

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SHIMKUS. We are not going to let Trudi get off that easy because she is going to have to listen to some 1-minute speeches.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the farm bill conference report. As Illinois farmers look forward to spring planting season, this bill provides them with a stronger crop insurance program and gives them a choice of commodity programs that work best for their farm.

It takes important steps to end direct payments, streamline conservation programs, close food stamp loopholes, and saves \$24 billion over the next decade.

However, one issue the bill does not address is Country of Origin Labeling, or COOL. Current COOL regulations could potentially put American livestock producers in violation of our trade obligations and could put the U.S. meat under retaliatory tariffs from Canada and Mexico.

The WTO announced just last week that they will be holding hearings on this issue. I have been told by the leadership of the House, who had this provision in the House part of the bill, that the bill would be filed, hearings will be conducted, and we will move legislation to address this concern.

I want to thank Chairman LUCAS and Ranking Member PETERSON for all the hard work that the Ag Committee has done to provide Illinois farmers certainty.

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MARY PAKOS' UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, Mary Pakos of Villa Park, Illinois, is one of my neighbors; and she needs Congress to extend unemployment insurance now. Mary has 16 years of experience in human resources, with seven of those as a manager. Yet she has been unemployed now for 3 years, but it is not for the lack of trying. She has sent out more than 500 resumes and has gone through interview after interview after interview with no success.

She worries about losing her house and how she will support herself in retirement. You see, she recently turned 60, and she knows how tough it can be to find work at her age.

But that doesn't stop Mary from looking for jobs for hours every day. It does not stop her from spending hours every week volunteering at her local church in Elmhurst, Illinois, because she cares so much about her community. Mary is not giving up, and we shouldn't give up on her either.

Many Americans like her want to find work and simply can't. Punishing them by taking away unemployment benefits is a terrible mistake. Let's put our partisanship aside and extend un-

employment insurance now for our families and our businesses.

THE FARM BILL

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, today the House passed a new 5-year farm bill reauthorization with bipartisan support. The Federal Agriculture Reform and Risk Management Act will provide food security for our Nation's citizens, ensuring that Americans have access to affordable, high-quality, and safe food.

For my State of Pennsylvania and many others, the farm bill is actually a jobs bill. In Pennsylvania, we have approximately 62,000 farms, and agriculture supports hundreds of thousands of jobs. One in seven Pennsylvanians owes their job directly or indirectly to agriculture.

The dairy sector is our largest single contributor, with about 7,100 farms as of last year. Pennsylvania ranks fifth in overall dairy production among States, but Pennsylvania agriculture is very diverse. We have beef and cattle, mushrooms, corn, poultry, and so much more. Our forest products and timber industry is also critical in Pennsylvania and provides jobs and needed forest management.

This farm bill is critical in providing support and certainty to our farmers and rural communities in each of these areas. As a member of the House Agriculture Committee and as a supporter of agriculture in Pennsylvania, I was proud to support the passage of this important jobs bill.

HUNGER IS NOT AN OPTION

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, hunger is not an option. And although there were many elements of the farm bill that, over the years, I have supported enthusiastically as a Representative from Texas—and I thank all of those who produce food—it is a question of taking a stand. First, \$40 billion, then \$11 billion, then \$8 billion. It is not an option in terms of the closing off of the opportunity for food stamps.

For those who are working, as Maggie, a young lady in Austin, Texas, and the 48 million women who are living in poverty and the 22 million children living in poverty, I took a stand today, and I am proud of it—not because the work was not there for the farm bill, but we have got to protect those who need us most. Hunger is not an option.

I take this time as well to thank Trudi Terry, my dear friend, for her service to this Nation. She is professional and distinguished. And as we refer to each other on the floor, “the distinguished gentlelady from Texas,”

“the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts,” you are the distinguished gentlelady from Virginia, along with Irene. We thank you for sharing with us.

And I appreciate one thing: thank you for being our friend and my friend. God bless you and continue in prosperity and service. God bless you.

INACCESSIBLE PUBLIC LANDS

(Mr. DAINES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAINES. As a fifth generation Montanan and sportsman, I know the importance of protecting and preserving Montana's outdoor heritage. Hunting, fishing, and hiking on our public lands are important parts of many Montanans' way of life. It is something that my grandpa and dad passed on to me and something we are passing on to our kids.

But almost 2 million acres of public lands in Montana are inaccessible to the public. Three other States—Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico—have more than 500,000 acres of inaccessible land to the public, and that is simply unacceptable. I strongly believe we must ensure the public has access to the public lands we already have.

There is strong bipartisan agreement that the Land and Water Conservation Fund can play an important role in increasing access to these lands, and that is what the Making Public Lands Public Access Act will do. My bill seeks to increase Montanans' opportunities to enjoy outdoor recreation and ensure that our public lands are truly public. I urge support for my bill.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM AND CORPORATE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

(Mr. MCGOVERN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, it has been 4 long years since the Supreme Court's awful Citizens United decision; and, sadly, this Republican leadership has failed to take action to address the increasing influence of big corporations and big money in our elections and our political discourse.

The House has repeatedly voted to repeal the Affordable Care Act which, quite frankly, helps millions and millions of our fellow citizens get health care. We have voted to weaken financial regulations and environmental protections; and while I am pleased that most of this legislation has not become law, I find it troubling that we have not addressed an issue so fundamental to our democracy—the empowerment of everyday Americans over special interests.

I am proud to be the sponsor of two constitutional amendments, H.J. Res. 20, which empowers Congress and the

States to regulate political spending, while my people's rights amendment puts a stop to the growing trend of corporations claiming First Amendment rights.

Sixteen States, including my home State of Massachusetts, and hundreds of cities and towns across the country have taken action to support a constitutional amendment to overturn Citizens United and the fabricated doctrine of corporate constitutional rights.

Our democracy is of the people, by the people, and for the people. We endanger that most sacred value when big money, special interests, and corporations have unlimited power to buy and influence elections.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for us to act.

THE PRESIDENT'S ENERGY POLICY

(Mr. SHUSTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, the President, on the heels of the State of the Union, is traveling to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, today. Well, I have invited the President to travel 50 miles south to Greene County, Pennsylvania, in my district, a rural county, a struggling county, a county that produces coal.

The President's wrong policies, his out-of-control EPA regulations, have shut down the Hatfield's Ferry coal-fired electric plan in Greene County, Pennsylvania. Over 100 good-paying jobs are gone.

But to make matters worse, the small community in East Dunkard and East Dunkard Valley, their water authority, the rate payers are going to have to pay more because the largest user of that system was the Hatfield's Ferry electric plant. So these 2,000 folks are going to have to pay more money for their water and their sewer because of the President's wrong energy policy. The President's energy policy is wrong, and it is hurting hard-working Americans.

SAFE CLIMATE CAUCUS

(Mr. LOWENTHAL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, inaction on climate change will be more costly in the long run than an investment in curbing emissions now. The nonpartisan Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change recently urged policymakers—that is us in Congress—to take immediate action on climate change to avoid not only costly damages to our planet but, really, the costly impact to our economy.

The report indicates that if strong action to curb greenhouse gas emissions does not take place in the next 15 years, our last resort to avoid catastrophic global changes will be to rely

on expensive technologies to remove harmful greenhouse gases, and that would be unbelievably expensive.

The report also estimates that the longer we wait, the cost goes up, and the impact on the economy is more devastating. If we wait until 2030, we reduce our ability to produce goods and services by up to 4 percent. If we wait until 2050, it is up to 6 percent; and if we wait until 2100, it is up to a 12 percent loss of goods and services. The time to act is now.

THE FARM BILL SAVES MONEY

(Mr. WOODALL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I represent the northeastern suburbs of Atlanta, but I voted in favor of a large farm bill today. We don't have too many farmers in our district, but we have folks who care about their children and their grandchildren and moving this country away from debt and back towards prosperity.

I serve on the Budget Committee, and in my 3 years in this body, I have never been able to send a bill to the President that changes mandatory spending in the direction of savings as large as this bill does that we did today, over \$3 billion in the first year.

Mr. Speaker, the American people are tired of broken promises, and they are tired of folks who promise the Moon and can't deliver. Today we took a small step in the right direction, and you will see me back here tomorrow looking for one more.

I was proud to vote in favor of the farm bill today.

HONORING CONGRESSMAN GEORGE WORTLEY

(Mr. MAFFEI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MAFFEI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor one of my predecessors, former Congressman George Wortley, who served as central New York's Representative during the 1980s for four terms. Mr. Wortley passed away on January 21 at the age of 87.

Mr. Wortley was very well known as being a very friendly, kind, and personable man, an outstanding member of our community in central New York, a real neighbor to so many.

He was born and raised in Tully, New York. He graduated from Syracuse University in 1948. He served in the Navy and then began his career as a newspaper man, serving as president and publisher of seven weekly newspapers, spanning more than four decades.

He won his congressional seat in 1980 and went on to be a dedicated public servant throughout his time in the House. He was known for working with others in the best interest of our community. And while he served on the House Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs Committee, he was known for the

development of the reverse mortgage annuity for seniors and was a significant force in reforming anti-money laundering laws to fight drug trafficking. He also served on the Ethics Committee, which is a service to all.

He will be remembered across central New York for his genuine dedication to service. Services will be held Monday; and if any colleagues want any information on that, please see my office.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask to have a brief moment of silence for Congressman George Wortley.

THIRD AMENDMENT TO THE AGREEMENT FOR CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 113-89)

The SPEAKER pro tempore 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:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress, pursuant to sections 123 b. and 123 d. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2153(b), (d)) (the "Act"), the text of a proposed Third Amendment to the Agreement for Co-operation Between the United States of America and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (the "Amendment"). I am also pleased to transmit my written approval, authorization, and determination concerning the Amendment, and an unclassified Nuclear Proliferation Assessment Statement (NPAS) concerning the Amendment. (In accordance with section 123 of the Act, as amended by title XII of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-277), a classified annex to the NPAS, prepared by the Secretary of State in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, summarizing relevant classified information, will be submitted to the Congress separately.) The joint memorandum submitted to me by the Secretaries of State and Energy and a letter from the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission stating the views of the Commission are also enclosed. An addendum to the NPAS pursuant to section 102A of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403-1), as amended, is being submitted separately by the Director of National Intelligence.

The proposed Amendment has been negotiated in accordance with the Act and other applicable law. In my judgment, it meets all applicable statutory requirements and will advance the non-proliferation and other foreign policy interests of the United States.

Pursuant to the proposed Amendment, the Agreement for Co-operation Between the United States of America