117TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

H. R. 2061

To establish an interagency One Health Program, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

March 18, 2021

Mr. Schrader (for himself and Mr. Johnson of South Dakota) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To establish an interagency One Health Program, and for other purposes.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
- 4 This Act may be cited as the "Advancing Emergency
- 5 Preparedness Through One Health Act of 2021".
- 6 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.
- 7 Congress finds the following:
- 8 (1) The term "One Health" reflects the inter-
- 9 connectedness of human health, animal health, and

- the environment. As technology and population growth facilitates increased interaction of human settlements with wildlife habitats and as international travel and trade increases, the interface between these elements will also continue to rise.
 - (2) When zoonotic diseases spillover to humans, there are often enormous health and economic costs. The World Bank estimates that, between 1997 and 2009, the global costs from six zoonotic outbreaks exceeded \$80,000,000,000 and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that there are annually 2,500,000,000 cases of zoonotic infections globally, resulting in 2,700,000 deaths.
 - (3) There are also immense effects on the agriculture sector. In 2014 and 2015, a high pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) outbreak in the United States led to the cull of nearly 50,000,000 birds, and imposed up to approximately \$3,300,000,000 in losses for poultry and egg farmers, animal feed producers, baked good production, and other related industries.
 - (4) Public health preparedness depends on agriculture in a variety of ways. For example, a wide range of vaccines, including those for influenza, yellow fever, rabies, and measles-mumps-rubella

- 1 (MMR), are primarily cultivated in poultry eggs.
- 2 Egg shortages resulting from zoonotic disease out-
- 3 breaks could impose serious risks to vaccine manu-
- 4 facturing efforts.
- 5 (5) It is estimated that approximately 80 per-
- 6 cent of potential pathogens likely to be used in bio-
- 7 terrorism or biowarfare are common zoonotic patho-
- 8 gens.
- 9 (6) While existing Federal Government initia-
- tives related to One Health span multiple agencies,
- including the Centers for Disease Control and Pre-
- vention One Health office and the Department of
- 13 Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection
- 14 Services' One Health Coordination Center, addi-
- tional interagency coordination is necessary to help
- better prevent, prepare for, and respond to zoonotic
- disease outbreaks.

18 SEC. 3. INTERAGENCY ONE HEALTH PROGRAM.

- 19 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior, the
- 20 Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Sec-
- 21 retary of Agriculture (referred to in this Act as the "Sec-
- 22 retaries"), in coordination with the United States Agency
- 23 for International Development, the Environmental Protec-
- 24 tion Agency, the Department of Homeland Security, the
- 25 Department of Defense, the Department of Commerce,

- 1 and other departments and agencies as appropriate, shall
- 2 develop, publish, and submit to Congress a national One
- 3 Health Framework (referred to in this Act as the "frame-
- 4 work") for coordinated Federal Activities under the One
- 5 Health Program.

- 6 (b) National One Health Framework.—
 - (1) In General.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretaries, in cooperation with the United States Agency for International Development, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Defense, the Department of Commerce, and other departments and agencies as appropriate, shall develop, publish, and submit to Congress a One Health Framework (referred to in this section as the "framework") for coordinated Federal activities under the One Health Program.
 - (2) Contents of Framework.—The framework described in paragraph (1) shall describe existing efforts and contain recommendations for building upon and complementing the activities of the Department of the Interior, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Food and Drug Administration, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, the Department of Ag-

1	riculture, the United States Agency for International
2	Development, the Environmental Protection Agency,
3	the National Institutes of Health, the Department of
4	Homeland Security, and other departments and
5	agencies, as appropriate, and shall—
6	(A) assess, identify, and describe, as ap-
7	propriate, existing activities of Federal agencies
8	and departments under the One Health Pro-
9	gram and consider whether all relevant agencies
10	are adequately represented;
11	(B) for the 10-year period beginning in the
12	year the framework is submitted, establish spe-
13	cific Federal goals and priorities that most ef-
14	fectively advance—
15	(i) scientific understanding of the con-
16	nections between human, animal, and envi-
17	ronmental health;
18	(ii) coordination and collaboration be-
19	tween agencies involved in the framework
20	including sharing data and information,
21	engaging in joint fieldwork, and engaging
22	in joint laboratory studies related to One
23	Health;
24	(iii) identification of priority zoonotic
25	diseases and priority areas of study;

1	(iv) surveillance of priority zoonotic
2	diseases and their transmission between
3	animals and humans;
4	(v) prevention of priority zoonotic dis-
5	eases and their transmission between ani-
6	mals and humans;
7	(vi) protocol development to improve
8	joint outbreak response to and recovery
9	from zoonotic disease outbreaks in animals
10	and humans; and
11	(vii) workforce development to prevent
12	and respond to zoonotic disease outbreaks
13	in animals and humans;
14	(C) describe specific activities required to
15	achieve the goals and priorities described in
16	subparagraph (B), and propose a timeline for
17	achieving these goals;
18	(D) identify and expand partnerships, as
19	appropriate, among Federal agencies, States,
20	Indian tribes, academic institutions, nongovern-
21	mental organizations, and private entities in
22	order to develop new approaches for reducing
23	hazards to human and animal health and to
24	strengthen understanding of the value of an in-
25	tegrated approach under the One Health Pro-

- gram to addressing public health threats in a manner that prevents duplication;
 - (E) identify best practices related to State and local-level research coordination, field activities, and disease outbreak preparedness, response, and recovery related to One Health; and
 - (F) provide recommendations to Congress regarding additional action or legislation that may be required to assist in establishing the One Health Program.
 - (3) ADDENDUM.—Not later than 3 years after the creation of the framework, the Secretaries, in coordination with the agencies described in paragraph (1), shall submit to Congress an addendum to the framework that describes the progress made in advancing the activities described in the framework.
- 17 (c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry
 18 out this section, there is authorized to be appropriated
 19 such sums as may be necessary.

20 SEC. 4. GAO REPORT.

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- Not later than 2 years after the date of the submis-
- 22 sion of the addendum under section 3(b)(3), the Comp-
- 23 troller General of the United States shall submit to Con-
- 24 gress a report that—

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(1) details existing collaborative efforts between the Department of the Interior, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Food and Drug Administration, the Department of Agriculture, the United States Agency for International Development, the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Institutes of Health, the Department of Homeland Security, and other departments and agencies to prevent and respond to zoonotic disease outbreaks in animals and humans; and

(2) contains an evaluation of the framework and the specific activities requested to achieve the framework.

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