

would urge everyone to sit down, to pick up their little pocket Constitutions, to just read them, and to thank those individuals. In my opinion, the good Lord gave us such a small window of time, and He put so many great minds in one room to give this great document.

Mr. CLAY. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Missouri has 18½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Utah has 12 minutes remaining.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GARRETT).

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate this 223rd anniversary of the Constitution.

Over two centuries ago, 39 Founding Fathers signed a document that established a framework for the free and brave society that we have in this United States of America. It was in the late 18th century when the 13 colonies were suffering from heavy trade regulations and increasing taxes, with revenues being sent back to war-ravaged England. American colonists were exasperated by what could only be explained today as taxation without representation.

It was John Adams who then described the months that followed as the greatest single effort of national deliberation the world had ever seen, for our Founding Fathers made the first modern attempt at a republican democracy in human history. These brave visionaries succeeded in designing a government that would be the model of the free world right up until the current day.

See, our newly ratified Constitution posed a challenge to the age-old political belief, and that was equally distributed powers between three branches of government to create a limited form of government with checks and balances and to facilitate that the States and the people would retain all other power and authority not specifically delegated to those in Washington. It was James Madison, the author of the Constitution, who considered it the tools necessary to enable a government to control the governed but, in the same breath and the next place, to oblige it to control itself.

You know, unfortunately, the intrinsic values which made our country the prosperous Nation that it is today have been threatened since the Constitution's signing. Our Supreme Court, across the street, once called the guardians of the Constitution by Alexander Hamilton, have removed broad constitutional protections, which have vastly expanded the powers of the Federal Government. Big Government politicians in this legislative and executive branch have created so many new government bureaucracies that our annual

Federal spending right now has surpassed 37 percent of GDP. With these and more, the strict constitutional guidelines that our Founding Fathers put in place are now severely in jeopardy.

As a United States Congressman and founder also as I am of the Constitution Caucus here in Washington, my goal always has been to keep the Constitution in the forefront in modern-day politics, though, without its influence, we do not possess the groundwork needed to keep our country strong and free as we all desire.

It was Abraham Lincoln who famously said, Don't interfere with any of the Constitution. It is the only safeguard for our liberties. Well, I promise to keep that essential document integrated into our power policy decisions—any one that I make—and I look forward to keeping that shining city on the hill as our Founding Fathers created on this day 223 years ago.

I thank you all, and may God bless America.

Mr. CLAY. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Madam Speaker, we have no additional speakers. I would just urge my colleagues to please get behind us in support. This is something that, again, should unite us. The beauty and the profound nature of the Constitution, the very first three words of "we the people," this is something that is so profound and inspired within this Nation. I just urge all of my colleagues to get behind us and to support this resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CLAY. Madam Speaker, in closing, I thank my colleague from Ohio for bringing this legislation to the attention of the body, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1612.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. CLAY. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

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MANDATORY PRICE REPORTING ACT OF 2010

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules

and pass the bill (S. 3656) to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 to improve the reporting on sales of livestock and dairy products, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3656

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 "Mandatory Price Reporting Act of 2010".

SEC. 2. LIVESTOCK MANDATORY REPORTING.

(a) EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 260 of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1636i) is amended by striking "September 30, 2010" and inserting "September 30, 2015".

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT AND EXTENSION.—Section 942 of the Livestock Mandatory Reporting Act of 1999 (7 U.S.C. 1635 note; Public Law 106-78) is amended by striking "September 30, 2010" and inserting "September 30, 2015".

(b) WHOLESALE PORK CUTS.—

(1) REPORTING.—Chapter 3 of subtitle B of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1635i et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 233. MANDATORY REPORTING OF WHOLESALE PORK CUTS.

"(a) REPORTING.—The corporate officers or officially designated representatives of each packer shall report to the Secretary information concerning the price and volume of wholesale pork cuts, as the Secretary determines is necessary and appropriate.

"(b) PUBLICATION.—The Secretary shall publish information reported under subsection (a) as the Secretary determines necessary and appropriate."

(2) NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall establish a negotiated rulemaking process pursuant to subchapter III of chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code, to negotiate and develop a proposed rule to implement the amendment made by paragraph (1).

(3) NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING COMMITTEE.—

(A) REPRESENTATION.—Any negotiated rulemaking committee established by the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to paragraph (2) shall include representatives from—

- (i) organizations representing swine producers;
- (ii) organizations representing packers of pork, processors of pork, retailers of pork, and buyers of wholesale pork;
- (iii) the Department of Agriculture; and
- (iv) among interested parties that participate in swine or pork production.

(B) INAPPLICABILITY OF FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—Any negotiated rulemaking committee established by the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to paragraph (2) shall not be subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).

(4) TIMING OF PROPOSED AND FINAL RULES.—In carrying out the negotiated rulemaking process under paragraph (2), the Secretary of Agriculture shall ensure that—

(A) any recommendation for a proposed rule or report is provided to the Secretary of Agriculture not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(B) a final rule is promulgated not later than one and a half years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) PORK EXPORT REPORTING.—Section 602(a)(1) of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5712(a)(1)) is amended by striking "cotton," and inserting "cotton, pork,".

SEC. 3. DAIRY MANDATORY REPORTING.

(a) **ELECTRONIC REPORTING REQUIRED.**—Subsection (d) of section 273 of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1637b) is amended to read as follows:

“(d) **ELECTRONIC REPORTING.**—

“(1) **ELECTRONIC REPORTING SYSTEM REQUIRED.**—The Secretary shall establish an electronic reporting system to carry out this section.

“(2) **PUBLICATION.**—Not later than 3:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the Wednesday of each week, the Secretary shall publish a report containing the information obtained under this section for the preceding week.”.

(b) **IMPLEMENTATION.**—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall implement the electronic reporting system required by subsection (d) of section 273 of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1637b), as amended by subsection (a). Until the electronic reporting system is implemented, the Secretary shall continue to conduct mandatory dairy product information reporting under the authority of such section, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act.

The **SPEAKER pro tempore**, Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill, S. 3656.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The Mandatory Price Reporting Act of 2010 will authorize for 5 years the mandatory price reporting programs run by the United States Department of Agriculture. This act requires sales information to be reported and published in a timely fashion, allowing livestock buyers and sellers to make more informed decisions.

The Mandatory Price Reporting Act of 2010 adds mandatory reporting for wholesale pork cuts and pork exports. It also requires USDA to establish an electronic reporting system for dairy products so that price information is made available more quickly.

Madam Speaker, reauthorizing mandatory price reporting programs provides producers with the transparent, accurate and timely market information they need. I urge passage of the Mandatory Price Reporting Act of 2010.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LUCAS. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, S. 3656, the Mandatory Price Reporting Act of 2010, is a straightforward, 5-year reauthorization of a program that began with passage of the original legislation in 1999. The original act came as a result of many months of negotiations between a

broad array of industry participants and required packers to report livestock purchase prices to USDA's Agriculture Marketing Service. Both producers and packers agree that mandatory price reporting plays an important role in transparent, accurate and timely decision-making for participants in today's livestock markets.

This program was last reauthorized during the 109th Congress. As with that original legislation and subsequent reauthorizations or amendments, S. 3656 represents a consensus view of many producer and packer interests with a direct stake in the reporting program. Anyone familiar with animal agriculture knows how challenging it can be to have this many competing interests—from producers to processors—achieve an agreement.

S. 3656 will make some small changes to the existing reporting program. First, reporting of wholesale pork cuts will be required for the first time. The details of this new rule will be worked out in the rulemaking process. Second, there will now be reporting on a weekly basis of pork exports. Finally, the legislation directs the Secretary to implement an electronic system of dairy price reporting in the absence of an appropriation for this purpose.

Companion legislation, H.R. 5852, passed the House Agriculture Committee on July 28. Since mandatory price reporting expires on September 30, it is timely that we are acting today. I advocate passage of the legislation.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to pass this very timely and needed bill to modernize our marketing system and to bring transparency to our buyers and purchasers within our livestock industry and within the animal agriculture industry. It is important for our Nation.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The **SPEAKER pro tempore**. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. SCOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3656.

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.

VETERINARIAN SERVICES
INVESTMENT ACT

Mr. BOSWELL. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3519) to amend the National Agricultural Research, Extension and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 to establish a grant program to promote efforts to develop, implement, and sustain veterinary services, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3519

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 “Veterinarian Services Investment Act”.

SEC. 2. VETERINARIAN SERVICES GRANT PROGRAM.

The National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 is amended by inserting after section 1415A (7 U.S.C. 3151a) the following new section:

“SEC. 1415B. VETERINARIAN SERVICES GRANT PROGRAM.

“(a) **ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.**—

“(1) **COMPETITIVE GRANTS.**—The Secretary shall carry out a program to make competitive grants to qualified entities that engage in activities described in paragraph (2) for the purpose of developing, implementing, and sustaining veterinary services.

“(2) **ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.**—To be eligible for a grant under this subsection, a qualified entity must carry out programs or activities that the Secretary determines will—

“(A) substantially relieve veterinarian shortage situations;

“(B) support or facilitate private veterinary practices engaged in public health activities; or

“(C) support or facilitate practices of veterinarians who are participating in or have successfully completed a service requirement under section 1415A(a)(2).

“(b) **AWARD PROCESSES AND PREFERENCES.**—

“(1) **APPLICATION, EVALUATION, AND INPUT PROCESSES.**—In administering the grant program under this section, the Secretary shall use an appropriate application and evaluation process and seek the input of interested persons.

“(2) **GRANT PREFERENCES.**—In the case of grants to be used for any of the purposes described in paragraphs (2) through (6) of subsection (c), the Secretary shall give a preference to the selection of qualified entities that document coordination between or with other qualified entities regarding the applicable purpose.

“(3) **ADDITIONAL PREFERENCES.**—When awarding grants under this section, the Secretary may develop additional preferences by taking into account the amount of funds available for grants as well as the purposes for which the grant funds will be used.

“(4) **APPLICABILITY OF OTHER PROVISIONS.**—Sections 1413B, 1462(a), 1469(a)(3), 1469(c), and 1470 shall apply to the administration of the grant program under this section.

“(c) **USE OF GRANTS TO RELIEVE VETERINARIAN SHORTAGE SITUATIONS AND SUPPORT VETERINARIAN SERVICES.**—Funds provided by grants under this section may be used for the following purposes to relieve veterinarian shortage situations and support veterinary services:

“(1) Grants to assist veterinarians with establishing or expanding practices for the purpose of equipping veterinary offices, sharing in the reasonable overhead costs of such practices (as determined by the Secretary), or establishing mobile veterinary facilities where at least a portion of such facilities will address education or extension needs.

“(2) Grants to promote recruitment (including programs in secondary schools), placement, and retention of veterinarians, veterinary technicians, students of veterinary medicine, and students of veterinary technology.

“(3) Grants for veterinary students, veterinary interns, externs, fellows, and residents, and veterinary technician students to cover