

RULE V. STANDING SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) The full Committee shall have jurisdiction over such matters as determined by the Chairman.

(b) There shall be five standing Subcommittees of the Committee on the Judiciary, with jurisdictions as follows:

The Subcommittee on Courts, Commercial and Administrative Law shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: Administration of U.S. Courts, Federal Rules of Evidence, Civil and Appellate Procedure, judicial ethics, bankruptcy and commercial law, bankruptcy judgeships, administrative law, independent counsel, state taxation affecting interstate commerce, interstate compacts, other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman, and relevant oversight.

The Subcommittee on the Constitution shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: constitutional amendments, constitutional rights, Federal civil rights, ethics in government, tort liability, including medical malpractice and product liability, legal reform generally, other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman, and relevant oversight.

The Subcommittee on Intellectual Property, Competition, and the Internet shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: copyright, patent, trademark law, information technology, antitrust matters, other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman, and relevant oversight.

The Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: Federal Criminal Code, drug enforcement, sentencing, parole and pardons, internal and homeland security, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, prisons, criminal law enforcement, and other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman, and relevant oversight.

The Subcommittee on Immigration Policy and Enforcement shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: immigration and naturalization, border security, admission of refugees, treaties, conventions and international agreements, claims against the United States, Federal charters of incorporation, private immigration and claims bills, non-border enforcement, other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman, and relevant oversight.

(c) The Chairman of the Committee and Ranking Minority Member thereof shall be ex officio Members, but not voting Members, of each Subcommittee to which such Chairman or Ranking Minority Member has not been assigned by resolution of the Committee. Ex officio Members shall not be counted as present for purposes of constituting a quorum at any hearing or meeting of such Subcommittee.

RULE VI. POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUBCOMMITTEES

Each Subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the full Committee on all matters referred to it or under its jurisdiction. Subcommittee chairmen shall set dates for hearings and meetings of their respective Subcommittees after consultation with the Chairman and other Subcommittee chairmen with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of full Committee and Subcommittee meetings or hearings whenever possible.

RULE VII. NON-LEGISLATIVE REPORTS

No report of the Committee or Subcommittee which does not accompany a measure or matter for consideration by the House shall be published unless all Members of the Committee or Subcommittee issuing the report shall have been apprised of such report and given the opportunity to give no-

tice of intention to file supplemental, additional, or dissenting views as part of the report. In no case shall the time in which to file such views be less than three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays when the House is not in session).

RULE VIII. COMMITTEE RECORDS

The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use according to the Rules of the House. The Chairman shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any decision to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on the written request of any Member of the Committee.

RULE IX. OFFICIAL COMMITTEE WEBSITE

(a) The Chairman shall maintain an official website on behalf of the Committee for the purpose of furthering the Committee's legislative and oversight responsibilities, including communicating information about the Committee's activities to Committee Members and other Members of the House.

(b) The Chairman shall make the record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded in the full Committee available on the Committee's official website not later than 48 hours after such vote is taken. Such record shall identify or describe the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition, the name of each Member voting for and each Member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and the names of the Members voting present.

(c) Not later than 24 hours after the adoption of any amendment to a measure or matter considered by the Committee or its Subcommittees, the Chairman shall make the text of each such amendment publicly available in electronic form.

(d) Not later than 3 days after the conclusion of a Committee meeting, the transcript of such meeting and the text of all amendments offered shall be made available on the Committee website.

(e) The Ranking Member is authorized to maintain a similar official website on behalf of the Committee Minority for the same purpose, including communicating information about the activities of the Minority to Committee Members and other Members of the House.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBERT J. DOLD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 20, 2011

Mr. DOLD. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 10, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

IN HONOR OF LIEUTENANT
ROBERT G. SHARP**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 20, 2011

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and recognition of Lieutenant Robert G. Sharp, upon his retirement from the Rocky River Police Department, following over 30 years of dedicated service.

Born in Berea, Ohio on December 20, 1952, Lt. Sharp was raised in the West Park area of Cleveland. A few years after Mr. Sharp graduated from John Marshall High School, he joined the Rocky River Police Department. He earned an associate degree in Law Enforcement in 1982 from Cuyahoga Community College and a bachelors degree in Technical Education in 1989 from the University of Akron.

Throughout the course of his career, Lt. Sharp received numerous commendations and special recognitions for his courage, lifesaving efforts, and dedication to those he served. In 1980, Mr. Sharp was promoted to Sergeant and later Lieutenant in 1984. He also served as the Commander of the Westshore S.W.A.T. Team from 1986 to 1996.

In addition to his outstanding career as a police officer, Lt. Sharp has been an active member of the community. He is a member of the Westpark Cleveland Historical Society, and in the past participated in the National Tactical Officer's Association as well as the Ohio Tactical Officer's Association.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in honor of Lieutenant Robert G. Sharp for his exemplary service on behalf of his community. At the age of 58, Lieutenant Sharp has served and protected the people of Rocky River with courage for 34 years.

HONORING MAJOR GENERAL
ALLEN E. TACKETT, THE ADJUTANT
GENERAL, WEST VIRGINIA
NATIONAL GUARD**HON. NICK J. RAHALL, II**

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 20, 2011

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in recognition for one of West Virginia's most beloved sons, a genuine and proven leader, an American patriot, and my dear friend, Major General Allen Tackett.

Tomorrow, after 48 years of faithful service to our State and our Nation, General Tackett will step down as Commander of more than 6,000 West Virginia citizen soldiers and airmen. He will begin his retirement having earned the outstanding distinction of not only being the longest-serving adjutant general of the West Virginia National Guard, but also of being our Nation's longest-serving adjutant general.

In West Virginia, the men and women of our National Guard are held in high regard by their fellow citizens. Since 1995, through the leadership of General Tackett, they annually rank number one in the country for mission readiness. Whether it is a perilous flight mission in the depths of winter to rescue military personnel trapped in our deep, snow-covered mountains, or a mission to provide aid and comfort to fellow West Virginians ravaged by flood waters, or deployed to far corners of the world to protect our democracy and ensure peace around the globe, the West Virginia National Guard has answered the call, time and again.

From the Civil War that gave birth to my State, to present-day wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, the record of service by so many patriotic West Virginians places our State in the top percentage of all Americans who have

donned America's uniform. As Mountaineers, we are incredibly proud of our record and extraordinary military leaders, like Major General Tackett, who rise from the ranks to train, lead, and mentor our soldiers and airmen with great honor, personal pride, commitment, and sacrifice, and an enduring passion for the freedoms in our democracy.

The American people owe an enormous debt of gratitude to our 362,192 men and women members of the National Guard, who in service to the United States, maintain the Guard's multi-mission role—providing nearly 33 percent of America's combat power globally—and, simultaneously and with great skill—serving their fellow citizens in defense of our homeland, in support of state and local civil authorities, and fulfilling emergency response needs.

For decades, there has been a significant evolution in the missions and capabilities of the National Guard. As General Tackett has so aptly stated, "Not since World War II has the Guard been so vital to our overseas mission, and not since the founding of our Nation has the Guard been so vital to the defense of our homeland."

For over 34 years, I have been privileged to represent the people of southern West Virginia, and it is with humbleness and sincerity that I say, from the home front to the front lines, our West Virginia National Guard is a model of the commitment to excellence and professional dedication to America's defense, thanks to the commitment, vision, and leadership of Major General Tackett.

Therefore, it is my honor and great privilege to commend Major General Allen E. Tackett, the Adjutant General of the West Virginia National Guard: For his 48 years in service to our country; for his 25 years served in Special Forces units; for his vital contributions—with the force and voice of U.S. Senator Robert C. Byrd—working to block the closing of the 130th Airlift Wing by the Base Realignment and Closure Commission in 2005; for his passion for education and creating hope and opportunity through his support for programs such as, the West Virginia National Guards' Tuition Assistance; and for his work with at-risk youths through the National Youth Challenge program.

Mr. Speaker, on occasion, Senator Byrd enjoyed comparing General Tackett's skills to those of the Carthaginian General, Hannibal. I agree with the Senator—when Allen Tackett tackles a problem, it is as if his opponents are facing a thunderous herd of raging bull elephants. Today, I join my fellow West Virginians in recognition and congratulatory acknowledgement of the great achievements of Major General Tackett as he begins this new chapter in his life with his beloved wife, Sallie.

A TRIBUTE TO CHIEF SAM L. SPIEGEL IN RECOGNITION OF HIS YEARS OF SERVICE TO FOLSOM, CALIFORNIA

HON. DANIEL E. LUNGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 20, 2011

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor my friend, Chief Sam L. Spiegel, for the years

of service he has spent as chief of police and director of Emergency Services for the city of Folsom, California. Altogether, Chief Spiegel has a 39 year tenure in law enforcement in California.

Chief Spiegel holds a Master Degree in Management, a Bachelor Degree in Criminal Justice, his State teaching credential, and is a graduate of the P.O.S.T. Command College and the FBI National Academy. Sam began his law enforcement career as a police cadet with the Corona Police Department in November of 1971. He was trained as a schools cadet and dispatcher before becoming a reserve police officer in June of 1974. He was hired as a deputy sheriff with the Riverside County Sheriffs Department in December of 1974 and assigned to Lake Elsinore Station Patrol. In January of 1976, he returned to Corona Police Department as a reserve officer and was hired as a full time police officer in December 1976. During his tenure with Corona PD he was assigned as a traffic officer, commercial enforcement officer, detective, and was promoted to sergeant in 1983 and lieutenant in 1985. In both of these ranks, he held assignments in patrol, traffic, investigations, and administration. In April 1996 he was promoted to captain—holding that rank until March of 2001. In April of 2001 he was hired as Folsom's 15th chief of police. He held the position of chief with Folsom until his retirement on October 26, 2010.

Sam has also served in various other capacities, including as the chairman of the Law and Legislative Committee for the California Police Chiefs Association, past-president of the California Peace Officers Association, and former member of the California Homeland Security Public Safety Advisory Council. He continues to serve as a governor appointee to the State 9-1-1 Advisory Committee, the California Law Enforcement Telecommunication Advisory Committee and served 6 years as a member of the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training Advisory Committee.

It has been my pleasure to know Sam Spiegel and more importantly, to call him my friend. I am pleased to congratulate him upon his retirement.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CHARITABLE DRIVING TAX RELIEF ACT OF 2011

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 20, 2011

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the Charitable Driving Tax Relief Act of 2011 to remove a serious disincentive to participation in charitable activities. Private charitable activity plays an important role in our society, and it is important that Congress not stand in the way by penalizing those who wish to offer their services to these groups.

Under current law, individuals that volunteer their time and energy by driving their personal vehicles on behalf of a charitable group can end up with an unpleasant surprise in the form of an unanticipated tax bill. Specifically, volunteer drivers receiving reimbursement for the use of their vehicle are taxed on these payments to the extent that they exceed 14 cents per mile. This treatment stands in stark con-

trast to the allowance for reimbursement for the business use of that same vehicle, 51 cents per mile in 2011.

The Charitable Driving Tax Relief Act will equalize the tax treatment of charitable reimbursements with those received for business driving because the point of the payment is essentially the same, that is, to cover the cost of operating a personal vehicle while performing an important service in the pursuit of a greater good.

To achieve this end, my legislation would exclude from gross income any reimbursement received for the use of a volunteer's car while assisting a charitable group, limited only by the cap the Internal Revenue Service sets regarding business driving. This treatment would be available only for services provided without compensation and drivers would be required to maintain sufficient records to substantiate the charitable use of their vehicles. Finally, this bill drops the requirement that charitable groups report these reimbursements to the IRS, removing an administrative and paperwork burden that detracts resources from a charity's larger purpose.

Each day, thousands of Americans lend a hand in providing transportation services to a multitude of organizations engaged in good works. These activities include assisting individuals with their routine grocery shopping, providing the use of a four-wheel drive vehicle to transport home-visit nurses during inclement weather, delivering meals as part of a holiday food drive, helping individuals to keep their medical appointments, and many more similar activities.

These volunteer drivers are donating their time and their talents, not their vehicles, and accepting reimbursement for the use of that car, incidental to their time and talent donation, is a reasonable act, which should not result in an additional tax liability. Today, when it comes to driving a personal vehicle, our tax code makes a distinction between business and charitable uses. This distinction is a mistake; it is a serious disincentive to charitable activities, and it should be corrected. I encourage my colleagues to support the continued efforts of our charity-minded constituents by cosponsoring the Charitable Driving Tax Relief Act of 2009.

IN HONOR OF ROBERT C. MACAULEY

HON. JAMES A. HIMES

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 20, 2011

Mr. HIMES. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the recent passing of a constituent, humanitarian, and friend, Robert C., Bob, Macauley, who recently passed away of natural causes at the age of 87.

In addition to being a beloved husband and father, Bob Macauley was a tremendous activist and patron. As a veteran, businessman, and philanthropist, Bob dedicated his life to helping others.

His first ventures into philanthropy began during the Vietnam war, with the founding of the Shoeshine Boys Foundation to support orphaned Vietnamese children. In 1975, he mortgaged his home to charter the first jet of what became known as Operation Babylift,