

health to develop a list of 20 chronic conditions that are prevalent and potentially amenable to public health or clinical interventions, or a combination of both.

(3) Limited and targeted interventions for many chronic diseases prevent the need for additional, more costly therapies associated with untreated or unmanaged chronic diseases that lead to adverse effects on quality of life for patients.

(4) These types of chronic care preventive services should be encouraged to maximize the effectiveness and positive outcomes of the care provided under high deductible health plans.

(5) Section 223(c)(2)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 explicitly grants the Secretary of the Treasury flexibility in defining the scope of preventive care for purposes of the preventive care safe harbor. As of the date of introduction of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury has refrained from exercising existing authority under such section to expand the preventive care safe harbor to include chronic disease prevention.

(6) In the absence of an expansion of the preventive care safe harbor by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Chronic Disease Management Act of 2019 would expressly permit high-deductible health plans to provide chronic disease prevention and treatment, subject to certain limitations, prior to a plan enrollee having met their plan deductible.

(7) Allowing health savings account-eligible high-deductible health plans to cover chronic disease prevention and treatment on a pre-deductible basis promotes the concept of Value-Based Insurance Design, which is an effective tool to improve the quality and reduce the cost of care for Americans with chronic diseases, with improved outcomes via increased medication adherence, reduced complications, and decreased emergency department visits.

SEC. 2. CHRONIC DISEASE PREVENTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 223(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by redesignating subparagraph (D) as subparagraph (E) and by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following new subparagraph:

“(D) SAFE HARBOR FOR ABSENCE OF DEDUCTIBLE FOR CARE RELATED TO CHRONIC CONDITIONS.—A plan shall not fail to be treated as a high deductible health plan by reason of failing to have a deductible for care related to the treatment of any chronic condition, as determined by the Assistant Secretary for Health of the Department of Health and Human Services.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to coverage for months beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Ms. SMITH):

S. 1949. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to require the Secretary of Agriculture to make loan guarantees and grants to finance certain improvements to school lunch facilities, to train school food service personnel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I am pleased to join my colleague from Minnesota, Senator SMITH, in introducing the School Food Modernization Act to assist schools in updating outdated kitchen equipment, allowing them to provide healthier meals to students.

School meals play a vital role in the lives of our young people. More than 95,000 schools participate in the Na-

tional School Lunch program, serving upwards of 30 million children each day. Many children consume up to half their daily caloric intake at school, and some get their most nutritious meal of the day at school instead of at home. Because school meals are a significant source of daily nutrition for so many, we must consistently aim to improve the program to best serve students.

Schools built decades ago often lack the equipment and infrastructure necessary to do more than reheat and serve one or two meal options each day. In 2014, it was estimated that Maine schools alone would need \$58.8 million for equipment infrastructure upgrades needed to serve healthy meals to all of our students. I am pleased that the Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee has consistently recognized this need, and in Fiscal Year 2019 appropriated \$30 million for School Equipment Assistance Grants. Through this funding, Maine will be able to competitively award \$85,470 to school districts in need of updated equipment.

Nutrition directors at Mount View High School in Thorndike, Maine, used USDA Equipment Assistance funding to purchase a blast chiller to accommodate increased quantities of fruits and vegetables. Thanks to this equipment, the school is now able to quickly and safely preserve the food's freshness while reducing spoilage. Other schools have acquired hot holding cabinets, mobile food carts, and even combination ovens, which prepare foods faster and maintain more vitamin and nutrient content compared with many other cooking methods. Our legislation would codify and improve this successful grant program to better meet the growing need nationwide.

The School Food Modernization Act seeks to help school food service personnel offer a wide variety of nutritious and appealing meals to all students. First, the bill would provide targeted grant assistance to supply the seed funding needed to upgrade kitchen infrastructure or to purchase high-quality equipment. Second, it would establish a loan guarantee assistance program within USDA to help schools acquire new equipment. Finally, to aid school food services personnel in running successful, healthy programs, the legislation would authorize USDA to provide support on a competitive basis to highly qualified third-party trainers to develop and administer training and technical assistance, including online programs.

I appreciate that some provisions of this legislation were incorporated into previous versions of the Children Nutrition Reauthorization legislation approved by the Senate Agriculture Committee. I encourage our colleagues to continue to support school kitchen equipment needs as the reauthorization process continues.

Mr. President, if our school children are going to be able to learn and succeed, they need their minds and bodies

to be fully nourished. This bill would help us achieve that goal.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 259—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT UNITED STATES LEADERSHIP IN 5G WIRELESS TECHNOLOGY IS A NATIONAL PRIORITY

Mr. JOHNSON submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 259

Whereas the United States led the world in the development and deployment of fourth-generation (commonly known as “4G”) wireless technology, such as Long Term Evolution (commonly known as “LTE”);

Whereas United States leadership in 4G technology created a mobile broadband economy that generated hundreds of thousands of jobs, billions of dollars of investment and economic growth, and tremendous consumer benefits;

Whereas the fifth generation of wireless connectivity, known as “5G”, promises to be even more transformative, with speeds 100 times faster than 4G and even greater capacity to carry wireless traffic than 4G;

Whereas the benefits of 5G technology to the people of the United States will be substantial, including better access to high-quality health care through telemedicine, better and cheaper food production through precision agriculture, more efficient manufacturing and transportation systems, more advanced educational opportunities, more avenues for entrepreneurship, more sophisticated and secure military applications and devices, and other benefits that cannot yet be conceived;

Whereas the Federal Communications Commission has introduced a comprehensive strategy to promote United States leadership in 5G technology, entitled “Facilitating America’s Superiority in 5G Technology” (or the “5G FAST Plan”);

Whereas a core component of the 5G FAST Plan for the development and deployment of 5G technology in the United States is making substantially more spectrum available, including low-band, mid-band, and high-band airwaves;

Whereas the Federal Communications Commission is vested with authority to make spectrum available for the commercial marketplace; and

Whereas the failure of the United States Government to present a unified position on the appropriate policies for critical 5G spectrum bands, including the 24 gigahertz band, at the World Radiocommunication Conference 2019 (commonly referred to as “WRC-19”) and to persuade allies to support that position could lead to a decision that would make those bands unusable for purposes of 5G technology development, impeding United States leadership and empowering global rivals; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) deems it a national priority for the United States to lead the world in the development and deployment of fifth-generation (commonly known as “5G”) wireless technology;

(2) supports the efforts of the Federal Communications Commission to make spectrum available for the commercial marketplace; and

(3) strongly urges all entities, including Federal agencies, to work cooperatively with

the Federal Communications Commission to advance the goal of United States leadership in 5G technology, including at the upcoming World Radiocommunication Conference 2019.

SENATE RESOLUTION 260—RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF SUSTAINED UNITED STATES LEADERSHIP TO ACCELERATING GLOBAL PROGRESS AGAINST MATERNAL AND CHILD MALNUTRITION AND SUPPORTING THE COMMITMENT OF THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT TO GLOBAL NUTRITION THROUGH THE MULTI-SECTORAL NUTRITION STRATEGY

Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. COONS, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. YOUNG, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CASEY, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. REED, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MORAN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BROWN, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KING, Mr. JONES, Mr. MERKLEY, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 260

Whereas, of all children under 5 years of age worldwide—

(1) 149,000,000, or 21.9 percent, are stunted or chronically undernourished;

(2) an estimated 7.3 percent, or nearly 49,000,000, experience life-threatening acute malnutrition (also known as “wasting”); and

(3) more than 40,000,000 are overweight;

Whereas, in countries highly affected by undernutrition, stunting affects 1 in every 3 children;

Whereas malnutrition directly or indirectly causes 45 percent of all deaths of children under 5 years of age, a total of 2,600,000 deaths annually;

Whereas children who experience malnutrition—

(1) may experience impaired brain development, lower IQ, and weakened immune systems; and

(2) are at a greater risk of contracting serious diseases;

Whereas undernourished adolescent girls have impaired cognitive ability and productivity, and the future children of those girls are at increased risk for low birth weight and death;

Whereas iron deficiency anemia, associated with undernutrition, contributes to 1 in 5 maternal deaths, or 20 percent of maternal mortality;

Whereas poor maternal nutrition contributes to poor fetal development and low birth weight, and an estimated 60 to 80 percent of neonatal deaths occur in low-birth-weight babies;

Whereas a large body of scientific evidence supports the benefits of improved breastfeeding practices on the short-term and long-term health and development of children and their mothers;

Whereas a growing body of evidence indicates that reducing maternal and child malnutrition, especially in the critical 1,000-day period between the beginning of pregnancy and the second birthday of the child, is imperative to—

(1) ending preventable child and maternal deaths;

(2) improving cognitive and physical development; and

(3) strengthening the immune systems of children to bolster resistance to disease;

Whereas leading economists and Nobel Laureates have identified improving child nutrition as the most cost-effective way to improve global health outcomes and enhance development;

Whereas the approach of the Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy of the United States Agency for International Development addresses the direct and underlying causes of malnutrition;

Whereas the focus of the Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy on linking humanitarian assistance with development programming helps build resilience to shocks in vulnerable communities;

Whereas malnutrition is a universal issue that no country can afford to overlook;

Whereas countries with populations that experience high burdens of malnutrition, including stunting, wasting, anemia, and micronutrient deficiency, will struggle to achieve sustainable and equitable economic growth;

Whereas the United States plays a leading role supporting the goals of Scaling Up Nutrition, a global movement of 60 countries to prioritize nutrition through effective policy and dedicated national resources, particularly during the 1,000-day window of opportunity between the beginning of pregnancy and the second birthday of the child; and

Whereas, although the world has reduced undernutrition since 1990, global progress has been too slow—

(1) to ensure that each child can attain a full and prosperous future regardless of where that child was born; and

(2) for the global community to reach the global nutrition targets set for 2025: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes that—

(A) food security and good nutrition in early childhood saves lives and lays the foundation for healthy physical and cognitive growth and development;

(B) the potential benefits of good nutrition in early childhood are life-long and influence the entire future of the child, with entire communities and nations ultimately prospering;

(C) the right nutrition—

(i) helps children learn;

(ii) helps protect children from illness;

(iii) increases the productivity and earning potential of children later in life; and

(iv) supports the well-being and health of the future offspring of those children who receive that nutrition;

(D) women who are well-nourished and do not suffer from anemia are less likely to die in childbirth or give birth to children who are malnourished, breaking the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition;

(E) good nutrition is an economic issue that is central to reducing poverty and putting countries on a path to economic development;

(F) adults who were well-nourished as children earn up to 46 percent more than adults who were malnourished as children;

(G) countries with a very high burden of early childhood malnutrition have lower economic growth rates due to lost income and productivity; and

(H) the cost of childhood malnutrition to countries is substantial, with—

(i) estimated losses in Gross Domestic Product of 3 to 16 percent; and

(ii) potential impacts to the global economy as high as \$3,500,000,000 per year;

(2) applauds the leadership of the United States in helping developing countries meet the nutritional needs of women and children;

(3) supports continued efforts by the United States to help developing countries

meet the nutritional needs of women and children;

(4) commends the United States Agency for International Development (referred to in this resolution as “USAID”) for recognizing that nutrition interventions are among the highest-impact evidence-based interventions that—

(A) are lifesaving; and

(B) support the goal of ending preventable child and maternal deaths;

(5) recognizes the Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy, the U.S. Government Global Nutrition Coordination Plan, and the Global Food Security Strategy as platforms through which to reach, by 2025, the global nutrition targets agreed to at the World Health Assembly in 2012;

(6) recognizes the vision and goals of the Scaling Up Nutrition movement, a global partnership supporting country-led efforts to improve maternal and child nutrition through the involvement of—

(A) governments;

(B) civil society;

(C) the United Nations;

(D) donors;

(E) businesses; and

(F) researchers;

(7) recognizes that progress against global malnutrition must be accelerated using innovative, scaled up approaches to improve the systems that affect the health and nutritional status of women and children; and

(8) calls for transformative efforts across sectors at USAID to accelerate progress to end maternal and child malnutrition, including through—

(A) country development cooperation strategies that align with national nutrition plans; and

(B) improved and clear methods to track nutrition funding and outcomes across all global nutrition programs of the United States Government, especially those relating to—

(i) global health;

(ii) food security;

(iii) agriculture;

(iv) basic education;

(v) food assistance; and

(vi) water, sanitation, and hygiene (also known as “WASH”).

SENATE RESOLUTION 261—RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF AFRICAN AMERICANS TO THE MUSICAL HERITAGE OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE NEED FOR GREATER ACCESS TO MUSIC EDUCATION FOR AFRICAN-AMERICAN STUDENTS, AND EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF JUNE AS AFRICAN-AMERICAN MUSIC APPRECIATION MONTH

Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. JONES, Mr. CARPER, Mr. COONS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. KAINES, and Mr. BROWN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 261

Whereas spirituals, ragtime, blues, jazz, gospel, classical composition, and countless other categories of music have been created or enhanced by African Americans, and are etched into the history and culture of the United States;

Whereas the first Africans transported to the United States came from a variety of ethnic groups with a long history of distinct