

MURRAY, Mr. BOND, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. KERRY, Mr. DODD, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. WELLSTONE, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. HATCH, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. DEWINE, Mrs. CLINTON, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. BREAUX, Mrs. CARNAHAN, Mr. DOMENICI, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. LIEBERMAN):

S. Con. Res. 110. A concurrent resolution honoring the heroism and courage displayed by airline flight attendants on a daily basis; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 237

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 237, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the 1993 income tax increase on Social Security benefits.

S. 724

At the request of Mr. BREAUX, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 724, a bill to amend title XXI of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of pregnancy-related assistance for targeted low-income pregnant women.

S. 864

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 864, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that aliens who commit acts of torture, extrajudicial killings, or other specified atrocities abroad are inadmissible and removable and to establish within the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice an Office of Special Investigations having responsibilities under that Act with respect to all alien participants in war crimes, genocide, and the commission of acts of torture and extrajudicial killings abroad.

S. 917

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 917, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income amounts received on account of claims based on certain unlawful discrimination and to allow income averaging for backpay and frontpay awards received on account of such claims, and for other purposes.

S. 1022

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1022, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow Federal civilian and military retirees to pay health insurance premiums on a pretax basis and to allow a deduction for TRICARE supplemental premiums.

S. 1140

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Connecticut

(Mr. LIEBERMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1140, a bill to amend chapter 1 of title 9, United States Code, to provide for greater fairness in the arbitration process relating to motor vehicle franchise contracts.

S. 1408

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1408, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to standardize the income threshold for copayment for outpatient medications with the income threshold for inability to defray necessary expense of care, and for other purposes.

S. 1931

At the request of Mr. BUNNING, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1931, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve patient access to, and utilization of, the colorectal cancer screening benefit under the medicare program.

S. 2051

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2051, a bill to remove a condition preventing authority for concurrent receipt of military retired pay and veterans' disability compensation from taking affect, and for other purposes.

S. 2055

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2055, a bill to make grants to train sexual assault nurse examiners, law enforcement personnel, and first responders in the handling of sexual assault cases, to establish minimum standards for forensic evidence collection kits, to carry out DNA analyses of samples from crime scenes, and for other purposes.

S. 2122

At the request of Mrs. CARNAHAN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2122, a bill to provide for an increase in funding for research on uterine fibroids through the National Institutes of Health, and to provide for a program to provide information and education to the public on such fibroids.

S. 2184

At the request of Mr. BREAUX, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2184, a bill to provide for the reissuance of a rule relating to ergonomics.

S. 2221

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2221, a bill to temporarily increase the Federal medical assistance percentage for the medicaid program.

S. 2244

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S.

2244, a bill to permit commercial importation of prescription drugs from Canada, and for other purposes.

S. 2389

At the request of Mr. ALLEN, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2389, a bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 205 South Main Street in Culpeper, Virginia, as the "D. French Slaughter, Jr. Post Office Building."

S. 2425

At the request of Mr. BAYH, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2425, a bill to prohibit United States assistance and commercial arms exports to countries and entities supporting international terrorism.

S. 2428

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2428, a bill to amend the National Sea Grant College Program Act.

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2428, *supra*.

At the request of Mr. REID, the names of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI), and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI) were added as cosponsors of S. 2428, *supra*.

S. 2431

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2431, a bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to ensure that chaplains killed in the line of duty receive public safety officer death benefits.

S. 2454

At the request of Mr. ENSIGN, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2454, a bill to eliminate the deadlines for spectrum auctions of spectrum previously allocated to television broadcasting.

S. 2490

At the request of Mrs. LINCOLN, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2490, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure the quality of, and access to, skilled nursing facility services under the medicare program.

S. 2494

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2494, a bill to revise the boundary of the Petrified Forest National Park in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 185

At the request of Mr. ALLEN, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT) and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. MURKOWSKI) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 185, a resolution recognizing the historical

significance of the 100th anniversary of Korean immigration to the United States.

S. RES. 253

At the request of Mr. SMITH of Oregon, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a co-sponsor of S. Res. 253, a resolution reiterating the sense of the Senate regarding Anti-Semitism and religious tolerance in Europe.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. REED, and Mr. BINGAMAN):

S. 2508. A bill to preserve the effectiveness of medically important antibiotics by restricting their use as additives to animal feed; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, it is with great pleasure that I join my distinguished colleagues, Senator JACK REED and Senator JEFF BINGAMAN, in introducing "The Preservation of Antibiotics for Human Treatment Act of 2002." This important legislation will protect the health of millions of Americans by preserving the effectiveness of antibiotics.

We rely on antibiotics to protect our health from deadly infections and to help safeguard the nation's security from the threat of bioterrorism. Yet we are squandering the effectiveness of these precious medications by using them indiscriminately as additives to animal feed.

Study after study has shown that the practice of using antibiotics to promote growth and fatten livestock erodes the effectiveness of these important pharmaceuticals. Mounting scientific evidence shows that this non-therapeutic use of antibiotics in agricultural animals can lead to development of antibiotic-resistant bacteria that can be transferred to people, making it harder to treat dangerous infections.

In July 1998, the National Academy of Sciences, in a report prepared at the request of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Food and Drug Administration, concluded "there is a link between the use of antibiotics in food animals, the development of bacterial resistance to these drugs, and human disease." In 1997 and again in 2000, the World Health Organization recommended that antibiotics used to treat humans should not also be used to promote animal growth, although such antibiotics could still be used to treat sick animals.

In January 2001, a Federal inter-agency task force on antibiotic resistance concluded that "drug-resistant pathogens are a growing menace to all people, regardless of age, gender, or socio-economic background. If we do not act to address the problem . . . [d]rug choices for the treatment of common infections will become increasingly limited and expensive—and, in some cases, nonexistent."

Major medical associations have taken a stand against antibiotic use in animal agriculture. In June 2001, the American Medical Association adopted a resolution opposing nontherapeutic use of antibiotics in animal agriculture. Medical professional organizations that have taken a similar position include the American College of Preventive Medicine, the American Public Health Association, and the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists. I ask for unanimous consent to include a letter of endorsement for our legislation from the American Public Health Association in the RECORD.

Most developed countries in the world, with the exception of the United States and Canada, restrict the use of antibiotics for growth promotion in raising livestock. In July 1999, the European Union banned the use for animal growth promotion of remaining human-use antibiotics still in use to promote animal growth. Prior to that action, individual European countries, including the United Kingdom, Denmark, Finland, and Sweden, had banned the use in animal feed of specific antibiotics.

The Preservation of Antibiotics for Human Treatment Act of 2002 will protect the health of Americans by phasing out the non-therapeutic use in livestock of medically important antibiotics, unless their manufacturers can show that they pose no danger to the public health. The Act requires this same tough standard of new applications for approval of animal antibiotics. The Act does not restrict use of antibiotics to treat sick animals or to treat pets and other animals not used for food.

In October 2000, FDA found that one class of antibiotics posed such a grave danger to the public health that they issued an order to withdraw these drugs from animal use. Yet, over 18 months later, tons of these drugs are still being used, because their manufacturer has refused to comply with FDA's order. The Act takes immediate action to implement the decision of FDA to withdraw these drugs from our food supply.

The National Academy of Sciences has found that eliminating the use of antibiotics as feed additives would cost each American consumer not more than \$5 to \$10 per year. Nonetheless, the legislation recognizes that there may be economic costs to farmers in making the transition to antibiotics-free farming practices. For this reason, the Act provides for Federal payments to farmers to defray their costs in switching to antibiotic-free husbandry practices, with a preference given to family farms.

Antibiotics are one of the crown jewels of modern medicine. If we squander their effectiveness, the health of millions of Americans will be put at risk. The most vulnerable among us, children, the elderly, persons with HIV/AIDS, are particularly endangered by

resistant infections. I urge my colleagues to support this needed legislation to protect the health of all Americans and preserve the effectiveness of antibiotics.

I ask unanimous consent that a letter of support and an analysis of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMERICAN PUBLIC  
HEALTH ASSOCIATION,  
Washington, DC, May 1, 2002.

Hon. EDWARD M. KENNEDY,  
Chairman, Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MISTER CHAIRMAN: On behalf of the 50,000 members of the American Public Health Association, I am writing to express our strongest support for the Preservation of Antibiotics for Human Treatment Act of 2002. The Act proposes to withdraw certain antibiotics used in healthy food animals to enhance their growth, as well as a class of antibiotics related to the anthrax drug Cipro and used in poultry. These withdrawals will help prevent transmission of antibiotic resistant bacteria in food.

It is common to add antibiotics to the feed of cattle, pigs, and poultry to speed their growth. But it also speeds the development of antibiotic resistant bacteria on farms, that can then contaminate the meat and cause food-borne illnesses for which treatment options are then limited. The evidence of harm to public health resulting from this practice has only grown. It is time for Congress to make the health of consumers a priority and put an end to this practice.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, there are 1.4 million cases of Salmonella infection in the U.S. each year. Most of these infections are acquired from food, and many of them are resistant to five or more antibiotics. The Salmonella found in commercial meat and poultry products has already become resistant to a number of the most commonly used antibiotics. Your bill would phase out each of these drugs as a feed additive for healthy animals.

The bill also calls for withdrawal of a precious class of antibiotics now used to treat pneumonia in poultry. Since the approval of the fluoroquinolone antibiotics in 1995, *Campylobacter*, the most common food-borne infection, has developed resistance, and FDA has called for the drug's withdrawal in poultry. APHA has gone on record supporting the FDA's action.

We are pleased to support this important piece of legislation, and will work with you to see that it is passed. Please contact Natalie Raynor for further information.

Sincerely,  
MOHAMMAD N. AKHTER,  
Executive Director.

#### THE PRESERVATION OF ANTIBIOTICS FOR HUMAN TREATMENT ACT OF 2002 BACKGROUND

The widespread use of antibiotics beginning in the 1940's provided, for the first time in history, effective treatments for infectious diseases. These miracle drugs have saved countless lives, but they are losing their effectiveness. Antibiotics that once had the power to cure dangerous infections are now often useless, because microbes have become resistant to all but the newest and most expensive drugs, and some "superbugs" are impervious to any weapons in the medical arsenal. Resistance to antibiotics takes a heavy toll on patients across the Nation.