

**AMENDMENT TO**  
**RULES COMMITTEE PRINT 117-54**  
**OFFERED BY MR. QUIGLEY OF ILLINOIS**

At the end of division E, add the following:

1           **TITLE LIX—PREVENTING**  
2           **FUTURE PANDEMICS**

3 **SEC. 5901. DEFINITIONS.**

4           In this title:

5           (1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-**  
6           **TEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional com-  
7           mittees” means—

8                   (A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of  
9                   the Senate;

10                   (B) the Committee on Appropriations of  
11                   the Senate;

12                   (C) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of  
13                   the House of Representatives; and

14                   (D) the Committee on Appropriations of  
15                   the House of Representatives.

16           (2) **COMMERCIAL TRADE IN LIVE WILDLIFE.**—

17           The term “commercial trade in live wildlife”—

18                   (A) means commercial trade in live wildlife  
19                   for human consumption as food or medicine,

1           whether the animals originated in the wild or in  
2           a captive environment; and

3                   (B) does not include—

- 4                           (i) fish;
- 5                           (ii) invertebrates;
- 6                           (iii) amphibians and reptiles; and
- 7                           (iv) the meat of ruminant game spe-
- 8                   cies—

9                                   (I) traded in markets in coun-  
10                                   tries with effective implementation  
11                                   and enforcement of scientifically  
12                                   based, nationally implemented policies  
13                                   and legislation for processing, trans-  
14                                   port, trade, and marketing; and

15                                   (II) sold after being slaughtered  
16                                   and processed under sanitary condi-  
17                                   tions.

18           (3) ONE HEALTH.—The term “One Health”  
19           means a collaborative, multi-sectoral, and  
20           transdisciplinary approach working at the local, re-  
21           gional, national, and global levels with the goal of  
22           achieving optimal health outcomes that recognizes  
23           the interconnection between—

24                           (A) people, animals, both wild and domes-  
25                           tic, and plants; and

1 (B) the environment shared by such peo-  
2 ple, animals, and plants.

3 (4) WILDLIFE MARKET.—The term “wildlife  
4 market”—

5 (A) means a commercial market or sub-  
6 section of a commercial market—

7 (i) where live mammalian or avian  
8 wildlife is held, slaughtered, or sold for  
9 human consumption as food or medicine  
10 whether the animals originated in the wild  
11 or in a captive environment; and

12 (ii) that delivers a product in commu-  
13 nities where alternative nutritional or pro-  
14 tein sources are readily available and af-  
15 fordable; and

16 (B) does not include—

17 (i) markets in areas where no other  
18 practical alternative sources of protein or  
19 meat exists, such as wildlife markets in  
20 rural areas on which indigenous people and  
21 rural local communities rely to feed them-  
22 selves and their families; and

23 (ii) processors of dead wild game and  
24 fish.

1 **SEC. 5902. COUNTRY-DRIVEN APPROACH TO END THE COM-**  
2 **MERCIAL TRADE IN LIVE WILDLIFE AND AS-**  
3 **SOCIATED WILDLIFE MARKETS.**

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the  
5 completion of the first report required under section 5905,  
6 the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Adminis-  
7 trator of the United States Agency for International De-  
8 velopment and the heads of other relevant Federal depart-  
9 ments and agencies, including the Centers for Disease  
10 Control and Prevention, the Secretary of Agriculture, and  
11 the Secretary of the Interior, and after consideration of  
12 the results of best available scientific findings of practices  
13 and behaviors occurring at the source of zoonoses spillover  
14 and spread, shall publicly release a list of countries the  
15 governments of which express willingness to end the do-  
16 mestic and international commercial trade in live wildlife  
17 and associated wildlife markets for human consumption,  
18 as defined for purposes of this title—

- 19 (1) immediately;  
20 (2) after a transitional period; and  
21 (3) aspirationally, over a long-term period.

22 (b) GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY ZOOONOSIS PLANS.—  
23 The Secretary of State and the Administrator of the  
24 United States Agency for International Development shall  
25 work bilaterally with the governments of the countries list-

1 ed pursuant to subsection (a) to establish Global Health  
2 Security Zoonoses Plans that—

3 (1) outline actions to address novel pathogens  
4 of zoonotic origin that have the potential to become  
5 epidemics or pandemics;

6 (2) identify incentives and strengthened poli-  
7 cies; and

8 (3) provide technical support to communities,  
9 policy makers, civil society, law enforcement, and  
10 other stakeholders to—

11 (A) end the domestic and international  
12 commercial trade in live wildlife and associated  
13 wildlife markets for human consumption imme-  
14 diately, during a transitional period, or  
15 aspirationally; and

16 (B) improve the biosecurity and sanitation  
17 conditions in markets.

18 (c) UPDATES.—The list of countries required by sub-  
19 section (a), the corresponding Global Health Security Zo-  
20 onosis plans established pursuant to subsection (b), and  
21 any actions taken under such plans to end the commercial  
22 trade in live wildlife and associated wildlife markets for  
23 human consumption immediately, during a transitional pe-  
24 riod, or aspirationally, shall be reviewed, updated, and

1 publicly released annually by the Secretary and Adminis-  
2 trator, following review of the most recent scientific data.

3 **SEC. 5903. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

4 It is the sense of Congress that global institutions,  
5 including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the  
6 United Nations, the World Organisation for Animal  
7 Health, the World Health Organization, and the United  
8 Nations Environment Programme, together with leading  
9 intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations,  
10 veterinary and medical colleges, the Department of State,  
11 and the United States Agency for International Develop-  
12 ment, should—

13 (1) promote the paradigm of One Health as an  
14 effective and integrated way to address the com-  
15 plexity of emerging disease threats; and

16 (2) support improved community health, bio-  
17 diversity conservation, forest conservation and man-  
18 agement, sustainable agriculture, and the safety of  
19 livestock, domestic animals, and wildlife in devel-  
20 oping countries, particularly in tropical landscapes  
21 where there is an elevated risk of zoonotic disease  
22 spill over.

23 **SEC. 5904. STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

24 It is the policy of the United States to—

1           (1) support the availability of scalable and sus-  
2           tainable alternative sources of protein and nutrition  
3           for local communities, where appropriate, in order to  
4           minimize human reliance on the commercial trade in  
5           live wildlife for human consumption;

6           (2) support foreign governments to—

7                 (A) reduce commercial trade in live wildlife  
8                 for human consumption;

9                 (B) transition from the commercial trade  
10                in live wildlife for human consumption to  
11                sustainably produced alternate protein and nu-  
12                tritional sources;

13               (C) establish and effectively manage and  
14                protect natural habitat, including protected and  
15                conserved areas and the lands of Indigenous  
16                peoples and local communities, particularly in  
17                countries with tropical forest hotspots for  
18                emerging diseases;

19               (D) strengthen veterinary and agricultural  
20                extension capacity to improve sanitation along  
21                the value chain and biosecurity of live animal  
22                markets; and

23               (E) strengthen public health capacity, par-  
24                ticularly in countries where there is a high risk

1 of emerging zoonotic viruses and other infec-  
2 tious diseases;

3 (3) respect the rights and needs of indigenous  
4 peoples and local communities dependent on such  
5 wildlife for nutritional needs and food security; and

6 (4) facilitate international cooperation by work-  
7 ing with international partners through intergovern-  
8 mental, international, and nongovernmental organi-  
9 zations such as the United Nations to—

10 (A) lead a resolution at the United Nations  
11 Security Council or General Assembly and  
12 World Health Assembly outlining the danger to  
13 human and animal health from emerging  
14 zoonotic infectious diseases, with recommenda-  
15 tions for implementing the closure of wildlife  
16 markets and prevention of the commercial trade  
17 in live wildlife for human consumption, except  
18 where the consumption of wildlife is necessary  
19 for local food security or where such actions  
20 would significantly disrupt a readily available  
21 and irreplaceable food supply;

22 (B) raise awareness and build stakeholder  
23 engagement networks, including civil society,  
24 the private sector, and local and regional gov-  
25 ernments on the dangerous potential of wildlife



1 markets as a source of zoonotic diseases and re-  
2 duce demand for the consumption of wildlife  
3 through evidence-based behavior change pro-  
4 grams, while ensuring that existing wildlife  
5 habitat is not encroached upon or destroyed as  
6 part of this process;

7 (C) encourage and support alternative  
8 forms of sustainable food production, farming,  
9 and shifts to sustainable sources of protein and  
10 nutrition instead of terrestrial wildlife, where  
11 able and appropriate, and reduce consumer de-  
12 mand for terrestrial and freshwater wildlife  
13 through enhanced local and national food sys-  
14 tems, especially in areas where wildlife markets  
15 play a significant role in meeting subsistence  
16 needs while ensuring that existing wildlife habi-  
17 tat is not encroached upon or destroyed as part  
18 of this process; and

19 (D) strive to increase biosecurity and hygi-  
20 enic standards implemented in farms, gathering  
21 centers, transport, and market systems around  
22 the globe, especially those specializing in the  
23 provision of products intended for human con-  
24 sumption.

1 **SEC. 5905. PREVENTION OF FUTURE ZOOBOTIC SPILLOVER**  
2 **EVENT.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State and the  
4 Administrator of the United States Agency for Inter-  
5 national Development, in consultation with the Director  
6 of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Sec-  
7 retary of Agriculture, the Director of the Centers for Dis-  
8 ease Control and Prevention, and the heads of other rel-  
9 evant departments and agencies, shall work with foreign  
10 governments, multilateral entities, intergovernmental or-  
11 ganizations, international partners, private sector part-  
12 ners, and nongovernmental organizations to carry out ac-  
13 tivities supporting the following objectives, recognizing  
14 that multiple interventions will likely be necessary to make  
15 an impact, and that interventions will need to be tailored  
16 to the situation to—

17 (1) pursuant to section 5902, close wildlife mar-  
18 kets and prevent associated commercial trade in live  
19 wildlife, placing a priority focus on countries with  
20 significant markets for live wildlife for human con-  
21 sumption, high-volume commercial trade and associ-  
22 ated markets, trade in and across urban centers,  
23 and trade for luxury consumption or where there is  
24 no dietary necessity—

25 (A) through existing treaties, conventions,  
26 and agreements;

1 (B) by amending existing protocols or  
2 agreements;

3 (C) by pursuing new protocols; or

4 (D) by other means of international coordi-  
5 nation;

6 (2) improve regulatory oversight and reduce  
7 commercial trade in live wildlife and eliminate prac-  
8 tices identified to contribute to zoonotic spillover and  
9 emerging pathogens;

10 (3) prevent commercial trade in live wildlife  
11 through programs that combat wildlife trafficking  
12 and poaching, including—

13 (A) providing assistance to improve law en-  
14 forcement;

15 (B) detecting and deterring the illegal im-  
16 port, transit, sale, and export of wildlife;

17 (C) strengthening such programs to assist  
18 countries through legal reform;

19 (D) improving information sharing and en-  
20 hancing capabilities of participating foreign  
21 governments;

22 (E) supporting efforts to change behavior  
23 and reduce demand for such wildlife products;

24 (F) leveraging United States private sector  
25 technologies and expertise to scale and enhance

1 enforcement responses to detect and prevent  
2 such trade; and

3 (G) strengthening collaboration with key  
4 private sector entities in the transportation in-  
5 dustry to prevent and report the transport of  
6 such wildlife and wildlife products;

7 (4) leverage strong United States bilateral rela-  
8 tionships to support new and existing inter-Ministe-  
9 rial collaborations or Task Forces that can serve as  
10 regional One Health models;

11 (5) build local agricultural and food safety ca-  
12 pacity by leveraging expertise from the United  
13 States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and in-  
14 stitutions of higher education with agricultural or  
15 natural resource expertise;

16 (6) work through international organizations to  
17 help develop a set of objective risk-based metrics  
18 that provide a cross-country comparable measure of  
19 the level of risk posed by wildlife trade and mar-  
20 keting and can be used to track progress nations  
21 make in reducing risks, identify where resources  
22 should be focused, and potentially leverage a peer in-  
23 fluence effect;

24 (7) increase efforts to prevent the degradation  
25 and fragmentation of forests and other intact eco-

1 systems to minimize interactions between wildlife  
2 and human and livestock populations that could con-  
3 tribute to spillover events and zoonotic disease trans-  
4 mission, including by providing assistance or sup-  
5 porting policies to, for example—

6 (A) conserve, protect, and restore the in-  
7 tegrity of such ecosystems;

8 (B) support the rights and needs of Indige-  
9 nous People and local communities and their  
10 ability to continue their effective stewardship of  
11 their traditional lands and territories;

12 (C) support the establishment and effective  
13 management of protected areas, prioritizing  
14 highly intact areas; and

15 (D) prevent activities that result in the de-  
16 struction, degradation, fragmentation, or con-  
17 version of intact forests and other intact eco-  
18 systems and biodiversity strongholds, including  
19 by governments, private sector entities, and  
20 multilateral development financial institutions;

21 (8) offer appropriate alternative livelihood and  
22 worker training programs and enterprise develop-  
23 ment to wildlife traders, wildlife breeders, and local  
24 communities whose members are engaged in the

1 commercial trade in live wildlife for human con-  
2 sumption;

3 (9) ensure that the rights of indigenous peoples  
4 and local communities are respected and their au-  
5 thority to exercise these rights is protected;

6 (10) strengthen global capacity for prevention,  
7 prediction, and detection of novel and existing  
8 zoonoses with pandemic potential, including the sup-  
9 port of innovative technologies in coordination with  
10 the United States Agency for International Develop-  
11 ment, the Centers for Disease Control and Preven-  
12 tion, and other relevant departments and agencies;  
13 and

14 (11) support the development of One Health  
15 systems at the local, regional, national, and global  
16 levels in coordination with the United States Agency  
17 for International Development, the Centers for Dis-  
18 ease Control and Prevention, and other relevant de-  
19 partments and agencies, particularly in emerging in-  
20 fectionous disease hotspots, through a collaborative,  
21 multisectoral, and transdisciplinary approach that  
22 recognizes the interconnections among people, ani-  
23 mals, plants, and their shared environment to  
24 achieve equitable and sustainable health outcomes.

25 (b) ACTIVITIES MAY INCLUDE.—

1           (1) GLOBAL COOPERATION.—The United States  
2           Government, working through the United Nations  
3           and its components, as well as international organi-  
4           zation such as Interpol, the Food and Agriculture  
5           Organization of the United Nations, and the World  
6           Organisation for Animal Health, and in furtherance  
7           of the policies described in section 5904, shall—

8                   (A) collaborate with other member States,  
9                   issue declarations, statements, and commu-  
10                  niqués urging countries to close wildlife mar-  
11                  kets, and prevent commercial trade in live wild-  
12                  life for human consumption; and

13                  (B) urge increased enforcement of existing  
14                  laws to end wildlife trafficking.

15           (2) INTERNATIONAL COALITIONS.—The Sec-  
16           retary of State shall seek to build new, and support  
17           existing, international coalitions focused on closing  
18           wildlife markets and preventing commercial trade in  
19           live wildlife for human consumption, with a focus on  
20           the following efforts:

21                   (A) Providing assistance and advice to  
22                   other governments in the adoption of legislation  
23                   and regulations to close wildlife markets and  
24                   associated trade over such timeframe and in

1           such manner as to minimize the increase of  
2           wildlife trafficking and poaching.

3           (B) Creating economic and enforcement  
4           pressure for the immediate shut down of uncon-  
5           trolled, unsanitary, or illicit wildlife markets  
6           and their supply chains to prevent their oper-  
7           ation.

8           (C) Providing assistance and guidance to  
9           other governments on measures to prohibit the  
10          import, export, and domestic commercial trade  
11          in live wildlife for the purpose of human con-  
12          sumption.

13          (D) Implementing risk reduction interven-  
14          tions and control options to address zoonotic  
15          spillover along the supply chain for the wildlife  
16          market system.

17          (E) Engaging and receiving guidance from  
18          key stakeholders at the ministerial, local gov-  
19          ernment, and civil society level, including Indig-  
20          enous Peoples, in countries that will be im-  
21          pacted by this title and where wildlife markets  
22          and associated wildlife trade are the predomi-  
23          nant source of meat or protein, in order to miti-  
24          gate the impact of any international efforts on



1 food security, nutrition, local customs, conserva-  
2 tion methods, or cultural norms.

3 (c) UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL  
4 DEVELOPMENT.—

5 (1) SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS FUNDING.—

6 (A) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-  
7 TIONS.—In addition to any other amounts pro-  
8 vided for such purposes, there is authorized to  
9 be appropriated such sums as necessary for  
10 each of fiscal years 2023 through 2032 to the  
11 United States Agency for International Devel-  
12 opment to reduce demand for consumption of  
13 wildlife from wildlife markets and support shifts  
14 to diversified alternative and sustainably pro-  
15 duced sources of nutritious food and protein in  
16 communities that rely upon the consumption of  
17 wildlife for food security, while ensuring that  
18 existing wildlife habitat is not encroached upon  
19 or destroyed as part of this process, using a  
20 multisectoral approach and including support  
21 for demonstration programs.

22 (B) ACTIVITIES.—The Bureau for Devel-  
23 opment, Democracy and Innovation (DDI), the  
24 Bureau for Resilience and Food Security  
25 (RFS), and the Bureau for Global Health (GH)

1 of the United States Agency for International  
2 Development shall, in partnership with United  
3 States and international institutions of higher  
4 education and nongovernmental organizations,  
5 co-develop approaches focused on safe, sustain-  
6 able food systems that support and incentivize  
7 the replacement of terrestrial wildlife in diets,  
8 while ensuring that existing wildlife habitat is  
9 not encroached upon or destroyed as part of  
10 this process.

11 (2) ADDRESSING THREATS AND CAUSES OF  
12 ZOOBOTIC DISEASE OUTBREAKS.—The Adminis-  
13 trator of the United States Agency for International  
14 Development, in consultation with the Secretary of  
15 the Interior, shall increase activities in United States  
16 Agency for International Development programs re-  
17 lated to conserving biodiversity, combating wildlife  
18 trafficking, sustainable landscapes, global health,  
19 food security, and resilience in order to address the  
20 threats and causes of zoonotic disease outbreaks, in-  
21 cluding through—

22 (A) education;

23 (B) capacity building;

24 (C) strengthening human, livestock, and  
25 wildlife health monitoring systems of pathogens

1 of zoonotic origin to support early detection and  
2 reporting of novel and known pathogens for  
3 emergence of zoonotic disease and strength-  
4 ening cross-sectoral collaboration to align risk  
5 reduction approaches in consultation with the  
6 Director of the Centers for Disease Control and  
7 the Secretary of Health and Human Services;

8 (D) improved domestic and wild animal  
9 disease monitoring and control at production  
10 and market levels;

11 (E) development of alternative livelihood  
12 opportunities where possible;

13 (F) preventing degradation and fragmenta-  
14 tion of forests and other intact ecosystems and  
15 restoring the integrity of such ecosystems, par-  
16 ticularly in tropical countries, to prevent the  
17 creation of new pathways for zoonotic pathogen  
18 transmission that arise from interactions among  
19 wildlife, humans, and livestock populations;

20 (G) minimizing interactions between do-  
21 mestic livestock and wild animals in markets  
22 and captive production;

23 (H) supporting shifts from wildlife markets  
24 to diversified, safe, affordable, and accessible al-  
25 ternative sources of protein and nutrition

1 through enhanced local and national food sys-  
2 tems while ensuring that existing wildlife habi-  
3 tat is not encroached upon or destroyed as part  
4 of this process;

5 (I) improving community health, forest  
6 management practices, and safety of livestock  
7 production in tropical landscapes, particularly  
8 in hotspots for zoonotic spillover and emerging  
9 infectious diseases;

10 (J) preventing degradation and fragmenta-  
11 tion of forests and other intact ecosystems, par-  
12 ticularly in tropical countries, to minimize inter-  
13 actions between wildlife, human, and livestock  
14 populations that could contribute to spillover  
15 events and zoonotic disease transmission, in-  
16 cluding by providing assistance or supporting  
17 policies to—

18 (i) conserve, protect, and restore the  
19 integrity of such ecosystems; and

20 (ii) support the rights of Indigenous  
21 People and local communities and their  
22 ability to continue their effective steward  
23 ship of their intact traditional lands and  
24 territories;

1           (K) supporting development and use of  
2           multi-data sourced predictive models and deci-  
3           sionmaking tools to identify areas of highest  
4           probability of zoonotic spillover and to deter-  
5           mine cost-effective monitoring and mitigation  
6           approaches; and

7           (L) other relevant activities described in  
8           this section that are within the mandate of the  
9           United States Agency for International Devel-  
10          opment.

11          (d) STAFFING REQUIREMENTS.—The Administrator  
12          of the United States Agency for International Develop-  
13          ment, in collaboration with the United States Fish and  
14          Wildlife Service, the United States Department of Agri-  
15          culture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, the  
16          Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and other  
17          Federal entities as appropriate, is authorized to hire addi-  
18          tional personnel—

19               (1) to undertake programs aimed at reducing  
20               the risks of endemic and emerging infectious dis-  
21               eases and exposure to antimicrobial resistant patho-  
22               gens;

23               (2) to provide administrative support and re-  
24               sources to ensure effective and efficient coordination  
25               of funding opportunities and sharing of expertise

1 from relevant United States Agency for Inter-  
2 national Development bureaus and programs, includ-  
3 ing emerging pandemic threats;

4 (3) to award funding to on-the-ground projects;

5 (4) to provide project oversight to ensure ac-  
6 countability and transparency in all phases of the  
7 award process; and

8 (5) to undertake additional activities under this  
9 title.

10 (e) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

11 (1) DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND UNITED  
12 STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOP-  
13 MENT.—

14 (A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year  
15 after the date of the enactment of this Act, and  
16 annually thereafter until 2030, the Secretary of  
17 State and the Administrator of the United  
18 States Agency for International Development  
19 shall submit to the appropriate congressional  
20 committees a report—

21 (i) describing—

22 (I) the actions taken pursuant to  
23 this title and the provision of United  
24 States technical assistance;

1 (II) the impact and effectiveness  
2 of international cooperation on shut-  
3 ting down wildlife markets;

4 (III) partnerships developed with  
5 other institutions of higher learning  
6 and nongovernmental organizations;  
7 and

8 (IV) the impact and effectiveness  
9 of international cooperation on pre-  
10 venting the import, export, and do-  
11 mestic commercial trade in live wild-  
12 life for the purpose of human use as  
13 food or medicine, while accounting for  
14 the differentiated needs of vulnerable  
15 populations who depend upon such  
16 wildlife as a predominant source of  
17 meat or protein;

18 (ii) identifying—

19 (I) foreign countries that con-  
20 tinue to enable the operation of wild-  
21 life markets as defined by this title  
22 and the associated trade of wildlife  
23 products for human use as food or  
24 medicine that feeds such markets;

1 (II) recommendations for  
2 incentivizing or enforcing compliance  
3 with laws and policies to close wildlife  
4 markets pursuant to section 5902 and  
5 uncontrolled, unsanitary, or illicit  
6 wildlife markets and end the associ-  
7 ated commercial trade in live wildlife  
8 for human use as food or medicine,  
9 which may include visa restrictions  
10 and other diplomatic or economic  
11 tools; and

12 (III) summarizing additional per-  
13 sonnel hired with funding authorized  
14 under this title, including the number  
15 hired in each bureau.

16 (B) INITIAL REPORT.—The first report  
17 submitted under subparagraph (A) shall in-  
18 clude, in addition to the elements described in  
19 such subparagraph, a summary of existing re-  
20 search and findings related to the risk live wild-  
21 life markets pose to human health through the  
22 emergence or reemergence of pathogens and ac-  
23 tivities to reduce the risk of zoonotic spillover.



1 (C) FORM.—The report required under  
2 this paragraph shall be submitted in unclassi-  
3 fied form, but may include a classified annex.

4 **SEC. 5906. LAW ENFORCEMENT ATTACHE DEPLOYMENT.**

5 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior, act-  
6 ing through the Director of the United States Fish and  
7 Wildlife Service, and in consultation with the Secretary  
8 of State, shall require the Chief of Law Enforcement of  
9 the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to hire, train,  
10 and deploy not fewer than 50 new United States Fish and  
11 Wildlife Service law enforcement attaches, and appro-  
12 priate additional support staff, at 1 or more United States  
13 embassies, consulates, commands, or other facilities—

14 (1) in 1 or more countries designated as a focus  
15 country or a country of concern in the most recent  
16 report submitted under section 201 of the Eliminate,  
17 Neutralize, and Disrupt Wildlife Trafficking Act of  
18 2016 (16 U.S.C. 7621); and

19 (2) in such additional countries or regions, as  
20 determined by the Secretary of the Interior, that are  
21 known or suspected to be a source of illegal trade of  
22 species listed—

23 (A) as a threatened species or an endan-  
24 gered species under the Endangered Species  
25 Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); or

1 (B) under appendix I of the Convention on  
2 International Trade in Endangered Species of  
3 Wild Fauna and Flora, done at Washington  
4 March 3, 1973 (27 UST 1087; TIAS 8249).

5 (b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is  
6 authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section  
7 \$150,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2032.

8 **SEC. 5907. RESERVATION OF RIGHTS.**

9 Nothing in this title shall restrict or otherwise pro-  
10 hibit—

11 (1) legal and regulated hunting, fishing, or  
12 trapping activities for subsistence, sport, or recre-  
13 ation; or

14 (2) the lawful domestic and international trans-  
15 port of legally harvested fish or wildlife trophies.

