

Or the impact on VA hospitals across the country, which are treating military veterans from World War II to today?

Or the impact on the Border Patrol?

Or the impact on NASA, its astronauts, engineers and scientists, especially on the nine-year anniversary of the tragic loss of the Columbia crew and a week after the 45th anniversary of the loss of the Apollo 1 crew?

Or the impact on NIH, and other federal researchers, scientists and doctors?

Clearly, federal employees don't just sit behind desks. They are members of our communities who are out in the field, often in harm's way, protecting our Nation. Within the last year, residents in northern Virginia mourned the loss of two federal employees who died in the line of duty—U.S. Park Police Sergeant Michael Andrew Boehm of Burke, and National Park Service Ranger Margaret Anderson, who previously worshipped in Lovettsville.

Their sacrifices remind us that many federal employees are often put in dangerous situations. Since 1992, nearly 3,000 federal employees have paid the ultimate price while serving their country, according to the Office of Personnel Management. The first American killed in Afghanistan, Mike Spann, was a CIA agent and a constituent of mine from Manassas Park. I attended his funeral. Over 100,000 CIA, FBI, DEA agents, and State Department employees have served side-by-side with our military to carry out the War on Terror in locations such as Iraq and Afghanistan. Three years ago, I attended funerals for some of the seven CIA agents who were killed by a suicide bomber at Forward Operating Base Chapman near Khost on the Afghanistan-Pakistan border.

Our Nation mourns the loss of the four Americans who died during the attack on the U.S. consulate and annex in Benghazi, Libya, U.S. Ambassador J. Christopher Stephens, U.S. Foreign Service Officer Sean Smith, and two former Navy Seals, Glen Doherty and Tyrone Woods.

And we should not forget that the CIA agents who planned and helped execute the raid that killed Osama Bin Laden are federal employees.

Every day, Border Patrol agents and ICE agents are working to stop the flow of illegal immigrants, victims of human trafficking and drugs across our borders. Federal firefighters work to protect federal lands and mitigate the spread of deadly fires. Immediately following the December 2011 shooting at Virginia Tech, some of the first law enforcement officers on the scene were ATF agents. These are but a few examples of the vital jobs performed by federal employees.

Federal employees who are not in harm's way on a daily basis are also dedicated public servants. The medical researchers at the National Institutes of Health working to develop cures for cancer, diabetes, Alzheimer's, Lyme disease and autism are all federal employees. Dr. Francis Collins, the physician who mapped the human genome and serves as director of the NIH, is a federal employee. The CDC employees tracking steroid shots tainted with meningitis are federal employees. The USDA researchers who work with our farmers to find solutions for the invasive species that are destroying our crops are federal employees. The National Weather Service meteorologists who track tornadoes and hurricanes, as well as the FDA inspectors working to stop a salmonella outbreak, are federal employees.

The Nation's debt limit has been reached. We have annual deficits of more than \$1 trillion. We are facing the prospect of across-the-board cuts to programs from the sequester. All of our Nation's fiscal problems could be resolved if the Congress had the will to pass the bipartisan Simpson-Bowles proposal, which I have long supported and have voted for.

I vote no.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6726.

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. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

LIEUTENANT RYAN PATRICK JONES POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3662) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6 Nichols Street in Westminster, Massachusetts, as the "Lieutenant Ryan Patrick Jones Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3662

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 "Lieutenant Ryan Patrick Jones Post Office Designation Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) First Lieutenant Ryan Patrick Jones volunteered to serve the United States in the Army.

(2) Lieutenant Jones earned his rank, the Army Achievement Medal, the Purple Heart, the Bronze Star, the Iraqi Freedom Medal, the Combat Action Badge, and the War on Terrorism Badge through his dedication to the highest ideals of the United States.

(3) Lieutenant Jones chose from a young age to generously volunteer his talents to his community, and was recognized with academic, social, and athletic leadership positions throughout his life.

(4) Lieutenant Jones committed himself to excellence in all aspects of his life, including earning a Bachelor of Science degree, with honors, in civil and environmental engineering.

(5) While earning his engineering degree at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Lieutenant Jones was awarded a Reserve Officers' Training Corps scholarship.

(6) Lieutenant Jones faithfully and expertly led his fellow soldiers as a platoon leader in the Army's First Infantry Division while deployed to Iraq in 2007.

(7) Lieutenant Jones made the ultimate sacrifice for the United States on May 2, 2007, when he was killed in action by an improvised explosive device set by the enemy.

(8) Lieutenant Jones' life of service, courage, and honor was made possible by his dedicated parents, Mr. Kevin Jones and Mrs.

Elaine Jones, who reside in Westminster, Massachusetts.

(9) Mr. and Mrs. Jones organized the shipment of supplies to soldiers serving alongside their son, thereby supporting the morale of the members of the Armed Forces.

(10) Before entering combat, Lieutenant Jones made arrangements to ensure that his life insurance policy proceeds would become a scholarship fund to benefit others, a request that Mr. and Mrs. Jones fulfilled.

(11) Lieutenant Jones is remembered by his family, his friends, and the people of the United States as a role model for his fellow citizens to emulate.

(12) Lieutenant Jones' spirit of generosity has been commemorated by organizations ranging from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to the Boston Celtics.

(13) It is fitting that the life of Lieutenant Jones should be further memorialized for future generations by naming the post office in Westminster, Massachusetts, in his honor.

SEC. 3. LIEUTENANT RYAN PATRICK JONES POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6 Nichols Street in Westminster, Massachusetts, shall be known and designated as the "Lieutenant Ryan Patrick Jones Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Lieutenant Ryan Patrick Jones Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, on this second-to-last day of this Congress, the Senate has sent us a naming. Although my committee has stopped doing namings, except in the case of Medal of Honor recipients, this one is coming over, and I believe it is meritorious. The Senate has asked us to pass it, and I will do so today.

It was introduced by Senator SCOTT BROWN of Massachusetts and would designate a facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6 Nichols Street in Westminster, Massachusetts, as the Lieutenant Ryan Patrick Jones Post Office Building.

Lieutenant Jones earned his engineering degree at Worcester Polytechnic Institute. When he earned his degree, he was also awarded an ROTC scholarship in the Reserve Officer Training Corps. Lieutenant Jones led his fellow soldiers as a platoon leader in the Army's 1st Infantry Division while deployed in Iraq in 2007. And I

guess as a member of the Big Red One, I would note that I also served with that unit many years ago.

Tragically, on May 2, 2007, Lieutenant Jones was killed in action by an improvised explosive device set by our enemy. He leaves behind his parents, Kevin and Elaine Jones, of Westminster, Massachusetts.

He was awarded several awards for his heroism, including the Bronze Star, the Purple Heart, the Iraqi Freedom Medal, the Combat Action Badge, and the War on Terrorism Badge.

I am grateful for Lieutenant Jones' service and for his bravery on the battlefield. And I regret that the naming of this post office is so appropriate because yet another one of our finest has paid such a high price by an enemy who uses hidden explosives rather than confront us in any direct way.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to join with the distinguished chairman in support of S. 3662 to name a postal facility in Westminster, Massachusetts, as the Lieutenant Ryan Patrick Jones Post Office Building.

I too join in sorrow at the necessity of having to take this action because of the loss of a promising young life. One can only hope that taking this action will actually provide comfort to his parents and to his family and to his broader community given their terrible loss.

We salute the honor and patriotism of Mr. Jones, who was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army, and we honor his sacrifice and his service to his country.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. I also urge support and yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3662.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CAPTAIN RHETT W. SCHILLER POST OFFICE

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3630) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 218 North Milwaukee Street in Waterford, Wisconsin, as the "Captain Rhett W. Schiller Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3630

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

SECTION 1. CAPTAIN RHETT W. SCHILLER POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 218 North Milwaukee Street in Waterford, Wisconsin, shall be known and designated as the "Captain Rhett W. Schiller Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Captain Rhett W. Schiller Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ISSA. I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

S. 3630, introduced by Senator RON JOHNSON of Wisconsin, to designate a facility of the United States Postal Service located at 218 North Milwaukee Street in Waterford, Wisconsin, as the Captain Rhett W. Schiller Post Office, is again another exception to the no-postal rule.

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Captain Schiller graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 2003 and was deployed to serve in Iraq in 2006. Tragically, on November 16, 2006, the captain was killed by enemy fire. At the time of the attack, Captain Schiller was leading a team of six paratroopers and six Iraqi Army soldiers.

The captain leaves behind his parents, William and Karla. He was awarded several medals for his heroism, including the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart.

We are grateful for his service. We make an exception to the "no postal naming" rule established because we don't have postal reform, and we do so on behalf of the request of the Senate, and we do so for a good reason. This, in fact, was a gentleman who served his country, whom we want to remember, and we want to remember him here today and in Wisconsin for years to come.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am pleased again to join with the distinguished chairman in support of S. 3630. Again, we are honoring service to country. We are honoring bravery and the ultimate sacrifice by a young American, Captain Rhett W. Schiller. I think it is fitting that we do rename a

post office to honor the bravery and the sacrifice. Again, I hope to provide comfort to the friends and family members of the late Captain Schiller in this action.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to vote for S. 3630, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3630.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FLOOD DISASTER PROTECTION ACT OF 1973 CORRECTION

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Financial Services be discharged from further consideration of the bill (S. 3677) to make a technical correction to the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3677

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

SECTION 1. TECHNICAL CORRECTION.

Section 102(d)(1)(A) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4012a(d)(1)(A)) is amended by inserting "residential" before "improved real estate" each place that term appears.

Mrs. BIGGERT. I rise today to ask my colleagues for their support of S. 3677, a bill to make a technical correction to the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973.

S. 3677 is designed to clarify language within a provision of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act that requires escrowing of flood insurance payments by federally regulated lending institutions. The provision in current law could be interpreted as requiring escrowing of flood insurance payments for residential, commercial, and multifamily loans. This is an incorrect interpretation. That's why S. 3677 is necessary to clarify that this escrowing provision only applies to "residential" mortgage loans and not commercial and multifamily loans.

Earlier this year, Congress enacted legislation to make needed reforms to the National Flood Insurance Program. These reforms will begin the process of putting the program back on sound financial footing, thus reducing taxpayer exposure while ensuring coverage is available for at-risk Americans.

The Biggert-Waters Act requires escrowing by lenders with over \$1 billion in assets for "any loan secured by the improved real estate or mobile home." The language "any loan" could broadly be interpreted as requiring