The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). The Senator from West Virginia.

A NUCLEAR-ARMED IRAN

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Madam President, I wish to speak about an issue of great importance to the national security of the United States and to all of our allies—which is, preventing Iran from ever having a nuclear weapon. There is no doubt in my mind that we will in fact do that, but certain things have to happen. The question is how, not whether, we prevent a nuclear-armed Iran.

For the first time in years, there is a real opportunity to take a good step to verifiably eliminate Iran's nuclear weapons capability through tough negotiations rather than the alternative—which is, inevitably, acts of war.

The initial interim agreement between the P5+1 and Iran is an encouraging first step, and I urge my colleagues not to put it at risk. How would they do that? By passing new sanctions right now. There is a lot of talk about that, and it is easy to look tough. I am kind of amazed, to be honest with you, that, I don't think, anybody from our side has gotten up and made a speech about this subject on the Senate floor. I meant to yesterday but I couldn't. I thank Senator JOHNSON, chairman of the banking committee, who has come to the rescue of all of us. He is not going to allow it to happen, and I totally congratulate him for that act of quiet and strong courage.

Instead, we should simply state the obvious: If Iran reneges or plays games, there is no question in anybody's mind in this Senate that we will quickly pass new sanctions the very moment the need arises. To me, this is a clear-cut case. Again, I frankly do not understand why more of us, at least on this side, have not gotten up to make this case. I think I have some ideas, but I do wonder.

There is still a long way to go, no question. But this diplomatic opportunity is real. Why? Because Iran wants and needs to find a way out of the financial isolation that our crippling sanctions have inflicted on its government, its business, and its people. It is devastating what our sanctions have done.

Iran's people elected a president who proposed a different path. Ayatollah Khamenei, Iran's Supreme Leader, has given President Rouhani some flexibility to try and find an agreement. That is unprecedented, and most people think it is for real. We shall see. They did in fact agree to the initial deal. So already, one step has been taken with a good result. I don't think it is a coincidence.

The immense power of U.S.-led global financial sanctions, backed up by our allies, has created the opportunity to resolve this issue diplomatically, with verifiable agreements and skeptical inspectors, rather than with bombs or boots on the ground.

I have spent much of my tenure on the Intelligence Committee, going back before 9/11, with the Director of National Intelligence, the CIA, the NSA, the FBI, and the Treasury Department to build our tools to exploit and to freeze the international web of financial networks that enable terrorist and proliferation programs—particularly Iran's nuclear programs. I have staunchly supported the powerful multilateral sanctions regime that is currently suffocating the Iranian economy and forced the current Iranian regime to the negotiating table. They would not have been there otherwise. The effect of inflation and devastation of economic production and all the rest is devastating.

This initial agreement is the first concrete result of those sanctions. It stops progress on Iran's nuclear program. It neutralizes Iran's most dangerous stockpile of nuclear material—that is, 20 percent of enriched uranium—and it establishes strong monitoring mechanisms that enable inspectors to verify that Iran is in compliance with its commitments.

The first step maintains the powerful sanctions regime that has forced Iran to the table. The agreement maintains that. The very small amount of targeted and reversible financial relief that it provides—roughly $7 billion out of $100 billion in sanctions that the agreement leaves fully in place—only underscores the grip that we and our allies have on Iran's financial position. The grip will not loosen during this 6-month agreement as we try to go to a next step. We will continue to control and limit Iran's access to money during the 6-month agreement. If Iran in fact reneges on the terms of the interim deal, Iran will not even get all of the small relief that we have agreed to. They will, however, get more sanctions, and over the next 6 months, the small amount of financial relief that Iran can gain in the deal will be dwarfed by the amount of their loss in oil revenue that our continuing sanctions will deny Iran. That was in place; that is in place. Iran will be in worse shape financially 6 months from now than it is today. That is a fact. The pressure does not relent. It just keeps going. So it is a good situation—tough, agreed to, and in place.

That is why Iran needs to complete a final comprehensive agreement to eliminate its nuclear weapons capabilities. Does that guarantee it? No, it doesn't. But we are a step further than we were before because this interim agreement does not give Iran what it needs to escape financial ruin—which counts.

I appreciate the concerns of colleagues who want more now. But we must give this opportunity a chance. However you see the first step, whatever your view of it is, the fact is that today Iran is further from a nuclear weapon than it would have been without this deal that we have just completed. We have accomplished this first step through diplomatic strength, without a shot fired. I think we can agree that is pretty good.

We all want to put pressure on Iran to comply with the commitments it has made to the interim agreement—and we will—and to agree to a long-term comprehensive deal—and we hope—that will prevent it from ever developing a weapon. But we have taken the first step.

My colleagues, the pressure already exists for Iran to continue on this diplomatic path. Again, if Iran reneges on the commitments it has made in this agreement or balks at a final deal that verifiably ends its nuclear weapons capabilities, we will go right to, without doubt, the Congress imposing new and ever more powerful sanctions on Iran. But we don't have to do that now. In fact, it is a terrible mistake to do that now.

Given the indisputable credibility of that threat, I urge my colleagues to consider how unnecessary and how risky it would be to preemptively introduce new sanctions right now. New sanctions now could be criticized as a violation of the interim agreement. It could be blown up that way. Such a move would separate us from our negotiating partners in the P5+1 and it could complicate the already difficult negotiations of a final agreement which we all pray for.

I know some Senators doubt these risks. But I ask my colleagues this: If there is any chance at all that new sanctions right now might disrupt the agreement or jeopardize a future agreement, why on earth would we risk that? Why would we risk that? We know where we stand. We know where we are going. We can't be sure that we are going to get there, but we know that we always have the power to increase sanctions if they try to avoid certain things. But they haven't. So why pile on now and threaten to blow the whole thing up? Why would we risk an opportunity that may very well be the only chance we have to resolve this enormous problem without the use of military force? I do not know of an alternative to that.

If we lose this diplomatic opportunity, then the use of force will be the only option to stop Iran's path to a nuclear bomb. All of us have lived with war for the past 12 years. Intimately, painfully, horrifically, we have all seen close up the incalculable financial and human cost that has come with these wars and the burden that the wars now put on our troops, their families, our economy, and, therefore, our people. This has only hardened my resolve to ensure that this immense sacrifice never happens unnecessarily—that we take great care to exhaust every possible avenue to diplomatic resolution.

Colleagues, we have now an opportunity to eliminate Iran's nuclear weapons capabilities. We can do it peacefully. Let's not put that at risk.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

Mr. BAUCUS. Madam President, President Lincoln once said:

> Character is like a tree and reputation like its shadow. The shadow is what we think of it; the tree is the real thing.

It is my distinct privilege to rise today to speak on two nominees that are indeed the real thing—Justice Brian Morris and Judge Susan Watters. The Senate will soon take up both Justice Morris's and Judge Watters's nominations for United States District Judge for the District of Montana.

One of the most important responsibilities I have is providing advice and consent to the President on nominations to the Federal bench. I approach each vacancy with the same criteria—I want the best, regardless of whether they are Republican or Democrat, liberal or conservative. Justice Morris and Judge Watters are the best. Their quality of character and breadth of experience are remarkable.

Montana Supreme Court Justice Brian Morris is one of the brightest legal minds to ever come out of Montana. Justice Morris was born and raised in Butte, MT, and graduated from Butte Central High School. He earned bachelors and masters degrees in economics from Stanford University and received his law degree with distinction from Stanford University Law School in 1992.

Justice Morris's experience after law school is as varied as it is noteworthy. He clerked for Judge John Noonan, Jr., of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals and Chief Justice William Rehnquist of the United States Supreme Court. He spent time working abroad as a legal assistant at the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal in The Hague and as a legal officer at the United Nations Compensation Commission in Geneva, Switzerland. He also spent time in private practice, handling criminal and commercial litigation with the Bozeman, MT, firm of Goetz, Madden, & Dunn.

Justice Morris also served for years as the State's Solicitor General. He was elected to his current position on the Montana Supreme Court in 2004, and has demonstrated integrity, fairness, a steady disposition, and superb analytical skills on Montana's highest court. Justice Morris is known for his approachability, even-handedness, and down-to-earth manner. After all, he is from Butte. He can often be found reading to students at Smith Elementary School in Helena.

Justice Morris has commanded the respect of his colleagues at the highest levels of the law. For more than 8 years, he has served the people of Montana on the bench and in the community. His nomination is an extraordinary cap on an already remarkable career, and I have no doubt that he will continue to serve at the highest level. I congratulate Justice Morris, his wife Cherche, and their children Max, Mekdi, Aiden, and William, on this achievement.

In 1916, Montanans elected Jeanette Rankin to be the first woman to serve in Congress 4 years before women had the right to vote. We are especially proud of this fact. Judge Susan Watters, our second nominee, is another trailblazer we can be proud of. Not only is Judge Watters a respected jurist and dedicated public servant, but once confirmed, she will be the first woman to serve as a United States District Court Judge for the State of Montana.

Judge Watters was born and raised in Billings, MT, and graduated with honors from Eastern Montana College. Judge Watters raised 2 young daughters while attending the University of Montana Law School, receiving her law degree in 1988. Since then, Judge Watters has cemented her reputation as a skilled trial lawyer and judge.

After law school, Judge Watters served as Deputy County Attorney for Yellowstone County, handling civil and criminal cases. In 1995, Judge Watters entered private practice, taking hundreds of cases to final judgment in State and Federal court. In 1999, Governor Marc Racicot appointed her to sit as a State district court judge for Montana's 13th judicial district in Billings. Since her appointment, Judge Watters has been reelected 3 times, most recently with over 80 percent of the vote.

Judge Watters has tried hundreds of cases during her 14-plus years on the bench. She has heard civil, criminal, probate, juvenile, and family law cases. Her trial court experience is remarkable.

She further served her community by establishing the Yellowstone County Family Drug Treatment Court in 2001, the first of its kind in Montana. Its overwhelming success has made it a national model.

Judge Watters is known for being fair, hard-working, possessing strong analytical skills and an excellent judicial temperament. Her extensive trial experience as a practicing lawyer and trial judge will be an invaluable addition to Montana's Federal bench.

Judge Watters embodies the qualities that service on the Federal bench requires. She has served the people of Yellowstone County for over a decade, and I am absolutely confident that she will bring the same professionalism and dignity to the Federal bench. I want to congratulate Judge Watters, her husband Ernie, and their daughters Jessica and Maggie on this outstanding achievement.

Justice Morris and Judge Watters are supremely qualified. Their service is sorely needed. We have two vacancies in our State. We have three Federal district court judgeships. The vacancies that Judge Watters and Justice Morris will fill are both considered judicial emergencies. Chief Judge Dana Christensen, our lone active judge, travels over 300 miles round trip to hear cases. In fact, I just spoke to him yesterday, telling him we would be filling these positions in Montana. He said, Max, I am getting in the car right now to drive. What's the distance? I won't say the distance. It is a 4-hour drive to Great Falls, MT, from Missoula, so he could sit and hear some cases in Great Falls. Judge Don Molloy travels over 340 miles one way. That is greater than the distance between Washington, DC and Hartford, CT. He does that to hear cases. We need our replacements.

Justice Morris and Judge Watters embody the qualities Montanans demand of their Federal judges—their intellect, their experience, and integrity above reproach. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting their nominations.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. ROBERTS. Madam President, I rise to address the nomination of Cornelia Pillard for the DC Circuit. It appears to me the environment in which we are discussing these nominations is a good example of the new rules of the Senate. We are already getting a taste of the new world order around here. It did not take long. It has only been a few weeks but we are already experiencing life in the new Senate. Those in the majority who wanted to change the rules are now certainly getting their wish.

It should have been obvious that the rule change would impact the Senate in many unforeseen ways. We in the minority have had to find other ways to make our voices heard. As we watch the majority use its new power to move whomever it wants through this body, we should realize that we have started down a course from which we will never return. Indeed, we should expect more changes in the future. The majority changed the rules because it did not like how they were operating to frustrate their ambitions and agenda. If other things come about that frustrate the majority, we may have new changes to get rid of those frustrations too. The invocation of the nuclear option has set us on an irreversible course.

A few weeks ago I came to this floor and quoted our former Parliamentarian Bob Dove. He and Richard Arenberg, one-time aide to former majority leader George Mitchell, wrote a book called ''Defending the Filibuster.'' This is what they said, and it bears repeating:

> If a 51-vote majority is empowered to rewrite the Senate's rules, the day will come, as it did in the House of Representatives, when a majority will construct rules that give it near absolute control over amendments and debate. And there is no going back from that. No majority in the House of Representatives has or ever will voluntarily relinquish that power in order to give the minority greater voice in crafting legislation.

Unfortunately, the majority didn't seem to care about the concern these wise men raised and went ahead with their rule change anyway. Now we are feeling the effect.

This power grab is having other consequences too. Today I attended a hearing in the rules committee as the ranking member, for nominees to an agency called the Election Assistance Commission. You probably never heard of it. Madam President, I doubt if you have ever heard of it. It is a small agency with 4 commissioners—2 Democrats and 2 Republicans. Nominations to bipartisan commissions have traditionally been paired and moved jointly. This practice ensured each party has a voice in such bodies.

Before the rules were changed, the minority could be assured that their consent would be needed for appointments. That assurance is now gone. Will the majority just make its own appointments to commissions such as this now? I hope not. That is under discussion in the rules committee. But what motivation do they have to ever confirm any Republican nominee, if they so choose to even consider minority views in this regard? We are going down a dangerous path, and no one knows where it will lead.

The same is true in regard to the atmosphere that we find with the affordable health care act. For some reason, the executive has decided to make any changes to the law without really considering coming back to the Senate or the House or the Congress to make these changes. So in part I come to the floor to speak about an issue that continues to keep me up every night—and every Kansan as well—that is the implementation of this affordable health care act, the health reform law.

This is, indeed, the President's legacy legislation. Based on what I am hearing from Kansans at home, I would think the President would want to be remembered for something else entirely. Unfortunately, since the implementation of ObamaCare began, the stories and reports have only confirmed the many warnings that I and my colleagues have made during the debate for the last 3 years.

People cannot keep their coverage. Despite the many, even hundreds of promises made by this President and the supporters of this law, people are losing their coverage. Premiums are increasing, even though the President and supporters of this law said premiums would decrease by $2,500 for all Americans. Most of the stories I hear, and especially from Kansans, involve many hundreds of dollars in increases in monthly premiums.

Even more recently, folks are realizing that what they had to pay in out-of-pocket costs are going to skyrocket. Deductibles are higher and the products, drugs, and services Kansans have to pay to reach their deductible has virtually exploded. This doesn't even count the increases to copays and other costs that patients are seeing, especially with regard to prescription drugs.

This is being done in a way so that patients are getting the full information they need. So much for being the most transparent government in history.

Along these lines I believe it is my responsibility to come to the floor and remind Kansans about several other provisions of ObamaCare that patients may not be aware will put the government between the patient and the doctor—their doctor. During the health care reform debate, I spoke at length in the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee and in the Finance Committee, and on the Senate floor about something called rationing, a subject that is very controversial. Specifically, I want people to know about the four rationers—boards, commissions, whatever you want to talk about—the four rationers included in ObamaCare.

First is the CMS Innovation Center, the Center for Medicaid Services Innovation Center, which was given an enormous budget to find a way to reform payments and delivery models. What this really means is CMS can now use taxpayer dollars in ways to reduce patient access to care. It gives CMS new powers to cut payments to Medicare beneficiaries with a goal to reduce program expenditures, but the reality being that they will reduce patient access.

There are new authorities also granted to the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. The USPSTF used to be a body that was scientific and academic, that reviewed treatment, testing, and preventive health data and made recommendations for primary care practitioners and health care systems.

I guess many would agree that is still what they do today. However, the weight of their recommendations holds significantly more weight as of today, due to the Affordable Care Act or ObamaCare. Because of this law, the health care law, the USPSTF, can now decide what should and, more importantly, should not be covered by health care plans. If the USPSTF doesn't recommend it, then it will not be covered by your health plan and you will bear the cost of the procedure. We are already seeing this with prostate exams, mammograms for breast cancer, which many people say have saved their lives. You reach a certain age and they will not do a PSA test. The same kind of criteria—with some degree—to mammograms.

Rationale No. 3, the Patient Centered Outcomes Research Institute or PCORI. This outfit was given millions and millions of dollars to do comparative effectiveness research, also known as CER. I am not opposed—I don't know of any Member in this body who is opposed—to research, especially when it is used to inform the conversation between a doctor and their patients.

But there is a reason this was formerly called cost-effective research. There is a very fine line between providing information to doctors and patients to help them make the right decision that works the best for them and then using that information to decide whether the care or treatment is worth paying for. I have long been concerned that this research will be abused to arbitrarily deny access to treatments or services in order to save the government money by Federal Government decree.

Finally, there is my personal nemesis IPAB, which stands for the Independent Payment Advisory Board, and is just now making news as various people within the media are finally recognizing IPAB. This is a board made up of 15 unelected bureaucrats who will decide what gets to stay and what gets to go in Medicare coverage. They will decide what treatments and services will be covered and which will not, all to allegedly save money with no accountability. There is no accountability whatsoever.

When proposed—I remember it well both in the HELP Committee and the Finance Committee—supporters of the health care law told me we are too close to our constituents. Really? We are too close to our constituents. It makes it too difficult to make the hard decisions. Let's have somebody else do it. It will be more fair. We know them too much. We trust them too much.

I could not believe it. I believe I am elected to make the hard decisions—I and others in this body—and take the hard votes. I believe that is the way Kansans and every other State constituency also wants it.

Even worse is the fine print of IPAB. Get this. If Kansans determine they do not like the direction the IPAB is taking and call my office, and every other office in the Senate, to ask us to do something about it—to ask me to do something about it—we in Congress can overturn their decision, but it has to be by a certain margin. On the surface this sounds OK until you realize the President will never support Congress overturning the recommendation of this Board, so he will veto it. Overriding a veto takes a two-thirds vote, which is 66 votes to overturn a decision by IPAB.

My colleagues have been changing the rules around here because they think 60 votes is too high a threshold. What are the chances of reaching 66 if a decision is made by IPAB with regard to Medicare?

But wait. There is more. If the Secretary appoints a board unable to make recommendations for cuts to Medicare, then she gets the authority to make the decision of what to cut. This President has already cut one-half trillion dollars from Medicare to pay for ObamaCare, and he gave himself the ability to go after even more Medicare dollars and have no accountability with IPAB. This is egregious, if not ridiculous, but it is not new.

I have been talking about the four rationers for a long time and what it means to patients. I will have more to say about it when the opportunity presents itself.

What scares me, as I watch all the other warnings and broken promises

come true, is what is going to happen to Kansans—and I know other Senators have this same fear—when the warnings about the four rationers do come true.

We need to protect the all-important relationship between the doctor and the patient, which I believe the four rationers put at risk. In order to do that, we need to repeal—and most important—and replace ObamaCare with real reforms that work for Kansans.

THE FARM BILL

In this atmosphere of uncertainty and new Senate order, I would like to talk about another subject that is related, for the lack of any progress we might have.

This is becoming an all too familiar situation for Kansas farmers and ranchers and all of American agriculture. In some respects we are closer to signing a farm bill into law than 1 year ago, but we still have not yet completed this important task. As 1 of the 41 Members named at the conference committee in October, I was able to give a quick opening statement outlining my biggest priorities for the farm bill, including addressing regulations that protect crop insurance and reforming SNAP; i.e., food stamps.

Unfortunately, that was the one and only time the full conference committee has met to date. With time in short supply, the four principals of the agriculture committee both in the House and the Senate—the ranking member, the chairwoman, the chairman, and the ranking member in the House—are trying to make the majority of decisions as best they can among themselves and behind closed doors.

Sometimes you can get things done behind closed doors without 37 people offering their opinion. I understand that. But with all due respect to those Members, we have real policy differences that deserve to be debated publicly, particularly in the commodity and the nutrition titles. The other 37 of us have been ready and willing to be put to work. Yet the conference committee has only met once with no future meeting scheduled.

I am very disappointed that an agreement on the farm bill may be close and yet some of our ideas and suggestions and concerns will go unheard or unanswered, such as the new environment we live in, in the Senate.

As I said during the agriculture committee markup and our only conference meeting, I have real concerns with the direction of the farm programs in this year's bill. We have what are called target prices—we might as well just say subsidies or countercyclical payments or adverse market payments—which have proven to be trade and market distorting.

For some commodities these prices are set so high that they may cover a producer's cost of production. That is right. We have a government subsidy over the producer's cost of production. That will essentially guarantee that a farmer profits if yields are average or above average.

In this budget environment, and at a time when we are looking to make smart cuts, I simply don't know how to justify this subsidy program that can pay producers more than the cost of production and essentially becomes nothing more than an income transfer program, not a risk management tool.

After the committee markup, I had hopes we could improve the farm bill to more resemble the risk-oriented and the market-based approach the Senate had previously taken, working with the distinguished chairwoman from Michigan and myself as ranking member.

Last year I worked with the Senate leadership from both parties to consider the farm bill through, of all things, regular order. Everybody had a chance to offer an amendment. The first amendment that was offered had nothing to do with the farm bill. That amendment was by Senator PAUL. Regular order gave all Senators the chance to improve the bill or make their concerns known.

However, this year we considered a mere 15 amendments. The last time around it was 73 with 300 offered. Although 250 amendments were offered this time, we only had 15 amendments. All amendments regarding the new target price program were blocked from consideration and votes on the Senate floor—all of them. Senator THUNE had amendments, Senator GRASSLEY had amendments, Senator JOHANNS had amendments, and I had amendments. We all serve on the agriculture committee.

Of course, the real problem with farmers planting for a government program and not for the market is that these programs only serve to extend the period of low prices due to overproduction.

Besides high target prices for all commodities, the House wants to recouple payments with current production for the first time since 1996. The Chamber of Commerce has warned that if we go down this road, we will quickly invite other Nations to initiate dispute settlements against the United States and do so with a good chance of success.

I also have longstanding WTO, World Trade Organization, concerns, and the United States lost—and I mean really lost—in a case to Brazil in part because of the decoupled price program. We are still paying for that.

I am hopeful we will come to some agreement that works without further setting us up for a further trade dispute not ruled in our favor.

Another sticking point seems to be SNAP, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. I think everybody is aware of that. It is important to note that at least 80 percent of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's budget goes to nutrition programs. SNAP was exempted from across-the-board cuts known as sequestration.

The Senate bill only trims $4 billion out of a nearly $800 billion program in a 10-year budget. That is less than 1 percent of a reduction. It doesn't cut anybody's benefits. It looks at eligibility and other problems that are within SNAP.

We have the responsibility to do more to restore integrity to SNAP, eliminate fraud and abuse, while providing benefits to those truly in need.

I offered an amendment during the committee markup and on the floor that would have saved an additional $31 billion for SNAP. I thought it was a smart and responsible way which would not take away food from needy families.

The House took a similar approach and also included work requirements for food stamps and found a total of $39 billion in savings. That is about a 5-percent reduction over 10 years.

It has also been mentioned that SNAP has already been cut by $11 billion this year. However, the end of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 stimulus boost for food stamps was a temporary increase in benefits to assist individuals and families hurt by the recession. The end of this temporary increase is in no way related to the farm bill, and the Congressional Budget Office agrees that no budgetary savings are achieved. Reconciling the difference between $4 billion and $40 billion in savings has proven very tough so far, if not impossible. However, unlike the majority of the programs in the farm bill, if we don't have a bill signed into law, the Food Stamp Program or SNAP will go unchanged and there will be no savings or reform to the program.

Last week I spoke with the Kansas Farm Bureau—800 members of the farm bureau and their families—and once again the No. 1 priority for virtually every producer was crop insurance. Even after the devastating drought over the last few years, crop insurance has proven to work. Producers from Kansas to Illinois and all over the country are still in business helping our rural families and our communities.

In 2013, producers across the country insured a record number of acres, covering nearly 295 million acres and over $123 billion in liabilities. The takeaway message is clear: More farmers are purchasing crop insurance policies to protect their crops than ever before. In both versions of the farm bill, we are able to strengthen and preserve crop insurance. We need to keep that commitment through the final legislation.

The farm bill is the appropriate time and place to also address regulatory overreaches by the Environmental Protection Agency and the rest of the administration that impacts farmers and livestock producers. In that respect, I appreciate the House addressing several burdensome regulations that I worked on in the Senate, including pesticides, farm fuels, tank storage, the lesser prairie chicken—bless their heart—GIPSA, mandatory country-of-origin labeling, also called COOL.

Overall, I am disappointed that it looks as though we will not finish the