

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

At the end of division D, add the following:

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

3 **SEC. 30701. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This title may be cited as the “Preventing Future
5 Pandemics Act of 2022”.

6 **SEC. 30702. DEFINITIONS.**

7 In this title:

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

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

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

17 (ii) that delivers a product in commu-
18 nities where alternative nutritional or pro-

1 tein sources are readily available and af-
2 fordable; and

3 (B) does not include—

4 (i) markets in areas where no other
5 practical alternative sources of protein or
6 meat exists, such as wildlife markets in
7 rural areas on which indigenous people and
8 rural local communities rely to feed them-
9 selves and their families; and

10 (ii) processors of dead wild game and
11 fish.

12 (2) COMMERCIAL TRADE IN LIVE WILDLIFE.—

13 The term “commercial trade in live wildlife”—

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

17 (B) does not include—

18 (i) fish;

19 (ii) invertebrates;

20 (iii) amphibians and reptiles; and

21 (iv) the meat of ruminant game spe-
22 cies—

23 (I) traded in markets in coun-
24 tries with effective implementation
25 and enforcement of scientifically

1 based, nationally implemented policies
2 and legislation for processing, trans-
3 port, trade, and marketing; and

4 (II) sold after being slaughtered
5 and processed under sanitary condi-
6 tions.

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

13 (A) people, animals, both wild and domes-
14 tic, and plants; and

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

17 (4) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
18 TEES.—The term “appropriate congressional com-
19 mittees” means—

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

22 (B) the Committee on Appropriations of
23 the Senate;

24 (C) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of
25 the House of Representatives; and

1 (D) the Committee on Appropriations of
2 the House of Representatives.

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

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

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

20 (2) the conditions at live wildlife markets and
21 within the associated supply chain that elevate risk
22 factors leading to such emergence, reemergence, or
23 transmission of pathogens, including sanitary condi-
24 tions and the physical proximity of animals;

1 (3) animal taxa that present a high risk of con-
2 tributing to zoonotic spillover and the associated risk
3 factors that increase the emergence, reemergence, or
4 transmission of pathogens;

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

8 (5) the methods by which the United States
9 might work with international partners to effectively
10 promote diversified, culturally appropriate alter-
11 native sources of nutritious food, protein, and re-
12 lated income in communities that currently rely
13 upon the human use of wildlife as food or medicine
14 for subsistence, while ensuring that existing natural
15 habitats are not fragmented, degraded, or destroyed
16 and that human pressure on natural habitats is not
17 increased by this process.

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

22 (1) the appropriate congressional committees;

23 (2) the Committee on Health, Education,
24 Labor, and Pensions and the Committee on Agri-
25 culture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate; and

1 (3) the Committee on Energy and Commerce
2 and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of
3 Representatives.

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

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

10 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the
11 completion of the study required by section 30703, the
12 Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator
13 of the United States Agency for International Develop-
14 ment and the heads of other relevant Federal departments
15 and agencies, including the Centers for Disease Control
16 and Prevention, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Sec-
17 retary of the Interior, and after consideration of the re-
18 sults of such study and best available scientific findings
19 of practices and behaviors occurring at the source of
20 zoonoses spillover and spread, shall publicly release a list
21 of countries the governments of which express willingness
22 to end the domestic and international commercial trade
23 in live wildlife and associated wildlife markets for human
24 consumption, as defined for purposes of this Act—

25 (1) immediately;

1 (2) after a transitional period; and

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

3 (b) GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY ZONOSIS PLANS.—

4 The Secretary of State and the Administrator of the
5 United States Agency for International Development shall
6 work bilaterally with the governments of the countries list-
7 ed pursuant to subsection (a) to establish Global Health
8 Security Zoonoses Plans that—

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

12 (2) identify incentives and strengthened poli-
13 cies; and

14 (3) provide technical support to communities,
15 policy makers, civil society, law enforcement and
16 other stakeholders to end the domestic and inter-
17 national commercial trade in live wildlife and associ-
18 ated wildlife markets for human consumption imme-
19 diately, during a transitional period, or
20 aspirationally.

21 (c) UPDATES.—The list of countries required by sub-
22 section (a), the corresponding Global Health Security Zo-
23 onosis plans established pursuant to subsection (b), and
24 any actions taken under such plans to end the commercial
25 trade in live wildlife and associated wildlife markets for

1 human consumption immediately, during a transitional pe-
2 riod, or aspirationally, shall be reviewed, updated, and
3 publicly released annually by the Secretary and Adminis-
4 trator, following review of the most recent scientific data.

5 **SEC. 30705. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

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

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

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

1 **SEC. 30706. STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

2 It is the policy of the United States to—

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

8 (2) support foreign governments to—

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

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

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

21 (D) strengthen public health capacity, par-
22 ticularly in countries where there is a high risk
23 of emerging zoonotic viruses and other infec-
24 tious diseases;

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

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

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

20 (B) raise awareness and build stakeholder
21 engagement networks, including civil society,
22 the private sector, and local and regional gov-
23 ernments on the dangerous potential of wildlife
24 markets as a source of zoonotic diseases and re-
25 duce demand for the consumption of wildlife

1 through evidence-based behavior change pro-
2 grams, while ensuring that existing wildlife
3 habitat is not encroached upon or destroyed as
4 part of this process;

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

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

1 **SEC. 30707. PREVENTION OF FUTURE ZOOONOTIC SPILL-**
2 **OVER EVENTS.**

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 30704, close wildlife
18 markets and prevent associated commercial trade in
19 live wildlife, placing a priority focus on countries
20 with significant markets for live wildlife for human
21 consumption, high-volume commercial trade and as-
22 sociated 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 by—

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 develop a set of objective risk-based metrics that
18 provide a cross-country comparable measure of the
19 level of risk posed by wildlife trade and marketing
20 and can be used to track progress nations make in
21 reducing risks, identify where resources should be
22 focused, and potentially leverage a peer influence ef-
23 fect;

24 (7) prevent the degradation and fragmentation
25 of forests and other intact ecosystems to minimize

1 interactions between wildlife and human and live-
2 stock populations that could contribute to spillover
3 events and zoonotic disease transmission, including
4 by providing assistance or supporting policies to, for
5 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.—

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 30706, 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 (F) Promoting private sector engagement
4 and public-private partnerships with industry
5 groups (such as the transportation industry) to
6 address transport and movement of live wildlife
7 to supply the commercial trade in live wildlife
8 for human consumption.

9 (c) UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL
10 DEVELOPMENT.—

11 (1) SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS FUNDING.—

12 (A) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-
13 TIONS.—In addition to any other amounts pro-
14 vided for such purposes, there is authorized to
15 be appropriated such sums as necessary for
16 each fiscal year from 2021 through 2030 to the
17 United States Agency for International Devel-
18 opment to reduce demand for consumption of
19 wildlife from wildlife markets and support shifts
20 to diversified alternative and sustainably pro-
21 duced sources of nutritious food and protein in
22 communities that rely upon the consumption of
23 wildlife for food security, while ensuring that
24 existing wildlife habitat is not encroached upon
25 or destroyed as part of this process, using a

1 multisectoral approach and including support
2 for demonstration programs.

3 (B) ACTIVITIES.—The Bureau for Devel-
4 opment, Democracy and Innovation (DDI), the
5 Bureau for Resilience and Food Security
6 (RFS), and the Bureau for Global Health (GH)
7 of the United States Agency for International
8 Development shall, in partnership with United
9 States and international institutions of higher
10 education and nongovernmental organizations,
11 co-develop approaches focused on safe, sustain-
12 able food systems that support and incentivize
13 the replacement of terrestrial wildlife in diets,
14 while ensuring that existing wildlife habitat is
15 not encroached upon or destroyed as part of
16 this process.

17 (2) ADDRESSING THREATS AND CAUSES OF
18 ZOO NOTIC DISEASE OUTBREAKS.—The Adminis-
19 trator of the United States Agency for International
20 Development, in consultation with the Secretary of
21 the Interior, shall increase activities in United States
22 Agency for International Development programs re-
23 lated to conserving biodiversity, combating wildlife
24 trafficking, sustainable landscapes, global health,
25 food security, and resilience in order to address the

1 threats and causes of zoonotic disease outbreaks, in-
2 cluding through—

3 (A) education;

4 (B) capacity building;

5 (C) strengthening human, livestock, and
6 wildlife health monitoring systems of pathogens
7 of zoonotic origin to support early detection and
8 reporting of novel and known pathogens for
9 emergence of zoonotic disease and strength-
10 ening cross-sectoral collaboration to align risk
11 reduction approaches in consultation with the
12 Director of the Centers for Disease Control and
13 the Secretary of Health and Human Services;

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

17 (E) development of alternative livelihood
18 opportunities where possible;

19 (F) preventing degradation and fragmenta-
20 tion of forests and other intact ecosystems and
21 restoring the integrity of such ecosystems, par-
22 ticularly in tropical countries, to prevent the
23 creation of new pathways for zoonotic pathogen
24 transmission that arise from interactions among
25 wildlife, humans, and livestock populations;

1 (G) minimizing interactions between do-
2 mestic livestock and wild animals in markets
3 and captive production;

4 (H) supporting shifts from wildlife markets
5 to diversified, safe, affordable, and accessible al-
6 ternative sources of protein and nutrition
7 through enhanced local and national food sys-
8 tems while ensuring that existing wildlife habi-
9 tat is not encroached upon or destroyed as part
10 of this process;

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

16 (J) preventing degradation and fragmenta-
17 tion of forests and other intact ecosystems, par-
18 ticularly in tropical countries, to minimize inter-
19 actions between wildlife, human, and livestock
20 populations that could contribute to spillover
21 events and zoonotic disease transmission, in-
22 cluding by providing assistance or supporting
23 policies to—

24 (i) conserve, protect, and restore the
25 integrity of such ecosystems; and

1 (ii) support the rights of Indigenous
2 People and local communities and their
3 ability to continue their effective steward-
4 ship of their intact traditional lands and
5 territories; and

6 (K) supporting development and use of
7 multi-data sourced predictive models and deci-
8 sionmaking tools to identify areas of highest
9 probability of zoonotic spillover and to deter-
10 mine cost-effective monitoring and mitigation
11 approaches; and

12 (L) other relevant activities described in
13 section 30706 that are within the mandate of
14 the United States Agency for International De-
15 velopment.

16 (3) IMMEDIATE RELIEF FUNDING TO STABILIZE
17 PROTECTED AREAS.—The Administrator of the
18 United States Agency for International Development
19 and the Secretary of State are authorized to admin-
20 ister immediate relief funding to stabilize protected
21 areas and conservancies.

22 (d) STAFFING REQUIREMENTS.—The Administrator
23 of the United States Agency for International Develop-
24 ment, in collaboration with the United States Fish and
25 Wildlife Service, the United States Department of Agri-

1 culture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, the
2 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and other
3 Federal entities as appropriate, is authorized to hire addi-
4 tional personnel—

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

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

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

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

19 (5) to undertake additional activities under this
20 title.

21 (e) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

22 (1) UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—

23 (A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180
24 days after the date of the enactment of this
25 Act, and annually thereafter until 2030, the

1 Secretary of State and the Administrator of the
2 United States Agency for International Devel-
3 opment shall submit to the appropriate congres-
4 sional committees a report—

5 (i) describing—

6 (I) the actions taken pursuant to
7 this title, including through the appli-
8 cation of findings and recommenda-
9 tions generated from the study re-
10 quired by section 30703 and the pro-
11 vision of United States technical as-
12 sistance;

13 (II) the impact and effectiveness
14 of international cooperation on shut-
15 ting down wildlife markets;

16 (III) the impact and effectiveness
17 of international cooperation on dis-
18 rupting, deterring, and ultimately
19 ending wildlife trafficking; and

20 (IV) the impact and effectiveness
21 of international cooperation on pre-
22 venting the import, export, and do-
23 mestic commercial trade in live wild-
24 life for the purpose of human use as
25 food or medicine, while accounting for

1 the differentiated needs of vulnerable
2 populations who depend upon such
3 wildlife as a predominant source of
4 meat or protein; and

5 (ii) identifying—

6 (I) foreign countries that con-
7 tinue to enable the operation of wild-
8 life markets as defined by this title
9 and the associated trade of wildlife
10 products for human use as food or
11 medicine that feeds such markets;

12 (II) foreign governments, net-
13 works, or individuals who aid and abet
14 or otherwise facilitate illicit wildlife
15 trafficking; and

16 (III) recommendations for
17 incentivizing or enforcing compliance
18 with laws and policies to close wildlife
19 markets pursuant to section 30704
20 and uncontrolled, unsanitary, or illicit
21 wildlife markets and end the associ-
22 ated commercial trade in live wildlife
23 for human use as food or medicine,
24 which may include visa restrictions

1 and other diplomatic or economic
2 tools.

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

6 (2) UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTER-
7 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—Not later than 180 days
8 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Ad-
9 ministrators of the United States Agency for Inter-
10 national Development shall submit to the appro-
11 priate congressional committees a report—

12 (A) describing the actions taken pursuant
13 to this title;

14 (B) describing the impact and effectiveness
15 of key strategies for reducing demand for con-
16 sumption of such wildlife and associated wildlife
17 markets;

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

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

1 **SEC. 30708. ONE HEALTH TASK FORCE.**

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

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

6 (1) ensure an integrated approach across the
7 Federal Government and globally to the prevention
8 of, early detection of, preparedness for, and response
9 to zoonotic spillover and the outbreak and trans-
10 mission of zoonotic diseases that may pose a threat
11 to public health security;

12 (2) not later than 1 year after the date of the
13 enactment of this Act, develop and publish, on a
14 publicly accessible website, a plan for global biosecu-
15 rity and zoonotic disease prevention and response
16 that leverages expertise in public health, consumer
17 education and communication, behavior change,
18 wildlife health, wildlife conservation, livestock pro-
19 duction, veterinary health, food safety, sustainable
20 forest management, community-based conservation,
21 rural food security, and indigenous rights to coordi-
22 nate zoonotic disease surveillance internationally, in-
23 cluding support for One Health institutions around
24 the world that can prevent and provide early detec-
25 tion of zoonotic outbreaks; and

1 (3) expand the scope of the implementation of
2 the White House’s Global Health Security Strategy
3 to more robustly support the prevention of zoonotic
4 spillover and respond to zoonotic disease investiga-
5 tions and outbreaks by establishing a 10-year strat-
6 egy with specific Federal Government domestic and
7 international goals, priorities, and timelines for ac-
8 tion, including to—

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

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

17 (C) define and list priority areas as coun-
18 tries or regions determined to be of high risk
19 for zoonotic disease emergence, as well as based
20 on, but not limited to, factors that include wild-
21 life biodiversity, livestock production, human
22 population density, and active drivers of disease
23 emergence such as land use change, including
24 forest degradation and loss, intensification of
25 livestock production, and wildlife trade;

1 (D) prioritize engagement in programs
2 that target tropical countries and regions expe-
3 riencing high rates of biodiversity loss, deforest-
4 ation, forest degradation, and land conversion
5 and countries with significant markets for live
6 wildlife for human consumption; and

7 (E) identify and recommend actions to ad-
8 dress existing gaps in efforts to prevent and re-
9 spond to domestic zoonotic disease emergence
10 and transmission.

11 (c) MEMBERSHIP.—

12 (1) IN GENERAL.—The members of the Task
13 Force established pursuant to subsection (a) shall be
14 composed of representatives from each of the fol-
15 lowing agencies:

16 (A) One permanent Chairperson at the
17 level of Deputy Assistant Secretary or above
18 from the following agencies, to rotate every 2
19 years in an order to be determined by the Ad-
20 ministrator:

21 (i) The Department of Agriculture or
22 the Animal and Plant Health Inspection
23 Service.

1 (ii) The Department of Health and
2 Human Services or the Centers for Disease
3 Control and Prevention.

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

7 (iv) The Department of State.

8 (v) The United States Agency for
9 International Development.

10 (vi) The National Security Council.

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

13 (i) The Centers for Disease Control
14 and Prevention.

15 (ii) The Department of Agriculture.

16 (iii) The Department of Defense.

17 (iv) The Department of State.

18 (v) The Environmental Protection
19 Agency.

20 (vi) The National Science Foundation.

21 (vii) The National Institutes of
22 Health.

23 (viii) The National Institute of Stand-
24 ards and Technology.

1 (ix) The Office of Science and Tech-
2 nology Policy.

3 (x) The United States Agency for
4 International Development.

5 (xi) The United States Fish and Wild-
6 life Service.

7 (xii) The Department of Homeland
8 Security, FEMA.

9 (xiii) United States Customs and Bor-
10 der Protection.

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

14 (3) TERMS.—

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

17 (B) VACANCIES.—Any member appointed
18 to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration
19 of the term for which the member's predecessor
20 was appointed shall be appointed only for the
21 remainder of that term. A member may serve
22 after the expiration of that term until a suc-
23 cessor has been appointed.

24 (d) MEETING.—

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

5 (2) MEETINGS.—

6 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Task Force shall
7 meet at the call of the Chairperson.

8 (B) QUORUM.—Eight members of the
9 Task Force shall constitute a quorum, but a
10 lesser number may hold hearings.

11 (e) COMPENSATION.—

12 (1) PROHIBITION OF COMPENSATION.—Except
13 as provided in paragraph (2), members of the Task
14 Force may not receive additional pay, allowances, or
15 benefits by reason of their service on the Task
16 Force.

17 (2) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Each member shall
18 receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of
19 subsistence, in accordance with applicable provisions
20 under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United
21 States Code.

22 (f) REPORTS.—

23 (1) REPORT TO TASK FORCE.—Not later than
24 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act
25 and annually thereafter, the Federal agencies listed

1 in subsection (c) shall submit a report to the Task
2 Force containing a detailed statement with respect
3 to the results of any programming within their agen-
4 cies that addresses the goals of zoonotic spillover
5 and disease prevention.

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

13 (g) FACA.—Section 14(a)(2)(B) of the Federal Ad-
14 visory Committee Act shall not apply to the Task Force.
15 This task force shall be authorized for 7 years after the
16 date of the enactment of this Act and up to an additional
17 2 years at the discretion of the Task Force Chair.

18 **SEC. 30709. RESERVATION OF RIGHTS.**

19 Nothing in this title shall restrict or otherwise pro-
20 hibit—

21 (1) legal and regulated hunting, fishing, or
22 trapping activities for subsistence, sport, or recre-
23 ation; or

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

