

the same spirit that drove John in his lifelong advocacy for civil rights. His leadership during the civil rights movement was pivotal for extending the American promises of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to all Americans. Many of us may not be standing here before this Chamber but for his contributions to racial equality.

This legislation seeks to instill that very same drive and purpose in the leaders of tomorrow, promoting the use of nonviolent civil rights as a tool for change around the world.

Madam Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me and support this 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 Texas (Mr. CASTRO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 8681, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2022

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 8446) to modify and extend the Global Food Security Act of 2016, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 8446

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

The Act may be cited as the “Global Food Security Reauthorization Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Section 2 of the Global Food Security Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9301) is amended by striking “Congress makes” and all that follows through “(3) A comprehensive” and inserting “Congress finds that a comprehensive”.

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY OBJECTIVES; SENSE OF CONGRESS.

Section 3(a) of the Global Food Security Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9302(a)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “programs, activities, and initiatives that” and inserting “comprehensive, multi-sectoral programs, activities, and initiatives that consider agriculture and food systems in their totality and that”.

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking “and economic freedom through the coordination” and inserting “, economic freedom, and security through the phasing, sequencing, and coordination”;

(3) by striking paragraphs (3) and (4) and inserting the following:

“(3) increase the productivity, incomes, and livelihoods of small-scale producers and artisanal fishing communities, especially women in these communities, by working across terrestrial and aquatic food systems and agricultural value chains, including by—

“(A) enhancing local capacity to manage agricultural resources and food systems effectively and expanding producer access to, and participation in, local, regional, and international markets;

“(B) increasing the availability and affordability of high quality nutritious and safe foods and clean water;

“(C) creating entrepreneurship opportunities and improving access to business development related to agriculture and food systems, including among youth populations, linked to local, regional, and international markets; and

“(D) enabling partnerships to facilitate the development of and investment in new agricultural technologies to support more resilient and productive agricultural practices;

“(4) build resilience to agriculture and food systems shocks and stresses, including global food catastrophes in which conventional methods of agriculture are unable to provide sufficient food and nutrition to sustain the global population, among vulnerable populations and households through inclusive growth, while reducing reliance upon emergency food and economic assistance;”;

(4) in paragraph (6)—

(A) by inserting “, adolescent girls,” after “women”;

(B) by inserting “and incidence of wasting” after “child stunting”;

(C) by inserting “large-scale food fortification,” after “diet diversification,”; and

(D) by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: “and nutrition, especially during the first 1,000-day window until a child reaches 2 years of age”; and

(5) in paragraph (7)—

(A) by inserting “combating fragility, resilience,” after “national security,”;

(B) by inserting “natural resource management,” after “science and technology,”; and

(C) by striking “nutrition,” and inserting “nutrition, including deworming,”.

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

Section 4 of the Global Food Security Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9303) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by inserting “, including in response to shocks and stresses to food and nutrition security” before the period at the end;

(2) in paragraph (5)(H)—

(A) by inserting “local” before “agricultural”;

(B) by inserting “and fisher” after “farmer”; and

(C) by inserting “youth,” after “small-scale producers,”;

(3) in paragraph (7), by inserting “the Inter-American Foundation,” after “United States African Development Foundation,”;

(4) in paragraph (8)—

(A) by inserting “agriculture and food” before “systems”; and

(B) by inserting “, including global food catastrophes,” after “food security”;

(5) in paragraph (9), by striking “fishers” and inserting “artisanal fishing communities”;

(6) in paragraph (10), by amending subparagraphs (D) and (E) to read as follows:

“(D) is a marker of an environment deficient in the various needs that allow for a child’s healthy growth, including nutrition; and

“(E) is associated with long-term poor health, delayed motor development, impaired cognitive function, and decreased immunity.”;

(7) in paragraph (12), by striking “agriculture and nutrition security” and inserting “food and nutrition security and agriculture-led economic growth”;

(8) by redesignating paragraphs (4) through (12), as amended, as paragraphs (5) through (13), respectively;

(9) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

“(4) FOOD SYSTEM.—The term ‘food system’ means the intact or whole unit made up of interrelated components of people, behaviors, relationships, and material goods that interact in the production, processing, packaging, transporting, trade, marketing, consumption, and use of food, feed, and fiber through aquaculture, farming, wild fisheries, forestry, and pastoralism that operates within and is influenced by social, political, economic, and environmental contexts.”; and

(10) by adding at the end the following:

“(14) WASTING.—The term ‘wasting’ means—

“(A) a life-threatening condition attributable to poor nutrient intake or disease that is characterized by a rapid deterioration in nutritional status over a short period of time; and

“(B) in the case of children, is characterized by low weight for height and weakened immunity, increasing their risk of death due to greater frequency and severity of common infection, particularly when severe.”.

SEC. 5. COMPREHENSIVE GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY STRATEGY.

(a) STRATEGY.—Section 5(a) of the Global Food Security Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9304) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4)—

(A) by striking “country-owned agriculture, nutrition, and food security policy” and inserting “partner country-led agriculture, nutrition, regulatory, food security, and water resources management policy”; and

(B) by inserting after “investment plans” the following: “and governance systems”;

(2) by amending paragraph (5) to read as follows:

“(5) support the locally-led and inclusive development of agriculture and food systems, including by enhancing the extent to which small-scale food producers, especially women, have access to and control over the inputs, skills, resource management capacity, networking, bargaining power, financing, market linkages, technology, and information needed to sustainably increase productivity and incomes, reduce poverty and malnutrition, and promote long-term economic prosperity;”;

(3) in paragraph (6)—

(A) by inserting “, adolescent girls,” after “women”; and

(B) by inserting “and preventing incidence of wasting” after “reducing child stunting”;

(4) in paragraph (7), by inserting “poor water resource management and” after “including”;

(5) in paragraph (8)—

(A) by striking “the long-term success of programs” and inserting “long-term impact”; and

(B) by inserting “, including agricultural research capacity,” after “institutions”;

(6) in paragraph (9)—

(A) by striking “integrate resilience and nutrition strategies into food security programs, such that” and inserting “coordinate with and complement relevant strategies to ensure”; and

(B) by inserting “adapt and” before “build safety nets”;

(7) in paragraph (13), by inserting “non-governmental organizations, including” after “civil society,”;

(8) in paragraph (14), by inserting “and coordination, as appropriate,” after “collaboration”;

(9) in paragraph (16)—

(A) by striking “section 8(b)(4)” and inserting “section 8(a)(4)”;

(B) by striking “; and” at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(10) by redesignating paragraph (17) as paragraph (22);

(11) by redesignating paragraphs (12) through (16), as amended, as paragraphs (14) through (18), respectively;

(12) by striking paragraphs (10) and (11) and inserting the following:

“(10) develop community and producer resilience and adaptation strategies to disasters, emergencies, and other shocks and stresses to food and nutrition security, including conflicts, droughts, flooding, pests, and diseases, that adversely impact agricultural yield and livelihoods;

“(11) harness science, technology, and innovation, including the research and extension activities supported by the private sector, relevant Federal Departments and agencies, Feed the Future Innovation Labs or any successor entities, and international and local researchers and innovators, recognizing that significant investments in research and technological advances will be necessary to reduce global poverty, hunger, and malnutrition;

“(12) use evidenced-based best practices, including scientific and forecasting data, and improved planning and coordination by, with, and among key partners and relevant Federal Departments and agencies to identify, analyze, measure, and mitigate risks, and strengthen resilience capacities;

“(13) ensure scientific and forecasting data is accessible and usable by affected communities and facilitate communication and collaboration among local stakeholders in support of adaptation planning and implementation, including scenario planning and preparedness using seasonal forecasting and scientific and local knowledge;” and

(13) by inserting after paragraph (18), as redesignated, the following:

“(19) improve the efficiency and resilience of agricultural production, including management of crops, rangelands, pastures, livestock, fisheries, and aquacultures;

“(20) ensure investments in food and nutrition security consider and integrate best practices in the management and governance of natural resources and conservation, especially among food insecure populations living in or near biodiverse ecosystems;

“(21) be periodically updated in a manner that reflects learning and best practices; and”.

(b) PERIODIC UPDATES.—Section 5 of the Global Food Security Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9304), as amended by subsection (a), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) PERIODIC UPDATES.—Not less frequently than quinquennially through fiscal year 2030, the President, in consultation with the head of each relevant Federal department and agency, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees updates to the Global Food Security Strategy required under subsection (a) and the agency-specific plans described in subsection (c)(2).”.

SEC. 6. ASSISTANCE TO IMPLEMENT THE GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY STRATEGY; AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 6(b) of the Global Food Security Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9305(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking “\$1,000,600,000” and inserting “\$1,200,000,000”;

(2) by striking “fiscal years 2017 through 2023” and inserting “fiscal years 2024 through 2028”;

(3) by adding at the end the following: “Amounts authorized to be appropriated by this subsection should be prioritized to carry out programs and activities in target countries.”.

SEC. 7. EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7 of the Global Food Security Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9306) is amended—

(1) by striking “(a) Sense of Congress” and all that follows through “It shall be” and inserting the following:

“(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It shall be”;

and

(2) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (b).

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 492(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2292a(a)) is amended by striking “\$2,794,184,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2023, of which up to \$1,257,382,000” and inserting “\$3,905,460,000 for each of the fiscal years 2024 through 2028, of which up to \$1,757,457,000”.

SEC. 8. REPORTS.

Section 8 of the Global Food Security Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9307) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking “During each of the first 7 years after the date of the submission of the strategy required under section 5(c)” and inserting “For each of fiscal years 2024 through 2028”;

(B) by striking “reports that describe” and inserting “a report that describes”; and

(C) by striking “at the end of the reporting period” and inserting “during the preceding year”;

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting “, including any changes to the target countries selected pursuant to the selection criteria described in section 5(a)(2) and justifications for any such changes” before the semicolon at the end;

(3) in paragraph (3), by inserting “identify and” before “describe”;

(4) in paragraph (5), by striking “agriculture” and inserting “food”;

(5) in paragraph (6)—

(A) by inserting “quantitative and qualitative” after “how”; and

(B) by inserting “at the initiative, country, and zone of influence levels, including longitudinal data and key uncertainties” before the semicolon at the end;

(6) in paragraph (7), by inserting “within target countries, amounts and justification for any spending outside of target countries” after “amounts spent”;

(7) in paragraph (11), by striking “and the impact of private sector investment” and inserting “and efforts to encourage financial donor burden sharing and the impact of such investment and efforts”;

(8) in paragraph (13), by striking “and” at the end;

(9) in paragraph (14)—

(A) by inserting “, including key challenges or missteps,” after “lessons learned”; and

(B) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(10) by redesignating paragraphs (12) through (14), as amended, as paragraphs (15) through (17), respectively;

(11) by redesignating paragraphs (5) through (11), as amended, as paragraphs (7) through (13), respectively;

(12) by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

“(4) identify and describe the priority quantitative metrics used to establish baselines and performance targets at the initiative, country, and zone of influence levels;

“(5) identify such established baselines and performance targets at the country, and zone of influence levels;

“(6) identify the output and outcome benchmarks and indicators used to measure results annually, and report the annual measurement of results for each of the priority metrics identified pursuant to paragraph (4), disaggregated by age, gender, and disability, to the extent practicable and appropriate, in an open and transparent man-

ner that is accessible to the American people;”;

(13) by inserting after paragraph (13), as redesignated, the following:

“(14) describe how agriculture research is prioritized within the Global Food Security Strategy to support agriculture-led growth and eventual self-sufficiency and assess efforts to coordinate research programs within the Global Food Security Strategy with key stakeholders;” and

(14) by adding at the end the following:

“(18) during the final year of each strategy required under section 5, complete country graduation reports to determine whether a country should remain a target country based on quantitative and qualitative analysis.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam 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 H.R. 8446, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this bill that reauthorizes the Global Food Security Act. I thank my colleagues, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. SMITH, Chairman MEEKS, and Ranking Member MCCAUL, for leading this bill.

Today, as the world grapples with a rapidly changing climate, the ongoing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the global consequences of Russia's war of choice in Ukraine, the U.S. must step up to support the hundreds of millions of hungry and food insecure people in all corners of the world. More importantly, perhaps, we need to give these communities the tools they need to feed themselves.

The Global Food Security Act was passed with strong bipartisan support in 2016 and reauthorized in 2018. It is critical that Congress once again acts to reauthorize this important piece of legislation.

Not only does this reauthorization increase annual funding for the Feed the Future initiative; it also requires an additional focus on building resilience, strengthening food systems, and forming more local partnerships to advance agriculture-led economic growth. This will play a critical role in delivering food to those in need today while creating more durable and sustainable food systems for tomorrow.

Food insecurity is a key driver of instability and violent extremism throughout the world. Investing in combating global hunger not only reflects U.S. values; it is also in our national security interest.

By passing this legislation, along with President Biden's announcement last week that the United States will provide over \$2.9 billion in new assistance to address food insecurity, we will make important strides toward achieving our goal of creating lasting food security.

This important bipartisan legislation will continue support for the Feed the Future initiative that has already lifted millions out of poverty.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to support this bipartisan legislation, and I urge my colleagues to do the same. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. KIM of California. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in support of this bill.

Madam Speaker, today, 50 million people in 45 countries are living on the brink of famine, and more than 350 million people around the world are facing emergency food insecurity. This is a staggering increase from record-breaking levels of hunger last year.

Russia's unprovoked and full-scale invasion of Ukraine, previously known as the breadbasket of Europe, has worsened an already overwhelming global food crisis and is destabilizing fragile states.

Global food prices are expected to increase by 20 percent and could be even higher in developing countries that are highly dependent on imported commodities from Ukraine and Russia.

These shocks are creating shortages and instability that affect the entire world, including our constituents.

First enacted in 2016, and amended in 2018, the Global Food Security Act provides critical authorities to respond to immediate global food needs and to advance longer term agricultural-led economic growth.

I am a cosponsor of today's bipartisan legislation to refine and extend those authorities for another 5 years, through 2028. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleagues, Congresswoman MCCOLLUM, Congressman CHRIS SMITH, Chairman MEEKS, and Ranking Member MCCAUL, for their leadership in this effort.

In order to prevent the next food crisis, we must increase the resiliency of communities around the world to shocks like natural disasters, supply chain disruptions, and fertilizer shortages. This is why the U.S. is working with partner countries to advance targeted efforts to increase agricultural productivity, invest in food systems and market-based approaches to agricultural-led economic growth, and, ultimately, support communities' abilities to provide for themselves.

These strategic agricultural development activities are a critical investment in preventing future humanitarian emergencies and dependency on foreign aid.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gen-

tlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM).

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, today, I rise in support of my bill, the Global Food Security Reauthorization Act of 2022, a bipartisan bill, which I worked on with Mr. SMITH to reaffirm the United States' commitment to fighting hunger and poverty worldwide. It truly has been a bipartisan effort.

This bill builds upon the landmark Global Food Security Act of 2016. It reauthorizes the incredibly successful Feed the Future initiative, which has carried out lifesaving programs and helped millions of people break the cycle of poverty and hunger.

This legislation reauthorizes GFSA to 2028 and makes commonsense updates to reflect the changing landscape of global hunger. Specifically, this bill emphasizes agriculture-led economic growth and strengthening resilience against climate change and the global COVID-19 pandemic. This will help reduce malnutrition in women and children.

By supporting small farmers and women farmers, in particular, we can increase food production and incomes so that families and communities around the world may improve their way of life.

This legislation will also help to create a more stable world, as has been mentioned, by helping millions of people in the world's poorest countries become self-sufficient in feeding themselves.

As chair of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense, I know all too well the human, economic, and national security costs of global food insecurity, and it is just too high for Congress to ignore. The passage and enactment of this bill today truly cannot come soon enough for our national security.

I am proud to have worked on this legislation. I have worked on this legislation for over 14 years, starting with Senator Lugar, after being in Africa and watching how lack of food and clean water affected our ability to really make the HIV/AIDS program move forward. From that, the more I learned about malnutrition, the more passionate I became.

I am proud to have worked on this with experts in the field of global food and nutrition security, such as InterAction, Bread for the World, 1,000 Days, CARE, Save the Children, The Alliance to End Hunger, and so many more. Madam Speaker, I thank them for their expertise, for helping to lift up this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I also thank our co-leads, Chair MEEKS and Ranking Member MCCAUL, and a special thank-you to Representative SMITH, for their work on this legislation. Their enduring commitment to end global hunger is important work that we do together.

Madam Speaker, I urge the passage of this bill.

□ 2130

Mrs. KIM of California. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may

consume to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the bicameral, bipartisan Global Food Security Reauthorization Act of 2022. I especially want to thank my good friend and colleague, BETTY MCCOLLUM, for her authorship of this important legislation that will help so many.

Today's vote on global food security will show that we can come together to advance the good. For the Global Food Security Act is a model of cooperation, from the collaboration between Congresswoman MCCOLLUM and I on previous iterations, which began back in 2014 when I first introduced it, and the House passed the legislation.

Madam Speaker, like PEPFAR, the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, our food security policy is a remarkably effective, relatively low-cost lifesaving, life-enhancing initiative, championed by both Republican and Democrat administrations.

Indeed, we are fortunate that President Bush, beginning in 2002, had the initial foresight to elevate the important role of food security in U.S. foreign policy, especially in Africa, via the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, or the IEHA, which was funded through development assistance and implemented through USAID. The objective was to help meet the nutritional needs of millions and to elevate self-sufficiency over dependency.

At the same time, the Millennium Challenge Corporation began making substantial investments in ag-led economic growth programs, particularly in Africa. The food price crisis of 2007-2008 accelerated and underscored the need for robust food security policy.

President Obama, in 2009, announced further enhancements to our food security strategy at the G8 summit in Italy, and this became known as the Feed the Future initiative.

Our emphasis on ag-led economic development and food security self-sufficiency continued through the Trump administration and now into the Biden administration.

Madam Speaker, last week a World Food Programme and Food and Agriculture Organization, WFP and FAO, report said the world faces its "largest food crisis in modern history."

The report sounds the alarm: 2022, as they put it, is a "year of unprecedented hunger."

"As many as 828 million people go to bed hungry every night, the number of those facing acute food insecurity has soared from 135 million to 345 million since 2019. A total of 50 million people in 45 countries are teetering on the edge of famine."

"Conflict," they point out, "is still the biggest driver of hunger, with 60 percent of the world's hungry living in areas afflicted by war and violence. Events unfolding in Ukraine are further proof of how conflict feeds hunger, forcing people out of their homes, and wiping out their sources of income."

As we all know, the weakest and most vulnerable are dying, and many, many more are at risk of death while millions more are made susceptible to opportunistic diseases while many children continue to suffer from stunting. Many, however, are rallying to mitigate this suffering.

As my good friend and colleague from Minnesota pointed out, many of the organizations that have done so much for so long are doing even more now to make sure that we get to the point where people are food secure. And, of course, that includes the secular groups and the faith-based groups all working in tandem for this noble goal.

One of the objectives of the Global Food Security Act was to take a whole-of-government approach, led by USAID, in promoting food security. In conducting oversight hearings with regard to its implementation, however, we found that there were several places where a whole-of-agency approach, let alone a whole-of-government approach was lacking.

One area that needed attention was to make sure that our nutrition efforts were firing on all cylinders. While the original bill, law, and subsequent reauthorization placed great emphasis on reducing stunting—and I have seen it all over Africa, as have Betty and many others. You go to Nigeria, and stunting is endemic to this moment. That can all be alleviated through the right kind of nutritional interventions, including the first 1,000 days of life, from conception to the second birthday, with nutrition that helps both mother and baby.

We have seen pictures of children with distended bellies caused by worms that rob them of needed nutrients. I chaired several hearings on worms, horrible things to see, growing in little kids, causing them to die, but certainly to be very sick in most cases.

USAID, when it came to deworming, often had a more stovepiped approach to it, while this legislation integrates the whole idea of deworming with the food security so that we don't feed the worms, we feed the future, and we feed these wonderful children and all those who are at risk.

We also have put in and continue the integration of water, sanitation, and hygiene, or WASH programming, which is also extraordinarily effective.

This is a great bill. I hope it gets total support of this body. Again, I thank Betty. I look forward to this vote and enactment into law.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas for participating in the Congressional Children's Caucus hearing this past Monday on the Uvalde murder of children.

I rise to join my colleagues in supporting the Global Food Security Reauthorization Act of 2022 and compliment Representative MCCOLLUM and

others who have strongly supported this legislation over the years.

It is particularly timely because I have just finished meeting with the Foreign Minister of Pakistan and was able to visit in Pakistan in early September after the catastrophic and momentous floods of biblical proportion that went on.

What we saw was the potential of extreme starvation of families and children. Thirty-three million people were displaced. The families in the region had lost their wheat, their cotton, and their livestock.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, the idea of the emphasis on the issue of food security is so crucial, both in terms of the climate change such that is impacted in Eritrea and Ethiopia, and the issues of catastrophic flood conditions, so I rise to support this with the idea that we have right in our midst conditions that would suggest food insecurity.

This legislation that focuses on ensuring that people of the world can eat, and the children of the world will not starve is a crucial and needed legislation, which I support, and which emphasizes, again, the important element in foreign affairs of food. Food helps save the world.

I support this legislation, and I commend my colleagues to continue to work, with devastating conditions around the world, to ensure the safety and security of children and particularly food security.

Mrs. KIM of California. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to support this bipartisan bill to refine and extend statutory authorities needed to respond to the global food crisis and prevent future aid dependency. It updates the policy, definitions, and the strategy requirements of the current law. It also strengthens oversight and accountability and ensures continued focus on core programs that have strong bipartisan support.

At its core, the bill embodies the saying, "Give a man a fish, and you feed him for a day. Teach him how to fish, and you feed him for a lifetime."

These are effective, strategic investments in agriculture and agricultural development to help ensure that communities and families are able to provide for themselves.

Madam Speaker, I urge support for this bill, and I hope that our Senate colleagues will take it up promptly.

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

□ 2140

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Madam Speaker, as the world continues to experience climate-related devastation, downstream effects of COVID-19 on global supply chains, and the crippling effects of the Russian invasion of Ukraine on food delivery and production, the United States must continue to support those vulnerable to food insecurity.

Now is not the time to continue business as usual. The United States must step up to meet the moment and adapt our policy tools and foreign assistance to do the same. H.R. 8446 ensures that the United States maintains global leadership in combating the global hunger crisis by sowing the seeds of food security for the future.

Madam Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this important piece of legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 8446, 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. CLYDE. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION ELIGIBILITY EXPANSION ACT

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 8463) to modify the requirements under the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003 for candidate countries, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 8463

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 "Millennium Challenge Corporation Eligibility Expansion Act".

SEC. 2. MODIFICATIONS OF REQUIREMENTS TO BECOME A CANDIDATE COUNTRY.

Section 606 of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003 (22 U.S.C. 7705) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 606. CANDIDATE COUNTRIES.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—A country shall be a candidate country for purposes of eligibility for receiving assistance under section 605 if—

"(1) the per capita income of the country is equal to or less than the gross national income per capita of the 125th poorest country as identified by the World Bank for the fiscal year; and

"(2) subject to subsection (b), the country is not ineligible to receive United States economic assistance under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 by reason of the application of any provision of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or any other provision of law.