

the waiver is in the national interest of the United States.”.

(b) *REPEAL*.—Section 1405 of such Act, as added by this section, is repealed effective on the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(2) the date that is 30 days after the date the President reports to the Congress that the termination of such section 1405 is important to the national interest of the United States, with an explanation of the reasons therefor.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4768, the No Russian Agriculture Act, introduced by the ranking member of the Financial Services Committee, the former chair, MAXINE WATERS.

Since Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022, the global agricultural markets have been severely disrupted.

Post invasion, Russia withdrew from an agreement allowing Ukrainian grain shipments to pass through the Black Sea to international markets, thus eliminating a major competitor to Russian exports in the process.

As a result, Russian agricultural exports have remained robust. Additionally, Moscow-imposed export taxes and quotas have only further secured its own domestic food supply at the expense of the international community.

Nearly 2 years later, Moscow continues to diligently weaponize its agricultural trade to ensure dependence on Russian exports. Russia's actions have not only impacted farmers in Ukraine and Europe but across America, as well. As with many things, the United States should never have to rely on foreign adversaries for our food supply.

Diversifying agricultural supplies is imperative for our economic growth and our national security. International financial institutions like the World Bank and the IMF can play a critical role in providing financial and technical assistance to develop the agricultural sectors of poorer countries.

Ranking Member WATERS' bill is a critical step in the right direction. It will deter Russia's calculated acts by limiting the reliance of other countries on Russian agricultural commodities.

The voice, the vote, and the influence of the United States is a powerful mechanism at the international financial institutions that we are a part of, and it will allow the world to continue to fight Russia in its path of destruction and injustice.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member of the committee, Ms. WATERS, for her leadership on this legislation. I urge my colleagues to support it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of my bill, H.R. 4768, the No Russian Agriculture Act. I thank Chairman MCHENRY for his support of my bill and his efforts to get it to the House floor. I certainly appreciate the ability to start the new year on this bipartisan note.

Over nearly 2 years, Russia's unprovoked and criminal war against Ukraine—led by Russian President Vladimir Putin, his military, and his mercenaries—has inflicted tremendous harm to Ukraine's people and infrastructure.

Among its many horrific acts, Russia has endeavored to strangle Ukraine's economy by restricting the country's exports, including those of its agricultural sector, which is critical to maintaining the world's food supply.

Prior to the war, Ukraine was the world's fourth largest corn exporting country and the fifth largest wheat exporting country. Annually, 400 million people were fed with Ukrainian food products with more than 50 nations receiving those goods. It is why Ukraine has been called the breadbasket of Europe.

Russia previously agreed to the Black Sea grain initiative, pledging to allow for Ukrainian commercial food and fertilizer exports from three Ukrainian ports in the Black Sea.

In July of last year, however, Russia withdrew from that initiative, causing global food prices to spike and hunger and pain around the world. Since then, Russia has attacked ports and grain stores in Ukraine, limiting the entrance of its agricultural products into the global market.

Today, Russia is not only trying to unjustly seize Ukrainian land, but it is also trying to sell its own grain and stolen Ukrainian grain into the world's market to support its war efforts.

This bill will help to push back on Russia while also increasing grain supply resiliency in the face of the shocks that Russia is causing in the world's agricultural markets. Specifically, H.R. 4768 would require the Treasury to press the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and other multilateral development banks to fund projects that decrease the reliance that countries around the world have on Russian agricultural commodities, particularly fertilizer and grain.

Doing so will help to undercut the financing of Russia's war and will help to improve global resiliency to the food supply disruptions that are caused by Russian President Putin.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4768, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

The brutality that Russia has unleashed upon the Ukrainian people is having profound effects in Ukraine and around the world. This includes significant cuts to global food supply and steep prices for countless foods and fertilizers.

This bill provides a novel way for the United States to further counter Russia; to stand with our fellow democracy, Ukraine; to reduce the world's reliance on Russian food; and to undercut Putin's use of food as a weapon. However, I would emphasize that this bill is not a substitute for providing additional funding for Ukraine so that it can stand up to Putin and his invasion. Congress must come together to stand behind Ukraine and to display U.S. strength in the face of injustice.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this critical bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I would just reiterate that Ranking Member WATERS' bill is a critical step in the right direction. We are trying to deter Russia's calculated acts by limiting the reliance of other countries on Russia's agricultural commodities.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4768, as amended.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 42 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1330

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BUCSHON) at 1 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

Agreeing to the motion to reconsider House Resolution 947, if ordered; and

Adoption of House Resolution 947, if ordered.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the remaining electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER ON
HOUSE RESOLUTION 947, PRO-
VIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF
H.R. 788, STOP SETTLEMENT
SLUSH FUNDS ACT OF 2023; PRO-
VIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF
H.J. RES. 98, PROVIDING FOR
CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL
UNDER THE RULE SUBMITTED
BY THE NATIONAL LABOR RELA-
TIONS BOARD RELATING TO
“STANDARD FOR DETERMINING
JOINT EMPLOYER STATUS”; AND
PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION
OF S.J. RES. 38, PROVIDING FOR
CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL
UNDER THE RULE SUBMITTED
BY THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY AD-
MINISTRATION RELATING TO
“WAIVER OF BUY AMERICA RE-
QUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRIC VE-
HICLE CHARGERS”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to reconsider adoption of the resolution (House Resolution 947) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 788) to limit donations made pursuant to settlement agreements to which the United States is a party, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 98) providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the National Labor Relations Board relating to “Standard for Determining Joint Employer Status”; and providing for the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 38) providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Federal Highway Administration relating to “Waiver of Buy America Requirements for Electric Vehicle Chargers” offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MOORE).

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to reconsider.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 210, nays 201, answered “present” 1, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 4]

YEAS—210

Aderholt	Gallagher	Miller (IL)
Alford	Garbarino	Miller (OH)
Allen	Garcia, Mike	Miller (WV)
Amodei	Gimenez	Miller-Meeks
Armstrong	Gonzales, Tony	Mills
Arrington	Good (VA)	Molinaro
Babin	Gooden (TX)	Moolenaar
Bacon	Gosar	Mooney
Baird	Granger	Moore (AL)
Balderson	Graves (LA)	Moore (UT)
Banks	Graves (MO)	Moran
Barr	Green (TN)	Murphy
Bean (FL)	Greene (GA)	Nehls
Bentz	Griffith	Newhouse
Bergman	Grothman	Norman
Bice	Guest	Obernoite
Biggs	Guthrie	Ogles
Bilirakis	Hageman	Owens
Bishop (NC)	Harris	Palmer
Brecheen	Harshbarger	Pence
Buchanan	Hern	Perry
Buchson	Higgins (LA)	Pfluger
Burchett	Hill	Posey
Burgess	Houchin	Reschenthaler
Burlison	Hudson	Rodgers (WA)
Calvert	Huizenga	Rogers (AL)
Cammack	Hunt	Rose
Carey	Issa	Rosendale
Carl	Jackson (TX)	Rouzer
Carter (GA)	James	Rutherford
Carter (TX)	Johnson (LA)	Salazar
Chavez-DeRemer	Johnson (OH)	Schweikert
Ciscomani	Johnson (SD)	Scott, Austin
Cline	Jordan	Self
Cloud	Joyce (OH)	Sessions
Clyde	Joyce (PA)	Simpson
Cole	Kean (NJ)	Smith (MO)
Collins	Kelly (MS)	Smith (NE)
Comer	Kelly (PA)	Smith (NJ)
Crawford	Kiggans (VA)	Smucker
Crenshaw	Kiley	Spartz
Curtis	Kim (CA)	Staubert
D'Esposito	Kustoff	Steel
Davidson	LaHood	Stefanik
De La Cruz	LaLota	Steil
DesJarlais	LaMalfa	Steube
Diaz-Balart	Langborn	Strong
Donalds	Langworthy	Tenney
Duarte	Latta	Thompson (PA)
Duncan	LaTurner	Tiffany
Dunn (FL)	Lawler	Timmons
Edwards	Lee (FL)	Turner
Ellzey	Lesko	Valadao
Emmer	Letlow	Van Drew
Estes	Loudermilk	Van Duyne
Ezell	Lucas	Van Orden
Fallon	Luetkemeyer	Wagner
Feenstra	Luttrell	Walberg
Ferguson	Mace	Waltz
Finstad	Malliotakis	Weber (TX)
Fischbach	Maloy	Webster (FL)
Fitzgerald	Mann	Wenstrup
Fitzpatrick	Massie	Westerman
Fleischmann	Mast	Williams (NY)
Flood	McCaull	Williams (TX)
Foxx	McClain	Wilson (SC)
Franklin, Scott	McClintock	Wittman
Fry	McCormick	Womack
Fulcher	McHenry	Yakym
Gaetz	Meuser	Zinke

NAYS—201

Adams	Caraveo	Costa
Agullar	Carbajal	Courtney
Allred	Cardenas	Craig
Amo	Carson	Crockett
Auchincloss	Casar	Crow
Balint	Case	Cuellar
Barragan	Casten	Davids (KS)
Beatty	Castor (FL)	Davis (NC)
Bera	Castro (TX)	Dean (PA)
Beyer	Cherfilus-	DeGette
Bishop (GA)	McCormick	DeLauro
Blumenauer	Chu	DelBene
Bonamici	Clark (MA)	Deluzio
Bowman	Clarke (NY)	DeSaulnier
Boyle (PA)	Cleaver	Dingell
Brown	Clyburn	Doggett
Brownley	Cohen	Escobar
Budzinski	Connolly	Eshoo
Bush	Correa	Espallat

Evans	Leger Fernandez	Ruiz
Fletcher	Levin	Ruppersberger
Foster	Lieu	Ryan
Foushee	Lofgren	Salinas
Frankel, Lois	Luna	Sanchez
Frost	Lynch	Sarbanes
Gallego	Magaziner	Schakowsky
Garamendi	Manning	Schiff
Garcia (IL)	Matsui	Schneider
Garcia (TX)	McBath	Scholten
Garcia, Robert	McClellan	Schrier
Golden (ME)	McCollum	Scott (VA)
Goldman (NY)	McGarvey	Scott, David
Gomez	McGovern	Sewell
Gonzalez,	Meeks	Sherman
Vicente	Menendez	Sherrill
Gottheimer	Meng	Slotkin
Green, Al (TX)	Mfume	Smith (WA)
Grijalva	Moore (WI)	Sorensen
Harder (CA)	Morelle	Soto
Hayes	Moskowitz	Spanberger
Higgins (NY)	Moulton	Stansbury
Himes	Mrvan	Stanton
Horsford	Mullin	Stevens
Houlahan	Nadler	Strickland
Hoyer	Napolitano	Swalwell
Hoyle (OR)	Neal	Sykes
Huffman	Neguse	Takano
Ivey	Nickel	Thanedar
Jackson (IL)	Norcross	Thompson (CA)
Jackson (NC)	Ocasio-Cortez	Thompson (MS)
Jackson Lee	Omar	Titus
Jacobs	Pallone	Tlaib
Jayapal	Panetta	Tokuda
Johnson (GA)	Pascarella	Tonko
Kamlager-Dove	Payne	Torres (CA)
Kaptur	Pelosi	Torres (NY)
Keating	Peltola	Trahan
Khanna	Perez	Trone
Kildee	Peters	Vargas
Kilmer	Petterson	Vasquez
Krishnamoorthi	Pingree	Veasey
Kuster	Pocan	Velazquez
Landsman	Porter	Wasserman
Larsen (WA)	Pressley	Schultz
Larson (CT)	Quigley	Waters
Lee (CA)	Ramirez	Watson Coleman
Lee (NV)	Raskin	Wild
Lee (PA)	Ross	Williams (GA)

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—1

Roy

NOT VOTING—21

Blunt Rochester	Davis (IL)	Phillips
Boebert	Hinson	Rogers (KY)
Bost	Jeffries	Scalise
Buck	Kelly (IL)	Scanlon
Carter (LA)	Kim (NJ)	Underwood
Cartwright	Nunn (IA)	Wexton
Crane	Pappas	Wilson (FL)

□ 1359

Mr. MORELLE and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mrs. SPARTZ, Messrs. DAVIDSON, MEUSER, HIGGINS of Louisiana, RUTHERFORD, and JOHNSON of South Dakota changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to reconsider was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 211, noes 202, answered “present” 1, not voting 18, as follows: