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## S 3176

STAAR Act

**Congress:** 114 (2015–2017, Ended)

**Chamber:** Senate

**Policy Area:** Health

**Introduced:** Jul 13, 2016

**Current Status:** Read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

**Latest Action:** Read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions. (Jul 13, 2016)

**Official Text:** <https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/senate-bill/3176>

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### Sponsor

**Name:** Sen. Brown, Sherrod [D-OH]

**Party:** Democratic • **State:** OH • **Chamber:** Senate

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### Cosponsors

*No cosponsors are listed for this bill.*

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### Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee	Senate	Referred To	Jul 13, 2016

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### Subjects & Policy Tags

**Policy Area:**

Health

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### Related Bills

*No related bills are listed.*

## **Strategies to Address Antibiotic Resistance Act or the STAAR Act**

This bill amends the Public Health Service Act to revise provisions regarding the Antimicrobial Resistance Task Force.

The Presidential Advisory Council on Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria must provide advice, information, and recommendations to the Department of Health and Human Services.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) must carry out activities to collect data on antibiotic resistance, including assessing conditions and outcomes related to antibacterial resistance and working with others to obtain human antibiotic drug consumption data.

The CDC must establish Antibiotic Resistance Surveillance and Laboratory Network sites, including to monitor antibiotic-resistant bacteria, describe and respond to outbreaks, and evaluate resistance testing methods.

The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases must maintain: (1) a Clinical Trials Network on Antibacterial Resistance, and (2) a leadership group to advance a clinical research agenda to address antibacterial resistance.

The CDC must work with state and local health departments to support efforts by groups of health care facilities to prevent the spread of antibiotic-resistant bacteria.

The CDC and the epicenters participating in the Prevention Epicenters Program must work with others to: (1) evaluate prevention programs and interventions to limit infections in health care facilities, and (2) facilitate research on the prevention and control of resistant organisms. The CDC must use research from the epicenters to create and disseminate educational materials for use in health care facilities.

## **Actions Timeline**

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- **Jul 13, 2016:** Introduced in Senate
- **Jul 13, 2016:** Read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

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