

107TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1168

To amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to provide increased foreign assistance for tuberculosis prevention, treatment, and control.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 22, 2001

Mr. BROWN of Ohio (for himself, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. GANSKE, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. BACA, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. OLVER, Mr. KILDEE, Mrs. CAPPS, Mrs. WILSON, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. FROST, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, and Mr. REYES) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

A BILL

To amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to provide increased foreign assistance for tuberculosis prevention, treatment, and control.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Stop Tuberculosis
5 (TB) Now Act”.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

2 Congress finds the following:

3 (1)(A) Tuberculosis is one of the greatest infec-
4 tious causes of death of adults worldwide, killing
5 2,000,000 people per year—one person every 15 sec-
6 onds.

7 (B) Globally, tuberculosis is the leading cause
8 of death of young women and the leading cause of
9 death of people with HIV/AIDS.

10 (2) An estimated 8,000,000 individuals develop
11 active tuberculosis each year.

12 (3) Tuberculosis is spreading as a result of in-
13 adequate treatment and it is a disease that knows
14 no national borders.

15 (4) With over 40 percent of tuberculosis cases
16 in the United States attributable to foreign-born in-
17 dividuals and with the increase in international trav-
18 el, commerce, and migration, elimination of tuber-
19 culosis in the United States depends on efforts to
20 control the disease in developing countries.

21 (5) The threat that tuberculosis poses for
22 Americans derives from the global spread of tuber-
23 culosis and the emergence and spread of strains of
24 multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB).

25 (6) Up to 50,000,000 individuals may be in-
26 fected with multi-drug resistant tuberculosis.

1 (7) In the United States, tuberculosis treat-
2 ment, normally about \$2,000 per patient, skyrockets
3 to as much as \$250,000 per patient to treat multi-
4 drug resistant tuberculosis, and treatment may not
5 even be successful.

6 (8) Multi-drug resistant tuberculosis kills more
7 than one-half of those individuals infected in the
8 United States and other industrialized nations and
9 without access to treatment it is a virtual death sen-
10 tence in the developing world.

11 (9) There is a highly effective and inexpensive
12 treatment for tuberculosis. Recommended by the
13 World Health Organization as the best curative
14 method for tuberculosis, this strategy, known as di-
15 rectly observed treatment, short course (DOTS), in-
16 cludes low-cost effective diagnosis, treatment, moni-
17 toring, and recordkeeping, as well as a reliable drug
18 supply. A centerpiece of DOTS is observing patients
19 to ensure that they take their medication and com-
20 plete treatment.

21 **SEC. 3. ASSISTANCE FOR TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTION,**
22 **TREATMENT, AND CONTROL.**

23 (a) **ADDITIONAL PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND**
24 **CONTROL.**—Section 104(c)(7)(A) of the Foreign Assist-

1 ance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151b(c)(7)(A)) is
2 amended—

3 (1) in clause (i), by adding at the end before
4 the semicolon the following: “, including by expand-
5 ing the use of the strategy known as directly ob-
6 served treatment, short course (DOTS) and strate-
7 gies to address multi-drug resistant tuberculosis
8 (MDR-TB) where appropriate at the local level, par-
9 ticularly in countries with the highest rate of tuber-
10 culosis”; and

11 (2) in clause (ii)—

12 (A) by inserting after “the cure of at least
13 85 percent of the cases detected” the following:
14 “by focusing efforts on the use of the directly
15 observed treatment, short course (DOTS) strat-
16 egy or other internationally accepted primary
17 tuberculosis control strategies”; and

18 (B)(i) by striking “and the cure” and in-
19 serting “the cure”; and

20 (ii) by adding at the end before the period
21 the following: “, and the reduction of tuber-
22 culosis-related deaths by 50 percent, by Decem-
23 ber 31, 2010”.

1 (b) FUNDING REQUIREMENT.—Section 104(c)(7) of
2 the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.
3 2151b(c)(7)) is amended—

4 (1) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as sub-
5 paragraph (C); and

6 (2) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the fol-
7 lowing:

8 “(B) In carrying out this paragraph, not less than
9 75 percent of the amount appropriated pursuant to the
10 authorization of appropriations under subparagraph (D)
11 shall be used for the diagnosis and treatment of tuber-
12 culosis or for direct patient services and anti-tuberculosis
13 drugs for at-risk and affected populations utilizing directly
14 observed treatment, short course (DOTS) strategy or
15 other internationally accepted primary tuberculosis control
16 strategies developed in consultation with the World Health
17 Organization (WHO), including the Global Tuberculosis
18 Drug Facility of WHO’s Stop TB Partnership.”.

19 (c) ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 104(c)(7) of the For-
20 eign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151b(c)(7)) is
21 amended—

22 (1) by redesignating subparagraph (C) (as re-
23 designated by this Act) as subparagraph (D); and

24 (2) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the fol-
25 lowing:

1 “(C) In conjunction with the transmission of the an-
2 nual request for enactment of authorizations and appro-
3 priations for foreign assistance programs for each fiscal
4 year, the President shall transmit to Congress a report
5 that contains a summary of all programs, projects, and
6 activities carried out under this paragraph for the pre-
7 ceding fiscal year, including a description of the extent to
8 which such programs, projects, and activities have made
9 progress to achieve the goals described in subparagraph
10 (A)(ii).”.

11 (d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Sub-
12 paragraph (D) of section 104(c)(7) of the Foreign Assist-
13 ance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151b(c)(7)), as redesi-
14 gnated by this Act, is amended by striking “\$60,000,000
15 for each of the fiscal years 2001 and 2002” and inserting
16 “\$60,000,000 for fiscal year 2001 and \$200,000,000 for
17 fiscal year 2002”.

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