

branch. S. 1736, introduced last September by Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee Chair SUSAN COLLINS, was passed by the Senate last October. While it may be too late to benefit the approximately 400 judicial branch employees displaced by Hurricane Katrina, this authority will be available to judicial branch employees should disaster strike again.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation demonstrates to our hardworking and dedicated Federal workforce that the Congress of the United States is committed to their safety and security. I urge all of my colleagues to support this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation. On September 2, 2005, the President authorized the Office of Personal Management to establish an emergency leave transfer program for executive branch employees affected by Hurricane Katrina. The Judicial Conference of the United States subsequently requested legislative authority to do the same.

The judicial circuits and districts affected by Hurricane Katrina have thus far only been able to grant weather emergency-related administrative leave to their employees. Administrative leave for judicial employees will be curtailed as the courts slowly resume operations.

S. 1736 will ensure an emergency leave transfer program is in place to assist approved judicial branch leave recipients as their need for donated leave increases when affected courts resume operations and many of the employees who evacuated in response to Hurricane Katrina remain unable to return to work.

I join Senators COLLINS and LIEBERMAN in supporting this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I just want to say that I should not have left out Senator LIEBERMAN. Senator LIEBERMAN and Senator COLLINS both worked very closely on a bipartisan basis to move forward important legislation. I think this is important legislation, and I join with my colleague, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY), in urging passage of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1736.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SCOTT REED FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4530) to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 101 Barr Street in Lexington, Kentucky, as the "Scott Reed Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4530

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building and United States courthouse located at 101 Barr Street in Lexington, Kentucky, shall be known and designated as the "Scott Reed Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

#### SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building and United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Scott Reed Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. CHANDLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4530.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 4530 was introduced by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. CHANDLER). The bill designates the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 101 Barr Street in Lexington, Kentucky, as the Scott Reed Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

Judge Scott Reed was born in Lexington, Kentucky, on July 3, 1921. He graduated from Henry Clay High School and the University of Kentucky College of Law, where he received many honors.

During his years as a private attorney, he distinguished himself as a trial lawyer of great integrity. His career as a jurist began in 1964 when he became a Fayette Circuit Court judge. Five years later, he was elected to the Kentucky Court of Appeals, where he sat for over 7 years.

During the mid-1970s, Kentucky's judicial system experienced a significant reorganization with the creation of the new Kentucky Supreme Court. Judge Reed played an instrumental role in the reorganization and was elected to serve as the first chief justice of Ken-

tucky in 1976. He was considered a strict interpreter of Kentucky's constitution and a staunch advocate of the separation of the judiciary from the other branches of government.

In 1979, he was named U.S. district judge for the Eastern District of Kentucky. He served as a U.S. district judge until he retired in 1990.

His opinions from the Supreme Court of Kentucky have received national acclaim for their scholarly content, and he has been recognized by many in a comparable light to Brandeis, Holmes, and Marshall.

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I support this measure and urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I first want to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) for his working with me on this bill. He has been very helpful throughout the process.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4530 is a bill to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 101 Barr Street in Lexington, Kentucky, as the Scott Reed Federal Building and United States Courthouse. I can think of no other individual more deserving, no other public servant more worthy and no other action more appropriate than naming the Federal courthouse in Lexington after the Honorable Scott Reed.

A prominent central Kentucky attorney, first Chief Justice of the Kentucky Supreme Court and Federal judge, Scott Reed exemplifies the definition of honor and integrity. Born in Lexington, Kentucky, on July 3, 1921, Scott Reed graduated with distinction from the University of Kentucky. While in college, he was editor-in-chief of the Kentucky Law Journal and awarded the Order of the Coif, the highest academic award that can be given to a law graduate. He was also a member of the Phi Delta Phi Fraternity.

He achieved many honors at the University of Kentucky culminating, upon graduation, as the recipient of the Algernon Sydney Sullivan Medallion, an extremely prestigious award given to individuals who "exhibit ideals of heart, mind and conduct as evince a spirit of love for and helpfulness to other men and women."

Prior to his service on the bench, Scott Reed was County Attorney. He was retained as counsel for the Fayette County School Board and distinguished himself as a trial lawyer with great integrity. He served from 1948 through 1956 as an acting associate professor at the University of Kentucky College of Law, and from 1964 until 1969, he was judge of the First Division of the Fayette County Circuit Court, which is the highest trial court in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. He then was elected to the Kentucky Court of Appeals, at that time Kentucky's highest court.

As Chief Judge of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, Judge Reed oversaw the most comprehensive judicial reform in our State's history. It included passage of a constitutional amendment that unified and modernized Kentucky's court system. As part of the modernization, the Court of Appeals became the Kentucky Supreme Court, and Scott Reed was elected by his fellow justices to be the first Chief Justice of Kentucky.

As Chief Justice, he then oversaw the implementation of the reform that has led Kentucky into having one of the most efficient and modern court systems in the country. The Chief Justice of the Commonwealth holds equal rank with the Governor, the latter being the head of the executive branch and the Chief Justice serving as head of the judiciary.

He was elected as a fellow in the National College of the Judiciary in 1965 and Judge Reed was a voting member of the American Law Institute, a body of scholarly people who shape the laws of our Nation. The opinions written by Scott Reed during his time on the Supreme Court of Kentucky have received national acclaim for their scholarly content. He has been viewed as one of Kentucky's most accomplished and erudite jurists.

Judge Reed was a frequent lecturer to the National College of Trial Judges and has achieved the highest honors that can be bestowed on a member of his profession. Scott Reed was named to the University of Kentucky College of Law Hall of Distinguished Alumni on April 11, 1980. He crowned his career with 10 years on the Federal bench.

In 1989, he took senior status while battling the onset of Alzheimer's, which eventually took his life on February 17, 1994. Judge Scott Reed's fine legacy to his hometown of Lexington and to his home State of Kentucky will always be a proud part of our heritage.

Mr. Speaker, as the sponsor of H.R. 4530, I strongly urge its passage.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman working on this, and just to let the gentleman know, I have a Henry Clay Township in Pennsylvania, which happens to be in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, so Pennsylvania and Kentucky have more in common than one would think.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4530 is a bill to designate the Federal building located at 101 Barr Street in Lexington, Kentucky, as the Scott Reed Federal Building and United States Courthouse. The bill was introduced by the Gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. CHANDLER) and his Kentucky colleague (Mr. ROGERS).

Scott Reed was born in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1921. He attended local schools and graduated from the University of Kentucky College of Law in 1945. While at the University, Reed received many awards and honors, including the Algernon Sydney Sullivan Medalion for Excellence.

The first years of Judge Reed's career were spent in private practice during which he dis-

tinguished himself as a trial lawyer of great integrity. During this time, he also taught at the University of Kentucky College of Law.

From 1964 to 1969, Judge Reed was judge of the First Division of the Fayette Circuit Court. From 1969 until 1976, he served on the Court of Appeals, 5th Appellate District. In 1976, Judge Reed became the Chief Justice of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, a position which holds equal rank with the Governor. His opinions from the Supreme Court of Kentucky have received national attention for their scholarly content and careful judicial reasoning.

In August 1979, Judge Reed was nominated by President Carter to the federal bench. He was confirmed later that year and served until his death in 1994. During his confirmation hearing for the federal bench, Judge Reed was characterized as possessing a great sense of fairness and objectivity, practical legal experience, and great respect for the law and its responsibility to our Nation's citizens. Both Senator Huddleston and Senator Ford participated in Judge Reed's confirmation hearing in October 1979.

Judge Reed enjoyed a rich and rewarding career. His contributions to the American judicial system are exceptional. It is fitting that the Lexington courthouse bears his name to honor his distinguished career and enduring legacy.

I support H.R. 4530 and urge its passage.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CAMPBELL of California). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4530.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PETS EVACUATION AND TRANSPORTATION STANDARDS ACT OF 2005

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3858) to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to ensure that State and local emergency preparedness operational plans address the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals following a major disaster or emergency.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3858

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2005".

#### SEC. 2. STANDARDS FOR STATE AND LOCAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS OPERATIONAL PLANS.

Section 613 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5196b) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (h); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (f) the following:

"(g) STANDARDS FOR STATE AND LOCAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS OPERATIONAL PLANS.—In approving standards for State and local emergency preparedness operational plans pursuant to subsection (b)(3), the Director shall ensure that such plans take into account the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals following a major disaster or emergency."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. CHANDLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3858.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 3858, originally sponsored by Representative LANTOS of California and Representative SHAYS of Connecticut amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to require the Director of FEMA to ensure that State and local emergency preparedness operational plans take into account the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals following a major disaster or emergency.

During the evacuation of the gulf coast region last fall, we learned of the difficulty of evacuating household pets and service animals. Concerns over whether pets would be permitted to accompany their owners made some victims reluctant or unwilling to evacuate, choosing to wait out the disaster. The PETS Act would help ensure that household pets and service animals are considered by State and local emergency preparedness plans.

I would like to recognize my colleague, Mr. LANTOS, who introduced this bill soon after Hurricane Katrina devastated the gulf coast. Mr. LANTOS, a founding member of the Congressional Friends of Animals Caucus, has been an outspoken champion for animals.

I would also like to commend Mr. SHAYS for his dedication in moving this legislation and strong desire to resolve flaws in our Nation's emergency management system made apparent by Hurricane Katrina. I was lucky to have the opportunity to work with Mr. SHAYS on the Katrina investigation committee.

Both Mr. LANTOS and Mr. SHAYS have been champions of this issue and have worked to ensure that owners don't have to make a choice between their personal safety and their pets' safety.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.