

STEWART LEE UDALL DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUILDING

Mr. TEAGUE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5128) to designate the Department of the Interior Building in Washington, District of Columbia, as the "Stewart Lee Udall Department of the Interior Building," as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5128

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States Department of the Interior Building located at 1849 C Street, Northwest, in Washington, District of Columbia, shall be known and designated as the "Stewart Lee Udall Department of the Interior Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, record, or other paper of the United States to the building referred to in section 1 shall be considered to be a reference to the "Stewart Lee Udall Department of the Interior Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. TEAGUE) and the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. CAO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Mexico.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TEAGUE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 5128.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. TEAGUE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

H.R. 5128, as amended, is a bill introduced by Congressman HEINRICH, Congressman LUJÁN, and myself to designate the Department of the Interior building in Washington, District of Columbia, as the Stewart Lee Udall Department of the Interior Building.

Stewart Lee Udall was the consummate public servant, serving four terms in the United States Congress and 9 years as the Secretary of the Interior. Secretary Udall also enlisted in the Armed Forces during World War II, serving as a gunner in Europe with the 15th Air Force until 1944.

After his service in World War II, Secretary Udall later returned to the University of Arizona and earned a law degree in 1948. He opened a law practice with his brother, former U.S. Congressman Morris Udall, and then ran for and won election as a Member of the House of Representatives from Arizona. During his time in the House of Representatives, Secretary Udall served on the Committee on the Interior and Insular Affairs and the Committee on Education and Labor.

Secretary Udall's service in the House ended when he was appointed by John F. Kennedy as Secretary of the Interior in 1961. From this perch, Secretary Udall earned his reputation as a giant amongst men in the environmental community, authoring several major legislative acts that have served as the framework for modern environmental conservation.

Secretary Udall served for 9 years as head of the Interior Department acting as the administration's primary advocate for preservation and responsible environmental stewardship. Among his other accomplishments, Secretary Udall presided over the expansion of several national parks and preserves, including the Redwood National Park, the Appalachian Scenic Trail, and the North Cascades National Park.

After the Secretary's service in the Cabinets of President Kennedy and President Lyndon B. Johnson, he re-joined the private sector as a member of a law firm and focused on environmental advocacy by filing lawsuits on behalf of Native Americans impacted by nuclear pollution.

Secretary Udall also went on to serve as adjunct professor at Yale University and authored several books on conservation and highlighting the national treasures of the United States of America.

Former Interior Secretary Stewart Udall died on March 20, 2010, surrounded by his family and friends. He is survived by six children and eight grandchildren, including his son and his nephew, MARK and TOM UDALL, who were both Members of the House of Representatives before being elected to the other body.

Given his service to his country, it is fitting that we honor the memory of former Interior Secretary Stewart Lee Udall and designate the United States Department of the Interior building located at 1849 C Street, NW, in Washington, DC, as the Stewart Lee Udall Department of the Interior Building. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CAO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

H.R. 5128 would designate the Department of the Interior Building in Washington, DC, as the Stewart Lee Udall Department of the Interior Building. Stewart Udall had a long history of service to our country. He served as a gunner in the Army Air Corps during World War II and later was elected to Congress as a Representative from Arizona.

In 1961, he was appointed as Secretary of the Interior, serving during both the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. While Secretary of the Interior, he was a tireless advocate for the environment and the protection of National Park lands.

Secretary Udall was the driving force behind the passage of the Wilderness

Act, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, and the expansion and protection of our National Park system. Stewart Udall demonstrated a strong commitment to public service. It is only fitting that the Interior building be named after someone who demonstrated such a commitment to our Nation's natural resources.

As we honor Secretary Udall's service, we must be mindful of the threats that continue to menace our Nation's natural resources. Even as we speak, a rapidly spreading oil slick threatens hundreds of miles of coastline and thousands upon thousands of acres of wetlands in my home State, Louisiana, and throughout the gulf coast. The slick has already dealt a devastating blow to thousands of those whose livelihoods depend upon the protection of our natural resources.

Throughout the gulf coast, fishermen and avid environmentalists are suffering and will continue to suffer for years to come. They have lost more than a few days of fishing. This affects their livelihoods and their way of life. Fishing fleets are idle. Fishermen are without work. Some, in their despair, have told me they've contemplated suicide.

The extent of the damage will not be known for some time, but already I have seen the ravages of this economic and environmental disaster, the effects of which will linger for years.

Secretary Udall understood, indeed, he foresaw, that we would need to manage our natural resources carefully to avert just this type of disaster. Here today in 2010 we are facing one of the worst environmental disasters in history, and we have to ensure that ongoing stewardship of all of our natural resources remains a priority.

While the Coast Guard and countless volunteers burn, skim, and lay miles of boom to mitigate this disaster, we have a unique opportunity to revisit Mr. Udall's legacy of stewardship.

I urge this Congress to go beyond honoring his memory today by paying tribute to what he stood for by taking a proactive approach to ensuring all our natural resources be safeguarded appropriately.

Secretary Udall understood that our happiness and prosperity as a Nation depend upon our wise stewardship of our natural resources. His vision should serve as an example not only to his successors at the Department of the Interior but to all Americans. I support passage of this legislation and urge my colleagues to do the same.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TEAGUE. Madam Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Mexico, Mr. MARTIN HEINRICH.

Mr. HEINRICH. Madam Speaker, earlier this year we lost a national treasure and a personal hero of mine, former Interior Secretary Stewart Udall. Though quiet and humble, his impact was that of a giant and his defense of

our Nation's wildlands will remain immeasurable.

Secretary Udall's lifetime of achievement will continue to be felt by every American. Thanks to his work, our national parks and public lands belong to every American and will remain a treasured part of our Nation's spirit for generations to come.

Throughout my life, I have drawn personal and professional inspiration from Mr. Udall's remarkable leadership. So I was proud to sponsor H.R. 5128, a bill that will designate the Department of the Interior building in Washington, DC, as the Stewart Lee Udall Department of the Interior Building. It is only fitting that we honor his legacy by naming the Interior building after Secretary Udall. I would urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. CAO. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TEAGUE. Madam Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Mexico, Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN.

Mr. LUJÁN. Thank you very much to my colleague from New Mexico (Mr. TEAGUE).

Secretary Udall, a great American, a great New Mexican, and it's an honor to sponsor this legislation to name the United States Department of the Interior in his name.

Secretary Udall spent his later life in my district in Santa Fe, New Mexico, but his work is seen across the country from our pristine wilderness to our clean rivers. We lost a friend, a hero, a true champion this year, a gentleman who fought to protect resources that will serve us for years to come. He worked to protect our land, our water, and the air we breathe. And we are all better for Secretary Udall's service.

But Secretary Udall's legacy goes beyond our beloved and critical resources. His legacy is about the people he impacted throughout his life—from those in Indian Country who suffered the effects of uranium mining, to inspiring young conservationists and acting as an example to all of us.

In naming the Department of the Interior building after Secretary Udall, we honor not only his incredible professional contributions; we honor a wonderful, compassionate person who tirelessly fought for both our resources and for all of the people who loved him so very much.

It's an honor to be here. I urge adoption of this important legislation.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5128, as amended, a bill to designate the United States Department of the Interior Building located at 1849 C Street, Northwest, in Washington, District of Columbia, as the "Stewart Lee Udall Department of the Interior Building".

I knew Stuart Udall personally, and I have great admiration for the man. He was a great conservationist and environmentalist, and as fine a champion of this country's natural and cultural resources as the nation has ever produced.

Steward Udall served in the U.S. House of Representatives before President Kennedy appointed him Secretary of the Interior, a position he held from 1960 to 1969. In this role, he spearheaded the enactment of a broad range of groundbreaking conservation laws, including the Clean Air Act, the Water Quality and Clean Water Restoration Acts and Amendments, the Wilderness Act, the Endangered Species Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act, the National Trail System Act and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

In the arena of historic preservation, Stewart Udall sought to make the Federal Government a partner—not an adversary—in the preservation of America's historic resources. He was instrumental in the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the most far-reaching preservation legislation ever enacted in the United States. Programs he helped shape include the National Register of Historic Places, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Historic Preservation Fund. This framework supports nearly every aspect of historic preservation today.

Stewart Udall was a naturalist, a conservationist, and an environmental activist: during the energy crisis of the 1970s, he advocated the use of solar energy as one means to remedy the country's growing dependence upon fossil fuels. As a member of the National Resources Defense Council, Udall defended the Environmental Protection Agency against closure due to budgetary cuts.

In 2008, *High Country News* published "A Message to Our Grand Children" signed by Stewart Udall and his late wife. A few excerpts from that document are illustrative of Udall's views:

"Americans must finally cast aside our notion that we can continue the wasteful consumption patterns of our past. We must promote a consciousness attuned to a frugal, highly efficient mode of living. . . . Foster a consciousness that puts a premium on the common good and the protection of the environment. . . . The lifetime crusade of your days must be to develop a new energy ethic to sustain life on earth. . . . Go well, do well, my children. Cherish sunsets, wild creatures and wild places. . . ."

Given Stewart Udall's lifetime commitment to championing, conserving and appreciating the earth's natural resources and beauties, I find that it is entirely fitting and appropriate that we designate the main office building for the Department of Interior as the "Stewart Lee Udall Department of the Interior Building".

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 5128.

Mr. CAO. Madam Speaker, I yield back my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. TEAGUE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5128, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. TEAGUE. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

□ 1445

NATIONAL FOSTER CARE MONTH

Mr. McDERMOTT. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1339) expressing support for designation of May as National Foster Care Month and acknowledging the responsibility that Congress has to promote safety, well-being, improved outcomes, and permanency for the Nation's collective children.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1339

Whereas on average, the Nation's foster care system provides for nearly 500,000 children each day who are unable to live safely with their biological parents;

Whereas there is a shortage of foster parents and great need for their services, as there are fewer than 3 foster homes for every 10 children in care;

Whereas foster parents are the most front-line caregiver for children who cannot safely remain with their biological parents and provide physical care, emotional support, education advocacy, and are the largest single source of families providing permanent homes for kids leaving foster care to adoption;

Whereas 273,000 children entered the foster care system during fiscal year 2008 and an average of 123,000 children were waiting to be adopted every day;

Whereas almost 55,000 children were adopted out of foster care in fiscal year 2008, but the number of children "aging out" of the foster care system without finding a permanent family increased to an all-time high of nearly 30,000 in fiscal year 2008;

Whereas children "aging out" of foster care need and deserve a support system as they work to secure affordable housing, obtain health insurance, pursue higher education, and acquire adequate employment;

Whereas youth in foster care are much more likely to face educational instability with 65 percent of former foster children experiencing at least 7 school changes while in care;

Whereas an increased emphasis on prevention and reunification services is necessary to reduce the number of children that are forced to enter the foster care system;

Whereas Federal legislation over the past three decades, including the Adoption Assistance and Safe Families Act of 1980, the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997, and the Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008, provided new investments and services to improve the outcomes of children in the foster care system;

Whereas foster children, like all children, deserve no less than a safe, loving, and permanent home; and

Whereas May would be an appropriate month to designate as National Foster Care Month to provide an opportunity to acknowledge the accomplishments of the child welfare workforce, foster parents, advocacy community, and mentors and the positive impact they have on children's lives: Now, therefore, be it