

spending alone. We are fooling ourselves if we believe that more money will automatically translate to better care.

COMMENDING WOODROW WILSON
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, today I highlight the Woodrow Wilson Elementary School, in my hometown of Corona, as a model of cooperation between local governments and private home builders—a partnership which will become more important as California will need more than 2,000 new schools in the next 20 years.

As a former active realtor, I was pleased to dedicate, on September 29, this first permanent, developer-built school in California. Thanks go to: Lt. Governor Cruz Bustamante; President Jose Lakas and the Corona-Norco School Board Members; Mayor Jeff Bennett and the City Council; and, finally, my good friend, Jim Previti for helping to make this school possible.

The Census Bureau reports that state and local governments spent \$40 billion in 1999 on construction, modernization, and renovation of public education facilities in the United States—up 54 percent from 1995. In addition, elementary schools typically take 30 to 48 months to complete. However, Turn Key Schools of America and Forecast Homes, who designed and constructed this school, along with the Corona-Norco Unified School District, raised the bar. They were able to complete this school in just 13 months and well below the average construction cost of an elementary school thereby saving taxpayers millions of dollars. This partnership demonstrates what local communities and private businesses can accomplish when they work together.

Our 28th President, Woodrow Wilson was a lawyer, author, educator, administrator, Governor, and President. Education played an important role in his life. Prior to the Presidency, Woodrow Wilson's progressive programs and innovations were fostered as President of Princeton University. Finding new and better ways to meet the educational needs of our children, which is what was accomplished with the construction of this school, is an idea that would have fit nicely with Woodrow Wilson's school of thought.

Mr. Speaker, I am committed to making sure that every education dollar is well spent. This means allowing local school districts, principals and teachers to decide where and how education dollars can best be used, which includes ensuring that schools are built in a timely and cost-effective manner. I am also committed to allowing greater flexibility for the states and local governments to enter into such partnerships which allow the design of child-centered facilities and programs run by caring teachers and principals who know the names of each child.

I want every child to have the opportunity to fulfill their dreams—that could mean becoming a nurse, a teacher, an Olympic athlete, or be-

coming the President of the United States. All of those dreams can start becoming a reality sooner at Woodrow Wilson Elementary School because of the innovative thinking behind its construction.

Woodrow Wilson once stated, "This is the country which has lifted, to the admiration of the world, its ideals of absolutely free opportunity—where no man is supposed to be under any limitation except the limitations of his character and of his mind; where there is supposed to be no distinction of class, no distinction of blood, no distinction of social status, but where men win or lose on their merits." Our goal is to ensure that all schools afford all children the opportunity to pursue their dreams. For the students at Woodrow Wilson Elementary School, those dreams take shape in the halls and classroom.

The partnership which made this school a reality is a win-win situation for everybody—it cuts the bureaucratic redtape for the local school district, it relieves the over-crowded schools in the area, and it saves taxpayers million of dollars. However, the most important winners at Woodrow Wilson Elementary are the students who now have a brandnew, state-of-the-art school where they can begin their educational journey and realize their hopes and dreams.

I applaud all of those who had a hand in this innovation. Our community is proud of you and grateful for your vision.

DIGITAL POSTPRODUCTION TAX
CREDIT

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation, along with my colleagues Representatives FOLEY, BECERRA, MATSUI, RAMSTAD, ROGAN, SENSENBRENNER, ENGLISH, JOHN LEWIS, COYNE, CONDIT, BERMAN, WAXMAN, SESSIONS, MALONEY, and TUBBS-JONES, to provide for a small business tax credit for digital postproduction. These small businesses standardize film, television, music and technology products for mass consumption by electronically enhancing the master copy. Postproduction companies need help dealing with a government mandate which, without our assistance, may put many of these small, technology related businesses out of business.

On December 24, 1996, the FCC mandated a new terrestrial Digital Television standard, replacing the one that existed for 50 years. While adopting an Advanced Television Systems Committee (ATSC) standard, the FCC did not designate a single transmission format. As a result, the postproduction industry has already invested in millions of dollars worth of equipment to be used in creating High Definition (HD) Broadcasting. Without HD broadcasting, the U.S. will be surrendering the advanced research and technological position which has sustained the preeminence of the American entertainment and information industry.

The FCC specifically chose not to mandate a single digital display format. I agree that di-

versity in formats is a logical way to proceed by allowing the marketplace to decide on the best format(s). However, for the postproduction process the complexities created by the requirement to support these new standards has exponentially increased the cost and complexity of their transition to digital television in the short run.

The legislation will help to keep the domestic digital postproduction industry strong. The proposed tax credit would provide for a 20 percent credit for current capital expenses incurred for digital postproduction machinery and equipment less a floor equal to their average annual gross receipts from digital postproduction services for the prior four years. The taxpayer would reduce the depreciable basis of the equipment by the credit claimed. Additionally, the credit would sunset at the effective date of the FCC mandate.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this important legislation.

PRESERVING OUR HERITAGE

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to commend and congratulate the Porter family from my district for preserving the California heritage that is threatened daily by the pressures of urban sprawl.

According to the California Department of Conservation nearly 70,000 acres of open space was devoured by development in my state between 1996 and 1998.

Soaring land values and the incessant demand for new homes and stores often make it hard for rural families to say no when developers want to buy their land.

But the Porters already have their minds made up. Bernice H. Porter's estate recently bequeathed the family's 684-acre Circle P Ranch in the Pajaro Valley to the Land Trust of Santa Cruz County. The family's perpetual agricultural conservation easement is a major coup for the land trust, a small local non-profit group. It is the land trust's largest easement of this kind, ever.

Under the terms of the easement, the ranch can only be used for grazing and irrigated agriculture. It cannot be subdivided or developed now or by any future owner.

The parcel stretches for miles east of the city of Watsonville, with farming and ranching operations side by side. The rolling hills at the base of the Santa Cruz Mountains are green or gold depending on the season.

Bernice's daughter Diane Porter Cooley said recently that the hills help to define the local climate and "form the scenic and historic backdrop for the valley." They should be preserved, she added, not only for the sake of agriculture, not only for the rare habitats they contain, but also because they are simply beautiful to behold.

There are deer, coyotes, bobcats and a wide variety of birds. For decades, the Porter family has invited school and church groups, history buffs and birding enthusiasts to tour the ranch.

The Porters and others who bequeath their land in a conservation easement often receive some tax incentives. With today's soaring land values in California, estate taxes can often be a real burden, and conservation easements can provide some relief.

But the Porters' decision went far beyond good business sense. Increasingly in California, we are dependent upon farmers and ranchers to act as stewards for our rapidly vanishing farm land and open space.

And the Porters have clearly risen to the occasion. This family embodies what is best about our California heritage—deep reverence for our shared past and great concern for our destiny.

These actions should serve as a model for land owners in California. Land assets should be used to preserve the heritage of our great state and our families, for the benefit of all who ever live among us. I encourage others to follow the Porters' example.

IN RECOGNITION OF MR. PAUL H.
KRALMAN

HON. DAVID D. PHELPS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. PHELPS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize one of my district's leaders in veterans affairs, Mr. Paul H. Kralman. A lifelong resident of Effingham, IL, Mr. Kralman first served his country in World War II. Since that time he has been a member of the Effingham American Legion Post No. 120, and he has held many offices within the post including Department Vice-Commander of the Fifth Division of Illinois. Mr. Kralman also served as the Veterans Service Officer with the state of Illinois for many years. His most recent efforts have been with the Effingham County Veterans Assistance Commission where he resides as superintendent. At the end of this year Mr. Kralman will retire at the age of 82.

Mr. Kralman has helped numerous veterans in my district receive their benefits. He was awarded the site for a Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic which has helped numerous veterans receive medical help close to home. Through his dedication and hard work, the Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic is a great success.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I say congratulations to Mr. Paul Kralman on his excellent accomplishment. Due to his dedication to his fellow veterans, it is clear that Mr. Kralman is an asset to our country and the people who fought for it.

EMMANUEL EPISCOPAL CHURCH
ACHIEVES NATIONAL HISTORIC
LANDMARK STATUS

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, today I inform my colleagues that Emmanuel Episcopal Church

in Pittsburgh, PA, was recently designated a National Historic Landmark.

In order to be designated as National Historic Landmark, a structure must be determined to be "historically, architecturally, or technologically important to the nation as a whole." Emmanuel Episcopal Church certainly meets this standard.

Emmanuel Episcopal Church is the last church designated by the famous American architect, Richard Henry Hobson Richardson. It is an enduring example of his widely acclaimed "Richardson Romanesque" style. Emmanuel Episcopal Church is the only Richardson-designed church in Pennsylvania, and it is one of three striking buildings in Pittsburgh that Mr. Richardson designed. Emmanuel Episcopal Church is often referred to as Richardson's "small masterpiece" because it was built on a lot measuring only 50 feet by 100 feet in size. Since Emmanuel Episcopal Church was the last church that Mr. Richardson designed, it can legitimately claim to be one of the most advanced examples of this distinguished architect's singular vision. Mr. Richardson himself claimed that his Pittsburgh buildings—Emmanuel Episcopal Church, the Allegheny Courthouse, and the Allegheny County Jail—were his best work.

The church was dedicated in 1886 and cost only \$12,000 to build, but it is characterized by intricate brickwork, a steep slate roof, well-proportioned windows and doors, and a plain rounded apse. All of the buildings' original features—with the exception of its wrought iron gas chandeliers, which have been replaced with electric lights—have been faithfully preserved.

I should note that this important accomplishment was primarily the result of the efforts of one long-term Pittsburgh resident, Mary Ellen Leigh, with the support of Emmanuel's Vicar, the Reverend Don C. Youse, Jr., and the church's congregation. I commend her for all of her hard work and her dedication to this important project.

I am pleased that Emmanuel Episcopal Church has been designated a National Historic Landmark. It is my hope that this designation will help in efforts to preserve this important architectural treasure and help to promote the cause of historic preservation in Allegheny County and across the country.

HONORING THE ATHLETES OF
SANTA CLARITA VALLEY AND
THE SAN FERNANDO VALLEY

HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the athletes from the Santa Clarita Valley and the greater San Fernando Valley for their outstanding performance in the games of the XXVIIIth Olympiad, which began on September 15, 2000 in Sydney Australia. The majority of the San Fernando Valley lies within the 25th Congressional District. If the Greater San Fernando Valley was its own country, it would rank 14th in the gold medal count, just behind Hungary.

The Olympians exemplify all that is right with America. To become a member of the United States Olympic Team, the athletes needed tremendous discipline to maintain grueling training schedules. They made personal sacrifices in order to reach their goals and have continually displayed outstanding sportsmanship. They are truly a credit to our country.

Olympians who call the 25th Congressional District home include Adam Setliff, who placed fifth in the men's discus throw; Crystl Bustos, member of the women's softball team which won the gold medal; Anthony Ervin, winner of a gold medal in the men's 50-meter freestyle and a silver medalist in the men's freestyle relay; Mark Crear, winner of a bronze medal in the men's 110-meter hurdles; and Maurice Greene, who won a gold medal in the men's 100-meter race as well as a gold medal in the men's 100-meter relay.

The efforts of these athletes are reflected not only in their collective medals but in the respect of every American. I would like to thank the Olympians for their tireless effort, dedication and contribution to America.

THE GRAND OPENING OF THE MICHAEL A. GRANT BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB IN AUSTELL, GEORGIA

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize the Boys and Girls Club of Cobb County, Georgia for its hard work, and congratulate this organization, and the many men and women who constitute its work force, on the grand opening of the Michael A. Grant Boys and Girls Club located in Austell, Georgia.

The Boys and Girls Clubs of America is an outstanding organization which provides children, particularly disadvantaged children, with programs and services that promote and enhance the development of boys and girls by installing a sense of competence, usefulness, belonging and influence.

In 1956, the Boys Clubs of America celebrated its 50th anniversary and received a U.S. Congressional Charter. In 1990, the national organization's name was changed to the Boys and Girls Clubs of America. Accordingly, Congress amended and renewed the charter.

I commend the Boys and Girls Club for its dedication and commitment too positively influencing the lives of boys and girls every day, and for its outstanding leadership throughout our community and the country.

NATIONAL CHEMISTRY WEEK

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the week of November 5th to November