made some movements internally to do exactly that, but it is not enough to guarantee that this restructuring will take place. It will take a statute, and I encourage all Members, Democrat and Republican, to join in cosponsoring our legislation to bring about this great idea of restructuring the INS.

What we are pronouncing here today, Madam Speaker, is the death of the Immigration and Naturalization Service as we know it. For whom the bell tolls? It tolls for the INS.

The new structure will meet these problems head on and accord the American public a new sense of security at the borders and deal with the problem of the internal machinations of the student visas and other visas. We aim to tighten up the process so that we can guarantee the security of the American people.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. CUMMINGS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

THE FAIR FEDERAL COMPENSATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, on Monday I introduced the Fair Federal Compensation Act. The mayor of the city and the City Council chair stood with me as I put this act forward.

Madam Speaker, the act is aimed at dealing with an impending crisis that I think the Congress would want to take hold of before it happens, particularly since the District has just come out of a financial crisis, the worst in 100 years, and this one is not of the District's own making. This is a crisis the District cannot tax its way out of, cannot grow its way out of, because of restrictions placed on the city by the Federal Government.

I speak of a structural financial imbalance that comes from the requirement of the Federal Government that the taxpayers of the District of Columbia pay for services rendered to the Federal Government and to Federal employees without any reimbursement for those services. Because almost 1 million people come in every day, and only 600,000 people live here, it has become impossible to do that, and over time, a new crisis will break out unless we get hold of it now.

I think I have a win-win way to deal with that crisis through an infrastructure fund that would benefit the entire region, not only the residents of the District of Columbia. It would reduce this dangerous financial burden imposed on the city without imposing taxes on the American people or on commuters. It would simply involve a transfer of 2 percent of the taxes that commuters, almost all of them Federal employees, already pay to the Federal Government.

As a way to calculate the cost of the services, there has to be a limit on how much money the Federal Government is going to transfer, we say this money is for the cost of the services provided Federal employees, so you take 2 percent of the taxes they already pay.

There is no cost to the commuters. I have never introduced a commuter tax. There is no cost to the American people, because there is no increase in taxes.

The amount is infinitesimal. It is $400 million a year, about that amount, going up only gradually as commuters' salaries go up. That does not even register in the Federal budget because it is so small.

□ 1300

And it is about a third of the money that we think the taxpayers of the District of Columbia put out in order to deal with Federal employees, Federal services, and the Federal presence.

No city in the United States has to carry this built-in, mandatory financial imbalance. If we were in another city, there is some State aid that helps the city to handle it; or sometimes there is a commuter tax or a wage tax of some kind to help the city. The District does not have any of that and cannot have any of that. Sometimes people build high because if you keep building up, you can make up for the taxes that are lost. The District cannot do that. There is a height limit on how high we can build. The Federal Government takes 42 percent of the land for its own purposes. So we are trying to find a way to deal with this crisis before it gets out of control and without imposing any additional burdens.

This method, this simple transfer, based on the taxes commuters already pay, gives us a reasonably accurate calculation of the services used by Federal employees. It is a predictable amount, which allows the District to do the necessary budget forecasting. It costs commuters nothing, it costs the American people nothing extra, and it is tied to commuters' salaries, so it goes up very modestly, and you do not have to come to the Congress every year to get it appropriated, because it takes place simply as a part of a simple transaction, tax transaction.

We think that when we have done what the District has done, which is to pull itself out of the worst financial crisis in 100 years; when we are in the middle of a recession and yet the District still has a surplus because it has been so prudent; in other words, we have our operating budget under control, we think it is fair to come to the Federal Government and say we have another kind of deficit; it is a structural deficit. It has nothing to do with our operating deficit. Trust us, we are never going to let the operating problems get out of control. It has nothing to do with the operating budget. But we do have this problem which is entirely of your making, you the Federal Government, because the Federal Government has not thought about this problem and certainly the Congress has not.

We introduced this bill, the Mayor and the city council Chair stood with me, indicating the importance of the bill to the city. I appreciate that regional members have seemed open. They have not embraced the bill yet, but they say that it certainly does not hurt their own constituents in the region and it will not hurt the American people. I ask for my colleagues' study of this bill and ultimate approval.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO THE GIRL SCOUTS OF THE USA ON THEIR 90TH ANNIVERSARY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. EMERSON). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. NETHERCUTT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Madam Speaker, I rise to pay special tribute to the Girl Scouts on their 90th anniversary this week. I pay special respect to constituents of my State, my State of Washington, who visited me this week in my office, Avis DeRuyter, Lindy Cator, Kathleen Houston, Grace Chien, and Golden Award winner Katie Grimes, for their work in bolstering the young women of the Fifth Congressional District in eastern Washington through the Girl Scouts organization.

We had a very good discussion. They told me how much they are doing to reach girls from all walks of life to be part of the Girl Scout organization, and they have had great success.

The Girl Scouts have a marvelous history. Ninety years ago, Juliette Gordon Low founded the first Girl Scout troop. She pictured an organization that would bring girls out of their sheltered home environments to serve in their communities and experience the open air. Within months, girl members were hiking through the woods in their knee-length blue uniforms, playing basketball in a curtained-off court, and going on camping trips. Fifty-two years ago this week, Girl Scouts of the USA was chartered by the United States Congress. The Girl Scouts have come a long way in 90 years.

They started with just 18 members and a marvelous dream. Today, more than 50 million American women enjoyed Girl Scouting during their childhood. Girl Scouts of the USA is the world's preeminent organization dedicated solely to girls where, in an accepting and nurturing environment, girls build character and skills for success in the real world.

In partnership with committed adult volunteers, the Girl Scouts cultivate their full individual potential. The qualities they develop in Girl Scouting, leadership, values, social conscience,

and conviction about their own self-worth serve them all of their lives. Today, there are nearly 3.7 million Girl Scouts, 2.8 million members, girl members, and 942,000 adult members, almost all volunteers.

Therefore, it is important that we honor the Girl Scouts for their 90 years of work in developing qualities in young women today so that they may serve as future leaders tomorrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. ENGEL addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. MEEKS of New York addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. THURMAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. THURMAN addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. MASCARA (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of a family illness.

Mr. RUSH (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of family business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. UDALL of Colorado) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. HOYER, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CUMMINGS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ENGEL, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MEEKS of New York, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. THURMAN, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. NETHERCUTT) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. HUNTER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GEKAS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. NETHERCUTT, for 5 minutes, today.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.) under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, March 18, 2002, at 2 p.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

5889. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Olives Grown in California; Decreased Assessment Rate [Docket No. FV02–932–1 IFR] received March 6, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5890. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—West Indian Fruit Fly [Docket No. 00–110–4] received March 5, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5891. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Fresh Prunes Grown in Designated Counties in Washington and Umatilla County, OR; Decreased Assessment Rate [Docket No. FV01–924–1 FIR] received March 6, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5892. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Elimination of Requirements for Partial Quality Control Programs; Certification of Scales [Docket No. 97–001TF] (RIN: 0583–AC35) received March 5, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5893. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Asian Longhorned Beetle; Addition to Quarantined Areas [Docket No. 01–092–2] received March 6, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5894. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Tomatoes Grown in Florida; Decreased Assessment Rate [Docket No. FV01–966–2 IFR] received March 6, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5895. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Oranges, Grapefruit, Tangerines and Tangelos Grown in Florida; Decreased Assessment Rate [Docket No. FV01–905–3 IFR] received March 6, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5896. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Citrus Canker; Quarantined Areas [Docket No. 01–079–2] received March 5, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5897. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Asian Longhorned Beetle; Addition to Quarantined Areas [Docket No. 01–092–2] received March 5, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5898. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Change in Disease Status of Greece Because of BSE [Docket No. 01–065–2] received March 5, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5899. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—National Poultry Improvement Plan and Auxilliary Provisions [Docket No. 00–075–2] received March 5, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5900. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Steam Treatment of Golden Nematode-Infested Farm Equipment, Construction Equipment, and Containers [Docket No. 01–050–1] received March 5, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5901. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Black Stem Rust; Identification Requirements and Addition of Rust Resistant Varieties [Docket No. 97–053–3] received March 5, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5902. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Change in Disease Status of Japan Because of BSE [Docket No. 01–094–2] received March 5, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5903. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—2, 4–D; Time-Limited Pesticide Tolerance [OPP–301219; FRL–6827–1] (RIN: 2070–AB78) received March 8, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5904. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Compliance Alternatives for Provision of Uncompensated Services (RIN: 0906–AA52) received March 5, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5905. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plans; Indiana [IN139–1a; FRL–7155–3] received March 8, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5906. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Maine; Control of Gasoline Volatility [ME065–7014a; A–1–FRL–7152–1] received March 8, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.