AMENDMENT TO
RULES COMMITTEE PRINT 117–13
OFFERED BY MR. QUIGLEY OF ILLINOIS

Page 1365, after line 22, add the following:

TITLE LIV—PREVENTING FUTURE PANDEMICS

SEC. 5401. WILDLIFE MARKET DEFINED.

In this Act, the term “wildlife market”—

(1) means a commercial market that—

(A) sells or slaughters terrestrial, including avian, wildlife for human consumption as food or medicine, whether the animals originated in the wild or in a captive environment; and

(B) delivers a product in communities where alternative nutritional or protein sources are available; and

(2) does not include markets in areas where no other practical alternative sources of protein or meat exists, such as wildlife markets in rural areas on which indigenous people rely to feed themselves and their families.
SEC. 5402. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that global institutions, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), and the World Health Organization (WHO), together with leading nongovernmental organizations, veterinary colleges, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), should promote the paradigm of One Health—the integration of human health, animal health, agriculture, ecosystems, and the environment as an effective and integrated way to address the complexity of emerging disease threats.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to facilitate international cooperation by working with international partners and through intergovernmental, international, and nongovernmental organizations such as the United Nations to—

(1) lead a resolution at the United Nations Security Council or General Assembly and World Health Assembly outlining the danger to human and animal health from emerging zoonotic infectious diseases, with recommendations for implementing the worldwide closure of wildlife markets and the ending of the associated commercial trade of terrestrial wildlife that feed and supply those markets, except
for in such countries or regions where the consumption of wildlife is necessary for local food security or where such actions would significantly disrupt a readily available and irreplaceable food supply;

(2) work with governments through existing treaties and the United Nations to develop a new protocol or agreement, and amend existing protocols or agreements, regarding stopping deforestation and other ecosystem destruction, closing commercial wildlife markets for human consumption, and end the associated commercial trade of terrestrial wildlife that feed and supply those markets while ensuring full consideration to the needs and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities that are dependent on wildlife for their food security, national sovereignty, and local laws and customs;

(3) disrupt and ultimately end the commercial international trade in terrestrial wildlife associated with wildlife markets and eliminate commercial wildlife markets;

(4) disrupt and ultimately eliminate wildlife trafficking associated with the operation of wildlife markets;

(5) raise awareness on the dangerous potential of wildlife markets as a source of zoonotic diseases
such as the novel coronavirus that causes the disease COVID–19 and reduce demand for the consumption of wildlife through evidence-based behavior change programs while ensuring that existing wildlife habitat is not encroached upon or destroyed as part of this process;

(6) encourage and support alternate forms of food production, farming, and shifts to domestic animal- or plant-source foods instead of terrestrial wildlife where able and appropriate, and reduce consumer demand for terrestrial wildlife through enhanced local and national food systems, especially in areas where wildlife markets play a significant role in meeting subsistence needs while ensuring that existing wildlife habitat is not encroached upon or destroyed as part of this process; and

(7) strive to increase hygienic standards implemented in markets around the globe, especially those specializing in the sale of products intended for human consumption.

(c) Activities.—

(1) Global prohibitions and enforcement.—The United States Government, working through the United Nations and its components, as well as international organization such as Interpol
and the World Organisation for Animal Health, and in furtherance of the policies described in subsection (b), shall—

(A) collaboratively with other member states, issue declarations, statements, and communiques urging a global ban on commercial wildlife markets and trade for human consumption; and

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

(2) INTERNATIONAL COALITIONS.—The Secretary of State shall seek to build international coalitions focused on ending commercial wildlife markets for human consumption and associated wildlife trade which feeds and supplies said markets, with a focus on the following efforts:

(A) Providing assistance and advice to other governments in the adoption of legislation and regulations to close wildlife markets and trade for human consumption.

(B) Creating economic pressure on wildlife markets and their supply chains to prevent their operation.

(C) Providing assistance and guidance to other governments to prohibit the import, ex-
port, and domestic trade of live terrestrial wildlife for the purpose of human consumption.

(D) Engaging and receiving guidance from key stakeholders at the ministerial, local government, and civil society level in countries that will be impacted by this Act and where wildlife markets and associated wildlife trafficking is the predominant source of meat or protein, in order to mitigate the impact of any international efforts on local customs, conservation methods, or cultural norms.

(d) UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—

(1) SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS FUNDING.—

(A) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to any other amounts provided for such purposes, there is authorized to be appropriated $300,000,000 for each fiscal year from 2021 through 2030 to the United States Agency for International Development to reduce demand for consumption of wildlife from wildlife markets and support shifts to diversified alternative sources of food and protein in communities that rely upon the consumption of wildlife for food security while ensuring that ex-
isting wildlife habitat is not encroached upon or
destroyed as part of this process.

(B) ACTIVITIES.—The Bureau for Eco-

momic Growth, Education, and Environment,
the Bureau for Resilience and Food Security,
and the Bureau for Global Health of the United
States Agency for International Development
shall, in partnership with United States institu-
tions of higher education and nongovernmental
organizations, co-develop approaches focused on
safe, sustainable food systems that support and
incentivize the replacement of terrestrial wildlife
in diets while ensuring that existing wildlife
habitat is not encroached upon or destroyed as
part of this process.

(2) ADDRESSING THREATS AND CAUSES OF
ZOONOTIC DISEASE OUTBREAKS.—The Adminis-
trator of the United States Agency for International
Development shall increase activities in USAID pro-
grams related to biodiversity, wildlife trafficking,
sustainable landscape, global health, food security,
and resilience in order to address the threats and
causes of zoonotic disease outbreaks, including
through—

(A) education;
(B) capacity building;

(C) strengthening human health surveillance systems for emergence of zoonotic disease, and strengthening cross-sectoral collaboration to align risk reduction approaches;

(D) improved domestic and wild animal disease surveillance and control at production and market levels;

(E) development of alternative livelihood opportunities where possible;

(F) conservation of intact ecosystems and reduction of fragmentation and conversion of natural habitats to prevent the creation of new pathways for zoonotic disease transmission;

(G) minimizing interactions between domestic livestock and wild animals in markets and captive production; and

(H) supporting shifts from wildlife markets to diversified, safe, affordable, and accessible protein such as domestic animal- and plant-source foods through enhanced local and national food systems while ensuring that existing wildlife habitat is not encroached upon or destroyed as part of this process.
(3) IMEDIATE RELIEF FUNDING TO STABILIZE PROTECTED AREAS.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall administer immediate relief funding to stabilize protected areas and conservancies.

(e) STAFFING REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) OFFICE OF TERRORISM AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Under Secretary of the Treasury for Terrorism and Financial Intelligence is encouraged to hire additional investigators to bolster capacity for investigations focused on individuals engaged in the activities described in subsection (c).

(2) UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in collaboration with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, and other Federal entities as appropriate, is authorized to hire additional personnel—

(A) to undertake programs aimed at reducing the risks of endemic and emerging infectious diseases and exposure to antimicrobial resistant pathogens;
(B) to provide administrative support and resources to ensure effective and efficient coordination of funding opportunities and sharing of expertise from relevant USAID bureaus and programs, including emerging pandemic threats;

(C) to award funding to on-the-ground projects;

(D) to provide project oversight to ensure accountability and transparency in all phases of the award process; and

(E) to undertake additional activities under this Act.

(f) Reporting Requirements.—

(1) Department of State.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter until 2030, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing—

(A) the actions taken pursuant to this Act;

(B) the impact and effectiveness of international cooperation on ending the use and operation of wildlife markets;
(C) the impact and effectiveness of international cooperation on ending wildlife trafficking associated with wildlife markets; and

(D) the impact and effectiveness of international cooperation on ending the international trade in live terrestrial wildlife for human consumption as food or medicine.

(2) United States Agency for International Development.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report—

(A) describing the actions taken pursuant to this Act;

(B) describing the impact and effectiveness of reducing demand for consumption of wildlife and associated wildlife markets;

(C) summarizing additional personnel hired with funding authorized under this Act, including the number hired in each bureau; and

(D) describing partnerships developed with other institutions of higher learning and non-governmental organizations.