

SENATE RESOLUTION 462—DESIGNATING JANUARY 2020 AS “NATIONAL ONE HEALTH AWARENESS MONTH” TO PROMOTE AWARENESS OF ORGANIZATIONS FOCUSED ON PUBLIC HEALTH, ANIMAL HEALTH, AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH COLLABORATION THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND TO RECOGNIZE THE CRITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF THOSE ORGANIZATIONS TO THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Ms. MCSALLY, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BROWN, Mr. KING, Mr. CASEY, and Mr. PETERS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 462

Whereas One Health is a collaborative, multisectoral, and transdisciplinary approach, working at the local, regional, national, and global levels, with the goal of achieving optimal health outcomes recognizing the interconnection between people, animals, plants, and their shared environment;

Whereas the mission of One Health is to establish closer professional interactions, collaborations, and educational opportunities across the various medical, veterinary, and environmental health professions and their allied science professions to simultaneously improve public health, animal health, and environmental health;

Whereas the increasing threats posed by emerging diseases shared between animals and people, foodborne, vector-borne, and waterborne diseases, and other environmental factors may support the need for an integrated effort by professionals from multiple disciplines, including health, science, technology, and engineering;

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, up to 75 percent of new or emerging infectious diseases in people are spread by animals;

Whereas, each year, International One Health Day is November 3; and

Whereas One Health is essential to combating and strengthening the surveillance of emerging and reemerging diseases: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates January 2020 as “National One Health Awareness Month” to—

(1) promote awareness of organizations that focus on One Health efforts to improve the quality of life for people and animals;

(2) recognize the efforts made by such organizations in using a One Health approach to prevent epidemics; and

(3) recognize the importance of using the One Health approach to simultaneously protect the health of people, animals, plants, and the environment in the United States.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise to speak on the resolution that Senator McSally and I introduced to declare January as “National One Health Awareness Month.”

“One Health” is a term used by health experts—including those at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention—to focus on the connections between human, animal, and environmental health.

Our resolution will help raise awareness for the “One Health” approach and promote efforts that simultaneously improve the health of people, animals, plants, and the environment.

By using the One Health approach, global health problems including antibiotic resistance, infectious disease spread, and sequestered medical knowledge can be addressed.

Antibiotic resistance is of grave concern for both people and animals. Public health specialists are working with physicians and veterinarians to minimize inappropriate antibiotic usage in their patients.

By 2050, according to the United Kingdom’s 2014 Review on Antimicrobial Resistance, experts expect that more people will die from antibiotic resistant microbes than die from cancer today. The best way to solve this growing problem is for specialists across a variety of disciplines to collaborate to reduce antibiotic use by promoting good sanitation and developing alternatives for antibiotics.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, up to 75 percent of new or emerging infectious diseases in people are spread by animals. Examples include Ebola, Zika, Rabies, Tuberculosis, and Plague. By destroying natural animal habitats through deforestation, natural disasters, and climate change, we are forcing animals and insects to migrate to new areas, thereby exposing humans to new diseases.

In 2013, a two-year-old boy was the first victim of the Ebola epidemic in Western Africa. In his small village, deforestation forced the bats suspected of carrying the Ebola virus to move closer to people.

Collaboration between physicians, nurses, physician assistants, nurse’s aids, veterinarians, hygienists, anthropologists, epidemiologists, community engagement specialists, and military workers helped end the Ebola epidemic by attacking it from different angles. This was an example of One Health in action. Today, a similar collaborative approach is working to end the current Ebola epidemic in Central Africa.

In the United States, diseases such as Lyme disease, Anaplasma, Bartonella, and Zika carried by ticks, fleas, and mosquitoes, respectively, are also spreading to new areas.

In 2015, an 11-year-old Louisiana boy was accidentally scratched by a kitten with fleas. He was misdiagnosed by more than thirty doctors and he became wheelchairbound. However, a “One Health” approach saved his life. The boy was finally correctly diagnosed with a bacterial disease acquired by the kitten’s scratch once he met with a medical team that included both a physician and a veterinarian. The veterinarian understood that fleas can give cats bacteria and the physician understood that a cat’s scratch can transmit the bacteria to humans. The boy was prescribed the antibiotics he needed, and he can now walk again.

It is time that everybody understands the importance of One Health. With diminishing resources in the environment and a growing human population, now more than ever, fighting

problems with a One Health approach must be encouraged.

Thank you Mr. President. I yield the floor.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1268. Mr. WICKER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1822, to require the Federal Communications Commission to issue rules relating to the collection of data with respect to the availability of broadband services, and for other purposes.

SA 1269. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. PORTMAN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1434, to prohibit the use of reverse auctions for design and construction services procurements, and for other purposes.

SA 1270. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. CARDIN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 439, to allow Members of Congress to opt out of the Federal Employees Retirement System, and allow Members who opt out of the Federal Employees Retirement System to continue to participate in the Thrift Savings Plan.

SA 1271. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. GARDNER (for himself and Mr. MANCHIN)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 221, to amend title 38, United States Code, to require the Under Secretary of Health to report major adverse personnel actions involving certain health care employees to the National Practitioner Data Bank and to applicable State licensing boards, and for other purposes.

SA 1272. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. BOOZMAN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2096, to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize States and tribal organizations that receive grants from the National Cemetery Administration for establishment, expansion, or improvement of a veterans’ cemeteries to use amounts of such grants for State and tribal organization cemetery personnel to train at the training center of the National Cemetery Administration, and for other purposes.

SA 1273. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. CRUZ)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 550, to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the United States Merchant Mariners of World War II, in recognition of their dedicated and vital service during World War II.

SA 1274. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. CORNYN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1029, to allow the use of certified facility dogs in criminal proceedings in Federal courts, and for other purposes.

SA 1275. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. CARDIN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1309, to identify and combat corruption in countries, to establish a tiered system of countries with respect to levels of corruption by their governments and their efforts to combat such corruption, and to assess United States assistance to designated countries in order to advance anti-corruption efforts in those countries and better serve United States taxpayers.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1268. Mr. WICKER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1822, to require the Federal Communications Commission to issue rules relating to the collection of data with respect to the availability of broadband services, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Broadband Deployment Accuracy and Technological