905 but maintained its quaint small town feel and the appeal of a major harbor resort area.

Mr. Speaker, due to the influence of Native American settlements, trades that were based on the bountiful natural resources and the beauty of the region, the history of Charlevoix is unique. Charlevoix, known to its residents as "Charlevoix, The Beautiful" was able to capitalize on its unique attributes which have drawn visitors from every State in the Union and countries from around the world to its little corner of Michigan. I ask the United States House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Charlevoix and its residents on their first 100 years and in wishing them well through the next century.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS FOUNDATION INTERNS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 2005

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in acknowledgment and appreciation of the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation interns as they complete their internships with the 43 members of the Congressional Black Caucus.

This summer, the members of the Congressional Black Caucus have enjoyed the benefit of working with college students from all over the country through the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation's Congressional Internship Program. The program has provided the interns with housing and stipends to allow them to work in our offices and gain knowledge and experience in the legislative process, affording them an opportunity that they might not otherwise have been able to take advantage of.

In a society where African-American youth are usually characterized by negative stereotypes, it is refreshing to see such promising individuals. These young people have shattered negative stereotypes by accepting the challenge to become America's future leaders. The 43 CBCF interns have done more than just answer phones and sort mail, they have become active participants in the legislative process. They have worked on substantive issues and evidenced the potential to become proficient in public policy research, analysis and advocacy. Their presence has definitely been felt throughout the nine short weeks they have been on the Hill. From organizing receptions to starting petitions for the Darfur crisis, they have made an impact in our offices and on Capitol Hill.

The CBCF internship program and the interns it has produced are very special to me. My wife, Alma, was one of the first co-chairs of the Congressional Black Caucus Spouses and was instrumental in creating the foundation's internship program. Since then, the internship program has flourished and we have gone on to providing wider support for young African-American students, offering fellowships and conducting summer enrichment programs.

I would like to take this opportunity to formally recognize the CBCF interns and thank them for the valuable work they have done this summer. In particular, I want to recognize and praise Jackeline Stewart for the contributions she made to my office this summer during her CBCF internship; she was a terrific addition to my staff. I would also like to thank the program coordinators Troy Clair, Erin Miles and Jason Goodson of the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation staff for all of their hard work in the planning and implementation of this summer's CBCF internship program.

I would like to submit to the RECORD the 2005 Congressional Black Caucus Foundation intern roster:

Byron Adams, Representative DAVID SCOTT (GA), Pomona College.

Kara Akins, Representative ROBERT SCOTT (VA), Howard University.

Elizabeth Bakanic, Representative G.K. BUTTERFIELD (NC), University of South Carolina—Columbia.

John Lewis Baker III, Representative BENNIE G. THOMPSON (MS), Tougaloo College.

Joseph Bastian, Representative CORRINE BROWN (FL), Florida A&M University.

Michele Bradley, Representative DIANE WATSON (CA), Spelman College.

Wesley Brunson, Representative KENDRICK MEEK (FL), University of Florida.

Robert Cary, Representative STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES (OH), Columbia University.

La Mont Chappell, Representative JUANITA MILLENDER-MCDONALD (CA), University of New Mexico.

Sharonda Childs, Representative ARTUR DAVIS (AL), Columbia University.

Christopher Cody, Representative HAROLD FORD, JR. (TN), Boston College.

Christopher Coes, Representative SANFORD BISHOP (GA), St. John's University.

Lesley Coleman, Representative BOBBY RUSH (IL), Georgetown University.

Nicholas Colvin, Representative CAROLYN KILPATRICK (MI), University of Michigan.

Lawrence Crockett, Representative ALBERT WYNN (MD), University of Pittsburgh.

Sophia Davis, Representative JULIA CARSON (IN), Miami University.

Kory Davis, Del. DONNA CHRISTENSEN (VI), Johnson C. Smith University.

Phallan Davis, Representative SHEILA JACKSON-LEE (TX), Baylor University.

Jeffrey Delaney, Representative DONALD PAYNE (NJ), Williams College.

Jonathan Fong, Representative AL GREEN (TX), University of Texas-Austin.

Omari French, Representative MAXINE WATERS (CA), University of Miami.

Andre Gray, Representative GREGORY MEEKS (NY), University of Maryland, College Park.

James Guster, Representative CYNTHIA MCKINNEY (GA), Tennessee State University.

Jaira Harrington, Representative DANNY DAVIS (IL), Spelman College.

Nija Leek, Representative CHAKA FATTAH (PA), Bethune-Cookman College.

April Love, Representative EMANUEL CLEAVER (MO), University of Arkansas.

Willie Lyles III, Representative JAMES CLYBURN (SC), Winthrop University.

Whitney Marshall, Representative MELVIN WATT (NC), Wake Forest University.

Ryshelle McCadney, Representative EDOLPHUS TOWNS (NY), Harvard College.

Stephanie McGary, Representative EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON (TX), Dillard University.

My'Ron McGee, Sen. BARACK OBAMA (IL), University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Nicholas Paul, Representative MAJOR OWENS (NY), Medgar Evers (CUNY).

MarQuita Petties, Representative BARBARA LEE (CA), UC Berkeley.

Stefanie Rhodes, Representative WILLIAM JEFFERSON (LA), Louisiana State University.

Jennifer Rush, Representative JESSE JACKSON, JR. (IL), University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Jackeline Stewart, Representative CHARLES RANGEL (NY), American University.

Rachel Tanner, Representative JOHN CONYERS, JR. (MI), University of Michigan.

Nzingha Thompson-Bahauden, Representative GWEN MOORE (WI), Howard University.

Mimi Tsige, Representative WILLIAM LACY CLAY (MO), St. Charles Community College.

Charisma Williams, Del. ELEANOR HOLMES-NORTON (DC), Temple University.

Isaiah Wilson, Representative JOHN LEWIS (GA), Morehouse College.

Erin Wilson, Representative ALCEE HASTINGS (FL), University of Pennsylvania.

Darryl Yates, Representative ELIJAH CUMMINGS (MD), Morgan State University.

HONORING ROSALIE PLATT, AWARD RECIPIENT "YES I CAN! INTERNATIONAL AWARD PROGRAM"

HON. DANIEL LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 2005

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a young constituent of Illinois, Miss Rosalie Platt of Chicago. Rosalie was recently selected as one of the winners in the "Yes I Can! International Awards Program."

The Yes I Can! Foundation is a national foundation committed to improving the lives of children and youth with special exceptionalities. Created as a nonprofit organization in June of 1971, the mission of the Yes