AMENDMENT TO
RULES COMMITTEE PRINT 117–31
OFFERED BY MR. QUIGLEY OF ILLINOIS

At the end of division D, add the following:

TITLE VII—PREVENTING FUTURE PANDEMICS

SEC. 30701. SHORT TITLE.
This title may be cited as the “Preventing Future Pandemics Act of 2022”.

SEC. 30702. DEFINITIONS.
In this title:

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

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

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

(ii) that delivers a product in communities where alternative nutritional or pro-
tein sources are readily available and affordable; and

(B) does not include—

(i) 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 and rural local communities rely to feed themselves and their families; and

(ii) processors of dead wild game and fish.

(2) COMMERCIAL TRADE IN LIVE WILDLIFE.—

The term “commercial trade in live wildlife”—

(A) means commercial trade in live wildlife for human consumption as food or medicine; and

(B) does not include—

(i) fish;

(ii) invertebrates;

(iii) amphibians and reptiles; and

(iv) the meat of ruminant game species—

(I) traded in markets in countries with effective implementation and enforcement of scientifically
based, nationally implemented policies
and legislation for processing, transport, trade, and marketing; and

(II) sold after being slaughtered
and processed under sanitary conditions.

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

(A) people, animals, both wild and domestic, and plants; and

(B) the environment shared by such people, animals, and plants.

(4) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

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

(B) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and
(D) the Committee on Appropriations of
the House of Representatives.

SEC. 30703. STUDY ON RISK OF WILDLIFE MARKETS ON THE
EMERGENCE OF NOVEL VIRAL PATHOGENS.

(a) STUDY.—Not later than 30 days after the date
of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in
consultation with the Administrator of the United States
Agency for International Development, the Secretary of
Health and Human Services, the Secretary of the Interior,
and the Secretary of Agriculture shall enter into an agree-
ment with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineer-
ing, and Medicine to evaluate the risk wildlife markets
pose to human health through the emergence or reemerg-
gence of pathogens and activities to reduce the risk of
zoonotic spillover. The study shall evaluate—

(1) the impact of physical proximity to and the
role of human use of terrestrial wildlife for food or
medicine on the emergence or reemergence of patho-
gens, including novel pathogens;

(2) the conditions at live wildlife markets and
within the associated supply chain that elevate risk
factors leading to such emergence, reemergence, or
transmission of pathogens, including sanitary condi-
tions and the physical proximity of animals;
(3) animal taxa that present a high risk of contributing to zoonotic spillover and the associated risk factors that increase the emergence, reemergence, or transmission of pathogens;

(4) emerging pathogen risk reduction measures and control options across wildlife markets and the associated supply chain; and

(5) the methods by which the United States might work with international partners to effectively promote diversified, culturally appropriate alternative sources of nutritious food, protein, and related income in communities that currently rely upon the human use of wildlife as food or medicine for subsistence, while ensuring that existing natural habitats are not fragmented, degraded, or destroyed and that human pressure on natural habitats is not increased by this process.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the agreement under subsection (a), the Secretaries described in such subsection shall submit a report on the findings of the study described in such subsection to—

(1) the appropriate congressional committees;

(2) the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate; and
(3) the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary for the development of the study described in this section.

SEC. 30704. COUNTRY-DRIVEN APPROACH TO END THE COMMERCIAL TRADE IN LIVE WILDLIFE AND ASSOCIATED WILDLIFE MARKETS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the completion of the study required by section 30703, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of the Interior, and after consideration of the results of such study and best available scientific findings of practices and behaviors occurring at the source of zoonoses spillover and spread, shall publicly release a list of countries the governments of which express willingness to end the domestic and international commercial trade in live wildlife and associated wildlife markets for human consumption, as defined for purposes of this Act—

(1) immediately;
(2) after a transitional period; and

(3) aspirationally, over a long-term period.

(b) **GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY ZOONOSIS PLANS.**—

The Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall work bilaterally with the governments of the countries listed pursuant to subsection (a) to establish Global Health Security Zoonoses Plans that—

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

(2) identify incentives and strengthened policies; and

(3) provide technical support to communities, policy makers, civil society, law enforcement and other stakeholders to end the domestic and international commercial trade in live wildlife and associated wildlife markets for human consumption immediately, during a transitional period, or aspirationally.

(c) **UPDATES.**—The list of countries required by subsection (a), the corresponding Global Health Security Zoonosis plans established pursuant to subsection (b), and any actions taken under such plans to end the commercial trade in live wildlife and associated wildlife markets for
human consumption immediately, during a transitional pe-
period, or aspirationally, shall be reviewed, updated, and
publicly released annually by the Secretary and Adminis-
trator, following review of the most recent scientific data.

SEC. 30705. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

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

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

(2) support improved community health, bio-
diversity conservation, forest conservation and man-
agement, sustainable agriculture, and the safety of
livestock, domestic animals, and wildlife in devel-
oping countries, particularly in tropical landscapes
where there is an elevated risk of zoonotic disease
spill over.
SEC. 30706. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States to—

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

(2) support foreign governments to—

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

   (B) transition from the commercial trade in live wildlife for human consumption to sustainably produced alternate protein and nutritional sources;

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

   (D) strengthen public health capacity, particularly in countries where there is a high risk of emerging zoonotic viruses and other infectious diseases;
(3) respect the rights and needs of indigenous peoples and local communities dependent on such wildlife for nutritional needs and food security; and

(4) facilitate international cooperation by working with international partners through intergovernmental, international, and nongovernmental organizations such as the United Nations to—

(A) 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 closure of wildlife markets and prevention of the commercial trade in live wildlife for human consumption, except 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;

(B) raise awareness and build stakeholder engagement networks, including civil society, the private sector, and local and regional governments on the dangerous potential of wildlife markets as a source of zoonotic diseases 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;

(C) encourage and support alternative forms of sustainable food production, farming, and shifts to sustainable sources of protein and nutrition instead of terrestrial wildlife, where able and appropriate, and reduce consumer demand for terrestrial and freshwater 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

(D) strive to increase biosecurity and hygienic standards implemented in farms, gathering centers, transport, and market systems around the globe, especially those specializing in the provision of products intended for human consumption.
SEC. 30707. PREVENTION OF FUTURE ZOONOTIC SPILL-OVER EVENTS.

(a) In General.—The Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in consultation with the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the heads of other relevant departments and agencies, shall work with foreign governments, multilateral entities, intergovernmental organizations, international partners, private sector partners, and nongovernmental organizations to carry out activities supporting the following objectives, recognizing that multiple interventions will likely be necessary to make an impact, and that interventions will need to be tailored to the situation to—

(1) pursuant to section 30704, close wildlife markets and prevent associated commercial trade in live wildlife, placing a priority focus on countries with significant markets for live wildlife for human consumption, high-volume commercial trade and associated markets, trade in and across urban centers, and trade for luxury consumption or where there is no dietary necessity—

(A) through existing treaties, conventions, and agreements;
(B) by amending existing protocols or agreements;

(C) by pursuing new protocols; or

(D) by other means of international coordination;

(2) improve regulatory oversight and reduce commercial trade in live wildlife and eliminate practices identified to contribute to zoonotic spillover and emerging pathogens;

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

(A) providing assistance to improve law enforcement;

(B) detecting and deterring the illegal import, transit, sale, and export of wildlife;

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

(D) improving information sharing and enhancing capabilities of participating foreign governments;

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

(F) leveraging United States private sector technologies and expertise to scale and enhance
enforcement responses to detect and prevent such trade; and

(G) strengthening collaboration with key private sector entities in the transportation industry to prevent and report the transport of such wildlife and wildlife products;

(4) leverage strong United States bilateral relationships to support new and existing inter-Ministerial collaborations or Task Forces that can serve as regional One Health models;

(5) build local agricultural and food safety capacity by leveraging expertise from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and institutions of higher education with agricultural or natural resource expertise;

(6) work through international organizations to develop a set of objective risk-based metrics that provide a cross-country comparable measure of the level of risk posed by wildlife trade and marketing and can be used to track progress nations make in reducing risks, identify where resources should be focused, and potentially leverage a peer influence effect;

(7) prevent the degradation and fragmentation of forests and other intact ecosystems to minimize
interactions between wildlife and human and livestock populations that could contribute to spillover events and zoonotic disease transmission, including by providing assistance or supporting policies to, for example—

(A) conserve, protect, and restore the integrity of such ecosystems;

(B) support the rights and needs of Indigenous People and local communities and their ability to continue their effective stewardship of their traditional lands and territories;

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

(D) prevent activities that result in the destruction, degradation, fragmentation, or conversion of intact forests and other intact ecosystems and biodiversity strongholds, including by governments, private sector entities, and multilateral development financial institutions;

(8) offer appropriate alternative livelihood and worker training programs and enterprise development to wildlife traders, wildlife breeders, and local communities whose members are engaged in the
commercial trade in live wildlife for human consumption;

(9) ensure that the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities are respected and their authority to exercise these rights is protected;

(10) strengthen global capacity for prevention, prediction, and detection of novel and existing zoonoses with pandemic potential, including the support of innovative technologies in coordination with the United States Agency for International Development, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and other relevant departments and agencies; and

(11) support the development of One Health systems at the local, regional, national, and global levels in coordination with the United States Agency for International Development, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and other relevant departments and agencies, particularly in emerging infectious disease hotspots, through a collaborative, multisectoral, and transdisciplinary approach that recognizes the interconnections among people, animals, plants, and their shared environment to achieve equitable and sustainable health outcomes.

(b) ACTIVITIES.—
(1) GLOBAL COOPERATION.—The United States Government, working through the United Nations and its components, as well as international organization such as Interpol, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the World Organisation for Animal Health, and in furtherance of the policies described in section 30706, shall—

(A) collaborate with other member states, issue declarations, statements, and communiques urging countries to close wildlife markets, and prevent commercial trade in live wildlife 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 new, and support existing, international coalitions focused on closing wildlife markets and preventing commercial trade in live wildlife for human consumption, 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 associated trade over such timeframe and in
such manner as to minimize the increase of wildlife trafficking and poaching.

(B) Creating economic and enforcement pressure for the immediate shut down of uncontrolled, unsanitary, or illicit wildlife markets and their supply chains to prevent their operation.

(C) Providing assistance and guidance to other governments on measures to prohibit the import, export, and domestic commercial trade in live wildlife for the purpose of human consumption.

(D) Implementing risk reduction interventions and control options to address zoonotic spillover along the supply chain for the wildlife market system.

(E) Engaging and receiving guidance from key stakeholders at the ministerial, local government, and civil society level, including Indigenous Peoples, in countries that will be impacted by this title and where wildlife markets and associated wildlife trade are the predominant source of meat or protein, in order to mitigate the impact of any international efforts on
food security, nutrition, local customs, conservation methods, or cultural norms.

(F) Promoting private sector engagement and public-private partnerships with industry groups (such as the transportation industry) to address transport and movement of live wildlife to supply the commercial trade in live wildlife for human consumption.

(e) 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 such sums as necessary 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 and sustainably produced sources of nutritious food and protein in communities that rely upon the consumption of wildlife for food security, while ensuring that existing wildlife habitat is not encroached upon or destroyed as part of this process, using a
multisectoral approach and including support
for demonstration programs.

(B) Activities.—The Bureau for Development, Democracy and Innovation (DDI), the
Bureau for Resilience and Food Security (RFS), and the Bureau for Global Health (GH)
of the United States Agency for International Development shall, in partnership with United
States and international institutions 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 Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, shall increase activities in United States Agency for International Development programs re-
lated to conserving biodiversity, combating wildlife trafficking, sustainable landscapes, 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, livestock, and wildlife health monitoring systems of pathogens of zoonotic origin to support early detection and reporting of novel and known pathogens for emergence of zoonotic disease and strengthening cross-sectoral collaboration to align risk reduction approaches in consultation with the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and the Secretary of Health and Human Services;

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

(E) development of alternative livelihood opportunities where possible;

(F) preventing degradation and fragmentation of forests and other intact ecosystems and restoring the integrity of such ecosystems, particularly in tropical countries, to prevent the creation of new pathways for zoonotic pathogen transmission that arise from interactions among wildlife, humans, and livestock populations;
(G) minimizing interactions between domestic livestock and wild animals in markets and captive production;

(H) supporting shifts from wildlife markets to diversified, safe, affordable, and accessible alternative sources of protein and nutrition through enhanced local and national food systems while ensuring that existing wildlife habitat is not encroached upon or destroyed as part of this process;

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

(J) preventing degradation and fragmentation of forests and other intact ecosystems, particularly in tropical countries, to minimize interactions between wildlife, human, and livestock populations that could contribute to spillover events and zoonotic disease transmission, including by providing assistance or supporting policies to—

(i) conserve, protect, and restore the integrity of such ecosystems; and
(ii) support the rights of Indigenous People and local communities and their ability to continue their effective stewardship of their intact traditional lands and territories; and

(K) supporting development and use of multi-data sourced predictive models and decisionmaking tools to identify areas of highest probability of zoonotic spillover and to determine cost-effective monitoring and mitigation approaches; and

(L) other relevant activities described in section 30706 that are within the mandate of the United States Agency for International Development.

(3) IMMEDIATE RELIEF FUNDING TO STABILIZE PROTECTED AREAS.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and the Secretary of State are authorized to administer immediate relief funding to stabilize protected areas and conservancies.

(d) STAFFING REQUIREMENTS.—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 Agri-
culture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, the
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and other
Federal entities as appropriate, is authorized to hire addi-
tional personnel—

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

(2) to provide administrative support and re-
sources to ensure effective and efficient coordination
of funding opportunities and sharing of expertise
from relevant United States Agency for Inter-
national Development bureaus and programs, includ-
ing emerging pandemic threats;

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

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

(5) to undertake additional activities under this
title.

(e) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180
days after the date of the enactment of this
Act, and annually thereafter until 2030, the
Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report—

(i) describing—

(I) the actions taken pursuant to this title, including through the application of findings and recommendations generated from the study required by section 30703 and the provision of United States technical assistance;

(II) the impact and effectiveness of international cooperation on shutting down wildlife markets;

(III) the impact and effectiveness of international cooperation on disrupting, deterring, and ultimately ending wildlife trafficking; and

(IV) the impact and effectiveness of international cooperation on preventing the import, export, and domestic commercial trade in live wildlife for the purpose of human use as food or medicine, while accounting for
the differentiated needs of vulnerable populations who depend upon such wildlife as a predominant source of meat or protein; and

(ii) identifying—

(I) foreign countries that continue to enable the operation of wildlife markets as defined by this title and the associated trade of wildlife products for human use as food or medicine that feeds such markets;

(II) foreign governments, networks, or individuals who aid and abet or otherwise facilitate illicit wildlife trafficking; and

(III) recommendations for incentivizing or enforcing compliance with laws and policies to close wildlife markets pursuant to section 30704 and uncontrolled, unsanitary, or illicit wildlife markets and end the associated commercial trade in live wildlife for human use as food or medicine, which may include visa restrictions
and other diplomatic or economic tools.

(B) FORM.—The report required under this paragraph shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(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 title;

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

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

(D) describing partnerships developed with other institutions of higher learning and non-governmental organizations.
SEC. 30708. ONE HEALTH TASK FORCE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a task force to be known as the “One Health Task Force”.

(b) DUTIES OF TASK FORCE.—The duties of the Task Force shall be to—

(1) ensure an integrated approach across the Federal Government and globally to the prevention of, early detection of, preparedness for, and response to zoonotic spillover and the outbreak and transmission of zoonotic diseases that may pose a threat to public health security;

(2) not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, develop and publish, on a publicly accessible website, a plan for global biosecurity and zoonotic disease prevention and response that leverages expertise in public health, consumer education and communication, behavior change, wildlife health, wildlife conservation, livestock production, veterinary health, food safety, sustainable forest management, community-based conservation, rural food security, and indigenous rights to coordinate zoonotic disease surveillance internationally, including support for One Health institutions around the world that can prevent and provide early detection of zoonotic outbreaks; and
(3) expand the scope of the implementation of
the White House’s Global Health Security Strategy
to more robustly support the prevention of zoonotic
spillover and respond to zoonotic disease investiga-
tions and outbreaks by establishing a 10-year strat-
egy with specific Federal Government domestic and
international goals, priorities, and timelines for ac-
tion, including to—

(A) recommend policy actions and mecha-
nisms in developing countries to reduce the risk
of zoonotic spillover and zoonotic disease emer-
gence and transmission, including in support of
those activities described in section 30707;

(B) identify new mandates, authorities,
and incentives needed to strengthen the global
zoonotic disease plan under paragraph (2);

(C) define and list priority areas as coun-
tries or regions determined to be of high risk
for zoonotic disease emergence, as well as based
on, but not limited to, factors that include wild-
life biodiversity, livestock production, human
population density, and active drivers of disease
emergence such as land use change, including
forest degradation and loss, intensification of
livestock production, and wildlife trade;
(D) prioritize engagement in programs that target tropical countries and regions experiencing high rates of biodiversity loss, deforestation, forest degradation, and land conversion and countries with significant markets for live wildlife for human consumption; and

(E) identify and recommend actions to address existing gaps in efforts to prevent and respond to domestic zoonotic disease emergence and transmission.

(c) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The members of the Task Force established pursuant to subsection (a) shall be composed of representatives from each of the following agencies:

(A) One permanent Chairperson at the level of Deputy Assistant Secretary or above from the following agencies, to rotate every 2 years in an order to be determined by the Administrator:

(i) The Department of Agriculture or the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.
(ii) The Department of Health and Human Services or the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

(iii) The Department of the Interior or the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

(iv) The Department of State.

(v) The United States Agency for International Development.


(B) At least 13 additional members, with at least 1 from each of the following agencies:

(i) The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

(ii) The Department of Agriculture.

(iii) The Department of Defense.

(iv) The Department of State.

(v) The Environmental Protection Agency.

(vi) The National Science Foundation.

(vii) The National Institutes of Health.

(viii) The National Institute of Standards and Technology.
(ix) The Office of Science and Technology Policy.

(x) The United States Agency for International Development.

(xi) The United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

(xii) The Department of Homeland Security, FEMA.

(xiii) United States Customs and Border Protection.

(2) TIMING OF APPOINTMENTS.—Appointments to the Task Force shall be made not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) TERMS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each member shall be appointed for a term of 2 years.

(B) VACANCIES.—Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which the member’s predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of that term. A member may serve after the expiration of that term until a successor has been appointed.

(d) MEETING.—
(1) INITIAL MEETING.—The Task Force shall hold its initial meeting not later than 45 days after the final appointment of all members under subsection (c)(2).

(2) MEETINGS.—
   (A) IN GENERAL.—The Task Force shall meet at the call of the Chairperson.
   (B) QUORUM.—Eight members of the Task Force shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number may hold hearings.

(e) COMPENSATION.—
   (1) PROHIBITION OF COMPENSATION.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), members of the Task Force may not receive additional pay, allowances, or benefits by reason of their service on the Task Force.
   (2) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Each member shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with applicable provisions under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code.

(f) REPORTS.—
   (1) REPORT TO TASK FORCE.—Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter, the Federal agencies listed
in subsection (c) shall submit a report to the Task
Force containing a detailed statement with respect
to the results of any programming within their agen-
cies that addresses the goals of zoonotic spillover
and disease prevention.

(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1
year after the date of the enactment of this Act and
annually thereafter, the Task Force shall submit to
the appropriate congressional committees and the
National Security Advisor a report containing a de-
tailed statement of the recommendations of the
Council pursuant to subsection (b).

(g) FACA.—Section 14(a)(2)(B) of the Federal Ad-
visory Committee Act shall not apply to the Task Force.
This task force shall be authorized for 7 years after the
date of the enactment of this Act and up to an additional
2 years at the discretion of the Task Force Chair.

SEC. 30709. RESERVATION OF RIGHTS.
Nothing in this title shall restrict or otherwise pro-
hibit—

(1) legal and regulated hunting, fishing, or
trapping activities for subsistence, sport, or recrea-
tion; or
(2) the lawful domestic and international transport of legally harvested fish or wildlife trophies.