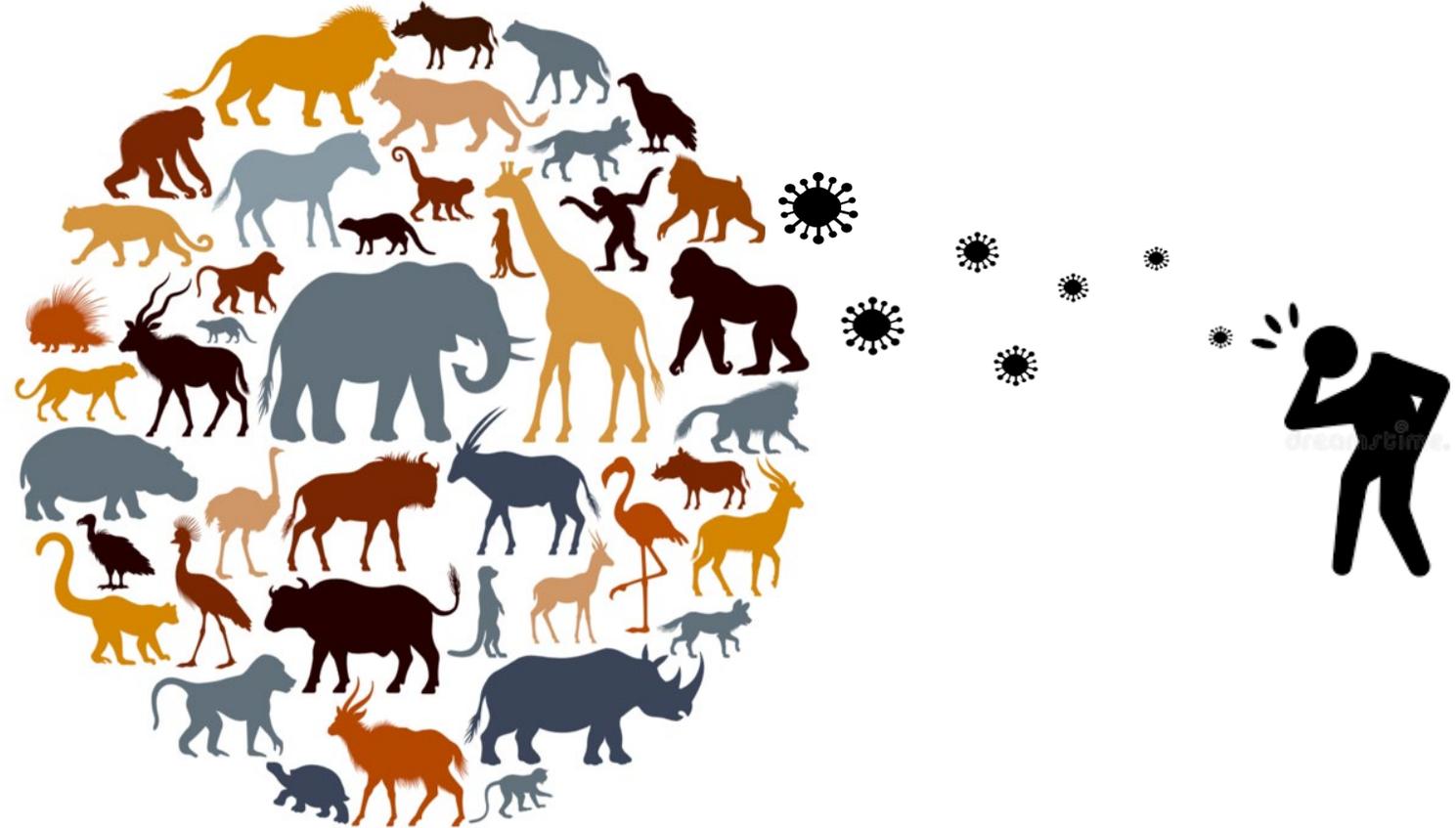


HB 4128 Preventing Zoonotic Disease in Oregon



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.

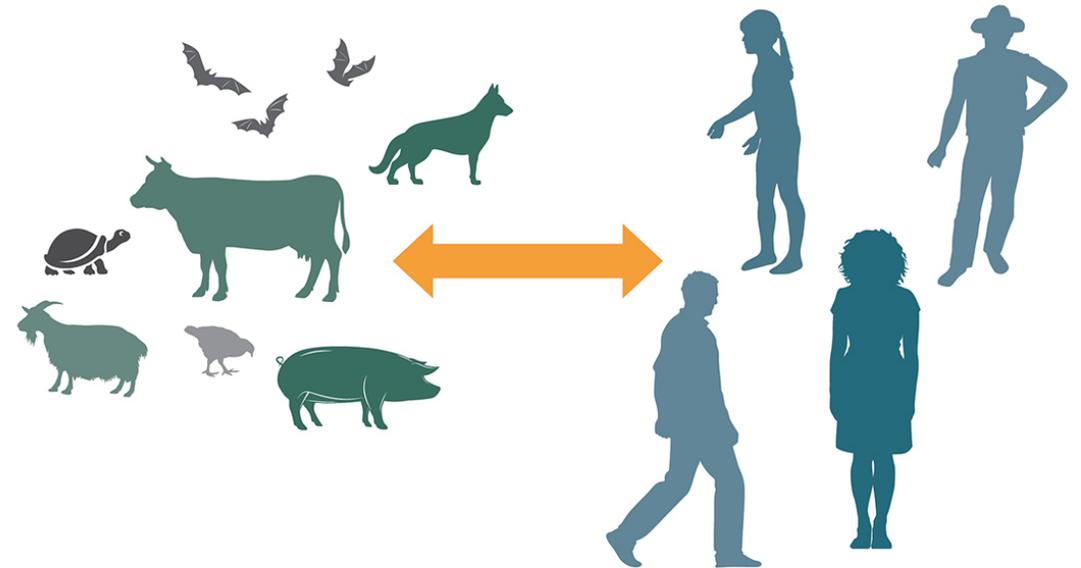
HB 4128 – Preventing Zoonotic Disease in Oregon

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.

More than half of all infections that people can get are zoonotic (they can spread between animals and people).



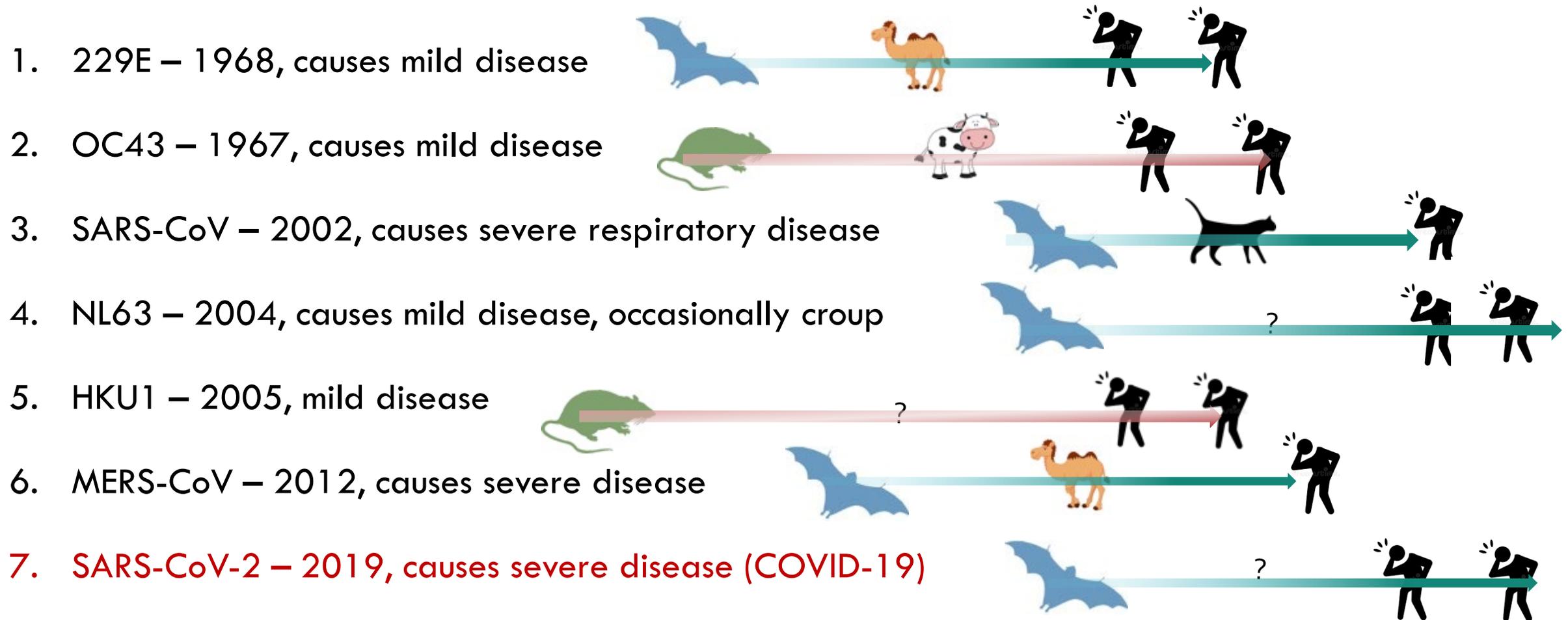
www.cdc.gov/onehealth



EST/10/04

Human Coronaviruses

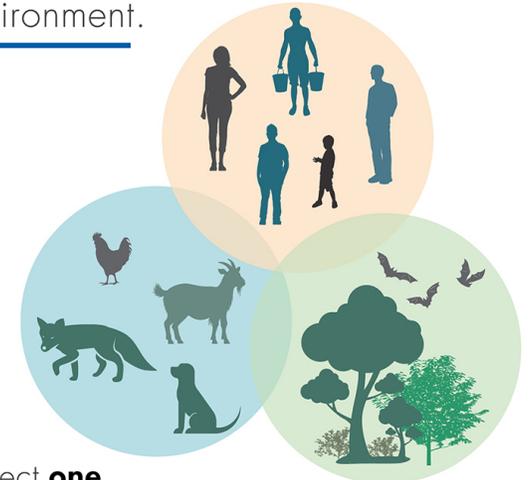
Virus name – date of first discovery, most common disease manifestation, suspected source



HB 4128 Preventing Zoonotic Disease in Oregon

- 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.

One Health is the idea that the health of people is connected to the health of animals and our shared environment.

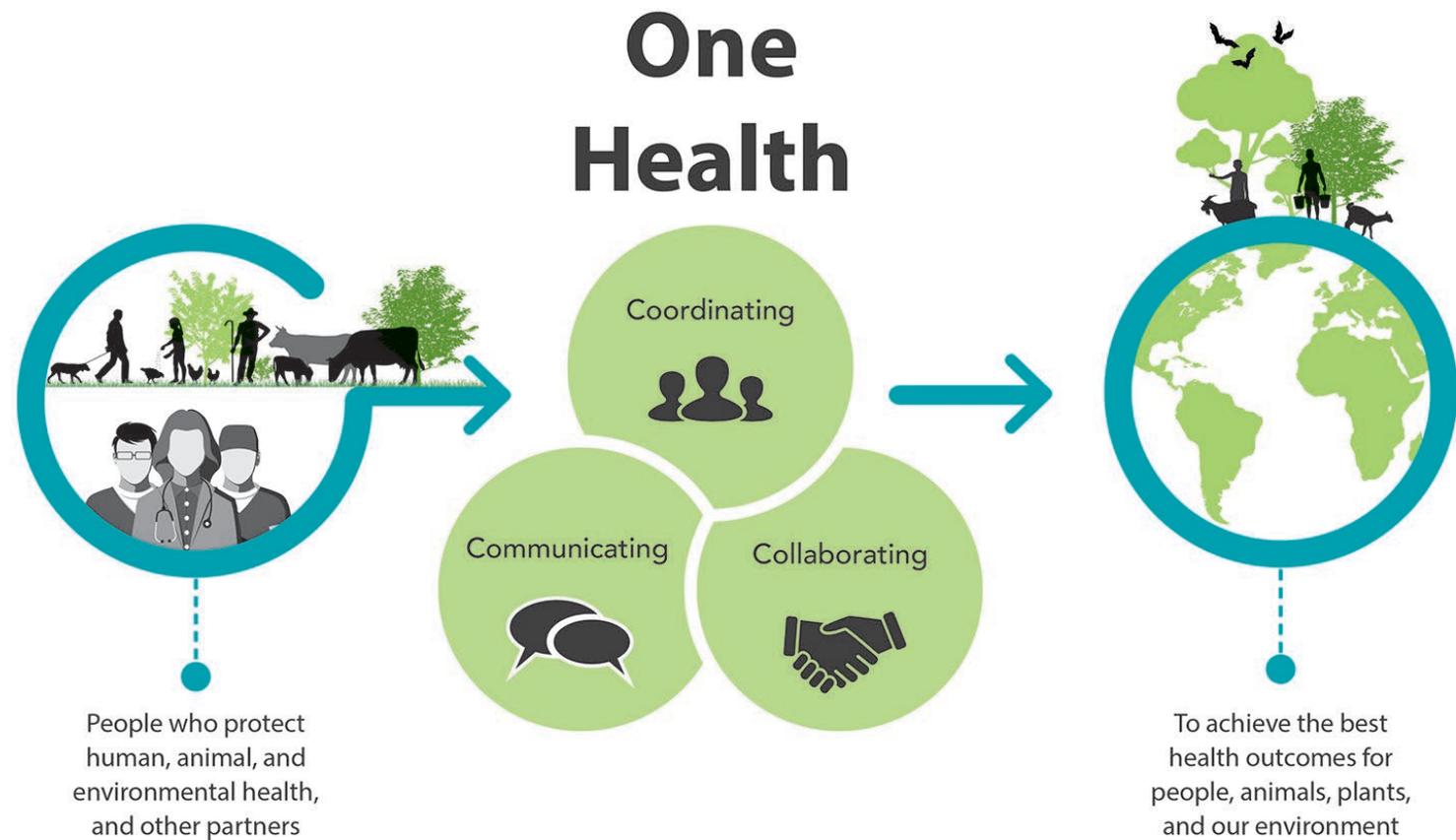


When we protect **one**,
we help protect **all**.

www.cdc.gov/onehealth



HB 4128 Preventing Zoonotic Disease in Oregon



CS302365-A



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

HB 4128 Preventing Zoonotic Disease in Oregon



States Are Taking Steps to Prevent Wildlife Disease

What are wildlife diseases?

Diseases caused by the transfer of harmful pathogens from **animal to human** populations.



Globally, over **75%** of emerging infectious diseases, such as COVID-19, originated in animals. This number has been **steadily increasing**.



Examples



What is driving the increase?



Wildlife Exploitation

The legal and illegal wildlife trade creates ideal scenarios for diseases to cross from animals to humans.



Land Use

Deforestation and development of natural spaces continues to put humans in closer proximity to disease-carrying animals.



Climate Change

A warming planet has allowed many disease-carrying animals to expand their range, increasing risks of infections.

State Solutions

Conserve it

Legislation that conserves natural areas **protects the natural barriers against disease.**

Enforce it

Proper restriction of wildlife trading **decreases exposure to exotic and possibly infected wildlife.**

Reduce it

Policies that de-carbonize states can **mitigate emissions that increase disease ranges.**

HB 4128

Preventing Zoonotic Disease in Oregon



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.