
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.

- **2005** 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.

- **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.

Human antibiotic use (20% 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.

- **2005** 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.

- **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.

- **2006** Strategies to Address Antimicrobial Resistance (STAAR) Act
  - Comprehensive plan to combat antimicrobial resistance. Would establish Office of Antimicrobial Resistance in HHS, direct CDC to establish 10 surveillance centers for resistance, establish extensive strategy on stewardship, data collection, and regional cooperation.

- **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** Strategies to Address Antimicrobial Resistance (STAAR) Act
  - Comprehensive plan to combat antimicrobial resistance. Would establish Office of Antimicrobial Resistance in HHS, direct CDC to establish 10 surveillance centers for resistance, establish extensive strategy on stewardship, data collection, and regional cooperation.

- **2009** 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.

- **2009** 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.

- **2010** Building 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.

- **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.

- **2012** 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** 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.

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

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)