

prize of \$10,000. Ten other organizations shared \$40,000 in grants.

I want to congratulate the Tampa Chapter of the MOAA and all the individuals involved in "Operation Helping Hand" for winning the Newman's Own Award. I also want to commend them and all the other award winners for their outstanding work in support of our military personnel and their families.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PATRICK J. TIBERI

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 23, 2005

Mr. TIBERI. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, June 22, 2005, I was not present for rollcall votes 299, 300, 301, 302, and 303.

Had I been present I would have voted "nay" on rollcall votes 299, 300, 301, and 302, and "yea" on rollcall vote 303.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
CATHLEEN "CATHY" ANDERSON,
HOLLYWOOD CITY COMMIS-
SIONER

HON. KENDRICK B. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 23, 2005

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a trailblazer and community icon in South Florida politics, Hollywood, Florida City Commissioner Cathleen "Cathy" Anderson. Commissioner Anderson is celebrating her 30th year of uninterrupted service as a member of the City Commission, making her the longest serving member in the history of that body.

The first woman to serve on the Hollywood City Commission, she was originally appointed in June of 1975 to fill the unexpired term of Thomas Wohl. A Broward County native, Anderson justifiably takes great pride in a family history that is intertwined with the history of our state—all the way back to 1896, when her great grandfather and great uncle traveled on the first Flagler train to Broward County. That pioneering spirit has since been a family tradition and a trademark of Anderson's career in Public Service.

She was an early leader in the Broward County Environmental Movement which brought one-half of Hollywood's Barrier Island into public ownership. She was a founding Director of the Broward Chapter of the National Conference of Christians and Jews in 1979 (now the National Conference for Community and Justice); served for more than 20 years as a trustee of the Broward County Historical Commission; and served seven years as chairperson of the Broward County Historical Preservation Board. She is currently a long-time Board Member of the Broward County Tourist Development Council; and Honorary Board Member of the Hollywood Police Athletic League.

Since early childhood, Commissioner Anderson has been an animal rights activist, with a

deep and enduring love of animals. In 1970, she founded Animal Birth Control, a non-profit organization established for the benefit and welfare of cats and dogs. Today, the organization continues to successfully operate with Commissioner Anderson as President.

Commissioner Anderson's innovative spirit and dedicated approach to public service has benefited and touched people in all walks of life and has resulted in her being recognized and honored by countless organizations, including NCCJ, American Jewish Congress, Humane Society of Broward County. Additionally, Commissioner Anderson was inducted in March of 1999 into the Broward County Women's Hall of Fame.

A resident of Hollywood said of Commissioner Anderson in a recent Miami Herald article, "No one owns Cathy; no one from old Florida, new Florida, no developer. Cathy is just Cathy." She has made and continues to make an indelible mark on the development of South Florida, and she is due a tremendous debt of gratitude for her foresight, courage and leadership over the past 30 years.

MOUNTING EVIDENCE OF WEST-
ERN HEMISPHERE TRAVEL INI-
TIATIVE'S NEGATIVE IMPACT

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 23, 2005

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, at a recent Senate hearing on the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative, Senator NORM COLEMAN wisely asserted that "if you studied the Constitution, you will not find a section entitled, 'The Law of Unintended Consequences.' But it might as well be there."

Indeed, in the course of policymaking, unintended consequences can arise. It is thus the responsibility of lawmakers and policy practitioners to account for and mitigate these unforeseen effects. This seems to be the case as it relates to the Bush Administration's proposed Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative.

The Initiative will require all travelers to and from the Americas, the Caribbean, and Bermuda to have a passport to enter or re-enter the United States in order to strengthen border security. However, the Initiative is to be implemented in region specific phases, with travel to the Caribbean being affected by the end of 2005. Travel to Canada and Mexico will not be affected until the end of 2007—two full years later. It is expected that the early requirements will be a significant disincentive to U.S. travelers planning trips to the Caribbean, as this group is currently not required to utilize a passport.

A recent article in the New York publication *CaribNews* points to growing evidence of the Initiative's substantial negative impact. The article cited forecasts released by the World Travel Tourism Council (WTTC) which revealed that as much as \$2.6 billion of travel related export earnings, and 188,000 travel and tourism jobs could be lost in the Caribbean due to the Initiative.

These are sobering statistics, especially considering what the Caribbean has been

through in the last year. As most of us know, the Caribbean was devastated by destructive hurricanes and extreme flooding in late 2004. The region incurred billions of dollars in damage, and is only now starting to recover. In particular, the vital tourism sector is just starting to get back on its feet. If true, the forecasts by the WTTC spell further hard times ahead for our neighbors.

The American Society of Travel Agents (ASTA) also cited statistics from the WTTC during the recent Senate hearing, where it stated that several Caribbean nations will be "seriously impacted" by the Initiative. The ASTA provided statistics that show nearly 80 percent of U.S. visitors to some islands, such as Jamaica, do not currently utilize passports. With passport processing times of up to 2 months, and processing fees which can exceed \$100.00, scores of U.S. tourists may choose vacation options that entail less hassle. The group further added that imposing the new requirements on the Caribbean earlier than other regions would likely cause a "diplomatic controversy."

ASTA also asserted that the early requirements will have negative implications for components of the U.S. travel industry, such as cruise ships, airlines, and travel agents, due to the forecasted reduction in U.S. travelers to the region. ASTA highlighted the particular case of the cruise industry, where unlike land based travel, substantial advance booking is commonplace.

With many cruise packages to the Caribbean selling for as little as \$400.00, the \$100.00+ passport processing fees that WHTI would necessitate, would represent an additional 25 percent in the original vacation price. With such a large and unexpected increase, many U.S. travelers may cancel their existing reservations. With over 3,578 cruises ships visiting the region in 2004, representing 6,380,021 in total passenger potential, this is no small consequence.

Also of note, the Advanced Notice for Proposed Rulemaking (ANPRM) process for the WHTI—where the public and industry are provided the opportunity to give their input and concerns on the proposal—has yet to be initiated by the appropriate government authorities. This is the case despite the fact that the new travel requirements for the Caribbean are set to go into effect in little more than 6 months. Even if the process does proceed, most entities in the U.S. travel industry will not have the time, or budget, to adequately inform the public by the Dec. 31, 2005 deadline. As such, the travel industry is urging the Administration to push back the timetable for the WHTI, especially as it relates to the Caribbean.

Mr. Speaker, all these facts, statistics, and opinions suggest that with the proposed Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative we are getting a lot more than we bargained for. Fortunately, we have an opportunity to make the appropriate modifications to ensure that this policy not only strengthens the security of the American people, but also protects the interests of the American traveler, and the economic interests of the United States and our regional neighbors. More than an opportunity, it is an obligation.