



National Association of Federal Veterinarians

Introducing the One Health Security Act

To assess, prevent, prepare for, respond to, recover, and mitigate biological threats by establishing the One Health Security Council.

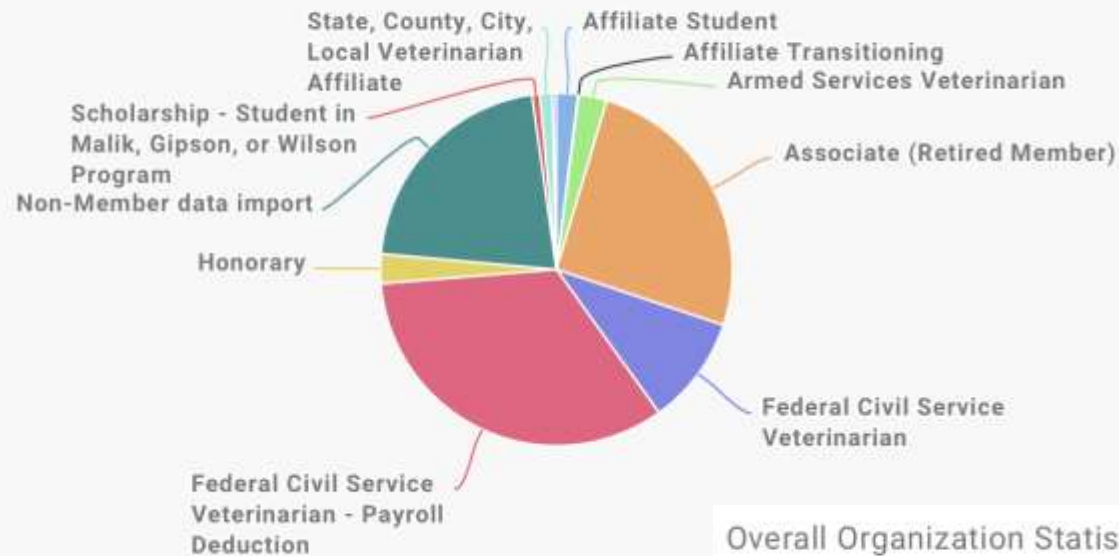
Joseph F Anelli, DVM, MS
Executive Vice President
National Association of Federal Veterinarians
1910 Sunderland Pl, NW
Washington, DC 20036
100 Years of Service to Federal Veterinarians
202 223-4878 JFAnelli@nafv.org
www.NAFV.org



Who is the National Association of Federal Veterinarians?

NAFV founded in 1918 to support our members through the
Foot and Mouth Disease eradication effort of 1929

Membership Type Distribution



Overall Organization Statistics

2,299

PEOPLE

315

ORGANIZATIONS

1,663

MEMBERSHIP





OPM FedScope Workforce Data 2022 of Federally-Employed Veterinarians (701 Series)

Distribution of the 2,031 Series 701 veterinarians:

- USDA- 1,586 (78%)
 - Food Safety and Inspection Service - 807
 - Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service - 721
 - Agricultural Research Service- 56
 - Other - 2
- The Military has about 646 (31%)
 - This includes US Public Health Service, which are counted additionally in the assigned agency.
- The Department of Health and Human Services has 330 (16%).

The Remaining 115 are represented in agencies as diverse as EPA, Interior, VA, Smithsonian Zoo, DHS, Commerce, USAID, NASA, Senate, House of Representatives, and Congressional Research Service



What it's like to be a Federal Veterinarian

Externships with federal Agencies or NAFV National Office



National Association of Federal Veterinarians

Almost every federal Agency employs veterinarians. Your career in federal service can be a varied or narrow as you would like. Positions can be had from the [Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service](#) to the [National Zoo](#). Find out what it's like working in these various Agencies by applying for an externship. Or get an overview of all the Agencies as well as how the legislative process works with an externship with us, [NAFV](#).

[Find Out More](#)

AVMA government relations student externships



The AVMA extern program pairs talented veterinary students together with the AVMA Government Relations Division for a four-week program that introduces the breadth of public policy issues facing the profession and provides hands-on lobbying experience with Capitol Hill legislators and staff.

[Find Out More](#)

Center for Public and Corporate Veterinary Medicine (CPCVM)



Virginia-Maryland College of Veterinary Medicine

Veterinary medicine is a profession with wide-ranging opportunities, and whether you are a graduate veterinarian or aspire to become one, an exposure to the broad knowledge and skills needed for public and corporate practice will prepare you to adapt to society's changing needs as well as your own evolving career preferences. Established almost three decades ago, the Center has a long history of training veterinarians for careers beyond private clinical practice.

[Find Out More](#)





Continuing Education Credits in
partnership with AAVPM, ACVPM,
AAFSPHV, and USAHA

Career Development Seminars
Opportunities

Financial Literacy plus Member Only
Discounts

Legal Advice

Work-Life Balance Seminar
Opportunities

When meeting the needs of a challenging federal veterinary career and aspiring to greater leadership positions, Federal Veterinarians will inevitably collide with obstacles. NAFV helps our membership navigate such obstacles by developing a set of leadership and supervisory tools through our Leadership Development webinar series. These webinars provide members with strategies to effectively supervise and manage their subordinates. We also provide an introduction into [SES Core Qualifications](#) and present ways in which Federal Veterinarians can meet them.



[Learn More](#)



Pac Issues

Veterinary Loan Repayment

We are working with our allied organizations to ensure these programs continue, are funded and tax considerations are addressed. Ask us if you have questions.

Fully Staff Vacancies

We have successfully acquired \$7 million for FSIS to staff the excessive SPHV vacant positions. We continue to work with Congress and FSIS to help recruitment and retention.

Pass Funded One Health Act(s)

The work of our members is protecting the health of humans, animals and the environment which is the essence of One Health. Helping to pass and fund One Health Bills will help our members coordinate across Agency lines.

Veterinary Professional Pay

Recruitment and retention are the key issues involved in establishing equity with other professions. This is a key goal of ours. Working to close the pay gap has been a goal for a long hard uphill battle. But we continue to advocate for the use of **Special Pay** in hard to fill areas of the country, **Specialty Pay** and **Locality Pay** where it is not offered and won't give up. To see where you stand currently you can use the AVMA's **Veterinary Salary Estimator for New Veterinarians** Use this tool to guide salary negotiations or map out different earning scenarios as you begin your veterinary career.

Overtime (Reimbursable and Annual Salary Cap)

Veterinarians in APHIS have their reimbursable overtime pay capped at a GS-10 level. We are working to change this so they are fairly compensated for their professional services. Additionally there is an annual salary cap that reduces appropriate compensation of higher graded veterinarians who max out at GS-15 step 7. When working on major disease outbreaks many more veterinarians hit the annual salary cap and end up working for free for some of their time at the end of the year. While it will take literally an act of Congress to change this we are working on it.

Legislation Monitoring

Along with our allied organizations we monitor pending legislation that may impact federal veterinarians. Evaluation our position on the issue and let that position be known.

Tracking



Why is One Health important?



Media Announcements

- [Confirmation of COVID-19 in a Canada Lynx at a Pennsylvania Zoo](#)
- [Confirmation of COVID-19 in Hyenas at a Colorado Zoo](#)
- [Confirmation of COVID-19 in a Coatimundi at an Illinois Zoo](#)
- [Confirmation of COVID-19 in a Binturong and a Fishing Cat at an Illinois Zoo](#)
- [Confirmation of COVID-19 in Ferret in Florida](#)
- [Confirmation of COVID-19 in Deer in Ohio](#)
- [Texas A&M Research Uncovers First Known COVID-19 UK Variant In Animals](#)
- [Confirmation of COVID-19 in a Snow Leopard at a Kentucky Zoo](#)
- [USDA Confirms SARS-CoV-2 in Mink in Utah](#)
- [Confirmation of COVID-19 in Pet Dog in New York](#)
- [Confirmation of COVID-19 in Two Pet Cats in New York](#)
- [USDA Statement on the Confirmation of COVID-19 Infection in a Tiger in New York](#)

Last Updated Apr. 7, 2023

Source: National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases (NCIRD), Division of
Viral Diseases





Why is One Health important?



2022-2023 Detections of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in Mammals

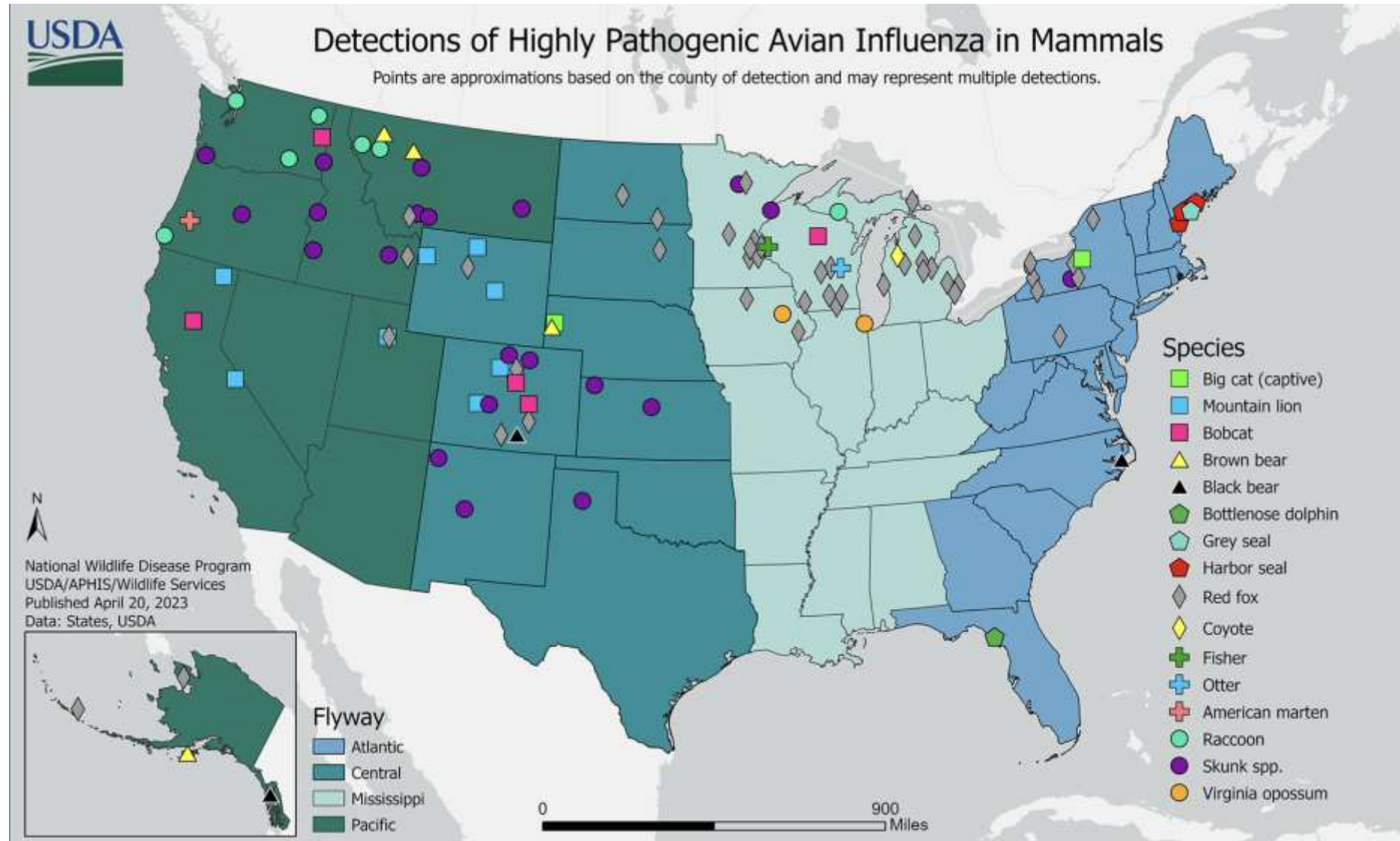
Last Modified: Apr 24, 2023

Print





Why is One Health important!





Advancing Emergency Preparedness through One Health Act 2021-2022 – OH Framework

This is a screenshot of a news article on the website of U.S. Senator Tina Smith for Minnesota. The website has a dark blue header with the senator's name and office, a navigation menu (HOME, ABOUT TINA, SERVICES, ISSUES, NEWS, CONTACT), and social media icons. The article title is "U.S. SENS. SMITH, YOUNG RENEW BIPARTISAN PUSH TO IMPROVE PUBLIC HEALTH PREPAREDNESS WITH COORDINATED 'ONE HEALTH' APPROACH". It is dated March 18, 2021, at 4:28 pm. The sub-headline is "Senators' Bill Would Shore Up Efforts to Prepare for, and Prevent, Health Crises". The text of the article discusses the senators' bipartisan work to improve public health preparedness by ensuring federal agencies advance a "One Health" approach, which links human and animal health. It mentions the Advancing Emergency Preparedness Through One Health Act and lists the departments involved: HHS, USDA, and the Department of Interior. The article also mentions U.S. Representatives Kurt Schrader and Dusty Johnson.

TINA SMITH
U.S. SENATOR for MINNESOTA

HOME ABOUT TINA SERVICES ISSUES NEWS CONTACT

U.S. SENS. SMITH, YOUNG RENEW BIPARTISAN PUSH TO IMPROVE PUBLIC HEALTH PREPAREDNESS WITH COORDINATED "ONE HEALTH" APPROACH

March 18, 2021 4:28 pm

Senators' Bill Would Shore Up Efforts to Prepare for, and Prevent, Health Crises

WASHINGTON, D.C. [3/18/21]—Today, U.S. Senators Tina Smith (D-Minn.) and Todd Young (R-Ind.) are continuing their bipartisan work to improve public health preparedness by ensuring federal agencies advance a "One Health" approach—the idea that human and animal health are linked, and that they should be studied together—to prevent and respond to disease outbreaks.

We know from the current COVID-19 pandemic—with CDC confirmation that the virus originally came from an animal—that it is vital to make sure our nation is prepared for the future. The Advancing Emergency Preparedness Through One Health Act would improve coordination among those studying animal and human health by requiring the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the Agriculture Department (USDA), and the Department of Interior (Interior) to adopt a One Health framework with other agencies. U.S. Representatives Kurt Schrader (D-OR 5) and Dusty Johnson (R-SD) introduced bipartisan companion leg.

English



Senate Appropriation Bill 2022 contained:

7 **SEC. 2235. ONE HEALTH FRAMEWORK.**

8 (a) ONE HEALTH FRAMEWORK.—The Secretary of
9 Health and Human Services (referred to in this section
10 as the “Secretary”), acting through the Director of the
11 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, shall develop,
12 or update as appropriate, in coordination with other Fed-
13 eral departments and agencies, as appropriate, a One
14 Health framework to address zoonotic diseases and ad-
15 vance public health preparedness.

16 (b) ONE HEALTH COORDINATION.—The Secretary,
17 acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease
18 Control and Prevention, shall coordinate with the Sec-
19 retary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to
20 develop a One Health coordination mechanism at the Fed-
21 eral level to strengthen One Health collaboration related





What does
One Health
need to be
successful?




SSM - Qualitative Research in Health

Volume 2, December 2022, 100198



A governance and coordination perspective - Sweden's and Italy's approaches to implementing One Health

[Sarah Humboldt-Dachroeden](#) 

What does One Health need to be successful?

Highlights

- Lessons learned of One Health governance and coordination practices.
- Fragmentation of government agencies is a barrier for cross-sector collaboration.
- One Health strategies facilitate definition and alignment of goals across sectors.
- Leaders can strengthen knowledge translation across sectors and reduce homophily.

What does One Health need to be successful?

countries was their different approach to One Health-related procedures and meetings. Non-formalised and irregular approaches lead to challenges for collaboration and more fragmented One Health-related outputs. Similar coordination approaches in the two countries showed that institutional and project-specific One Health strategies enabled an inclusive process of designing the One Health activities. Leaders can contribute to implementing One Health projects and networks, by brokering to different sectors, enabling heterophilious collaborations and promoting knowledge translation.

What does One Health need to be successful?

different sectors. One interviewee emphasised that “in every One Health activity, you really need to have someone steering the process towards using the data together, sharing the data constantly, and using information from one side as an input for the other side” (15, Public Health Institute, Italy). This can also help to avoid doing the same work double across and within institutions, as a veterinary scientist emphasised: “We have different plans, but with the same task, within the same institutes. We lose money, we lose efforts. We don't put together our commitment in a way that we probably can reach much more results” (28, Veterinary Institute, Italy). Similarly, another interviewee expressed that “[t]here is a big risk of people doing the same work in different places at the same time if you don't coordinate and get to know each other” (7, Veterinary Agency, Sweden).



National Association of
Federal Veterinarians

One Health Security Act 2022-2023



About ▾ Priorities News ▾ Help ▾ Contact ▾ Español ▾ 🔍

Press Release

Oct 21, 2022

SENATOR GILLIBRAND INTRODUCES GROUNDBREAKING ONE HEALTH BILL TO PREVENT, DETECT, AND RESPOND TO BIOLOGICAL THREATS

NEW YORK, NY – Today, U.S. Senator Kirsten Gillibrand announced her groundbreaking *One Health Security Act* to prevent, detect, and respond to biological threats. The *One Health* bill would create a federal council charged with preventing, detecting and responding to biological threats that significantly impact our national health, economy, and national security. Support for the *One Health Security Act* legislation includes New York City Health + Hospitals, the Wildlife Conservation Society, the Cary Institute of Ecosystem Studies, Right to Health Action, the Center for Science in the Public Interest, and Entomological Society of America. Gillibrand stood at NYC Health + Hospitals/Bellevue with experts in health care, conservation, and nutrition to announce the whole-of-government approach of the bill.

"While the spread of COVID-19 is stabilizing in many parts of the world, the impact this pandemic has had on our communities and our economy presents a dire threat, not only to our global health, but also to our national security. While we can't predict the next global biological menace, we can streamline the local, city, and federal resources at our disposal so we are better prepared to respond to biological threats," said U.S. Senator Kirsten Gillibrand. "My bill, the One Health Security Act, is the important step we need to facilitate a more coordinated threat assessment system and response. "One Health" is the simple concept that human health is intrinsically connected to the health of animals, plants, and our environment. A One Health approach allows us to effectively address complex, multidisciplinary health problems — like coronaviruses and Ebola, food and crop diseases, and antimicrobial-resistant pathogens. We must act now to strengthen our defenses and to facilitate a more coordinated response consistent with One Health principles so that the uncontrolled spread of life-threatening diseases will once and for all be a thing of the past."





What can be said about the One Health Security Act?

- *“... the most significant piece of legislation among all the pandemic prevention and global health security bills that are out there,”*
- *“The significant advantage of this bill is that it provides a coordination mechanism that considers all the current and past related bills. The One Health Security Act*
- *establishes an all-of-government and ultimately, all-of-society approach to emerging and pandemic disease identification and response.”*



What can be said about the One Health Security Act?

- *Through this bill the intersection of human, animal, plant and environmental health or 'One Health' concept will finally be operationalized."*
- *Why?*
- *It provides cross sectoral collaboration and*
- *funding.*



Legislation

Examples: hr5, sres9, "health care"

Q

MORE OPTIONS

[Home](#) > [Legislation](#) > [117th Congress](#) > S.5354

[Citation](#) [Subscribe](#) [Share/Save](#) [Site Feedback](#)

S.5354 - One Health Security Act

117th Congress (2021-2022)

BILL

Show Overview

Summary (0)

Text (1)

Actions (1)

Titles (2)

Amendments (0)

Cosponsors (0)

Committees (1)

Related Bills (0)

Text: S.5354 — 117th Congress (2021-2022)

[All Information](#) (Except Text)

Listen

There is one version of the bill. Text available as: XML/HTML | [XML/HTML \(new window\)](#) | [TXT](#) | [PDF \(289KB\)](#)

Shown Here:

Introduced in Senate (12/22/2022)

117TH CONGRESS

2D SESSION

S. 5354

To assess, prevent, prepare for, respond to, recover, and mitigate biological threats by establishing the One Health Security Council.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 22 (legislative day, DECEMBER 21), 2022

Mrs. GILLIBRAND introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

A BILL

To assess, prevent, prepare for, respond to, recover, and mitigate biological threats by establishing the One Health Security Council.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Back to top



Why do we need the One Health Security Act?

Pandemics Threaten Economies, National Security:

- Worldwide, 75% of all emerging human infectious disease originate in animals and with the pace of global trade and travel diseases the originate on one side of the world can quickly spread – imperiling lives, weakening economies, and impacting national security.
- 80% of pathogens of bioterror concern also originate in animals. We do not know whether the next biologic event our country faces will be natural, human-generated or accidental but we know we as a nation are not well-prepared.
- We need a better integrated “One Health Security” approach to better protect our nation, its citizens and their livelihoods.



More Biological Threats: The Bipartisan Commission on Biodefense's April 2022 update to their Apollo Program report notes:

- *"Continuing vulnerabilities revealed by biological threats increase the likelihood that our enemies will attack our country with biological weapons, especially as advances in science and technology make it easier to produce such weapons."*

ODNI's 2022 National Threat Assessment makes a similar warning:

- *"Rapid advances in dual-use technology, including bioinformatics, synthetic biology, and genomic editing, could enable development of novel biological weapons that complicate detection, attribution, and treatment."*



- **One Health Security**: A One Health Security approach works to prevent, detect and counter natural disease, accidental and deliberate threats to humans, animals, and the environment. It is an integrated, unifying approach that aims to sustainably balance and optimize the health of people, plants, animals and ecosystems. It requires the integration of veterinary, agricultural, environmental, and human health expertise with security, foreign policy, and intelligence expertise at the local, regional, national and global levels.



The *One Health Security Act* would establish:

- **One Health Security Council**: In accordance with the Apollo program recommendation, the National Security Advisor would lead a One Health Security Council responsible for coordinating whole-of-government One Health Security-related activities.
- **One Health Security Strategy**: The One Health Security Council would develop a strategy that would advise the President with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to One Health Security to enable Federal agencies to cooperate more effectively



The *One Health Security Act* would establish:

- **One Health Security Activities:** The One Health Security Council would recommend funding allocation for activities that would be critical to improving our biodefense and ability to defend against natural, human-generated and accidental biological events.
- **One Health Security Definition:** This is defined as the operational and functional security of the nation's One Health systems against naturally occurring, accidental, and deliberate biological threats, including identified threats, criminal acts, terrorist acts, supply chain failure and system failure, cyberattacks, or other relevant threats affecting One Health and national security.



SEC. 4. ONE HEALTH SECURITY COUNCIL.

(a) Establishment.—There is hereby established, in the Executive Office of the President, an interagency policy council, which shall be known as the “One Health Security Council”.

(c) Objectives.—The Council shall ensure that Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments are taking a whole-of-country approach to One Health Security policies and programs for the United States that—

(1) supports interdisciplinary, cross-sectoral collaboration designed to address the complex systems underlying health threats in humans, animals, plants, and the environment, especially zoonosis and antimicrobial resistance, food security, and natural disasters;

(2) ensures alignment and structural balance among agencies, academia and the private sector in addressing One Health Security challenges and opportunities;



SEC. 4. ONE HEALTH SECURITY COUNCIL.

(a) Establishment.—There is hereby established, in the Executive Office of the President, an interagency policy council, which shall be known as the “One Health Security Council”.

(3) promotes integrated action for early detection, prevention, mitigation, and response to health threats, especially zoonotic disease spillover and outbreaks around the world;

(4) addresses the cooperative and timely dissemination of data among agencies and institutions and with the public, and the handling of communications; and

(5) ensures that all deliberations, discussions, and meetings involving Federal agencies are subject to the recording provisions of [chapter 5](#) of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the “Administrative Procedures Act”).



SEC. 4. ONE HEALTH SECURITY COUNCIL.

(a) Establishment.—There is hereby established, in the Executive Office of the President, an interagency policy council, which shall be known as the “One Health Security Council”.

(d) Leadership.—

(1) CHAIR.—The National Security Advisor shall serve as Chair of the Council.

(2) VICE CHAIR.—There shall be up to 3 Vice Chairs of the Council, who shall be selected among the representatives of the Federal agencies referred to in subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), (D), (H), and (M) of subsection (e)(1). Vice Chairs shall serve terms of 3 years, rotating in alphabetical order by name of department or agency. If the Chair is absent from a meeting of the Council, a Vice Chair, who shall be designated by the Chair, shall assume the responsibilities of the Chair during such absence.

(e) Composition.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Council shall be composed of the heads of—

- (A) the Department of State;
- (B) the Department of Health and Human Services;
- (C) the Environmental Protection Agency;
- (D) the Department of Agriculture;
- (E) the Department of Commerce;
- (F) the Department of Defense;
- (G) the Department of the Treasury;
- (H) the Department of Homeland Security;
- (I) the Office of the Director of National Intelligence;
- (J) the National Science Foundation;
- (K) the Department of Energy;
- (L) the Department of Justice;
- (M) the Department of the Interior; and
- (N) such other offices of the United States Government as the President may

designate.



SEC. 4. ONE HEALTH SECURITY COUNCIL.

(a) Establishment.—There is hereby established, in the Executive Office of the President, an interagency policy council, which shall be known as the “One Health Security Council”.

(4) PARTICIPATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS.—In order to facilitate the coordination of One Health Security efforts, representatives of key stakeholders shall be invited to attend not fewer than 2 Council meetings per year in a nonvoting role. Such stakeholders may include—

- (A) the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;
- (B) the United Nations Environment Programme;
- (C) the World Organisation for Animal Health;
- (D) the World Health Organization;
- (E) the International Monetary Fund;
- (F) the World Bank;
- (G) nongovernmental organizations;
- (H) academic institutions;
- (I) professional organizations representing veterinarians, physical and mental health professionals, plant pathologists, environmental scientists, people with disabilities, and other relevant experts;
- (J) national laboratories, foundations, or other private sector groups;
- and
- (K) State, territories, Tribes, and local governments.



SEC. 5. ONE HEALTH SECURITY STRATEGY.

- (a) In General.—The One Health Security Strategy required under section 4(g)(1) shall build from, link with, and contribute to existing domestic and international One Health Security-related efforts, including—
- (1) efforts outlined by the Global Health Security Agenda, the interagency Task Force for Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria, the Presidential Advisory Council on Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria, and the Presidential Task Force to Combat Wildlife Trafficking;



SEC. 5. ONE HEALTH SECURITY STRATEGY.

- (2) existing strategies, such as the National Security Strategy, the Global Health Security Strategy, the National Health Security Strategy, the National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking, and the National Biodefense Strategy and Implementation Plan for Countering Biological Threats, Enhancing Pandemic Preparedness, and Achieving Global Health Security;



SEC. 5. ONE HEALTH SECURITY STRATEGY.

- (3) Federal investments related to such efforts and strategies, such as the Biomedical and Advanced Research and Development Authority, the Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response, the World Health Organization, the World Organisation for Animal Health, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and the United Nations Environmental Programme; and
- (4) the programs and activities described in the inventory and capabilities assessment carried out pursuant to section 7(b).



SEC. 5. ONE HEALTH SECURITY STRATEGY.

- (b) Elements.—The One Health Security Strategy shall include—
 - (1) a definition of the scope of One Health Security that—
 - (A) aligns with existing practices by the member agencies of the One Health Security Council to the extent possible and considers governmental and nongovernmental definitions for One Health, such as definitions offered by the World Health Organization’s One Health High-Level Expert Panel, the Quadripartite organization’s One Health Joint Plan of Action, and the National Biodefense Strategy and Implementation Plan for Countering Biological Threats, Enhancing Pandemic Preparedness, and Achieving Global Health Security, published in October 2022; and
 - (B) includes—
 - (i) zoonotic disease and vector-borne disease prevention, detection, and response and all aspects of prevention of resistance to pathogen treatments;



SEC. 6. ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

(a) Technical Advisory Committee.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Council shall establish and semiannually convene a Technical Advisory Committee, which shall be composed of United States Government One Health Security experts who represent a variety of sectors, including experts in human, animal, plant and environmental health, conservation, emerging pathogens, and ecology.

(2) MEMBER SELECTION PRIORITIES.—The Council shall prioritize the selection of committee members with existing expertise that will help advance the objectives of the One Health Security Strategy, including experts from academia, nongovernmental organizations, industry, and State, local, territorial, and Tribal governments.



SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) Startup Funding.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$55,000,000 to the Office of Management and Budget (referred to in this subsection as “OMB”) for fiscal year 2023, of which—

(1) \$45,000,000 shall be allocated by the Council among the appropriate Federal agencies—

(A) to collect key information;

(B) to conduct key research; and

(C) to initiate other key activities, as determined by the One Health Security Council; and

(2) \$10,000,000 may be used to carry out the internal operations of the Council, including staffing, travel, and other administrative expenses.



SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(b) Second-Year Funding.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$500,000,000 to the OMB for fiscal year 2024. The Council is authorized to allocate such funding among the appropriate Federal agencies to carry the functions of the Council. Of such amounts—

(A) 75 percent may be spent for new or expanded One Health Security activities; and

(B) 25 percent may be spent to flexibly respond to developing events and fill gaps left by congressional and agency decisions.



SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(d) Disbursement.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to this section—

- (1) may be disbursed through the appropriate Federal agencies to nongovernmental organizations and international organizations for approved One Health Security activities; or
- (2) may be expended for programs conducted by Federal agencies in accordance with appropriations Acts and the approved One Health Security Strategy.



SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(d) Disbursement.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to this section—

(e) Supplement And Not Supplant.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to this section shall supplement, and may not supplant, any existing funding for global One Health Security-related activities.



SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(f) Cross-Cutting Budget Code.—The Director of the OMB, in accordance with the guidance received from the Council pursuant to section 4(g)(10), shall establish a cross-cutting budget code to identify existing and new One Health Security-related activities and funding levels by Federal agency.

(g) Compliance With Recommendations.—Any Federal agency engaged in One Health Security-related activities shall—

- (1) comply with Council recommendations when making funding decisions for such activities; and
- (2) use Council recommendations to guide funding decisions pertaining to One Health Security-related activities funded outside of the jurisdiction of the Council.



Next Steps

- Reintroduce as a bipartisan bicameral Bill
- Get support from other members of Congress

KIRSTEN GILLIBRAND
NEW YORK
SENATOR
RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
SUITE 475
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-3206
202-224-4451

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-3205

COMMITTEES:
ARMED SERVICES
ENVIRONMENTAL AND PUBLIC WORKS
AGRICULTURE
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

Support the One Health Security Act

Dear Colleague,

Preventing pandemics is a national security priority. The majority of all emerging human infectious disease originate in animals. The rapidly accelerating pace of global trade and travel mean diseases spread faster than we are able to track them – imperiling lives, wrecking economies, and impairing national security. 80% of pathogens that are of bioterrorism concern also originate in animals. We cannot accurately predict whether the next biologic event our country faces will be natural, human-generated or accidental but we know that as a nation we are not as well-prepared as we can be. The One Health Security Act will increase threat information sharing, bioterror monitoring, and response activities by coordinating One Health-focused activities under the charge of the National Security Council.

A whole-of country coordinated approach is needed to prevent against the next pandemic and emerging threats to human health. The current fragmentation of federal agencies is a key factor that impedes rapid detection and response to biological threats. Jurisdictional issues and gaps in agency mandates weaken our situational awareness and biosurveillance efforts. We need to accelerate efforts to effectively protect our country.

This is a vital health, economic and national security issue and one that will continue to evolve. The Director of National Intelligence's 2022 Threat Assessment notes:

“Countries globally remain vulnerable to the emergence of a novel pathogen that could cause a devastating new pandemic. Drivers for disease emergence persist and are on the rise ... [and] are compounded by factors that facilitate global spread, such as international travel and trade, inadequate global disease surveillance and control, distrust of public health authorities, health disinformation, and health system strain brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic.”

That is why I request your support of the One Health Security Act.

A One Health Security approach works to prevent, detect and counter natural disease, accidental and deliberate threats to humans, animals, and the environment. It requires the integration of veterinary, agricultural, environmental, and human health expertise with security, foreign policy, and intelligence expertise at the local, regional, national and global levels.



Next Steps

- Get support from organizations like NACCHO and ASTHO



October 31st, 2022

The Honorable Kirsten Gillibrand
Russell Senate Office Building
Suite 478
Washington, DC 20510-3205

Dear Senator Gillibrand,

Members of the coalition for Preventing Pandemics at The Source (PPATS) have prepared this letter to express our support for the *One Health Security Act*.

PPATS is the most active coalition globally advocating for the primary prevention of pandemics and consists of 19 leading public health, health equity, conservation, animal welfare, and human rights organizations. The coalition is focused on galvanizing action for One Health and, more specifically, for the prevention of pathogen spillover from animals to humans. We strongly support the *One Health Security Act*, which will advance Congressional leadership in preventing spillover, which represents the major source of pandemic risk today.

At least 60 percent of emerging infectious diseases originate in animals, particularly wildlife, and then spills over into humans. Every viral pandemic since the Spanish Flu over a century ago has these zoonotic origins, including, almost certainly, COVID-19. The frequency of spillovers is increasing because of human activities, but research shows that there are actions that could substantially lower the risk of spillover. These actions are aligned with the One Health approach and include shutting down or strictly regulating wildlife trade and markets that pose public health risks; stopping deforestation and forest degradation, especially in tropical and subtropical areas; providing better healthcare and alternative livelihoods to communities living close to wildlife; strengthening veterinary care and biosecurity in animal husbandry; and enhancing surveillance for zoonotic viruses at interfaces between humans, domestic animals, and wildlife. Together, these actions constitute a *primary* pandemic prevention approach and can be implemented with massive return on investment compared to the millions of lives and trillions of dollars lost from a pandemic such as COVID-19.

The *One Health Security Act* provides important tools to help prevent zoonotic disease spillover. By strengthening the United States Government's capacity to implement a One Health Security approach and enhancing collaboration between relevant agencies, this legislation will strengthen national security, protect the health of all Americans, and cement the role of the United States as a leader in the prevention of future pandemics.



Next Steps

- Get support from State and local organizations involved in Public Health
September 28, 2022

Senator Kirsten Gillibrand
478 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Gillibrand,

On behalf of the [your organization's name], I write to express our strong support for the *One Health Security Act*.

We recognize that human, economic, and ecological health and justice are inextricably linked and that we cannot go back to business as usual. Most infectious diseases originate in animals, especially wildlife, and spill over into human populations as a result of human activities. Exploitation of wildlife and habitat destruction, among other things, create opportunities for novel viruses to jump from wildlife to human beings. Those viruses then spread from person to person, through communities, and around the world. The *One Health Security Act* is an innovative, cross-cutting approach to help to prevent spillover. This approach will not only protect individuals and communities on the front lines of novel pathogen emergence, it will safeguard global health and improve our national security.



National Association of
Federal Veterinarians

Next Steps

Resources:

CONGRESS.GOV

Legislation

Examples: hr5, sre

[Home](#) > [Legislation](#) > [117th Congress](#) > S.5354

S.5354 - One Health Security Act

117th Congress (2021-2022)

Find Your Members

Find your member by address:

Find address or place

×

🔍

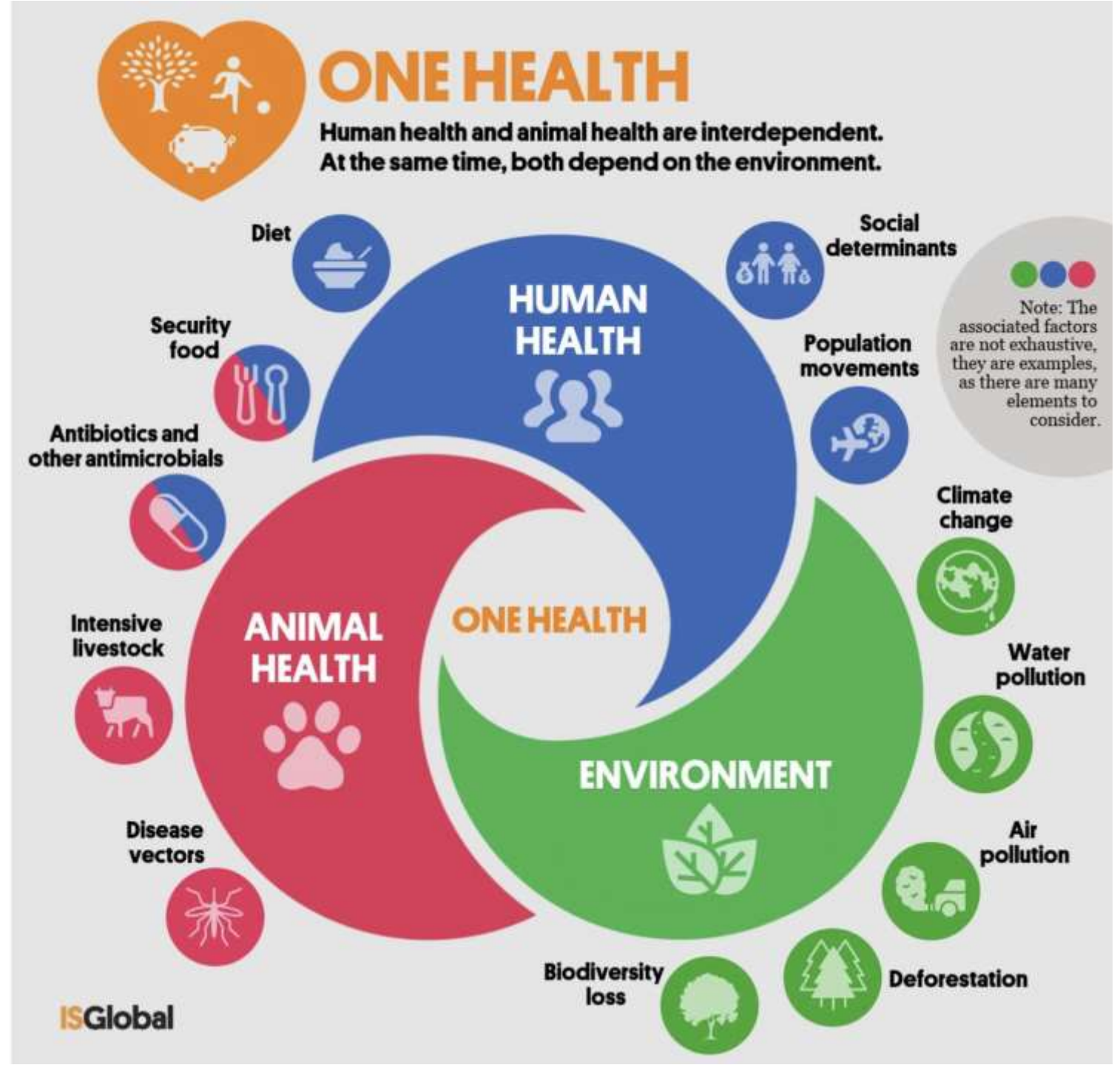
Already know your member? Find your member on a list to view their contact information.

[Representatives](#) >>

[Senators](#) >>



Questions and Discussion





National Association of Federal Veterinarians