

Scott (SC)	Sutton	Wasserman
Scott, Austin	Terry	Schultz
Scott, David	Thompson (CA)	Waters
Sensenbrenner	Thompson (MS)	Watt
Serrano	Thompson (PA)	Waxman
Sessions	Thornberry	Webster
Sewell	Tiberi	Welch
Sherman	Tierney	West
Shimkus	Tipton	Westmoreland
Shuster	Tonko	Wilson (FL)
Sires	Towns	Wilson (SC)
Slaughter	Tsongas	Wittman
Smith (NE)	Turner (NY)	Wolf
Smith (NJ)	Turner (OH)	Womack
Smith (TX)	Upton	Woodall
Smith (WA)	Van Hollen	Woolsey
Southerland	Velázquez	Yarmuth
Speier	Visclosky	Yoder
Stark	Walberg	Young (FL)
Stearns	Walden	Young (IN)
Stivers	Walsh (IL)	
Sullivan	Walz (MN)	

## NOT VOTING—59

Akin	Flake	Miller, George
Austria	Fleischmann	Murphy (CT)
Benishkek	Frank (MA)	Myrick
Bonner	Gosar	Neal
Brooks	Green, Al	Olson
Butterfield	Gutierrez	Pascarell
Campbell	Hirono	Paul
Cardoza	Hunter	Pence
Carter	Jackson (IL)	Peters
Chandler	Jackson Lee	Rohrabacher
Cleaver	(TX)	Ruppersberger
Coble	Johnson (IL)	Rush
Conyers	Landry	Schmidt
Cravaack	Lee (CA)	Schock
Culberson	Lewis (CA)	Scott (VA)
DesJarlais	Lipinski	Shuler
Deutch	Lynch	Simpson
Ellison	Manzullo	Stutzman
Farenthold	McCaul	Whitfield
Filner	Meeks	Young (AK)

□ 1909

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 454, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, July 9, 2012 I had a meeting regarding environmental matters in Champaign, Illinois. Had I been in Washington, I would have voted "aye" on H.R. 4155 the Veteran Skills to Jobs Act, H.R. 4367 to amend the Electronic Fund Transfer Act to limit the fee disclosure requirement for an automatic teller machine to the screen of that machine, and H.R. 5892 the Hydropower Regulatory Efficiency Act of 2012. Again, had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on the above stated resolutions.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. PASCARELL. Mr. Speaker, on July 9, 2012, I missed the following rollcall votes of the day.

Had I been present I would have voted

1. Yes rollcall vote No. 452 H.R. 4155—Veteran Skills to Jobs Act

2. Yes rollcall vote No. 453. H.R. 4367—To amend the Electronic Fund Transfer Act to limit the fee disclosure requirement for an automatic teller machine to the screen of that machine

3. Yes rollcall vote No. 454 H.R. 5892—Hydropower Regulatory Efficiency Act of 2012

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, this evening, I was called away on personal business. I re-

gret that I was not present to vote on H.R. 4155, H.R. 4367, and H.R. 5892. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on these bills.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. DESJARLAIS. Mr. Speaker, due to airplane maintenance issues affecting flight schedules, my arrival into Washington was delayed this evening. I was unable to cast a vote on rollcall votes No. 1452 (H.R. 4155), No. (H.R. 4367), and No. 454 (H.R. 5892). Had I been present, I would have voted aye on each of those votes.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER  
AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3798

Mr. WEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove myself as a cosponsor of H.R. 3798, the Egg Products Inspection Act.

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

There was no objection.

FORMER CHARLESTON NAVAL  
BASE LAND EXCHANGE ACT OF  
2012

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2061) to provide for an exchange of land between the Department of Homeland Security and the South Carolina State Ports Authority.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2061

*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 "Former Charleston Naval Base Land Exchange Act of 2012".

## SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) FEDERAL LAND.—The term "Federal land" means the parcels consisting of approximately 10.499 acres of land (including improvements) that are owned by the United States, located on the former U.S. Naval Base Complex in North Charleston, South Carolina, and included within the Charleston County Tax Assessor's Office Tax Map Number 400-00-00-004, and shown as New Parcel B in that certain plat of Forsberg Engineering and Surveying Inc., dated May 25, 2007, entitled in part "Plat Showing the Subdivision of TMS 400-00-00-004 into Parcel B and Remaining Residual (Parcel A).

(2) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term "non-Federal land" means the 3 parcels of land (including improvements) authorized to be conveyed to the United States under this Act.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(4) STATE PORTS AUTHORITY.—The term "State Ports Authority" means the South Carolina State Ports Authority, an agency of the State of South Carolina.

## SEC. 3. LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) LAND EXCHANGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In exchange for the conveyance to the Secretary, by quitclaim deed, of all right, title, and interest of the State Ports Authority to the non-Federal land owned by the State Ports Authority, the Secretary is authorized to convey to the

State Ports Authority, by quitclaim deed, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land.

(2) EXCHANGE.—If the State Ports Authority offers to convey to the Secretary all right, title, and interest of the State Ports Authority in and to the non-Federal parcels identified in subsection (b), the Secretary—

(A) is authorized to accept the offer; and

(B) on acceptance of the offer, shall simultaneously convey to the State Ports Authority all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to approximately 10.499 acres of Federal land.

(b) NON-FEDERAL LAND DESCRIBED.—The non-Federal land (including improvements) to be conveyed under this section consists of—

(1) the approximately 18.736 acres of land that is owned by the State Ports Authority, located on S. Hobson Avenue, and currently depicted in the Charleston County Tax Assessor's Office as Tax Map Number 400-00-00-158, and as New I-48.55 Parcel B, containing 18.736 acres, on the plat recorded in the Charleston County RMC Office in Plat Book EL, at page 280;

(2) the approximately 4.069 acres of land that is owned by the State Ports Authority, located on Thompson Avenue and the Cooper River, and currently depicted in the Charleston County Tax Assessor's Office as Tax Map Number 400-00-00-156, and as New II-121.44 Parcel C, containing 4.069 acres, on the plat recorded in the Charleston County RMC Office in Plat Book L09, at pages 0391-393; and

(3) the approximately 2.568 acres of land that is owned by the State Ports Authority, located on Partridge Avenue, and currently depicted in the Charleston County Tax Assessor's Office as Tax Map Number 400-00-00-157, and as New II-121.44 Parcel B, containing 2.568 acres, on the plat recorded in the Charleston County RMC Office in Plat Book L09, at pages 0391-0393.

(c) LAND TITLE.—Title to the non-Federal land conveyed to the Secretary under this section shall—

(1) be acceptable to the Secretary; and

(2) conform to the title approval standards of the Attorney General of the United States applicable to land acquisitions by the Federal Government.

## SEC. 4. EXCHANGE TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The conveyance of Federal land under section 3 shall be subject to—

(1) any valid existing rights; and

(2) any additional terms and conditions that the Secretary determines to be appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(b) COSTS.—The costs of carrying out the exchange of land under section 3 shall be shared equally by the Secretary and the State Ports Authority.

(c) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE.—Notwithstanding the appraised value of the land exchanged under section 3, the values of the Federal and non-Federal land in the land exchange under section 3 shall be considered to be equal.

## SEC. 5. BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

On acceptance of title to the non-Federal land by the Secretary—

(1) the non-Federal land shall be added to and administered as part of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center; and

(2) the boundaries of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center shall be adjusted to exclude the exchanged Federal land.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DOLD). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. 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 materials on S. 2061 currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation authorizes the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security to transfer property located in South Carolina and owned by the United States in exchange for property owned by the South Carolina State Ports Authority.

The Department will acquire land that is important to the continued operation and development of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center's maritime academy. The State of South Carolina will acquire land that will allow the South Carolina State Ports Authority to develop an access road to Interstate 26.

This exchange would have already occurred, but the Department of Homeland Security Secretary lacked the authority to engage in the transfer of real property. This bill gives the Secretary the necessary authority to facilitate this transaction. This is a commonsense solution that will benefit both the State of South Carolina and the United States.

This bill and the underlying land exchange is supported by the Governor of South Carolina, the South Carolina State Ports Authority, and the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. The Senate passed this bill by unanimous consent last month.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of Senate 2061, the Former Charleston Naval Base Land Exchange Act of 2012. This bill authorizes the Secretary of Department of Homeland Security to convey a parcel of Federal land in North Charleston, South Carolina, to the South Carolina State Ports Authority in exchange for specified lands owned by the Ports Authority.

The land to be transferred by the Department of Homeland Security formerly comprised a portion of the Charleston Naval Base but is now vacant. DHS currently leases the land it plans to acquire in this transfer and uses it to house some of the operations of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center also known as FLETC.

The Charleston Harbor area includes the fourth busiest international container shipping port in the United States, with one passenger and four container port terminals, as well as numerous privately held terminals. The waterways in this area contain ship-

ping channels, rivers, bays, creeks, streams, the Intracoastal Waterway, and the Atlantic Ocean. These waterways provide a realistic training environment for FLETC's Maritime Law Enforcement and Port Security students.

Specifically, the FLETC Charleston facility is one of Charleston's three residential training centers and includes a variety of specialized capabilities for maritime law enforcement and port security training. The facilities include four deepwater piers for large commercial or military vessels and three sets of floating docks for smaller vessels.

Students at the FLETC Charleston facility engage in programs such as commercial vessel, boarding, training, maritime tactical operations training, and seaport security antiterrorism training. All of these programs are critical to protecting our Nation from the potential of a variety of criminal and terrorist threats.

By allowing a mutually beneficial transfer of the lands between the Port Authority and DHS, we are advancing the important mission of the FLETC.

I urge my colleagues to support Senate 2061, which the Senate has already adopted, so that it may become law.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. 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 Texas (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2061.

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.

□ 1920

#### THE LATEST IN A SERIES OF ATTACKS ON WOMEN'S REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

(Ms. NORTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, the House just won't let up on American women. Tomorrow features a committee markup to deprive women of their constitutional right to an abortion. The bill picks on D.C. women because Republicans don't have the nerve to introduce this frontal attack on *Roe v. Wade* as a nationwide bill. But they make no secret of their purpose. They have already gotten several conservative States to pass similar laws and they seek a Federal precedent. But they can't get a legitimate one.

Women will easily see a House-only bill based on bogus science and limited to D.C. for what it is: The latest in a series of attacks on women's reproductive health this term.

#### CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS HOUR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks in accordance with the subject of the Special Order this evening.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I want to, again, begin by thanking the Democratic leader for giving the Congressional Black Caucus this time to focus on health care reform specifically, especially as the House is preparing to continue their attempts to repeal what we know is a good bill and a needed bill in this country.

Before I begin to yield time, I just want to recognize the 103rd anniversary of the NAACP. They have long been premier champions of health care and fought for health care as a right. They are committed to eliminating the racial and ethnic disparities in our health care system that plague people of color in the United States. Their 880 Campaign is based on the fact that over the past decade, because we have not eliminated health disparities, over 880,000 African Americans and other people of color have died premature deaths from preventable causes. That does not need to happen. So we continue that fight in health care reform. We have made great strides in it. And we look forward to implementing that law, despite the attempts to repeal today.

I want to congratulate the NAACP on their 103rd anniversary this evening, and I would like to yield such time as she may consume to the gentlelady from Texas, Congresswoman EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Thank you very much.

Two weeks ago, the United States Supreme Court justly and commendably upheld the Affordable Care Act, ensuring that millions of Americans will continue to have access to quality, affordable health care. Despite this monumental victory for our country, for the 31st time since its enactment, Republicans are attempting to repeal the health care law, treating it as if this is just some kind of political game played between the two parties.

While the Affordable Care Act will expand coverage for millions of Americans, many Texans will be denied access by their Governor. And I'm a Texan. Just today, Texas Governor Rick Perry announced his decision not to expand Medicaid or implement a State health exchange under the Affordable Care Act—nothing more than