

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF STEVEN
PAUL JOBS, 1955–2011

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 2011

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great sadness to speak about the passing of my constituent—an American icon, an American genius—Steve Jobs.

Steve was a child of Silicon Valley before there even was a Silicon Valley. He was born here, he was raised here, he started his business here, and he raised his family here. He was a part of Silicon Valley from start to finish, and I'm proud to have had him as my constituent.

Like many of Silicon Valley's pioneers and innovators, Steve began in a garage with just a simple idea and an oversized dream. And from those humble beginnings, his creative genius literally shaped our entire world.

In his short life, Steve Jobs' accomplishments elevated him as one of the great America innovators, not only in the 20th and 21st centuries, but in the history of our entire nation.

Steve said, "We're here to put a dent in the universe. Otherwise why else even be here?" He put far more than just a dent in the world—he changed the way we work, learn, play and live—Macs, iPods, iTunes, iPhones, iPads, movies, design, and the democratization of the technology. He personalized technology for every man, woman and child.

As the world will mourn him, Silicon Valley will personally miss him, his brilliant mind, and his restless genius. Steve urged colleagues and friends, "Your time is limited. Don't waste it living someone else's dream." Steve's legacy will live on and it will continue to inspire future generations of Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the entire U.S. House of Representatives to join with me in expressing our deepest sympathy to Laurene Jobs and their four children.

As a poet wrote ". . . and so he passed, and all the trumpets sounded on the other side."

EPA REGULATORY RELIEF ACT OF
2011

SPEECH OF

HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 2011

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2250) to provide additional time for the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to issue achievable standards for industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers, process heaters, and incinerators, and for other purposes:

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chair, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 were supported by

large bipartisan majorities in both chambers of Congress. Section 112 of that legislation set forth a data-driven process for emissions reductions across more than 100 source categories—an approach that has proven to be an enormous success, reducing carcinogens and other air toxics by 1.7 million tons a year without hindering economic growth.

Inexplicably, today's legislation flies in the face of this bipartisan achievement. By attempting to first block and then delay EPA's ability to curtail toxic emissions from large industrial boilers and incinerators, H.R. 2250 effectively rewrites Section 112 of the Clean Air Act to prioritize pollution over public health. If permitted to take effect, the mandated three year delay in this bill would cause an estimated 20,000 premature deaths, 126,000 asthma attacks, 12,000 heart attacks and 960,000 days of missed work due to mercury, lead, arsenic and other toxic exposure. This is just completely unacceptable.

Mr. Speaker, public health is not a problem. It's a priority. Outside the far right wing of the Republican party, America's broad bipartisan mainstream supports the Clean Air Act and, as a basic expectation of government, wants us to protect their right to healthy air.

We should listen.

RECOGNIZING THE HENRICO COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR BEING NAMED THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL LIBRARIANS' 2011 NATIONAL SCHOOL LIBRARY PROGRAM OF THE YEAR

HON. ERIC CANTOR

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 2011

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Henrico County Public Schools on their significant achievement of being named the American Association of School Librarians' 2011 National School Library Program of the Year.

Each year the American Association of School Librarians honors schools with exemplary library programs that share their commitment to ensuring that students and staff are effective users of ideas and information. The Henrico County library program met these criteria with its guiding mission of "empowering students and staff to become critical thinkers, enthusiastic readers, skillful researchers, and ethical users of information."

The collaborative efforts of the staff, teachers, parents, and members of the Henrico County community have a profound impact on the program, helping to implement student-driven inquiry, research, and creativity, while facilitating student growth. A strong education system is essential for the future of our country. The hard work and dedication of the librarians and staff at the Henrico County Public Schools will ensure their students are prepared to learn and succeed in the future.

Henrico County is composed of 69 schools with approximately 49,000 students in grades pre-kindergarten through 12th grade. The library program is staffed by 82 full-time librarians, 39 full-time support staff, and 34 part-time staff, all of whom have contributed to the program's success.

I commend the Henrico County Public Schools and ask you to join me in recognizing the librarians, teachers, staff, and students for their outstanding accomplishment.

HONORING THE LIFE OF DERRICK
A. BELL, JR.

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 2011

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the life of civil rights legal scholar, Derrick Bell. As a respected attorney, scholar, war veteran and mentor, Mr. Bell lived his life believing that change only occurs when we take risks.

Mr. Bell was a man of many firsts. A graduate of the University of Pittsburgh Law School, where he was the only black student, Mr. Bell would eventually become the first tenured black professor at Harvard Law School. He later became Dean of the University of Oregon School of Law, becoming the first African-American to ever head a non-black law school. His willingness to be a pioneer was a reflection of his unwillingness to exchange personal position for the core principle of pursuing equity for all.

Mr. Bell's resolve to stand on principle was seen throughout his career. As a newly minted attorney in his 20s, selected to work at the Civil Rights Division of the United States Justice Department, Mr. Bell was told to relinquish his NAACP membership, which his superiors believed posed a conflict of interest. Mr. Bell, instead, did the opposite and quit the Justice Department. While perhaps a shock to some, Mr. Bell would ultimately resign as Dean at Oregon over a dispute about faculty diversity. In his 2002 memoir, "Ethical Ambition," Mr. Bell recalled how his actions appeared to associates as "futile and foolish." But he publicly declared the importance of living "a life of meaning and worth."

Mr. Bell is perhaps best known for his tenure at Harvard Law School, which began in 1969 after protests by black students for a minority faculty member. While at Harvard, Bell established a new course in civil rights law, published a leading legal textbook, "Race, Racism and American Law," and rejected the dry legal analytics, which dominated legal scholarship, in favor of allegorical stories and parables. In 1986, he orchestrated a five-day sit-in to protest the school's failure to grant tenure to two professors. Mr. Bell's challenge to the legal orthodoxy served as inspiration to Harvard Law students, and President Barack Obama compared him to civil rights hero Rosa

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Parks while attending a rally as a student at Harvard Law. Mr. Bell ultimately left the law school in 1990 over principle and concluded his career at NYU Law School. He summed up his actions in a speech to Harvard students, saying, "Your faith in what you believe must be a living, working faith that draws you away from comfort and security, and toward risk through confrontation." Mr. Bell believed that it would be hypocritical to urge his students to defy what is unjust, while not practicing his own precepts.

Largely credited as the originator of critical race theory, Mr. Bell explored the nuances that exist in race-relations. Known as a soft-spoken gentleman, the professor unapologetically challenged conservatives and liberals, alike, on shared societal beliefs concerning race in America. While many viewed the 1954 desegregation decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* as monumental in the fight towards equality, Mr. Bell wrote that in light of the consequences of *Brown*, conditions for minorities might have worked out better if the court had instead ordered governments to provide both races with truly equivalent schools. Mr. Bell focused on motives just as much as outcomes, and while he generally supported litigation, he also cautioned that seemingly favorable rulings often yield disappointing results. His discourse prepared and empowered us to fight beyond court decisions and dig deeper into the implementation of policies which affect underrepresented communities.

Mr. Bell will always be revered as a genuine, authentic champion in the struggle for civil rights. Robert Frost famously stated that "Two roads diverged in a wood, and I—I took the one less traveled by, and that has made all the difference." We are all honored that Derrick Bell took the road less traveled, for his contributions have truly inspired others to make a difference.

COMPLEXITY ANALYSIS FOR H.R.
3078, H.R. 3079, AND H.R. 3080

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 2011

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit the following:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION,
Washington, DC, October 6, 2011.

Hon. DAVE CAMP,
*Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means,
House of Representatives, Longworth House
Office Building, Washington, DC.*

Hon. SANDER M. LEVIN,
*Ranking Member, Committee on Ways and
Means, House of Representatives, Long-
worth House Office Building, Washington,
DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN CAMP AND RANKING MEMBER LEVIN: I am writing pursuant to section 4022 of the Internal Revenue Service Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (Pub. L. No. 105-206) (the "IRS Reform Act"), which requires the staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation (in consultation with the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of the Treasury) to provide a complexity analysis of tax legislation reported by the Senate Committee on Finance, the House Committee on Ways and Means, or a Conference Report containing tax provisions. The complexity analysis is required to report on the complexity and administrative issues raised by provisions that directly or indirectly amend the Internal Revenue Code and that have widespread applicability to individuals or small businesses. The IRS Reform Act mandates that certain information be included in the complexity analysis, if determinable. The IRS Reform Act requires the complexity analysis to be included in the appropriate committee report, or provided to the Members of the committee reporting the legislation as soon as practicable after the report is filed.

This letter fulfills the requirement for a complexity analysis of H.R. 3078, the "United States-Columbia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act," H.R. 3079, the "United States-Panama Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act," and H.R. 3080, the "United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act," as reported by the Committee on Ways and Means on October 6, 2011. We have determined that there are no items in these three bills that have widespread applicability to individuals or small businesses, as defined in Section 4022 of the IRS Reform Act.

I want to bring to your attention another provision of the IRS Reform Act. It appears that a point of order may be raised against a bill where the committee report for that bill does not contain a complexity analysis, unless the Ways and Means Committee has the complexity analysis printed in the Congressional Record prior to the consideration of that bill.

If you have any questions, please contact Brion Graber or me.

Sincerely,

THOMAS A. BARTHOLD,
Chief of Staff.

10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR
IN AFGHANISTAN

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 2011

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, ten years ago today the United States pursued the perpetrators of 9/11 into the mountains of Afghanistan. Our original mission—which I supported—was to bring justice to members of al Qaeda who planned and executed one of the largest mass murders in history and the Taliban who enabled al Qaeda.

Members of the U.S. military have done everything that has been asked of them. They have fought heroically, and have selflessly served their country.

But, thanks to strategic and diplomatic missteps, a disastrous and unnecessary war in Iraq that distracted the U.S. from accomplishing our original mission, and the pursuit of failed policies, we have lost our way in Afghanistan.

The war in Afghanistan has cost the United States greatly in lives and taxpayer dollars. We have lost more than 1,700 American troops in Afghanistan, with this past August being the deadliest month. Tens of thousands of Americans have been injured, maimed or made permanently disabled. Meanwhile, we continue to hemorrhage taxpayer dollars trying to sustain an unsustainable war. To date, the U.S. has spent \$454 billion—nearly half a trillion dollars—in Afghanistan.

As we make drastic cuts in infrastructure, education, social services, and federal programs here at home, we are spending tens of billions of dollars per year to build critical infrastructure in Afghanistan, investing in roads and bridges in Afghanistan, and training Afghan troops and law enforcement officers.

That's wrong. We should use that money to hire teachers here at home, modernize our schools, repave our crumbling roads, rebuild our failing bridges, put sheriffs back on the roads and police back on the street.

It is long past time to bring this ten year war—the longest in the history of the United States—to a responsible end. I will continue to do everything I can in Congress to bring our troops home and to reinvest scarce federal resources in rebuilding our own country, rather than nation building in a failed state half a world away.