

deal with this, this year. They will be offering a second-degree amendment to my amendment this afternoon to add \$80 million so we can provide the funds for this year. I am happy to join with them in making sure this body adopts that amendment, as well as the underlying Murray amendment, to the Interior bill so we can deal with this crisis today.

That is the responsible thing to do. The irresponsible thing to do is to say we can take care of this by moving the budget numbers; we can take care of this with budget gimmicks; we can ignore this; we can paper this over.

We have done that already for far too long. I commend my colleagues on the other side for now joining with us to say we need an emergency supplemental to provide the dollars for our veterans when they return home to make sure the facilities are there. No gimmicks, no just talking about it; we are going to do the right thing in the Senate body.

We now have to follow that through. We will have to make sure the House of Representatives comes to the table in negotiations and works with us to get this done. And I call on the President and the White House now to recognize this crisis, as well, and to not gloss over it, not to paper it over but to work with us to pass an emergency supplemental.

Every one of us is going to go home for the Fourth of July recess. Every one of us is either going to be in parades or talk to veterans or be out there making sure the country knows we are so proud of the men and women who are serving us regardless of how we voted on the war. Every Member of this body and every citizen in this country is proud of our soldiers and the work they have done for us.

We can show them that we keep our promises, today on the floor of the Senate, by passing the Murray amendment and the second-degree amendment that is going to be offered by the Senators from the other side to keep that commitment. We then have the responsibility to make sure the House of Representatives works with us to pass this as well and that the White House takes it on as a priority.

I listened to the President of the United States, last night, address this country. I listened to his impassioned plea to stay the course. What I did not hear was the President calling on the American public to make the sacrifice that is necessary in war. That sacrifice includes making sure we keep the promise to the men and women we are asking to serve in the war overseas, by being there to provide the health care services they will need when they come home and not in facilities that are falling down or crumbling, not with equipment that is failing, not with shortages and lines, but with real care and not just for the veterans who are returning home today but for the veterans who served us in prior conflicts.

Today, we are seeing an increase in the number of veterans in our VA fa-

cilities because—no surprise—the veterans from the Vietnam war are now reaching the age where they need additional health care dollars. Those figures have to be taken into account at the VA. They cannot bury their heads in the sand and look at reports from 10 years ago. They need to be real about what the costs are today. When we pass this amendment, we will hopefully get the President to work with us on an emergency supplemental to provide those funds. I will work with any Senator on this floor to make sure our Committee on Veterans' Affairs looks at the real numbers we need so we can project into the future the real costs and make sure we are doing the right thing on this end of Pennsylvania Avenue, to make sure we are providing the funds that our service men and women need.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator does have a minute remaining.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, last night, when I listened to the President of the United States, he called on the American public—he called on all of us—asking our young men and women to consider service to our country overseas. Part of that commitment is not just asking them to serve but being there for them.

He also called on all of us to put our flags up on the Fourth of July and to be proud as Americans and to honor those who are serving us and to tell them we are proud of them by raising our flags.

The other thing we can do is adopt this amendment on the supplemental and get the White House to agree with us to make it an emergency to provide the services that are necessary. We will raise our flags, we will honor our veterans, we will be proud of our soldiers, but we will also be there to take care of them when they come home.

That is what the Murray amendment will do today. I am proud to join with Senator CRAIG, Senator HUTCHISON, and others from the other side to do what is right. I call on the other Members of Congress, as well as the White House, to join us in this effort.

Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the floor.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I want to start this morning by finishing something that Senator MURRAY just talked about and say that today the Veterans' Administration is going to step to the plate, along with Members of the Senate.

Senator MURRAY has been so helpful in working out some agreements that will allow us to pour another \$1.5 bil-

lion into the veterans programs. We will talk more about that later today. But Senator SANTORUM, Senator KYL, Senator CRAIG, myself, Senator MURRAY, Senator BYRD, and Senator ROCKEFELLER have come together as a united front to assure that veterans who are coming back from this war in Iraq and Afghanistan are not short-changed. This is the way we should work with the administration and the Senate.

IRAQ

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I do want to start our morning business time to talk about the President's speech last night, when he was talking to those wonderful soldiers at Fort Bragg, NC, and laying out for the American people not only the victories and the successes we are having in Iraq but also talking about the hard pull that we are making, that those soldiers are making.

I thought the President's candor was refreshing. He did not say: This is all hunky-dory. He said this is a long, hard road. He said: In the beginning, I said it would be. It has certainly proven to be. I think he was candid about exactly where we are, that we have had some great successes, and we have had some setbacks. Certainly, the vote of the Iraqi people was a huge success. That has set the stage for the next phase of trying to secure Iraq and making a difference in the Middle East.

When people talk about what is happening in Iraq, I do not think we hear enough about how much better off the Iraqi people are today. Oh, yes, it is hard to see suicide bombers taking innocent lives. It is. But remember how many innocent lives were taken by Saddam Hussein.

When Saddam Hussein was taking innocent lives, there was no hope for those people. There was no way out. Today innocent lives are being taken, but they are not being taken in vain. They are being taken in a cause for freedom that will end in democracy for Iraq. That is what the President laid out last night. The President has taken the Iraqi people from a despot who was torturing and killing innocent people—sometimes for sport—and is turning Iraq into a country that is trying to get its own feet on the ground and establish the roots of democracy.

When I look at some of the improvements that are being made in Iraq that I hear about from our armed services personnel returning from Iraq—and I have been to Iraq, but I always like to talk to the people who have been there most recently—when I talk to the young men and women on their R&R leave in the middle of their term, then I see that there are roads being built. The oil industry is being repaired. The electricity grids are being restored and improved. Schools are being opened. The Iraqis see Americans teaching in the schools and providing medical care, rebuilding their infrastructure. Within

a year after the fall of Saddam Hussein, electricity generation was higher than prewar levels, and it has increased since then. Water supplies have been repaired and sewage systems have been fixed. It is incredible the progress that has been made.

We have to look at the big picture. What the President was saying last night is that we are on the cusp of beginning to show people throughout the Middle East that self-governance is something all people can achieve. We are beginning to see the seeds of that self-governance today.

Our distinguished assistant leader, Senator McCONNELL, is here. I want him to have his full 5 minutes, so I will close my remarks.

I am proud that our President especially chose to go to Fort Bragg, NC, and give his report to the American people in front of those wonderful soldiers who are protecting freedom for America, just as those in World War I and World War II did. The people of America will stay the course. We will protect freedom for our children, and we are being led by our President to do so.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky is recognized.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise to discuss the situation in Iraq. President Bush, last night, reiterated America's commitment and resolve to finishing the job in Iraq. First, I think the President made it clear how high the stakes are in Iraq by demonstrating that Iraq is front and center in the global war on terror. Just listen to Osama bin Laden. Bin Laden is quoted as saying: "The whole world is watching this war" and that the Iraq war will result in either "victory and glory or misery and humiliation." Al-Qaida certainly recognizes how high the stakes are. So do our European allies.

German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder said the other day that "[t]here can be no question a stable and democratic Iraq is in the vested interest of not just Germany, but also Europe." That was Schroeder, who was not exactly a cheerleader for the Iraq war.

Yet we continue to hear the refrain from some quarters that it is time to cut and run, that we should set arbitrary deadlines for withdrawal, to get out while we can. If September 11 taught us anything, it is that retreating in the face of terrorism and hoping for the best is not the way to protect American lives. Quite the opposite. It is a display of weakness, and it is an invitation to America's enemies. As the President forcefully conveyed last night, we must take the fight to the enemies, or they will take the fight to us on our shores and on their terms.

Second, the President outlined a clear plan regarding the future of our engagement in Iraq. He explained his two-tier strategy there, involving both the democracy building side and the military side of the equation.

On the democracy building side, the President rightly reminded the American people of the important progress that has been made in just 1 year. The terrorists, for all of their heinous acts, simply could not interrupt the transfer of sovereignty, nor could the terrorists derail the January elections. The Iraqi people were too determined to move their country forward. The Iraqi people cast their ballots for freedom and democracy and against terrorism. In so doing, the Iraqi people set an example other democracy activists in the Middle East have begun to follow. The Iraqi people are also moving forward in the drafting of their constitution, which their political leaders have publicly declared will indeed be completed by the August 15 deadline.

On the military side, President Bush discussed his new approaches to training the Iraqi security forces to fight the enemy and defend freedom. Some in this country belittled the Iraqi security forces. They have been running them down. Frankly, I find this reprehensible. More than 2,000 members of the Iraqi security forces have laid down their lives defending freedom in their country, fighting alongside our troops, and more Iraqis keep enlisting every single day. These volunteers are Iraqi patriots, and the President was right to acknowledge the supreme sacrifice made by these friends of freedom.

Iraq has two ways it can go. We can leave the country to be preyed upon by murderers who want to turn the country into a Taliban-like nation, a haven for terrorist camps, and a factory of hatred, or we can stand and fight by defending liberty and democracy in Iraq and demonstrating an alternative to the ways of terror and of Saddam Hussein. We can help Iraqis help themselves and, in the process, help the United States by making the Middle East a more democratic and peaceful region. And when Iraq is strong enough to stand up on its own two feet and Iraqi security forces can fully defend their own country, our troops will stand down and come home.

Third, the President rightly noted the progress that is being made on the ground. The elite media in our country, however, is always focusing on bad news. They teach them in journalism school that only bad news is news. You would never know, for example, that more than 600 Iraqi schools have been renovated to date, or that construction is underway at 144 new primary health care facilities across that country. You won't find that written about in the elite media.

Finally, I was pleased to see the President pay tribute to our brave men and women in uniform. They are an inspiration to all of us, and I am confident that the American people throughout our great land will take up the President's invitation to honor them over the Independence Day holiday.

Our work in Iraq is challenging, but it is a noble endeavor, an endeavor in

which progress is being made every single day—a message President Bush delivered very clearly last night.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I yield 4 minutes to the Senator from Arizona.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Senator from Arizona is recognized.

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Texas.

The President's remarks last night on the 1-year anniversary of handing power over to the Iraqi Government was a good opportunity to remind Americans why it is so critical that we stay the course in Iraq. Interestingly, just a year ago, there was one Iraqi battalion. Today there are 100 Iraqi battalions. That is a good metaphor for what we are doing there and how we are going to succeed. And it is a good answer to those who say we need a plan. We need an exit strategy.

People who talk about that have not been listening to the President. His plan, as he outlined last night, is simple, and it is a plan that we have been following since over a year ago, when the transfer of power occurred. The plan is to enable the Iraqis to take over the security of their own country, and then we can leave. We are not going to leave before that job is done. No one knows exactly how long it will take, but the fact that we have increased a hundredfold the number of Iraqi units in the year since we turned over power is a good indication of what we intend to do and what we have been able to do.

The President noted last night that not all of these units are trained to the same level that the U.S. units are. That is obvious. But as we are able to do so, those Iraqi units will be able to take over more and more of the operation.

Eventually, as the President noted last night, the United States might be able to do more by simply embedding some of our officers in those units, thus reducing, again, the amount of American manpower actually on the ground.

There is a way that the United States is approaching this that will result in the United States withdrawing and the Iraqis being able to take care of their own security. That is the plan, and it is a wise one.

What is at stake if we were to either announce an early withdrawal or pull out early? The President made it clear last night that you don't announce to the enemy when you are going to leave. The enemy simply takes note of that and says, fine, waits until you leave, and then does all the bad stuff that it wants to do without any fear of retribution by the United States. That is not workable. Nor would it be workable for the United States to pull out too soon.

Think about what would happen. If the terrorists were to take back over in

Iraq, even Saddam Hussein could be returned to power. That would become a hot bed of terrorism in the Middle East. The progress that has been made in surrounding countries such as Pakistan, the efforts that are being made toward democracy in places such as Lebanon and Egypt and Saudi Arabia, all of those would go up in smoke. The problems that a country such as Pakistan would have would be horrendous. Countries such as Syria and Iran would decide that to be on the winning side, they want to continue their support of the terrorists. Our credibility would be absolutely destroyed. An opportunity to create a democracy in that part of the Middle East would have evaporated.

I can't think of anything worse than losing in Iraq. And since victory is within our grasp, we need to pursue that course.

The President was on the right track last night. There will be some who will never respond favorably toward his message because they are simply in such disagreement with him politically that they can't force themselves to acknowledge anything that he does is correct or good. Those people are not going to be persuaded. But the vast majority of Americans who were listening will appreciate the fact that we do have a good strategy, that the President is not trying to engage in happy talk. He repeatedly said this was going to be difficult. But it is also important for him to point out the successes because the news media is not likely to do that as fully as it should.

The President combined both a sober assessment of the realities, a pragmatic assessment, along with a good report of the progress that has been made, and we believe will continue to be made.

In all of these things, I believe President Bush should be complimented and that we, as a nation, should join behind him, just as the soldiers and the families of the soldiers at Fort Bragg did last night. It was evident to me that they support the President. It is important that the American people and we support the President as well.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, how much time remains on the Republican side?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Approximately 14 minutes remain.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to Senator STEVENS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska is recognized.

Mr. STEVENS. I thank the Senator from Texas.

Mr. President, yesterday marked the 1-year anniversary of the transfer of sovereignty to the people of Iraq. We now stand at a crucial point in history. We can see how far we have come, but we know the final chapter has not been written. This is the time to take stock, both of our challenges and our achievements.

Many ignore the good news in Iraq, but there is good news. And we can't

prepare for the road ahead without a balanced picture of where we are today. In the past year, there have been many accomplishments which stand as milestones on the paths of progress. Since the transfer of sovereignty, thousands of Iraqis have answered the call to serve their country. The Iraqi security force now numbers over 168,000, and another 50- to 70,000 Iraqis serve as site protection personnel.

By October, the number of trained Iraqi security personnel will reach 200,000.

This time last year only one Iraqi battalion was capable of deploying. Today, more than 100 stand ready.

In the past year, the Iraqi Government has taken shape. In January, more than 8 million Iraqis voted in free and fair elections for the first time in 50 years.

Today, Iraq has an interim constitution with checks and balances, separation of powers, and protection for individual rights, and women are involved.

The Iraqi National Assembly is drafting a new constitution, which is on schedule to be released on August 15. The Government is preparing for the October referendum on the constitution, and they are planning for a new set of elections which will be held in December.

Freedoms have begun to take root in Iraq. Political parties, civil society groups, and a free press have emerged. A government once shrouded in secrecy now answers directly to the people and communicates with them through Iraqi newspapers, television, and radio stations.

In the past year, the reconstruction has moved forward. Many of these successful projects are part of the Commander's Emergency Response Program, a tool that enables our men and women on the ground to fund small-scale projects that have an immediate and visible impact on the lives of the Iraqi people.

This month, for the first time since October 2004, the electricity supply exceeded 100,000 megawatt hours. On average, 12 hours of power are now available across the nation each day.

More than 94 water treatment projects are underway. And we have broken ground on 144 new primary health care facilities across the country.

In the past year, 628 schools have been renovated. Another 86 are now under construction.

The international community has rallied around the new Iraqi Government. Just last week more than 80 nations and organizations from around the world attended the International Conference on Iraq in Brussels. The Iraqi Government shared their vision, and the international community reaffirmed their commitment to help Iraq secure its future.

I list these accomplishments because we must remember the path to progress is slow and steady. With the televised reports of car bombings and

other terrorist attacks, it is easy to lose sight of the goals we have already reached.

Some of us have recently called upon President Bush to keep the American people informed so our constituents understand what we are doing and know how we plan to proceed. My concern has been that rising sentiments about the continued redeployment of Reserve and National Guard units could jeopardize the important work we are doing in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Last night, President Bush answered our calls for more information. In a speech before the American people, he outlined his strategy for completing the mission. Now, it is time to rededicate ourselves to the challenges that remain.

We still have work to do in Iraq. Today, the Iraqi Government has control of Najaf and Fallujah. The insurgents have lost their safe havens. Unable to expand their operations, they have resorted to acts of terrorism and targeted innocent Iraqi civilians. These are the facts of desperate men—men whose only comfort is the hope that we will lose our will and weaken our resolve.

The only way we can lose in Iraq is if we defeat ourselves—if we fail to stay the course. The American people—and those of us who have been chosen to represent them—cannot let that happen.

Americans do not abandon friends in hard times. We do not run from the duty and responsibility of history. Our will does not waver. Our resolve does not break.

More than 2 years ago, I joined many of you and supported the President's bipartisan resolution to commence this action in Iraq. When the Senate debated the resolution, I urged my colleagues to support it. I came to the floor of this Chamber and said: "A new history of international courage can be written now."

I repeat this call today—our Nation must have the courage to help the Iraqi people write the next chapter of their proud history in which the seeds of democracy—which have been sown by the Iraqi people and nurtured by the sacrifices of our men and women in uniform—will grow into a strong, free Iraq.

I urge the Senate not to divide over Iraq. Some continue to compare this situation to the one we faced in Vietnam. Iraq is not Vietnam. Those who make this comparison ignore the history.

I outlined the differences between these two conflicts in April and will not reiterate each of those differences today. The simple fact is we are in Iraq for reasons entirely different from the reasons we went into Vietnam. We can and will successfully conclude our operations in Iraq.

We must succeed. The stakes are high. Iraq is the central front in the war on terror. By their own admission, what terrorists fear most is a free, stable and democratic Iraq.

Over a year ago, we intercepted a message Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, a terrorist in Iraq, sent to Osama bin Laden. In the message, al-Zarqawi said, "The future has become frightening" for terrorists because democracy has gained a foothold in Iraq. He told Osama bin Laden, "Democracy is coming and there will be no excuse thereafter for the attacks."

Iraq has become the proving ground of our commitment to the war on terror. If we waver, our enemies will read our hesitation as victory. If we do not fight the terrorists abroad, we will be forced to fight them on our shores.

We must remain united behind our troops and committed to this mission. I urge the Senate to continue to support the strategy President Bush outlined last night.

I yield the floor.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Alaska. He has been such a strong leader as chairman of the Appropriations Committee and chairman of the Defense Appropriations Committee as well. No one knows better how the troops in Iraq and Afghanistan are performing their duties and how this administration has stepped up to the plate to make sure they have what they need to do the job. He has been to Iraq and Afghanistan. He has visited the troops, as have I, and his words were very helpful in talking to the American people about this subject.

Mr. President, as we begin this day, we are also going to have a very important amendment that will help our veterans be able to have the service they need as they are coming home from Iraq and Afghanistan, as well as many of the veterans of previous wars who are now in the Veterans' Administration system.

Secretary Jim Nicholson, Secretary of Veterans Affairs, came to the Congress just this past week and said that there has been a surge in the use of veterans facilities that has caused the ability to determine what will be needed in the future to be skewed. All of the patterns of the past are now not in place for use today because we have more veterans coming into the system. That is not a bad thing.

We owe the veterans the care they thought they would receive when they entered the military service and which they so richly deserve. Whether they fought in a war or not, they were there to serve, and many of them did fight in wars—brutal wars. The one we are in now is a brutal war. There are actually more injuries and fewer deaths in the kind of war that we are fighting. That means that many people are coming back from Iraq and Afghanistan injured.

Our President has said unequivocally that we are going to take care of those people who have served, and we are going to treat their injuries because they deserve to have that treatment. So Secretary Nicholson has come to us and asked for an emergency appropri-

ation. We are going to give Secretary Nicholson, of course, an emergency appropriation.

Senator MURRAY and Senator BYRD are working on an amendment. I have a second-degree amendment with Senators SANTORUM, KYL, and CRAIG. It is a leadership amendment because we put it together with the White House, the OMB, and the Veterans Affairs Department, to try to get the numbers. We wanted to know what we will need for this year, going into next year.

I am chairman of the Veterans Affairs Appropriations Subcommittee. I have worked with Senator CRAIG, who is the chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, which authorizes the policies that affect veterans. We have put together a second-degree amendment to Senator MURRAY's and Senator BYRD's amendment that will put \$1.5 billion into the system immediately, and it will be there until it is spent. It will take us into the next fiscal year, because we are not going to scrimp on serving our veterans. We need more prostheses; we need improved ability to help people who have lost arms or legs, or who have been burned. We are going to provide that help, Mr. President, and our amendment is going to be a consensus that will come together with everybody at the table.

We are going to do the right thing by our veterans with an emergency appropriation that will come to the Senate floor this afternoon. It will be put on the Interior appropriations bill. We worked with Senator BURNS and his staff to put this emergency in at the first possible vehicle, and the first vehicle is on the Senate floor today. We just got the numbers this week. That is why we are going to immediately put in force an emergency appropriation that will assure that our Veterans' Administration has the funds it needs to treat these veterans. It also is going to assure that we don't take from the building funds because we know there are many veterans facilities in the process of being built or promised to be built. We need more veterans facilities, not fewer. So taking from maintenance accounts or capital accounts didn't seem like the right thing to do.

We worked together with the Veterans' Administration, with the leadership of our President, with Democrats and Republicans, to come up with the right numbers to put it on the first bill that will go through the Senate this week. We hope the House will work with us to fund this appropriation and that nothing will be, in any way, delayed or denied to a veteran, either one coming back from Iraq or one coming back from Afghanistan or from anywhere in the world, or a veteran who has served previously.

Mr. President, I so appreciate the President's speech last night. I appreciate that he gave his speech at Fort Bragg, NC, in front of those men and women serving our country in the most noble way. I appreciate that the President said we hope more people will vol-

unteer for the Army. We need more volunteers right now. We are ramping up the end strength of the Army by 30,000. This is part of our ongoing effort to revamp the Army. The Army is doing a fabulous job in Iraq. So are the Marines. The Navy and the Air Force are helping. But we need to have America come together.

I was so pleased that the President asked Americans to do something next week, on July 4, Independence Day. He asked every American to reach out to a family of someone serving today in Iraq or Afghanistan. I know the people of America will respond. I know they will go to that Web site and start the process of finding out how they can do more to give those young men and women with boots on the ground overseas fighting terror the opportunity to talk to their folks back home, to talk to their families.

The President is taking the lead, and the Senate—Republicans and Democrats—must come together to lead our country to do the right thing in the war on terror.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that we may proceed with a unanimous-consent request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT—BILLS DISCHARGED

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be discharged from further consideration, and the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of the following postal naming bills en bloc: S. 571, S. 775, S. 904, H.R. 120, H.R. 289, H.R. 324, H.R. 504, H.R. 627, H.R. 1001, H.R. 1072, H.R. 1082, H.R. 1236, H.R. 1460, H.R. 1524, H.R. 1542, and H.R. 2326.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that these bills be read the third time and passed, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc, and that any statements relating to the bills be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONGRESSWOMAN SHIRLEY A. CHISHOLM POST OFFICE BUILDING

The bill (S. 571) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1915 Fulton Street in Brooklyn, New York, as the "Congresswoman Shirley A. Chisholm Post Office Building" was read the third time and passed, as follows:

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

SECTION 1. CONGRESSWOMAN SHIRLEY A. CHISHOLM POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1915