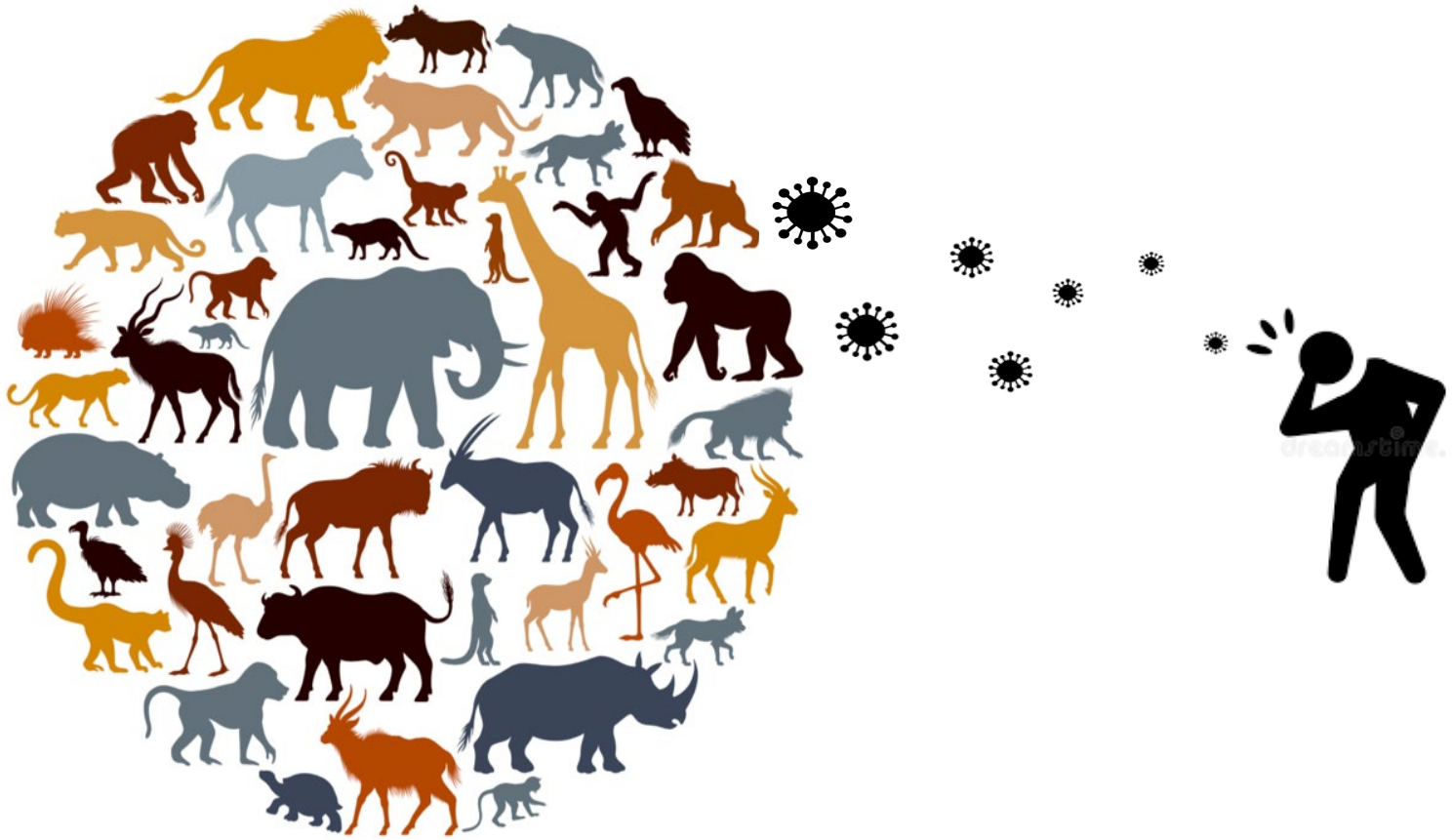
HB 4128 Preventing Zoonotic Disease in Oregon



Over 75% of newly emerging infectious diseases originate with wildlife.

HB 4128 will equip Oregon with practical tools to prevent and respond to zoonotic disease outbreaks linked to the import, trade and handling of wildlife.

HB 4128 – Preventing Zoonotic Disease in Oregon

OBJECTIVES

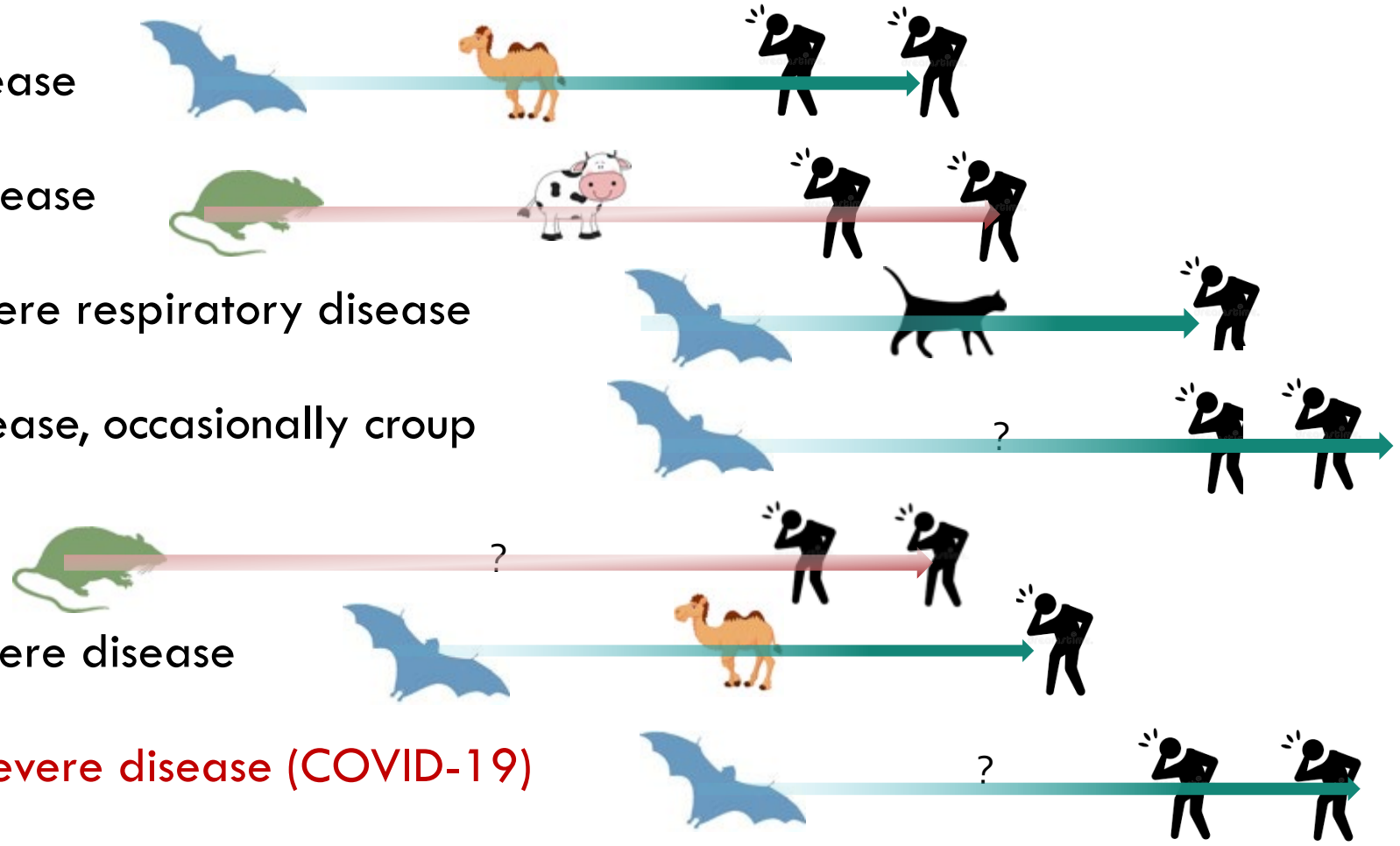
Prevent zoonotic transmission of disease by strengthening state agency coordination and improving prevention, monitoring and response plans.

Avert future public health outbreaks and economic disruptions by reducing avenues for zoonotic disease transmission associated with import, trade and handling of non-native wildlife.

Human Coronaviruses

Virus name – date of first discovery, most common disease manifestation, suspected source

1. 229E – 1968, causes mild disease
2. OC43 – 1967, causes mild disease
3. SARS-CoV – 2002, causes severe respiratory disease
4. NL63 – 2004, causes mild disease, occasionally croup
5. HKU1 – 2005, mild disease
6. MERS-CoV – 2012, causes severe disease
7. SARS-CoV-2 – 2019, causes severe disease (COVID-19)



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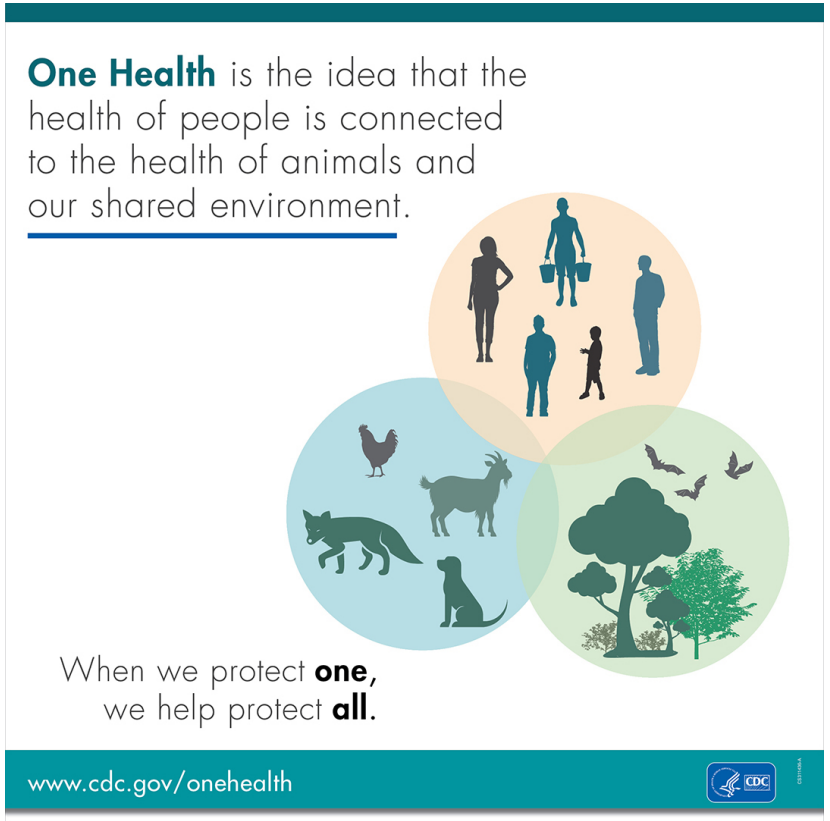
- Some of the key drivers of zoonotic disease:
  - Wildlife exploitation – including trade & trafficking
  - Land-use changes (loss and conversion of habitat)
  - Climate change
  - Intensified agricultural production
  - Urbanization & industry
  - Food supply chains & increased demand
  - Travel & transport
- These factors cause fundamental changes in the environment and facilitate increased contact between humans and wildlife and domesticated animals.



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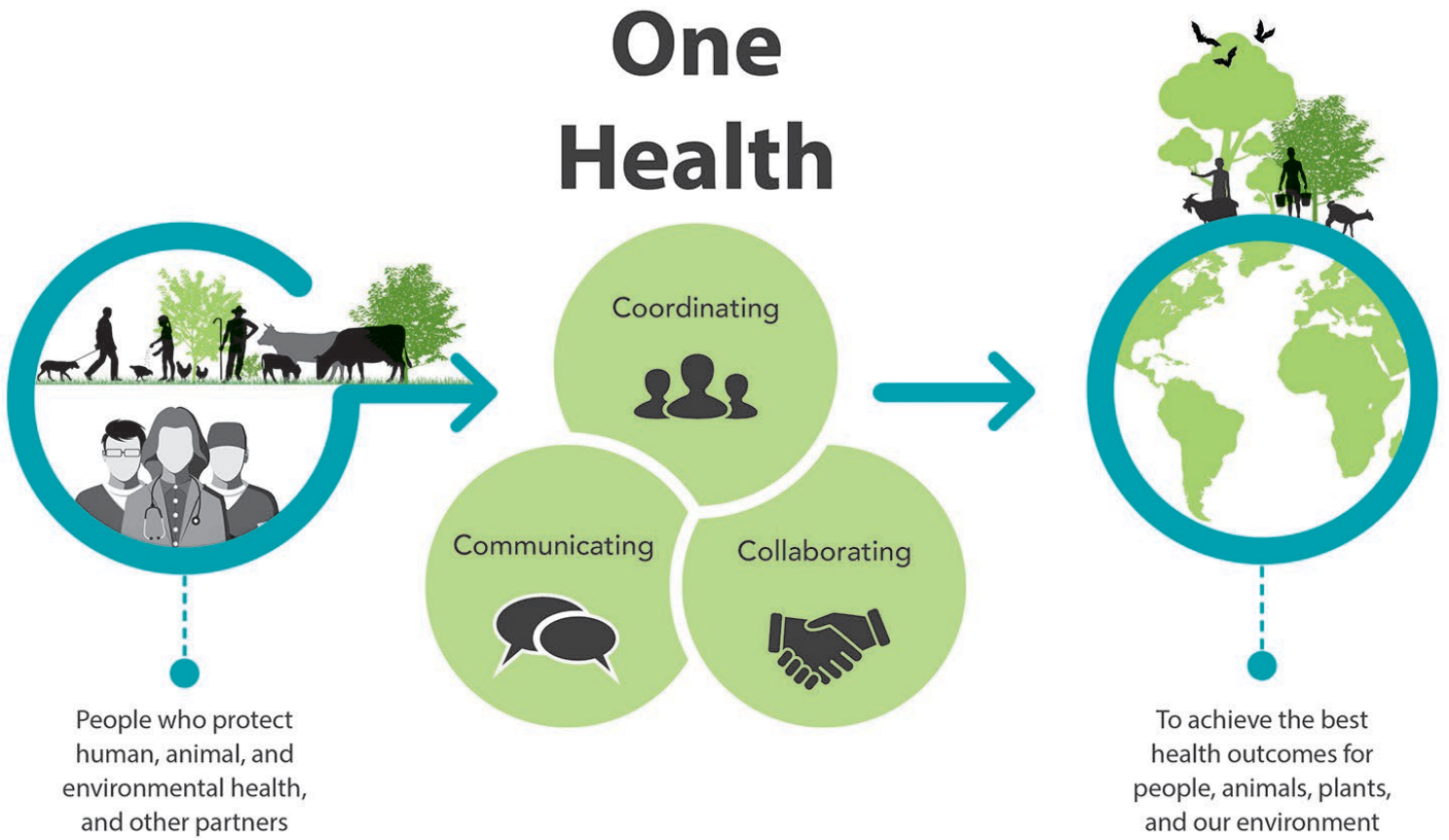

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Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases

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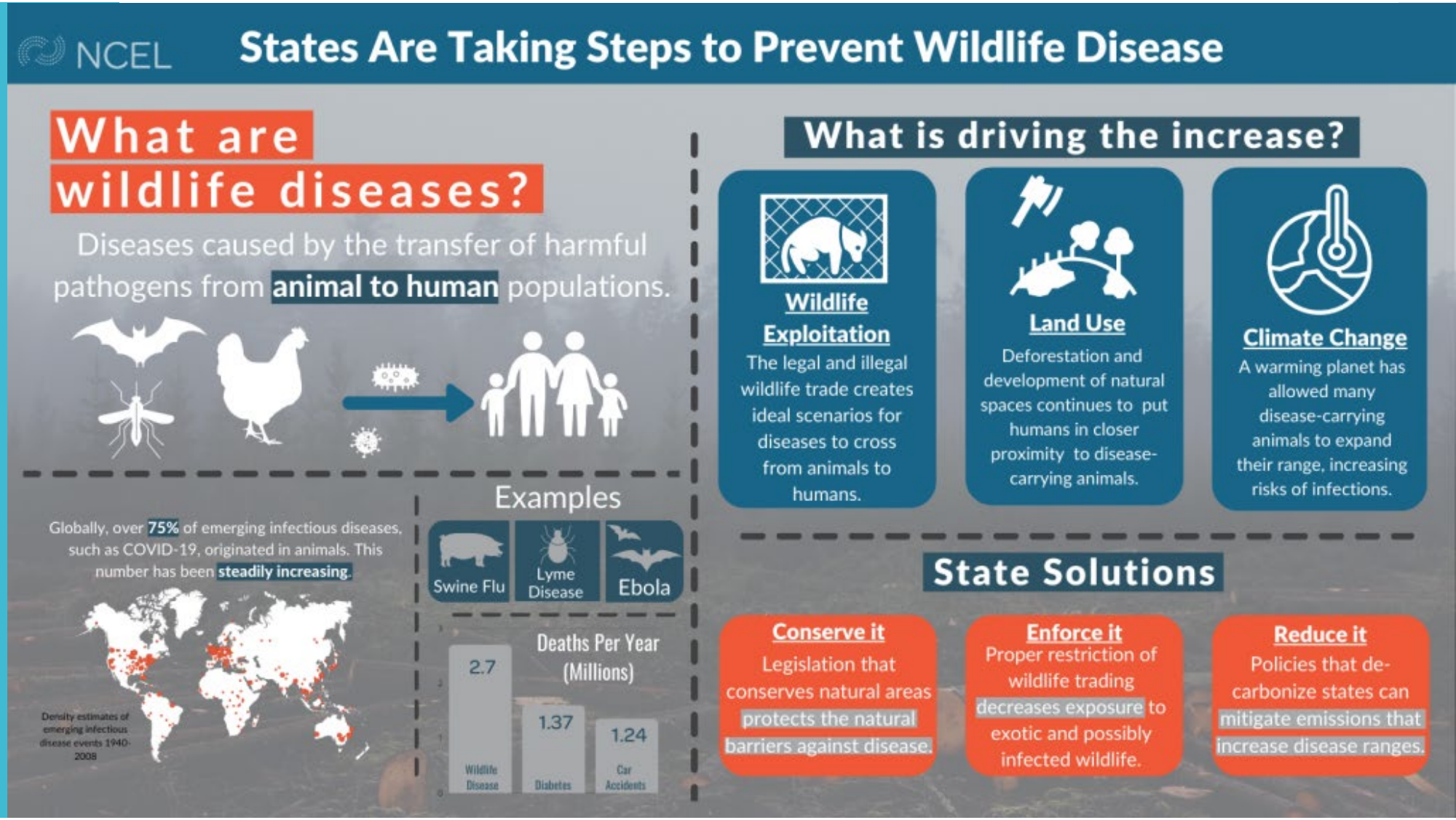

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KEY POINTS

- LPRO, in consultation with OHA, OSP, ODA and ODFW, shall prepare a report that evaluates Oregon's current framework for monitoring, preventing and responding to zoonotic diseases and recommends ways to strengthen the framework.
- ODFW shall review and update the list of prohibited species as the commission deems necessary to protect against significant risks to public health from zoonotic disease. ODFW shall also update the list of prohibited species upon notification from OHA that a wildlife species poses a significant risk to public health from zoonotic disease.
- Wildlife may not be held and sold live for the purpose of human consumption except for those animals utilized for farm use under state law.
- ODFW is directed to consider public health and the risk of zoonotic disease when adopting rules related to the holding and capture of wildlife.