

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

DENTAL EMERGENCY RESPONDER ACT OF 2011

SPEECH OF

HON. PAUL A. GOSAR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 8, 2011

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 570, the Dental Emergency Responder Act. H.R. 570 will allow states to incorporate the valuable resources and knowledge of dentists and dental facilities into their emergency and disaster planning. This legislation is long overdue and will enable our state governments to take an “all hands on deck” approach when it comes to disaster response.

As a trained dentist, I know that dental students receive a great deal of general medical training during the course of their education. As a result, dentists are skilled at patient interviews, diagnostic evaluations, triage, suturing, infection control measures, wound dressing, bloodborne pathogens, administration of medications both intravenously and orally, and basic emergency care, to give just a few examples. Indeed, some dentists receive additional training in oral surgery and are specially trained to address emergent trauma to the maxillofacial areas. Despite these qualifications, the National Health Security Strategy precludes states from including dentists and dental schools in their disaster planning framework. This is a serious omission and an unnecessary one. H.R. 570 would strike this language, and without imposing a federal mandate would permit states to evaluate how dentistry can be helpful in times of crisis and public emergencies.

The Dental Emergency Responder Act is a concept whose time has come, and I urge my colleagues in both the House and Senate to support this important legislation.

THE PRESERVATION OF ANTI- BIOTICS FOR MEDICAL TREAT- MENT ACT

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2011

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of The Preservation of Antibiotics for Medical Treatment Act.

Every year, two million Americans acquire bacterial infections during their hospital stay, and 90,000 will die from them. 70 percent of these infections will be resistant to the drugs commonly used to treat them.

Drug resistance prolongs the length, cost, and severity of the illness, raising health care costs and reducing health outcomes. In the 1990s, the Institute of Medicine estimated that health care costs were upwards of \$5 billion; more recent cost estimates have climbed even

higher. According to a recent peer-reviewed article published in the *Clinical Infectious Diseases* journal, antibiotic resistant infections extended hospital stays between six and 13 days as well as increasing mortality. The researchers concluded that antibiotic resistance costs society over \$35 billion nationally.

Antibiotic resistance is a major public health crisis, and yet antibiotics are used regularly and with little oversight in agriculture.

Many of the antibiotics used in agriculture as animal feed additives are also used to treat humans, including tetracyclines, sulfonamides, penicillins, macrolides, aminoglycosides, chloramphenicols, and streptogramins. These classes of antibiotics are critical to our treatment of potentially fatal human diseases. Tetracyclines, for example, are used to treat people potentially exposed to anthrax. Macrolides and sulfonamides are used to prevent secondary infections in patients with AIDS and to treat pneumonia in HIV-infected patients. Penicillins are used to treat infections ranging from strep throat to meningitis.

Despite their importance to human medicine, antibiotics are used routinely to promote growth in livestock agriculture. According to analyses by the Food and Drug Administration, 13.1 million kilograms of antibacterial drugs were sold for use in livestock and poultry, and 3.3 million kilograms were sold for use in humans in 2009. It is unacceptable that 80 percent of antibacterial drugs were sold for use in agriculture in the United States in 2009—rather than for human health purposes.

The overuse of antibiotics in agriculture has been conclusively shown to harm human health.

A 2002 publication in the *Clinical Infectious Diseases* journal analyzing more than 500 scientific articles concluded that “many lines of evidence link antimicrobial resistant human infections to food-borne pathogens of animal origin.”

The Institute of Medicine, likewise, concluded that reducing the agricultural usage of antibiotics was necessary. Their 2003 report on *Microbial Threats to Health* concluded, “Clearly, a decrease in the inappropriate use of antimicrobials in human medicine alone is not enough. Substantial efforts must be made to decrease inappropriate overuse in animals and agriculture as well.”

Federal agencies, public health organizations, and scientists are united by their concern with the overuse of antibiotics, and its implications for human health.

Despite increased attention to the issue, the response has been inadequate. Part of the problem has been the Food and Drug Administration's, FDA's, failure to properly address the effect of the misuse of animal antibiotics on the efficacy of human drugs.

Although the FDA could withdraw its approval for these antibiotics, its record of reviewing currently approved drugs under existing procedures indicate that it would take nearly a century to remove these medically important antibiotics from the feed given to food producing animals. In October 2000, for

example, the FDA began consideration of a proposal to withdraw its approval for the therapeutic use of fluoroquinolones in poultry. The review, and eventual withdraw of approval, took five years to complete. Under its current regulations, the FDA must review each class of antibiotics separately.

For this reason, I introduced the Preservation of Antibiotics for the Medical Treatment Act, PAMTA.

This legislation would phase out the use of the seven classes of medically significant antibiotics that are currently approved for non-therapeutic use in animal agriculture. This bill only restricts the non-therapeutic use of antibiotics in animals; it does not infringe upon the use of these drugs to treat a sick animal.

Addressing this critical issue is not only important for protecting the public's health, but also to ensure that American livestock production remain competitive in international markets.

Nations around the world including those of the European Union, New Zealand, Thailand, and Korea all have either banned or will begin banning the use of antibiotics for the purpose of growth promotion in animal feed. Under World Trade Organization rules, trading partners who implement this ban will have the right to refuse imports that do not meet this standard. Accordingly, if the United States does not conduct similar restrictions, but continues to allow for the non-therapeutic use of antibiotics in livestock, there may be major trade and economic implications.

Limiting antibiotic usage in agriculture is eminently practical, as Denmark's example shows. After banning the non-therapeutic usage of antibiotics, Denmark increased productivity while lowering antibiotic usage. A recently published article in the *American Journal of Veterinary Research* evaluated the effectiveness of Denmark's ban on non-therapeutic usage of antibiotics, and determined that the ban did not harm agricultural productivity. From 1992 to 2008, antimicrobial usage per kilogram of pig produced decreased from 100 to 49—a decrease of more than 50 percent. At the same time, pig production increased from 18.4 to 27.1 million pigs—an increase of 47 percent. This peer-reviewed evaluation reveals that eliminating non-therapeutic usage of antibiotics helped position Denmark's agricultural industrially globally.

The Preservation of Antibiotics for Medical Treatment Act, therefore, is an urgent trade matter as well as an urgent public health matter.

When we go to the grocery store to pick up dinner, we should be able to buy our food without the worry that eating it will expose our family to potentially deadly bacteria that will no longer respond to our medical treatments. Unless we act now, we will unwittingly be permitting animals to serve as incubators for resistant bacteria.

It is time for Congress to stand with scientists, the World Health Organization, the American Medical Association, and the National Academy of Sciences and do something

• This “bullet” symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

to address the spread of resistant bacteria. We cannot afford for our medicines to become obsolete.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MILDRED
H. BURNETT

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2011

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Mildred H. Burnett, who will be celebrating her 100th birthday on March 11 this year. She is a woman who has spent her life giving back to her community through education and public service.

A native Texan, Mildred Burnett was born on March 11, 1911 to Ulta Thomas Herriage and Bessie Farmer Herriage at Prairie Point Community, south of Dodd City in Fannin County. She grew up with her parents and five siblings in Fannin County, Prairie Point Community, English Community, Flag Springs, and Dodd City.

Upon graduating from Windom High School in 1929, Mrs. Burnett went to East Texas State Teachers College in Commerce, Texas (now Texas A&M University at Commerce). In 1939 she began teaching at Flag Springs School in Fannin County—a profession she devoted herself to for over thirty-nine years, teaching grades first through fourth.

In 1934 Mildred married Noel Y. Burnett. The couple celebrated over fifty years of marriage and was blessed through the birth of their son, Lanny Joe Burnett, born in 1944. The family resided on a ranch in Fannin County, close to where Mildred and Noel had been born.

Mrs. Burnett is a lifelong Southern Baptist and is a member at the First Baptist Church of Bonham where she taught Sunday School classes and Vacation Bible School for over fifty years. Known for her charm, generosity of spirit and involvement in the community, Mildred is a member of Delta Kappa Gamma, Retired Teachers Association, Texoma Council of Governments, and is a certified Ombudsman for the Texoma Region. Mrs. Burnett volunteered for the Honey Grove Nursing home and was a pink-lady for the Bonham Hospital. In 1962, Mildred was presented with a certificate at the State FFA Convention for being the "Mother of the State FFA President."

Mr. Speaker, I ask those present today to join me in honoring Mildred Burnett as she celebrates her 100th birthday. She has used her years well as educator and public servant, and I wish her many more blessed years.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2011

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, March 8, 2011, I missed rollcall votes No. 163 and No. 164 to attend to a family matter. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 163 and "yea" on rollcall No. 164.

EASTERN WASHINGTON RECOGNIZES CITY OF OMAK'S CENTENNIAL

HON. CATHY McMORRIS RODGERS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2011

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of the 100th birthday of the City of Omak—a wonderful community in Eastern Washington which I have the privilege to represent in Congress.

On February 11, 1911, the City of Omak was officially incorporated, and over the next century, this city would grow to be the largest in Okanogan County. To be sure, there are cities and towns across Washington State which have a remarkably rich history. But Omak—best known as the "Home of the Omak Stampede" and the world famous suicide race—has an especially rich character, reinforced by a hardy people living at the foot of the Okanogan Highlands.

The residents of Omak have already marked the centennial with a "Chronicles of the Okanogan" book release. And in the next few months, the Omak Centennial Committee will be organizing more special festivities including a "Paint the Town" interactive art event, the showing of the "Paint the Town" artwork, an all-class reunion, and a Centennial-themed Twilight Christmas Parade.

On this Centennial, we should all reflect on the hard work and dedication of the pioneering citizens who founded Omak and have helped sustain it for over 100 years.

Today, I thank and congratulate all of the organizers, volunteers, and residents for helping to mark this important milestone in the community's history.

In particular, I want to thank Mayor Cindy Gagne, City Administrator Ralph Malone, The Omak Centennial Committee—including the Committee Chair Corina Radford and Treasurer Debbie Lampe—and the event sponsors: Havillah Road Printing, RockWall Cellars, the Omak Chamber of Commerce, and The Omak-Okanogan County Chronicle. Special thanks should also go to the Okanogan County Society and Heatherdale's Frame Shop.

Because of them—and many others—the future of Omak is in good hands.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RICHARD L. HANNA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2011

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent for votes. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall votes 163 and 164.

HONORING THE LIFE OF GLENDA
CULPEPPER

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2011

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Glenda Culpepper, who will receive the

2011 Lifetime Achievement Award from the Whitesboro Area Chamber of Commerce on March 25th, 2012.

Mrs. Culpepper's tremendous contributions to her community go above and beyond the call of duty. She began volunteering as a young wife and mother, serving in her church and multiple civic organizations. This is a lifestyle she has led for over forty years.

Glenda Culpepper has donated her own time and personal resources over the years, working with school organizations and booster clubs, even opening her home to host foreign exchange and college students. In her church, she served as a children and youth worker, camp counselor, Vacation Bible School coordinator, and volunteer in the church nursery.

A charter member of a women's service organization in 1971, which was part of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Culpepper has held various offices within the club and has worked to raise money to provide scholarships for local students.

On the Whitesboro Library Board, which Mrs. Culpepper served on for twenty years, she provided input and direction, volunteered at book sales, summer camps, special presentations, and library events.

Glenda has also served on the Whitesboro Chamber of Commerce for over twenty-five years, where she has served multiple terms on the Board of Directors, been honored as a Lifetime Member of the Chamber, and named Director Emeritus. She has served several terms as the Vice President of Membership Development, and has served on most chamber committees at least once.

Glenda Culpepper's life reflects one of selfless dedication to the betterment of others and her community. She leads by example, both in the public eye and behind the scenes. Her initiative, patience, and tireless effort make her more than deserving of the Lifetime Achievement Award. Mr. Speaker, I ask those present today to join me in honoring this woman for her service and leadership.

HONORING THE YEARS OF SERVICE BY LILLIAN GATTIE TO THE
GUNNER FAMILY AND GEORGE
ANDROS

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 9, 2011

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the outstanding service and dedication of Lillian Gattie, who has worked for the Gunner family in California's Central Valley for 75 years.

Born June 1, 1917 to Italian immigrants, Lillian was raised on a 20 acre farm outside of Clovis where she still resides to this day. It was on the farm that Lillian learned the values of hard work and loyalty that would serve her well in her future career. After graduating from Clovis High School in 1935, Lillian completed business school in Fresno.

Lillian began her 75 years of service to the Gunner family on March 1, 1936 in an office position with the Mission Bell Wine Company, where Vas Gunner was Vice President of Sales. Lillian continued to work for Vas Gunner when he later formed the Argun Wine Company, a successful wine distributor. Lillian