

America, it sends an invitation that says: Apply—we didn't meant to deport you. Come on back, y'all, ya' hear. We didn't mean it. And if you ever get into America, if you will be in America, you're going to get amnesty some day, too. That's what they're saying.

And a Nation cannot be a nation if it doesn't have borders. If we don't secure those borders and determine what comes and goes across those borders, we lose our sovereignty. And if we don't put Americans back to work and give them opportunity, we're wasting a massive amount of human capital. And that wasting of human capital then diminishes our potential as a nation.

And we have this workforce in this country that is oversupplied in the unskilled and low-skilled categories. And so the more people we bring in that are unskilled, the more it's going to suppress the wages in the unskilled and low-skilled jobs. The high-skilled pays pretty good and has pretty good benefits, and they contribute. They're net contributors. But people that are here unlawfully, those who are in America who are high school dropouts, they're not. They're a net drain on the Treasury. This group of 11.5 million which is the subject of this bill, which is likely to be 33 million or more, this group can never be net contributors to our economy, not in a single year of their lifetime, and neither can the next generation compensate for that loss. That's \$6.3 trillion, according to Robert Rector of the Heritage Foundation.

So, Mr. Speaker, I hope that there are a lot of people that realize the magnitude of this colossal proposed mistake, and I hope that the good judgment and the constitutional sound thinking and the good conscience that comes from the American people, as manifested in the United States Senate and the House of Representatives—and that we put an end to any kind of an idea of an amnesty bill and restore the rule of law and restore American opportunity and do what's good for Amer-

ica. That's our job. That's our oath. It's the patriotic thing to do.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Brian Pate, one of his secretaries.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE STABILIZATION OF IRAQ—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 113-30)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KING of Iowa) laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to the stabilization of Iraq that was declared in Executive Order 13303 of May 22, 2003, is to continue in effect beyond May 22, 2013.

Obstacles to the continued reconstruction of Iraq, the restoration and maintenance of peace and security in the country, and the development of political, administrative, and economic institutions in Iraq continue to pose an

unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. Accordingly, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency with respect to the stabilization of Iraq.

BARACK OBAMA.
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 17, 2013.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIR OF COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure; which was read and, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, May 17, 2013.

Hon. JOHN BOEHNER, *Speaker of the House,*
House of Representatives,
The Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I have enclosed a copy of the resolution adopted by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on May 16, 2013. Pursuant to section 3307 of Title 40, United States Code, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure met in open session to consider a resolution to authorize an alteration project included in the General Services Administration's FY2013 Capital Investment and Leasing Program.

Our Committee continues to work to cut waste and the cost of federal property. The resolution authorizes \$10 million to reconfigure the existing federal courthouse in Greenbelt, Maryland in lieu of the original plan to construct a new \$128 million annex, saving the taxpayer \$118 million. This resolution is in line with the Committee's goal of decreasing the Judiciary's real estate footprint and increasing the utilization of existing courthouses.

I have enclosed a copy of the resolution adopted by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on May 16, 2013.

Sincerely,

BILL SHUSTER,
Chairman.

Enclosure.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION**ALTERATION
SOUTHERN MARYLAND U.S. COURTHOUSE
GREENBELT, MD
PMD-0232-GR13**

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for alterations to the Southern Maryland U.S. Courthouse at 6500 Cherrywood Lane, Greenbelt, MD in lieu of a design of a courthouse expansion, at a proposed cost of \$10,000,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Adopted: May 16, 2013

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bill Shuster", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Bill Shuster, M.C.
Chairman

GSA

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**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
SOUTHERN MARYLAND U.S. COURTHOUSE
GREENBELT, MD**

Prospectus Number: PMD-0232-GR13
Congressional District: 05

Project Summary

The U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) proposes alterations to the Southern Maryland U.S. Courthouse at 6500 Cherrywood Lane, Greenbelt, MD. Through Public Law 111-117, Congress approved \$10,000,000 for design of a courthouse expansion. This prospectus proposes alteration of the courthouse in lieu of the originally planned expansion of the existing building by 260,000 gross square feet (gsf).

Major Work Items

Exterior closure, roofing, interior alterations, plumbing, fire protection, electrical, selective demolition, and HVAC.

Project Budget

Design and Review	\$1,300,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)	\$7,700,000
Management and Inspection (M&I)	\$1,000,000
Estimated Total Project Cost* (ETPC)	\$10,000,000

* The Judiciary will provide an additional \$4.5 million in reimbursable funds to cover the design, construction, and management and inspection for 1 courtroom and 4 chambers.

Authorization Requested (Design, ECC, and M&I) \$10,000,000¹

Funding Requested \$0²

Prior Authority and Funding (Alteration of Southern Maryland U.S. Courthouse)

None

¹ The original project for expansion (new construction line item) of the Southern Maryland U.S. Courthouse was funded for design at \$10,000,000 in FY 2010 (PL 111-117). Although no funds are being requested in this prospectus, its approval is needed for this alteration project. Concurrently, GSA will request to reprogram the \$10,000,000 from the new construction line item to this alteration project.

² Same as note #1.

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**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
SOUTHERN MARYLAND U.S. COURTHOUSE
GREENBELT, MD**

Prospectus Number: PMD-0232-GR13
Congressional District: 05

Prior Authority and Funding (New construction line item for expansion of Southern Maryland U.S. Courthouse)

The House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works authorized \$10,000,000 for design on November 5, 2009, and February 4, 2010, respectively.

Congress appropriated \$10,000,000 for FY 2010 (Public Law 111-117).

Prior Prospectus-Level Projects in Building (past 10 years)

None

Schedule

	Start	End
Design and Construction	FY 2012	2015

Building

The Southern Maryland U.S. Courthouse is a four-story, 297,331 gsf building completed in 1994 with 50 inside parking spaces. The building is of modern design with concrete and steel construction. The site also includes a two-story parking structure for 484 spaces.

Tenant Agencies

Bankruptcy Court; Circuit Library; District Court; U.S. Marshal Service; trial preparation space for Office of U.S. Attorneys; Pretrial Services; a House of Representatives office, and GSA Public Buildings Service.

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**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
SOUTHERN MARYLAND U.S. COURTHOUSE
GREENBELT, MD**

Prospectus Number: PMD-0232-GR13
Congressional District: 05

Proposed Project

GSA will reconfigure existing space in the building to accommodate the need for one additional Magistrate (Civil Violations Bureau) courtroom, five new chambers and associated support space, for a more efficient building layout. The U.S. Attorney's Office (USAO) plans to relocate to leased space in September 2012. Space vacated by the USAO on the fourth floor will be renovated to create new judges' chambers and associated support staff space. The existing first floor cafeteria will be downsized and relocated to create room for a new CVB courtroom and supporting spaces. This will result in the courts satisfying their mission within the existing building footprint, therefore eliminating the need for the previously planned new construction project. Approximately 2,100 gsf will be added to the building to accommodate new traffic and circulation patterns resulting from changes in first floor configuration. The new entrance will shift the security station and scanning equipment to a secure location before visitors enter the first floor atrium and first floor courtroom.

Major Work Items

Exterior Closure	\$367,000
Roofing	\$576,000
Interior Alterations	\$3,307,000
Plumbing	\$476,000
Fire Protection	\$329,000
Electrical	\$445,000
Selective Demolition	\$600,000
HVAC	<u>\$1,600,000</u>
Total ECC	\$7,700,000

Justification

For several years, the Judiciary's Five-Year Courthouse Project Plan included a project to expand the existing courthouse in Southern Maryland. Design for the expansion (a new construction line item) was funded in FY 2010. Requirements for the original expansion project were largely driven by the projected need for courtrooms and chambers for incoming judges. Committee resolutions in FY 2010 limited the number of courtrooms to 12. The proposed change in scope (alteration within building) meets judiciary courtroom sharing policies and requirements are reduced due to the planned permanent relocation of the USAO to leased space.

GSA

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**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
SOUTHERN MARYLAND U.S. COURTHOUSE
GREENBELT, MD**

Prospectus Number: PMD-0232-GR13
Congressional District: 05

The court's southern division has grown rapidly since the existing building opened and needs more space to accommodate current and future growth. The Judiciary reports that the Southern Maryland U.S. Courthouse's CVB docket is one of the judiciary's largest petty offence and misdemeanor dockets in the country, requiring dedicated courtroom space to handle the large volume. A courtroom will be constructed for the CVB on the first floor, which currently shares courtroom space with the magistrate judge on an upper floor. Once the CVB courtroom is constructed, by 2015, there will be 12 courtrooms for 15 judges. The CVB courtroom, used by a magistrate judge, will have limited availability to other judges since it is forecast to be used for the large volume of CVB dockets. Five chambers will be constructed for three senior district judges, one magistrate judge, and one bankruptcy judge. One magistrate judge and one bankruptcy judge, plus their staff, are temporarily housed in various unconsolidated spaces around the building, including a conference room, library and attorney witness rooms, which will revert to their originally intended uses after proposed chambers are constructed.

A reconfigured and expanded entrance is needed to handle the revised first floor traffic pattern due to the new high volume CVB courtroom, additional chambers, and office space being constructed.

These recommended changes to the project scope are the result of Committee resolutions limiting the number of courtrooms and courtroom sharing policies issued by the Judicial Conference. The proposed project reflects senior district and magistrate judge sharing policies and does not include courtrooms for projected new judgeships. Bankruptcy judges will not be sharing courtrooms at this time since three bankruptcy courtrooms currently exist. The proposed renovations to the Southern Maryland U.S. Courthouse will meet the court requirements through 2020. The reconfiguration of existing space in the Courthouse will house a reduced court program while reducing taxpayer costs. With issuance of the Judiciary's Five-Year Courthouse Project Plan for FYs 2013-2017, construction of a new facility/expansion in Greenbelt, MD, has been removed from the plan.

Explanation of Changes

The project authorized by the House and Senate Committees was for a new courthouse annex, and stipulated use of energy efficient and renewable systems and reports about such systems. This project is renovation of the existing Courthouse to provide for space needs of the tenants including a new entrance and reconfigured lobby, and changes to building systems to the extent that space renovations require system modifications.

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**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
SOUTHERN MARYLAND U.S. COURTHOUSE
GREENBELT, MD**

Prospectus Number: PMD-0232-GR13
Congressional District: 05

Exceptions from the U.S Courts Design Guide (USCDG)

A courtroom of 2440 SF for the CVB docket is an exception to the USCDG 1800 SF magistrate judge courtroom, and was approved by the Judicial Conference on September 15, 2009. The larger courtroom, four witness-attorney rooms (100 SF each; USCDG provides two at 150 SF each) and 1700 SF waiting area (USCDG provides 400 SF) were approved by the Judicial Council for the 4th Circuit on March 22, 2007. The additional costs for the following exceptions are:

1. CVB Courtroom.....\$258,000
2. Four witness Attorney Rooms for CVB Courtroom\$9,000
3. Public waiting area for the CVB Courtroom\$115,000

Pursuant to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure resolution (San Diego, CA, Courthouse Annex, July 19, 2006) GSA concurs with these exceptions.

Space Requirements of the U.S. Courts

	Current		Proposed	
	Courtrooms	Chambers	Courtrooms ³	Chambers
District	5	5	6	8
Magistrate, inclusive of CVB Courtroom	3	4	3	4
Bankruptcy ⁴	3	3	3	3
Total	11	12	12	15

³The district court expects, in the very near future, to have 4 active district judges, 4 senior district judges, and 4 magistrate judges. With courtroom sharing 6 courtrooms for district judges and 3 for magistrate judges are required. The district court currently has 8 courtrooms in service, 5 are sized for use by district judges, and 3 are sized for use by magistrate judges. The construction of the new CVB courtroom will complete the 9 authorized courtrooms for use by the district court, although one will still be undersized (1888 SF vs 2400 SF).

⁴ One courtroom was added in previous years to satisfy the pressing need of the Bankruptcy Court. This courtroom can be repurposed in the future as the anticipated needs of the entire court change and evolve. The Bankruptcy Court courtrooms are not suitable for use by district or magistrate judges because of lack of access to the Marshals Service secured elevator and lack of space for jury functions.

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**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
SOUTHERN MARYLAND U.S. COURTHOUSE
GREENBELT, MD**

Prospectus Number: PMD-0232-GR13
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Summary of Energy Compliance

The project will integrate and implement sustainable design principles and energy efficiency efforts as seamlessly as possible into all aspects of both the design and construction process, if applicable

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value costs)

There are no feasible alternatives to this project.

Recommendation

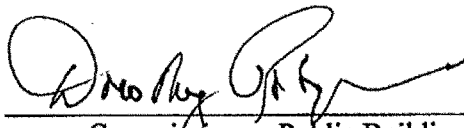
ALTERATION

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on Oct 25, 2012

Recommended:



Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved:



Acting Administrator, General Services Administration

There was no objection.

ADMINISTRATION FAILURES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GOHMERT. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I certainly appreciate and agree with the gentleman's concerns about the failure of the administration to secure the border. We are quite aware that the border did not get as secure as we would have hoped under the prior administration, but there is no excuse for not getting it done now, and especially when the claim is made that we'll secure the border when you basically give amnesty to people that were already here. That's like putting the cart in front of the horse as the cart is going off the cliff. It's a problem.

There are other problems, Mr. Speaker, as you've surely noted with regard to this administration. An article that came out today, May 17, from The Daily Caller points out that the homeland security guidelines advised deference to pro-sharia Muslim supremacists.

Of course, Mr. Speaker, we are familiar with the fact that Homeland Security has had reports warning their employees about the dangers of people that may be involved in such heinous activity as being classified as evangelical Christians, or as being concerned about the Constitution and that people should be following the Constitution, and concerned about people who may have Tea Party in their name.

Thank goodness the IRS was not around to help the Founders when they founded the country or otherwise they probably would have shot the Boston Tea Party participants. They would have killed off over half of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and this country would have never gotten started, if this Homeland Security would have been around to be helpful, so called, to our Founders.

But in looking at the guidelines, this article says:

The Department of Homeland Security, which under Janet Napolitano has shown a keen interest in monitoring and warning about outspoken conservatives, takes a very different approach in monitoring political Islamists, according to a 2011 memo on protecting the free speech rights of pro-sharia Muslim supremacists. In a checklist obtained by The Daily Caller titled, "Countering Violent Extremism, Dos and Don'ts," the DHS Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties notifies local and national law enforcement officials that it is Obama administration policy to consider specifically Islamic criticism of the American system of government legitimate.

I must insert parenthetically, it is so interesting that people who believe the Constitution means exactly what it says are deemed by our Secretary Napolitano and her Homeland Security

as being threats to the country because they believe what the Founders did. How dare they.

□ 1520

And someone who believes the teachings of Jesus Christ is somehow to be feared—wow—because they may go into all the world baptizing them, making disciples. They may end up being like Mother Teresa and helping the poor and needy. They may actually do things without the government telling them they can do that, like Mother Teresa, just going in and helping.

Well, you've got to watch those evangelical Christians, if they are true Christians, if you're part of this Janet Napolitano Homeland Security Office.

The article points out this policy stands in stark contrast to the DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis 2009 memo: "Right wing extremism, current economic and political climate fueling resurgence in radicalization and recruitment," which warned of the dangers posed by pro-life advocates, critics of same-sex marriage, and groups concerned with abiding by the U.S. Constitution, among others.

The advice of the do's and don'ts list is far more conciliatory. Don't use training that equates radical thought, religious expression, freedom to protest, or other constitutionally protected activity, including disliking the U.S. Government without being violent, the manual's authors write in a section on training being sensitive to constitutional values.

The manual, which was produced by an interagency working group from DHS and the National Counterterrorism Center advises:

Trainers who equate the desire for sharia law with criminal activity violate basic tenets of the First Amendment.

And that is interesting. And it goes back to my point about how problematic it must have been for an FBI who've had their lexicon purged, where they can't really talk effectively about jihad because that might offend someone, even though it is critically important to know what someone believes about jihad.

Does an individual believe, as an Islamist, that jihad is just the internal changing of one's self into being more Islamic?

Or is jihad actually a violent jihad that, as the 9/11 bombers and killer believed, you kill as many innocent people, especially Americans, especially Jews, as you possibly can.

But this administration is concerned that to ask about jihad may certainly offend someone. And it was intriguing to inquire of our Attorney General, the highest law enforcement officer in the country, about just what the FBI did ask of Tamerlan Tsarnaev.

What did they find out that he believed about jihad?

What did they find out that he supported in the way of jihad?

What favorite authors did he have about jihad?

And the Attorney General didn't seem to know, but by the end of his testimony, he says, I don't—obviously I've said something untrue because, all of a sudden, now, even though he testified he didn't know what they really asked, all of a sudden, apparently he felt like he did know.

But here's the interesting chart to which the article was referring, very interesting. It's from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties. And it is important to know, we call it countering violent extremism, just as Ms. Napolitano calls not countering terrorism, she had this set up as the Countering Violent Extremism Working Group, even though she couldn't previously answer my question as to how many members of the Muslim Brotherhood were part of her Homeland Security Countering Violent Extremism Working Group, or even her Homeland Security Advisory Group.

And I found it interesting that a publication in Egypt knows more about the Muslim Brotherhood members of this administration than our own Homeland Security Secretary knows. She didn't even know, when I asked her at a prior hearing, that there was a known member of a known terrorist group that had been allowed to go in the White House. But she did find out before she went before the Senate so she could say, oh, we vetted him three times. Well, yeah, probably about the way the FBI vetted Tamerlan and said, oh, there's nothing to see. We'll just move on here, which left him able to plot and plan to kill people, innocent people, men, women and children in Boston.

But it's interesting. When you look here, it says talking about the things you should not do, don't use training with a political agenda. This is not the time to try to persuade audiences, for example, on views about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, reformation within Islam, or the proper role of Islam in majority Muslim nations.

Don't use trainers who answer primarily to interest groups. For example, trainers who are self-professed Muslim reformers may further an interest group agenda instead of delivering generally accepted, unbiased information.

Very interesting, you know, because if you can't inquire about what people truly believe about jihad, about radical Islam, about killing infidels, if you really can't get into the weeds on this thing, then how in the world do our officers know which Muslims will be good to have training and which ones won't be good to have training our own officers?

We do know from a couple of years ago when the administration stopped a seminar that was about to take place over at the CIA because there were some people who had spent their lives studying radical Islam and were classified as experts around the country, unless perhaps you were part of the Organization of Islamic Council, who actually came up with the term