HR 6802

RAPID Reserve Act

Congress: 118 (2023–2025, Ended)
Chamber: House
Policy Area: Health
Introduced: Dec 14, 2023
Current Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Health.
Latest Action: Referred to the Subcommittee on Health. (Dec 15, 2023)
Official Text: https://www.congress.gov/bill/118th-congress/house-bill/6802

Sponsor

Name: Rep. Craig, Angie [D-MN-2]
Party: Democratic • **State:** MN • **Chamber:** House

Cosponsors (6 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Rep. Spanberger, Abigail Davis [D-VA-7]	D · VA		Dec 14, 2023
Rep. Van Drew, Jefferson [R-NJ-2]	R · NJ		Dec 14, 2023
Del. Norton, Eleanor Holmes [D-DC-At Large]	D · DC		Mar 7, 2024
Rep. Houlahan, Chrissy [D-PA-6]	D · PA		Mar 12, 2024
Rep. Slotkin, Elissa [D-MI-7]	D · MI		May 6, 2024
Rep. Soto, Darren [D-FL-9]	D · FL		Aug 16, 2024

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Energy and Commerce Committee	House	Referred to	Dec 15, 2023

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

Health

Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
118 S 2510	Identical bill	**Jul 26, 2023:** Read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Summary (as of Dec 14, 2023)

Rolling Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient and Drug Reserve Act or the RAPID Reserve Act

This bill requires the Department of Health and Human Services to contract with drug manufacturers to ensure adequate supplies of critical drugs that have vulnerable supply chains. (Under the bill, drugs are considered critical if they are likely to be needed during a public health emergency or if a shortage would pose a significant threat to the health care system or at-risk populations.)

Contracted drug manufacturers must agree to (1) maintain at least a 6-month reserve of the active ingredient in a critical drug and of the finished product and to regularly replenish these reserves, (2) produce the ingredient and drug in a manner and quantity as specified in the contract, and (3) agree to transfer portions of the reserve, if necessary, to other manufacturers to meet manufacturing needs and allow HHS to control the allocation of reserves in the event of a public health emergency or other threat.

HHS must publish a list of critical drugs and issue guidance on the criteria for determining this list and awarding contracts. HHS must give preference to domestic manufacturers for contracts.

In addition, the Government Accountability Office must report on the capacity of domestic manufacturing with respect to critical drugs, including the ability to manufacture different dosage forms and drugs with various characteristics.

Actions Timeline

- **Dec 15, 2023:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Health.
- **Dec 14, 2023:** Introduced in House
- **Dec 14, 2023:** Referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce.