For those of us who lived through this tumultuous era, we heard of the great odds Chavez faced as he led successful boycotts of grapes, wine, and lettuce in an attempt to pressure California growers to sign contracts with the UFW. Through his boycott, Chavez was able to forge a national support coalition of unions, church groups, students, minorities, and consumers. By the end of the boycott every one knew the chant that unified all groups, “Si se puede.”—yes we can. It remains a chant of encouragement, pride and dignity.

America has seen few leaders like Chavez. But his battle is not over. Those of us who continue his fight do so in order to give voices to the voiceless laborers no matter where they work or who they are. To honor his memory, Congress should pass H. Con. Res. 3, another step in the ongoing struggle to make his birthday a national day of remembrance.

In his own words, “I am convinced that the truest act of courage, the strongest act of humanity, is to sacrifice ourselves for others in a totally non-violent struggle for justice . . . . God help us be human.” Let us take these words and move forward in our continuous struggle for justice.

IN TRIBUTE TO MIKE ROTKIN

HON. SAM FARR
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 28, 2001

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a public servant of the highest order, a man who has given over two decades of his life to the community. Mr. Speaker, Mike Rotkin of Santa Cruz, California, has recently celebrated the milestone of twenty-one years of public service, a most commendable celebration.

After living in Santa Cruz since 1969, when he came as a graduate student to the University of California, Mr. Rotkin decided to put his activism into action. He began his civic life in 1977, when he was first elected to the Santa Cruz City Council. Since that time, he has served on various city commissions, including his time as Chairperson for the Metropolitan Transit Commission. Mike was elected Mayor of Santa Cruz in 1981, and has served two other terms as Mayor since then.

Mr. Rotkin’s service extends beyond the role of politician. An active voice in the community, he regularly addresses city and national issues in letters to our local newspapers, and by enmeshing himself in a myriad of causes. His commitment to the community is demonstrated by his position as a Lecturer at the University of California, Santa Cruz, where he teaches and advises students on taking an active role in both the local and international realms. Indeed, many of his students have interned in my offices.

In a time when a lifelong career in public service is looked down upon, and activism and interest in government is declining, it is refreshing to see individuals like Mike Rotkin. I applaud his efforts over the past twenty-one years to work with and for the people of Santa Cruz, and I join his colleagues in thanking him for his tireless efforts.

INTRODUCTION OF THE “CELLULAR TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEPRECIATION CLARIFICATION ACT”

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 28, 2001

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with Representative NEAL and Ms. JOHN-}

son, Ms. Dunn, and Mr. Johnson of the Committee on Ways and Means in introducing the “Cellular Telecommunications Depreciation Clarification Act.” This legislation will amend the Internal Revenue Code to clarify that cellular telecommunications equipment is “qualified technological equipment” as defined in section 168(i)(2).

When an asset used in a trade or business or for the production of income has a useful life that extends beyond the taxable year, the costs of acquiring or producing the asset generally must be capitalized and recovered through depreciation or amortization deductions over the expected useful life of the property. The cost of most tangible depreciable property placed in service after 1986 is recovered on an accelerated basis using the modified accelerated cost recovery system, or MACRS. Under MACRS, assets are grouped into classes of personal property and real property, and each class is assigned a recovery period and depreciation method.

For MACRS property, the class lives and recovery periods for various assets are prescribed by a table published by the Internal Revenue Service found in Rev. Proc. 87–56, 1987–2 C.B. 674. This table lists various Asset Classes, along with their respective class lives and recovery periods. Rev. Proc. 87–56 does not specifically address the treatment of cellular assets, but rather addresses assets used in traditional wireline telephone communications.

These wireline class lives were created in 1977 and have remained basically unchanged since that time. In 1986, Congress added a category for computer-based telephone switching equipment, but there are no asset classes specifically for cellular communications equipment in Rev. Proc. 87–56. This is largely due to the fact that the commercial cellular industry was in its infancy in 1986 and 1987. Since the cellular industry was not specifically addressed in Rev. Proc. 87–56, the
The rapid technological progress exhibited in the United States since the mid-1980s, as well as the advent of new industries such as wireless Internet services, has been one of the fastest growing industries in recent years. The cellular telecommunications industry, which has been one of the most important industries in the world, has continued to grow and evolve. The industry has seen significant growth in recent years, with the number of cellular phone subscribers growing at an unprecedented rate. The industry has also seen significant technological advances, with the development of new technologies such as 5G and the Internet of Things (IoT).

Despite these advances, the industry has also faced significant challenges. The rapid pace of technological change has made it difficult for companies to keep up with the latest developments. The industry has also faced significant regulatory challenges, with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and other regulatory bodies putting in place new rules and regulations to ensure that the industry operates in a fair and competitive manner.

The cellular telecommunications industry has also been affected by the economic downturn in recent years. The drop in demand for new phones and other mobile devices has led to significant declines in revenue and profits for many companies in the industry.

The industry is also facing growing competition from other technologies, such as Wi-Fi and satellite services, which are becoming more popular as consumers seek alternative ways to access the Internet. The industry is also facing growing competition from other industries, such as the Internet of Things (IoT) and the connected car market.

Despite these challenges, the cellular telecommunications industry continues to play a critical role in the economy. The industry is a major contributor to the GDP and provides millions of jobs across the country. The industry is also a key driver of innovation, with companies in the industry continually developing new technologies to meet the changing needs of consumers.

It is clear that the cellular telecommunications industry will continue to evolve and change in the years to come. The industry will need to adapt to new technologies and changing consumer preferences to remain competitive and continue to grow.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me in saluting a great young role model, Ms. Jazmyzn Smith.