

In 2001, the Commerce Department's International Trade Administration reported that made-for-television production of "movies of the week" in the U.S. had declined by 33 percent since 1995 and that production at foreign locations increased by 55 percent.

The Directors Guild of America noted at the time that "globalization, rising costs, foreign wage, tax and financing incentives, and technological advances, combined are causing a substantial transformation of what used to be a quintessentially American industry into an increasingly dispersed global industry."

Section 181 of the Internal Revenue Code allows production companies to deduct the cost of qualified U.S. productions immediately rather than capitalizing the costs and deducting them slowly over time.

The incentive accelerates the timing of deduction but it does not change the amount of the deduction. In order to qualify, at least 75 percent of the total compensation paid for the production must be for services performed in the U.S. by actors, directors, producers and other production staff personnel. The deduction applies to the first \$15 million (\$20 million for productions in low income communities or distressed area or isolated area of distress) of a qualified film or television production. The cost of the production above the dollar limitation is capitalized and recovered under the taxpayer's method of accounting.

I believe that this was an appropriately targeted provision, designed to encourage television and film producers to stay here in the United States and keep those jobs in our communities. In the last decades, New York City and in particular my home borough of Queens has seen a resurgent television and film production sector bring new jobs and revenue into the community. This bill will help to ensure that those jobs stay here in the U.S.

The Center for Entertainment Industry Data and Research's Year 2005 Production Report concluded that Section 181 "is having a positive effect on television production in the U.S." Since 2004, it reported that made-for-television movie production in the U.S. increased by 42 percent, while it fell in Canada by 15 percent.

Along with my Republican sponsor, Congressman DAVID DRIER of California and myself who hails from Queens, New York, the television and film industries are both major employers and major tax providers to our local, state and national economies. This legislation works to protect these industries and stem the flood of production to non-U.S. locations.

Section 181 will expire in 2009. It ought to be made a permanent provision of our tax code in order to keep television and film production jobs in the United States.

RECOGNIZING THE BUDDY CAMP OF ALEXANDRIA, LA

HON. RODNEY ALEXANDER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2009

Mr. ALEXANDER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Buddy Camp of Alexandria, La., for enhancing the quality of life for many of this community's youth. I am privileged to have such a dedicated and compassionate group of individuals in my district.

Buddy Camp was founded by Stacey Debevic for her own son, Kyle Debevic, who is bound to a wheelchair. Working as a pediatric occupational therapist and as the mother of a physically limited child, Stacey noticed there was little to no opportunity for children with disabilities to enjoy the experience of attending summer camp.

After many years of planning, Buddy Camp was officially launched in the summer of 1999. Today, Buddy Camp is a community-wide project that allows children ages 5–12, both with and without developmental challenges, to participate in a week-long summer day camp. Held at the United Methodist Church of Alexandria, the camp places participants into buddy pairs to foster and develop friendships, as well as build confidence.

As Buddy Camp looks forward to celebrating its 10th anniversary, the number of young people that have truly benefitted from the unique opportunities this program provides continues to grow.

I hope my colleagues will join me in recognizing the outstanding achievements of the Buddy Camp.

HONORING ARON MICHAEL WALLIS

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2009

Mr. GRAVES. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Aron Michael Wallis a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 145, and in earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Aron has been very active with his troop participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Aron has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Aron Michael Wallis for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN

HON. MIKE MCINTYRE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2009

Mr. MCINTYRE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a truly outstanding North Carolinian, Dr. John Hope Franklin. As we grieve his loss, we also celebrate his life and commitment to bettering his world as a distinguished scholar, historian, author, professor, and man of rare and outstanding character.

Madam Speaker, during his 94 remarkable years, John Hope Franklin worked for equality and understanding, and his immeasurable contributions to the world in these capacities shall never fade. We will not forget the goodness, humility, and passionate giving that defined the life of John Hope Franklin. As we

mourn his loss, may God continue to bless all of his loved ones, the work he did, and the greatness that he inspired within all who knew him.

THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CA- THERAL IN BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2009

Mr. ORTIZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 150th Anniversary of the Immaculate Conception Cathedral with a celebration scheduled on June 8 in Brownsville, Texas.

The Immaculate Conception Cathedral, the Diocese of Brownsville's most historical church, traces its roots to a small wooden church that served as the first church in Brownsville.

In 1850, Father Adrien Pierre Telmon, one of the first Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate to come to Brownsville, built a small wooden church between Adams and Jefferson streets that accommodated about 300 people. The first mass was celebrated on June 29, 1850, and three years later Father Jean Marie Casimir Verdet started the design and construction of a larger church to replace the temporary wooden structure.

The cornerstone to the cathedral was laid on July 6, 1856, and over 250,000 clay bricks were made for the church in the village of Santa Rosalia, about three miles east of the old town site of Brownsville.

The church was completed in 1859 and blessed by Father Augustin Gaudet on June 12, 1859; 10 years after the Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate first arrived in the Valley. The church was credited with being the largest in Texas at the time. The rectory behind the church was the site of the first Texas Oblate seminary and served as a haven for priests fleeing revolutions in Mexico.

The historical church was elevated to a cathedral in 1874 when the large Texas diocese was divided and the Vicariate Apostolic of Brownsville was established. It remained as such until 1912 when the Vicariate Apostolic of Brownsville was converted into the Dioceses of Corpus Christi.

The Immaculate Conception church was designated a Cathedral again in 1965 by Bishop Adolph Marx upon the creation of the Diocese of Brownsville. The church, built in a Gothic Revival style, became a reality through the generous contributions of its parishioners throughout the years. The utmost care and detail went into the construction of the church. The ceiling is of specially prepared canvas painted blue, and at one time it was covered with gold stars. The pulpit was built in native Mesquite by a local cabinetmaker and a concealed spiral stair provided access to the pulpit.

In 1970, the original altar, rail and two chan-deli-ers were removed from the cathedral in an effort to modernize the church when the present altar was built. Time has taken its toll on this historic church. However, just as early Catholics came to its aid in its early days, they are doing the same in the twenty-first century.