

119TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. RES. 683

Supporting the designation of the week of September 8 through September 12, 2025, as “Malnutrition Awareness Week”.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 9, 2025

Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Mr. BACON, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. LAWLER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. TOKUDA, and Mr. CARBAJAL) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, Ways and Means, and Education and Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

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## RESOLUTION

Supporting the designation of the week of September 8 through September 12, 2025, as “Malnutrition Awareness Week”.

Whereas malnutrition is the condition that occurs when a person does not get enough protein, calories, or nutrients;

Whereas malnutrition is a significant problem in the United States and around the world, crossing all age, racial, class, gender, and geographic lines;

Whereas malnutrition can be determined by social drivers of health, including poverty or economic instability, access to affordable health care, and low health literacy;

Whereas there are inextricable and cyclical links between poverty and malnutrition;

Whereas the Department of Agriculture defines food insecurity as when a person or household does not have regular, reliable access to the foods needed for good health;

Whereas communities of color, across all age groups, are disproportionately likely to experience both food insecurity and malnutrition;

Whereas American Indian and Alaska Native households are at significantly greater risk for food insecurity than all households in the United States;

Whereas 1 in 18 Asian Americans and 1 in 5 Pacific Islanders experience food insecurity;

Whereas Black children are almost 3 times more likely to live in a food-insecure household than White children;

Whereas infants, older adults, people with chronic diseases, and other vulnerable populations are particularly at risk for malnutrition;

Whereas the American Academy of Pediatrics has found that failure to provide key nutrients during early childhood may result in lifelong deficits in brain function;

Whereas disease-associated malnutrition affects between 30 and 50 percent of patients admitted to hospitals, and the medical costs of hospitalized patients with malnutrition can be 300 percent more than the medical costs of properly nourished patients;

Whereas deaths from malnutrition have increased among adults 85 and older since 2013;

Whereas, according to the “National Blueprint: Achieving Quality Malnutrition Care for Older Adults, 2020 Up-

date”, as many as half of older adults living in the United States are malnourished or at risk for malnutrition;

Whereas, according to recent Aging Network surveys, 76 percent of older adults receiving meals at senior centers and other congregate facilities report improved health outcomes, and 84 percent of older adults receiving home-delivered meals indicate the same;

Whereas older adults receiving home-delivered meals for 2 to 5 years were 72 percent less likely to be at malnutrition risk compared with those receiving meals for less than 6 months;

Whereas disease-associated malnutrition in older adults alone costs the United States more than \$51,300,000,000 each year; and

Whereas the American Society for Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition established “Malnutrition Awareness Week” to raise awareness and promote prevention of malnutrition across the lifespan: Now, therefore, be it

1       *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2               (1) supports the designation of “Malnutrition  
3       Awareness Week”;

4               (2) recognizes registered dietitian nutritionists  
5       and other nutrition professionals, health care pro-  
6       viders, school food service workers, those who pro-  
7       vide home-delivered meals, social workers, advocates,  
8       caregivers, and other professionals and agencies for  
9       their efforts to advance awareness, treatment, and  
10      prevention of malnutrition;

1           (3) recognizes the importance of existing Fed-  
2           eral nutrition programs, like the Older Americans  
3           Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) nutrition pro-  
4           grams and Federal child nutrition programs, for  
5           their role in combating malnutrition, and supports  
6           increased funding for these critical programs;

7           (4) recognizes the role of community-based or-  
8           ganizations, food banks, faith-based organizations,  
9           and local agencies and the need for partnerships  
10          among them and with healthcare providers in pre-  
11          venting and addressing malnutrition in underserved  
12          areas;

13          (5) recognizes—

14                (A) the importance of medical nutrition  
15                therapy under the Medicare Program under  
16                title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42  
17                U.S.C. 1395 et seq.); and

18                (B) the need for vulnerable populations to  
19                have adequate access to nutrition counseling;

20          (6) recognizes the importance of the innovative  
21          research conducted by the National Institutes of  
22          Health on—

23                (A) nutrition, dietary patterns, and the  
24                human gastrointestinal microbiome; and

1 (B) how those factors influence the preven-  
2 tion or development of chronic disease through-  
3 out the lifespan;

4 (7) recognizes that malnutrition affects people  
5 of all ages and backgrounds, and that early identi-  
6 fication and intervention can reduce health care  
7 costs, hospital re-admissions, and long-term com-  
8 plications;

9 (8) encourages the Centers for Medicare and  
10 Medicaid Services to facilitate the implementation of  
11 the new Malnutrition Care Score, an electronic clin-  
12 ical quality measure for adults aged 18 and older;

13 (9) acknowledges the importance of healthy  
14 food access for children, especially in childcare set-  
15 tings and schools, and the benefits of evidence-based  
16 nutrition standards; and

17 (10) acknowledges that addressing malnutrition  
18 is critical to achieving national goals related to  
19 chronic disease prevention, healthy aging, and access  
20 to good health for all.

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