

2024 Current Fiscal Year Report: Presidential Advisory Council on Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria

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1. Department or Agency		2. Fiscal Year	
Department of Health and Human Services		2024	
3. Committee or Subcommittee		3b. GSA Committee No.	
Presidential Advisory Council on Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria		2527	
4. Is this New Fiscal Year?	5. Current Charter	6. Expected Renewal Date	7. Expected Term Date
No	09/02/2022	09/02/2024	
8a. Was Terminated During Fiscal Year?	8b. Specific Termination Authority		8c. Actual Term Date
No			
9. Agency Recommendation for Next Fiscal Year	10a. Legislation Req to Terminate?	10b. Legislation Pending?	
Continue	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
11. Establishment Authority Presidential			
12. Specific Establishment Authority	13. Effective Date	14. Committee Type	14c. Presidential?
EO 13676	09/18/2014	Continuing	No
15. Description of Committee Scientific Technical Program Advisory Board			
16a. Total Number of Reports	No Reports for this Fiscal Year		
17a. Open	17b. Closed	17c. Partially Closed	Other Activities
0	0	0	0
17d. Total			
0			
Meetings and Dates			
No Meetings			

	Current FY	Next FY
18a(1). Personnel Pmts to Non-Federal Members	\$0.00	\$0.00
18a(2). Personnel Pmts to Federal Members	\$0.00	\$0.00
18a(3). Personnel Pmts to Federal Staff	\$0.00	\$0.00
18a(4). Personnel Pmts to Non-Member Consultants	\$0.00	\$0.00
18b(1). Travel and Per Diem to Non-Federal Members	\$0.00	\$0.00
18b(2). Travel and Per Diem to Federal Members	\$0.00	\$0.00
18b(3). Travel and Per Diem to Federal Staff	\$0.00	\$0.00
18b(4). Travel and Per Diem to Non-member Consultants	\$0.00	\$0.00
18c. Other(rents,user charges, graphics, printing, mail, etc.)	\$0.00	\$0.00
18d. Total	\$0.00	\$0.00
19. Federal Staff Support Years (FTE)	0.00	0.00

20a. How does the Committee accomplish its purpose?

The Advisory Council functions as a non-discretionary federal advisory committee. It was established to provide advice, information, and recommendations to the Secretary of Health and Human Services regarding programs and policies intended to support and evaluate the implementation of Executive Order 13676, including the National Strategy for Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria (Strategy) and the National Action Plan for Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria (Action Plan). It has been continued in 2019 through Section 505 of

Public Law No. 116-22, the Pandemic and All Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act of 2019 (PAHPAIA). The Advisory Council will meet, at a minimum, two times per fiscal year depending on the availability of funds. With approval or recommendation of the Secretary, the Advisory Council may establish standing and ad hoc subcommittees and/or working groups to provide assistance for carrying out its function. To the extent permitted by law, the agencies that comprise the Task Force for Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria shall provide the Advisory Council with such information as it may require for purposes of carrying out its function. The Advisory Council was also mandated by Pub. Law No. 116-22, the Pandemic and All Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act of 2019, which continues the council's activities as indicated under EO 13676.

20b. How does the Committee balance its membership?

The Advisory Council will consist of voting and non-voting members and the Chair and Vice Chair. The Secretary of Health and Human Services will appoint individuals to serve as the Advisory Council leadership. The Advisory Council leadership will be selected from among the voting members who have demonstrated ability both to lead the work of similar bodies and to work effectively in partnership with federal agencies and partner organizations. The public voting members will represent balanced points of view from human biomedical, public health, and agricultural fields to include surveillance of antibiotic-resistant infections, prevention and/or interruption of the spread of antibiotic-resistant threats, or development of rapid diagnostics and novel treatments. The public voting members may be

physicians, veterinarians, epidemiologists, microbiologists, or other health care professionals (e.g., nurses, pharmacists, others); individuals who have expertise and experience as consumer or patient advocates concerned with antibiotic resistance, or in the fields of agriculture and pharmaceuticals; and they also may be from State or local health agencies or public health organizations. The Advisory Council includes non-voting regular government employees (RGEs) members who are selected to represent various federal agencies, including HHS, the Department of Defense, and the USDA, that are involved in the development, testing, licensing, production, procurement, distribution, and/or use of antibiotics and/or antibiotic research. The federal RGEs possess the knowledge, skills, experience, and expertise necessary to inform the council's recommendations with respect to the issues mandated by Executive Order 13676. Federal agencies are invited to participate as non-voting RGE members, as it is deemed necessary by the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretaries of Defense and Agriculture, to accomplish the mission of the Advisory Council. The Advisory Council structure also may include non-voting liaison representatives members from organizations and/or interests groups that have involvement in the development, testing, licensing, production, procurement, distribution, and/or use of antibiotics and/or antibiotic research. Invitations are extended to organizations to participate as non-voting liaison representative members, as it is deemed necessary by the Secretary or designee to accomplish the established mission of the Advisory Council.

20c. How frequent and relevant are the Committee Meetings?

It is stipulated in the charter that the Advisory Council will meet, at a minimum, two times per fiscal year depending on the availability of funds. The rise of antibiotic-resistant bacteria represents a serious threat to public health and the economy. Detecting, preventing, and controlling antibiotic-resistance requires a strategic, coordinated, and sustained effort. The Advisory Council will provide advice and recommendations to the Secretary of Health and Human Services to assist the federal government in its efforts to detect, prevent, and control illness and death related to antibiotic-resistant infections.

20d. Why can't the advice or information this committee provides be obtained elsewhere?

The rise of antibiotic-resistant bacteria represents a serious threat to public health and the economy. Detecting, preventing, and controlling antibiotic resistance requires a strategic, coordinated, and sustained effort from all One Health domains--particular human and animal health. The federal government will work domestically and internationally to detect, prevent, and control illness and death related to antibiotic-resistant infections by implementing measures that reduce the emergence and spread of antibiotic-resistant bacteria and help ensure the continued availability of effective therapeutics for the treatment of bacterial infections. To this end, the President issued Executive Order 13676, dated September 18, 2014, which included authorization for the Advisory Council to be established to provide advice, information, and recommendations to the Secretary of Health and Human Services regarding programs and policies intended to support and evaluate implementation of this directive, including the National Strategy for Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria (Strategy)

and the National Action Plan for Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria (Action Plan). Congress has further recognized the importance of this issue by continuing the council under statutory authority vis-à-vis the passage of PAHPAIA 2019. The Advisory Council represents the perspectives of both human and agricultural subject matter experts, exemplifying the U.S. Government's commitment to combating this public health issue through a true One Health approach. This is the only FAC solely dedicated to the topics of Antibiotic Resistance with the diverse combination of expertise that advises the Secretary. Pandemic and All Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act (PAHPAIA) 2019 also codified the council reflecting its importance within the context of all hazards since Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) is now considered a public health security.

20e. Why is it necessary to close and/or partially closed committee meetings?

Meetings of the Advisory Council will be open to the public unless information not approved for public disclosure has been given to the Advisory Council for discussion. If it becomes necessary for an Advisory Council meeting to be closed, then the guidelines established under the FACA, by GSA, and by the Department of Health and Human Services will be followed for this action to be taken.

21. Remarks

The only annual reporting requirement that the Advisory Council must satisfy is to keep accurate the file that is maintained in the FACA database for the annual comprehensive review. There is no other requirement to provide an annual written report on the Advisory Council's

activities/accomplishments. The budget for this committee remains flat, so although estimates in different categories changed based on percentage increases in inflation, the total spent this year is somewhat static to account for the same number of in-person meetings at increase in Federal salaries.

Designated Federal Officer

Jomana F Musmar DFO

Committee Members	Start	End	Occupation	Member Designation
Adaskaveg, James	04/01/2022	04/01/2024	Minor Crop Farm Alliance	Representative Member
Black, Stephanie	09/02/2020	02/26/2025	Chicago Department of Public Health	Special Government Employee (SGE) Member
Craig, Michael	09/02/2020	09/02/2024	US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	Regular Government Employee (RGE) Member
Dixon, Dennis	09/02/2020	09/02/2024	US Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health	Regular Government Employee (RGE) Member
Fajt, Virginia	04/01/2022	04/01/2025	Texas A&M University	Special Government Employee (SGE) Member
Fernandez, Jose	09/02/2020	09/02/2024	US Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Global Affairs	Regular Government Employee (RGE) Member

Flynn, William	09/02/2020	09/02/2024	US Department of Health and Human Services, US Food and Drug Administration	Regular Government Employee (RGE) Member
Garland, Jay	09/02/2020	09/02/2024	US Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Research and Development	Regular Government Employee (RGE) Member
Houchens, Christopher	09/02/2020	09/02/2024	US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response	Regular Government Employee (RGE) Member
Ling, Shari	09/02/2020	09/02/2024	US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	Regular Government Employee (RGE) Member
Miller, Melissa	09/02/2020	09/02/2024	US Department of Health and Human Services, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	Regular Government Employee (RGE) Member
Nahum, Armando	02/26/2020	02/26/2025	Safe Care Campaign	Special Government Employee (SGE) Member
Patel, Payal	04/01/2022	04/01/2025	Intermountain Healthcare	Special Government Employee (SGE) Member
Plummer, Paul	09/02/2020	02/26/2025	Iowa State University	Special Government Employee (SGE) Member

Robertson-Hale, Kis	09/02/2022	09/02/2024	US Department of Regular Agriculture, Government Food Safety Employee and (RGE) Inspection Member Service
Silverstein, Jeffrey	09/02/2020	09/02/2024	US Department of Regular Agriculture, Government Agricultural Employee Research (RGE) Service Member
Symczak, Julia	04/01/2022	04/01/2025	Special University of Government Utah Employee (SGE) Member
Tomlinson, Sarah	09/02/2020	09/02/2024	US Department of Regular Agriculture, Government Animal and Employee Plant Health (RGE) Inspection Member Service
Waterman, Paige	09/02/2020	09/02/2024	US Department of Regular Defense, Government Uniformed Employee Services (RGE) University Member

Number of Committee Members Listed: 19

Narrative Description

The rise of antibiotic-resistant bacteria represents a serious threat to public health and the economy. Detecting, preventing, and controlling antibiotic resistance requires a strategic, coordinated, and sustained effort. The federal government will work domestically and internationally to detect, prevent, and control illness and death related to antibiotic-resistant infections by implementing measures that reduce the emergence and spread of antibiotic-resistant bacteria and help ensure the continued availability of effective therapeutics for the treatment of bacterial infections. On September 18, 2014, the President issued Executive Order 13676, to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services (Secretary) to consult with the Secretaries of Defense and Agriculture to establish the Presidential Advisory Council on Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria (Advisory Council). On March 24, 2015, the Advisory

Council was established as a non-discretionary federal advisory committee. On March 3, 2020, the President of the United States delegated his authority to the Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 9(a)(1) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), Public Law 92-463, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.), to re-establish the PACCARB. Pursuant to this delegation of authority, the Secretary re-established the Advisory Council, and the charter was filed on September 2, 2020. Per the President's delegation of authority, the Secretary may direct the PACCARB to perform duties consistent with those assigned to them in section 505(b) of Public Law 116-22 (June 24, 2019), the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness and Advancing Innovation Act of 2019 (PAHPAIA).

What are the most significant program outcomes associated with this committee?

Checked if
Applies

Improvements to health or safety	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Trust in government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Major policy changes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Advance in scientific research	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Effective grant making	<input type="checkbox"/>
Improved service delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Increased customer satisfaction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Implementation of laws or regulatory requirements	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Outcome Comments

The federal government will work domestically and internationally to detect, prevent, and control illness and death related to antibiotic-resistant infections by implementing measures that reduce the emergence and spread of antibiotic-resistant bacteria and help ensure the continued availability of effective therapeutics for the treatment of bacterial infections.

What are the cost savings associated with this committee?

Checked if Applies

None ☐

Unable to Determine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Under \$100,000	<input type="checkbox"/>
\$100,000 - \$500,000	<input type="checkbox"/>
\$500,001 - \$1,000,000	<input type="checkbox"/>
\$1,000,001 - \$5,000,000	<input type="checkbox"/>
\$5,000,001 - \$10,000,000	<input type="checkbox"/>
Over \$10,000,000	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cost Savings Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Cost Savings Comments

Not Applicable

What is the approximate Number of recommendations produced by this committee for the life of the committee?

164

Number of Recommendations Comments

The Advisory Council approved their initial report with recommendations titled, Initial Assessments of the National Action Plan for Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria at the March 31, 2016 Public Meeting. The first report includes 37 individual recommendations for the Secretary of HHS. The second report with recommendations titled, Recommendations for Incentivizing the Development of Vaccines, Diagnostics, and Therapeutics to Combat Antibiotic-Resistance was approved at the September 14, 2017 Public Meeting. The second report includes 64 individual recommendations for the Secretary of HHS. The Advisory Council approved two resolution letters at the March 2, 2018 virtual Public Meeting, each containing two recommendations. The third report titled, Key Strategies to Enhance Infection Prevention and Antibiotic Stewardship, approved at the September 26, 2018, Public Meeting includes seven recommendations. The Advisory Council held a public meeting via teleconference on April 8, 2019 and approved a 1-page letter with one recommendation. The fourth full report, Priorities for the NAP on CARB 2020-2025 was voted and approved at the July 10, 2019, public meeting, and included twenty recommendations. The Council developed two additional reports which were voted and approved at the June 29, 2021 public meeting. The first of which is Bridging the Gap: Improving Antimicrobial Access and Use Across One Health and includes seven recommendations. The second report is Advancing Inter-professional Education and Practice to Combat Antimicrobial Resistance and includes ten distinct recommendations. In October of 2021, the council made a single resolution with one recommendation on supporting legislation that would incentivize the development and procurement of novel antibiotics. In March 2023, the Advisory Council voted and approved their 11th report

titled: Preparing for the Next Pandemic in the Era of Antimicrobial Resistance. This report presented 14 recommendations.

What is the approximate Percentage of these recommendations that have been or will be Fully implemented by the agency?

50%

% of Recommendations Fully Implemented Comments

The exact number of adopted recommendations remains to be determined. An estimate has been provided based on agency activity.

What is the approximate Percentage of these recommendations that have been or will be Partially implemented by the agency?

0%

% of Recommendations Partially Implemented Comments

The number of adopted recommendations remains to be determined.

Does the agency provide the committee with feedback regarding actions taken to implement recommendations or advice offered?

Yes ☒ No ☐ Not Applicable ☐

Agency Feedback Comments

As part of the council's task, they provide input into the CARB TF's development of the CARB National Action Plan. The plan has annual progress reports which provide feedback as to which goals and milestones have been accomplished, which also serve as feedback to the council -- and general public -- on the multi-agency response to combating resistance.

What other actions has the agency taken as a result of the committee's advice or recommendation?

Checked if Applies

Reorganized Priorities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Reallocated resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Issued new regulation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Proposed legislation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Approved grants or other payments	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Action Comments

Is the Committee engaged in the review of applications for grants?

No

Grant Review Comments

Not Applicable

How is access provided to the information for the Committee's documentation?

Checked if Applies

Contact DFO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Online Agency Web Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Online Committee Web Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Online GSA FACA Web Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Publications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Access Comments