
Agricultural antibiotic use (80% of current US use by weight)

2004 Preservation of Antibiotics for Medical Treatment Act (PAMTA) *
Comprehensive plan to limit antibiotic use for human medical purposes; would require proof of no human harm through resistance for animal antibiotics and enact new safety requirements in current animal use.

2008 Food, Conservation, and Energy Act
Provides research and education grants for studying antibiotic-resistant bacteria in water, farm antibiotic use, and judicious use in human and veterinary medicine.

2009 Food Safety Enhancement Act
Would direct FDA to conduct research analyzing antibiotic resistance in food supply and evaluating methods of reducing transfer of antibiotic resistance to humans.

2013 Safe Meat and Poultry Act
Would direct FDA to conduct research analyzing antibiotic-resistant bacteria in meat and poultry, including on emerging pathogens and pathogens of public health significance.

2013 Delivering Antimicrobial Transparency in Animals (DATA) Act
Plan to document non-medical farm antibiotic use by requiring drug manufacturers, large-scale farms, and the FDA to improve use reporting with detailed data.

Human antibiotic use (20% of current US use by weight)

2005 Infectious Diseases Research and Development Act
Would establish task force to identify resistant pathogens and strategies for combating them, and direct HHS to issue guidelines on antibiotic clinical trials.

2007 Biodefense and Pandemic Vaccine and Drug Development Act
Would extend market exclusivity period from seven to ten years for certain antibiotics that treat conditions perceived as a threat to the United States.

2007 MRSA Infection Prevention and Patient Protection Act
Plan to limit transmission of MRSA through identification, screening, and implementing antibiotic use best practices through HHS.

2007 Community and Healthcare-Associated Infections Act
Would direct CDC to establish widespread public awareness campaign on appropriate antibiotic use. Would also conduct and fund research on bacterial infection rapid diagnostics.

2007 Beating Infections through Research and Development (BIRD) Act
Highlights need for new antibiotic research and rapid diagnostics for bacterial infections. Would direct HHS Secretary to establish clinical trial guidelines with market incentives for new antibiotics.

2009 Strategies to Address Antimicrobial Resistance (STAAAR) Act
Comprehensive plan to combat antimicrobial resistance. Would establish Office of Antimicrobial Resistance in HHS, direct CDC to establish 18 surveillance centers for resistance, establish extensive strategy on stewardship, data collection, and regional cooperation.

2011 Generating Antibiotic Incentives Now (GAIN) Act*
Offers 5-year market exclusivity extension for newly-approved antibiotics that treat serious infections, grants priority review for such antibiotics, establishes FDA list of "qualifying pathogens" that are public health threats.

2013 Antimicrobial Data Collection Act
Would modify data collection practices on antimicrobials to improve quality, accuracy and details of collection and create analysis timeline for sales, distribution, and other practices.

2014 Antibiotic Development to Advance Patient Treatment (ADAPT) Act*
Would accelerate FDA antibiotic approvals by allowing for smaller study populations, require labeling of antibiotics for use in specific populations, and provide for extensive monitoring of antimicrobials.

Furthest progression of bills in Congress:

- Bill signed into law (2 out of 14 bills)
- Bill passed only one house of Congress (1/14)
- Bill referred to committee (11/14)

Data Sources:
1) U.S. House of Representatives. 108th-113th Congresses. All bills and laws accessed through congress.gov/legislation
2) U.S. Senate. 108th-113th Congresses. All bills and laws accessed through congress.gov/legislation

List does not include resolutions. Bills that have been re-introduced are listed by their first introduction date; bills introduced before 2004 are listed by first re-introduction since 2004.

*Bill incorporated into another piece of legislation that was signed into law
*Bill re-introduced in each Congress from 108th to 113th, has never left committee stage
*Bill currently being read in congressional committee