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S. 4074

To prevent future pandemics, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 7, 2022

Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. COONS, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. CARPER) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

A BILL

To prevent future pandemics, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

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

6 **SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

7 In this Act:

8 (1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-**
9 **TEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional com-
10 mittees” means—

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

3 (B) the Committee on Appropriations of
4 the Senate;

5 (C) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of
6 the House of Representatives; and

7 (D) the Committee on Appropriations of
8 the House of Representatives.

9 (2) COMMERCIAL TRADE IN LIVE WILDLIFE.—

10 The term “commercial trade in live wildlife”—

11 (A) means commercial trade in live wildlife
12 for human consumption as food or medicine,
13 whether the animals originated in the wild or in
14 a captive environment; and

15 (B) does not include—

16 (i) fish;

17 (ii) invertebrates;

18 (iii) amphibians and reptiles; and

19 (iv) the meat of ruminant game spe-
20 cies—

21 (I) traded in markets in coun-
22 tries with effective implementation
23 and enforcement of scientifically
24 based, nationally implemented policies

1 and legislation for processing, trans-
2 port, trade, and marketing; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 (ii) that delivers a product in commu-
2 nities where alternative nutritional or pro-
3 tein sources are readily available and af-
4 fordable; and

5 (B) does not include—

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

12 (ii) processors of dead wild game and
13 fish.

14 **SEC. 3. COUNTRY-DRIVEN APPROACH TO END THE COM-**
15 **MERCIAL TRADE IN LIVE WILDLIFE AND AS-**
16 **SOCIATED WILDLIFE MARKETS.**

17 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the
18 completion of the first report required under section 6,
19 the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Adminis-
20 trator of the United States Agency for International De-
21 velopment and the heads of other relevant Federal depart-
22 ments and agencies, including the Centers for Disease
23 Control and Prevention, the Secretary of Agriculture, and
24 the Secretary of the Interior, and after consideration of
25 the results of best available scientific findings of practices

1 and behaviors occurring at the source of zoonoses spillover
2 and spread, shall publicly release a list of countries the
3 governments of which express willingness to end the do-
4 mestic and international commercial trade in live wildlife
5 and associated wildlife markets for human consumption,
6 as defined for purposes of this Act—

- 7 (1) immediately;
- 8 (2) after a transitional period; and
- 9 (3) aspirationally, over a long-term period.

10 (b) GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY ZOOONOSIS PLANS.—

11 The Secretary of State and the Administrator of the
12 United States Agency for International Development shall
13 work bilaterally with the governments of the countries list-
14 ed pursuant to subsection (a) to establish Global Health
15 Security Zoonoses Plans that—

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

19 (2) identify incentives and strengthened poli-
20 cies; and

21 (3) provide technical support to communities,
22 policy makers, civil society, law enforcement, and
23 other stakeholders to—

24 (A) end the domestic and international
25 commercial trade in live wildlife and associated

1 wildlife markets for human consumption imme-
2 diately, during a transitional period, or
3 aspirationally; and

4 (B) improve the biosecurity and sanitation
5 conditions in markets.

6 (c) UPDATES.—The list of countries required by sub-
7 section (a), the corresponding Global Health Security Zo-
8 onosis plans established pursuant to subsection (b), and
9 any actions taken under such plans to end the commercial
10 trade in live wildlife and associated wildlife markets for
11 human consumption immediately, during a transitional pe-
12 riod, or aspirationally, shall be reviewed, updated, and
13 publicly released annually by the Secretary and Adminis-
14 trator, following review of the most recent scientific data.

15 **SEC. 4. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

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

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

4 (2) support improved community health, bio-
5 diversity conservation, forest conservation and man-
6 agement, sustainable agriculture, and the safety of
7 livestock, domestic animals, and wildlife in devel-
8 oping countries, particularly in tropical landscapes
9 where there is an elevated risk of zoonotic disease
10 spill over.

11 **SEC. 5. STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

12 It is the policy of the United States to—

13 (1) support the availability of scalable and sus-
14 tainable alternative sources of protein and nutrition
15 for local communities, where appropriate, in order to
16 minimize human reliance on the commercial trade in
17 live wildlife for human consumption;

18 (2) support foreign governments to—

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

21 (B) transition from the commercial trade
22 in live wildlife for human consumption to
23 sustainably produced alternate protein and nu-
24 tritional sources;

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

7 (D) strengthen veterinary and agricultural
8 extension capacity to improve sanitation along
9 the value chain and biosecurity of live animal
10 markets; and

11 (E) strengthen public health capacity, par-
12 ticularly in countries where there is a high risk
13 of emerging zoonotic viruses and other infec-
14 tious diseases;

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

18 (4) facilitate international cooperation by work-
19 ing with international partners through intergovern-
20 mental, international, and nongovernmental organi-
21 zations such as the United Nations to—

22 (A) lead a resolution at the United Nations
23 Security Council or General Assembly and
24 World Health Assembly outlining the danger to
25 human and animal health from emerging

1 zoonotic infectious diseases, with recommenda-
2 tions for implementing the closure of wildlife
3 markets and prevention of the commercial trade
4 in live wildlife for human consumption, except
5 where the consumption of wildlife is necessary
6 for local food security or where such actions
7 would significantly disrupt a readily available
8 and irreplaceable food supply;

9 (B) raise awareness and build stakeholder
10 engagement networks, including civil society,
11 the private sector, and local and regional gov-
12 ernments on the dangerous potential of wildlife
13 markets as a source of zoonotic diseases and re-
14 duce demand for the consumption of wildlife
15 through evidence-based behavior change pro-
16 grams, while ensuring that existing wildlife
17 habitat is not encroached upon or destroyed as
18 part of this process;

19 (C) encourage and support alternative
20 forms of sustainable food production, farming,
21 and shifts to sustainable sources of protein and
22 nutrition instead of terrestrial wildlife, where
23 able and appropriate, and reduce consumer de-
24 mand for terrestrial and freshwater wildlife
25 through enhanced local and national food sys-

1 tems, especially in areas where wildlife markets
2 play a significant role in meeting subsistence
3 needs while ensuring that existing wildlife habi-
4 tat is not encroached upon or destroyed as part
5 of this process; and

6 (D) strive to increase biosecurity and hygi-
7 enic standards implemented in farms, gathering
8 centers, transport, and market systems around
9 the globe, especially those specializing in the
10 provision of products intended for human con-
11 sumption.

12 **SEC. 6. PREVENTION OF FUTURE ZOOBOTIC SPILLOVER**
13 **EVENT.**

14 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of State and the
15 Administrator of the United States Agency for Inter-
16 national Development, in consultation with the Director
17 of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Sec-
18 retary of Agriculture, the Director of the Centers for Dis-
19 ease Control and Prevention, and the heads of other rel-
20 evant departments and agencies, shall work with foreign
21 governments, multilateral entities, intergovernmental or-
22 ganizations, international partners, private sector part-
23 ners, and nongovernmental organizations to carry out ac-
24 tivities supporting the following objectives, recognizing
25 that multiple interventions will likely be necessary to make

1 an impact, and that interventions will need to be tailored
2 to the situation to—

3 (1) pursuant to section 3, close wildlife markets
4 and prevent associated commercial trade in live wild-
5 life, placing a priority focus on countries with sig-
6 nificant markets for live wildlife for human con-
7 sumption, high-volume commercial trade and associ-
8 ated markets, trade in and across urban centers,
9 and trade for luxury consumption or where there is
10 no dietary necessity—

11 (A) through existing treaties, conventions,
12 and agreements;

13 (B) by amending existing protocols or
14 agreements;

15 (C) by pursuing new protocols; or

16 (D) by other means of international coordi-
17 nation;

18 (2) improve regulatory oversight and reduce
19 commercial trade in live wildlife and eliminate prac-
20 tices identified to contribute to zoonotic spillover and
21 emerging pathogens;

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

1 (A) providing assistance to improve law en-
2 forcement;

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

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

7 (D) improving information sharing and en-
8 hancing capabilities of participating foreign
9 governments;

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

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

16 (G) strengthening collaboration with key
17 private sector entities in the transportation in-
18 dustry to prevent and report the transport of
19 such wildlife and wildlife products;

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

24 (5) build local agricultural and food safety ca-
25 pacity by leveraging expertise from the United

1 States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and in-
2 stitutions of higher education with agricultural or
3 natural resource expertise;

4 (6) work through international organizations to
5 help develop a set of objective risk-based metrics
6 that provide a cross-country comparable measure of
7 the level of risk posed by wildlife trade and mar-
8 keting and can be used to track progress nations
9 make in reducing risks, identify where resources
10 should be focused, and potentially leverage a peer in-
11 fluence effect;

12 (7) increase efforts to prevent the degradation
13 and fragmentation of forests and other intact eco-
14 systems to minimize interactions between wildlife
15 and human and livestock populations that could con-
16 tribute to spillover events and zoonotic disease trans-
17 mission, including by providing assistance or sup-
18 porting policies to, for example—

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

21 (B) support the rights and needs of Indige-
22 nous People and local communities and their
23 ability to continue their effective stewardship of
24 their traditional lands and territories;

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

4 (D) prevent activities that result in the de-
5 struction, degradation, fragmentation, or con-
6 version of intact forests and other intact eco-
7 systems and biodiversity strongholds, including
8 by governments, private sector entities, and
9 multilateral development financial institutions;

10 (8) offer appropriate alternative livelihood and
11 worker training programs and enterprise develop-
12 ment to wildlife traders, wildlife breeders, and local
13 communities whose members are engaged in the
14 commercial trade in live wildlife for human con-
15 sumption;

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

19 (10) strengthen global capacity for prevention,
20 prediction, and detection of novel and existing
21 zoonoses with pandemic potential, including the sup-
22 port of innovative technologies in coordination with
23 the United States Agency for International Develop-
24 ment, the Centers for Disease Control and Preven-

1 tion, and other relevant departments and agencies;
2 and

3 (11) support the development of One Health
4 systems at the local, regional, national, and global
5 levels in coordination with the United States Agency
6 for International Development, the Centers for Dis-
7 ease Control and Prevention, and other relevant de-
8 partments and agencies, particularly in emerging in-
9 fectionous disease hotspots, through a collaborative,
10 multisectoral, and transdisciplinary approach that
11 recognizes the interconnections among people, ani-
12 mals, plants, and their shared environment to
13 achieve equitable and sustainable health outcomes.

14 (b) ACTIVITIES MAY INCLUDE.—

15 (1) GLOBAL COOPERATION.—The United States
16 Government, working through the United Nations
17 and its components, as well as international organi-
18 zation such as Interpol, the Food and Agriculture
19 Organization of the United Nations, and the World
20 Organisation for Animal Health, and in furtherance
21 of the policies described in section 5, shall—

22 (A) collaborate with other member States,
23 issue declarations, statements, and commu-
24 niques urging countries to close wildlife mar-

1 kets, and prevent commercial trade in live wild-
2 life for human consumption; and

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

5 (2) INTERNATIONAL COALITIONS.—The Sec-
6 retary of State shall seek to build new, and support
7 existing, international coalitions focused on closing
8 wildlife markets and preventing commercial trade in
9 live wildlife for human consumption, with a focus on
10 the following efforts:

11 (A) Providing assistance and advice to
12 other governments in the adoption of legislation
13 and regulations to close wildlife markets and
14 associated trade over such timeframe and in
15 such manner as to minimize the increase of
16 wildlife trafficking and poaching.

17 (B) Creating economic and enforcement
18 pressure for the immediate shut down of uncon-
19 trolled, unsanitary, or illicit wildlife markets
20 and their supply chains to prevent their oper-
21 ation.

22 (C) Providing assistance and guidance to
23 other governments on measures to prohibit the
24 import, export, and domestic commercial trade

1 in live wildlife for the purpose of human con-
2 sumption.

3 (D) Implementing risk reduction interven-
4 tions and control options to address zoonotic
5 spillover along the supply chain for the wildlife
6 market system.

7 (E) Engaging and receiving guidance from
8 key stakeholders at the ministerial, local gov-
9 ernment, and civil society level, including Indig-
10 enous Peoples, in countries that will be im-
11 pacted by this Act and where wildlife markets
12 and associated wildlife trade are the predomi-
13 nant source of meat or protein, in order to miti-
14 gate the impact of any international efforts on
15 food security, nutrition, local customs, conserva-
16 tion methods, or cultural norms.

17 (c) UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL
18 DEVELOPMENT.—

19 (1) SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS FUNDING.—

20 (A) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-
21 TIONS.—In addition to any other amounts pro-
22 vided for such purposes, there is authorized to
23 be appropriated such sums as necessary for
24 each of fiscal years 2023 through 2032 to the
25 United States Agency for International Devel-

1 opment to reduce demand for consumption of
2 wildlife from wildlife markets and support shifts
3 to diversified alternative and sustainably pro-
4 duced sources of nutritious food and protein in
5 communities that rely upon the consumption of
6 wildlife for food security, while ensuring that
7 existing wildlife habitat is not encroached upon
8 or destroyed as part of this process, using a
9 multisectoral approach and including support
10 for demonstration programs.

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

1 (2) ADDRESSING THREATS AND CAUSES OF
2 ZOOBOTIC DISEASE OUTBREAKS.—The Adminis-
3 trator of the United States Agency for International
4 Development, in consultation with the Secretary of
5 the Interior, shall increase activities in United States
6 Agency for International Development programs re-
7 lated to conserving biodiversity, combating wildlife
8 trafficking, sustainable landscapes, global health,
9 food security, and resilience in order to address the
10 threats and causes of zoonotic disease outbreaks, in-
11 cluding through—

12 (A) education;

13 (B) capacity building;

14 (C) strengthening human, livestock, and
15 wildlife health monitoring systems of pathogens
16 of zoonotic origin to support early detection and
17 reporting of novel and known pathogens for
18 emergence of zoonotic disease and strength-
19 ening cross-sectoral collaboration to align risk
20 reduction approaches in consultation with the
21 Director of the Centers for Disease Control and
22 the Secretary of Health and Human Services;

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

1 (E) development of alternative livelihood
2 opportunities where possible;

3 (F) preventing degradation and fragmenta-
4 tion of forests and other intact ecosystems and
5 restoring the integrity of such ecosystems, par-
6 ticularly in tropical countries, to prevent the
7 creation of new pathways for zoonotic pathogen
8 transmission that arise from interactions among
9 wildlife, humans, and livestock populations;

10 (G) minimizing interactions between do-
11 mestic livestock and wild animals in markets
12 and captive production;

13 (H) supporting shifts from wildlife markets
14 to diversified, safe, affordable, and accessible al-
15 ternative sources of protein and nutrition
16 through enhanced local and national food sys-
17 tems while ensuring that existing wildlife habi-
18 tat is not encroached upon or destroyed as part
19 of this process;

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

1 (J) preventing degradation and fragmenta-
2 tion of forests and other intact ecosystems, par-
3 ticularly in tropical countries, to minimize inter-
4 actions between wildlife, human, and livestock
5 populations that could contribute to spillover
6 events and zoonotic disease transmission, in-
7 cluding by providing assistance or supporting
8 policies to—

9 (i) conserve, protect, and restore the
10 integrity of such ecosystems; and

11 (ii) support the rights of Indigenous
12 People and local communities and their
13 ability to continue their effective steward-
14 ship of their intact traditional lands and
15 territories;

16 (K) supporting development and use of
17 multi-data sourced predictive models and deci-
18 sionmaking tools to identify areas of highest
19 probability of zoonotic spillover and to deter-
20 mine cost-effective monitoring and mitigation
21 approaches; and

22 (L) other relevant activities described in
23 this section that are within the mandate of the
24 United States Agency for International Devel-
25 opment.

1 (d) STAFFING REQUIREMENTS.—The Administrator
2 of the United States Agency for International Develop-
3 ment, in collaboration with the United States Fish and
4 Wildlife Service, the United States Department of Agri-
5 culture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, the
6 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and other
7 Federal entities as appropriate, is authorized to hire addi-
8 tional personnel—

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

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

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

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

23 (5) to undertake additional activities under this
24 Act.

25 (e) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

1 (1) DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND UNITED
2 STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOP-
3 MENT.—

4 (A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year
5 after the date of the enactment of this Act, and
6 annually thereafter until 2030, the Secretary of
7 State and the Administrator of the United
8 States Agency for International Development
9 shall submit to the appropriate congressional
10 committees a report—

11 (i) describing—

12 (I) the actions taken pursuant to
13 this Act and the provision of United
14 States technical assistance;

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

18 (III) partnerships developed with
19 other institutions of higher learning
20 and nongovernmental organizations;
21 and

22 (IV) the impact and effectiveness
23 of international cooperation on pre-
24 venting the import, export, and do-
25 mestic commercial trade in live wild-

1 life for the purpose of human use as
2 food or medicine, while accounting for
3 the differentiated needs of vulnerable
4 populations who depend upon such
5 wildlife as a predominant source of
6 meat or protein;

7 (ii) identifying—

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

14 (II) recommendations for
15 incentivizing or enforcing compliance
16 with laws and policies to close wildlife
17 markets pursuant to section 3 and un-
18 controlled, unsanitary, or illicit wild-
19 life markets and end the associated
20 commercial trade in live wildlife for
21 human use as food or medicine, which
22 may include visa restrictions and
23 other diplomatic or economic tools;
24 and

1 (III) summarizing additional per-
2 sonnel hired with funding authorized
3 under this Act, including the number
4 hired in each bureau.

5 (B) INITIAL REPORT.—The first report
6 submitted under subparagraph (A) shall in-
7 clude, in addition to the elements described in
8 such subparagraph, a summary of existing re-
9 search and findings related to the risk live wild-
10 life markets pose to human health through the
11 emergence or reemergence of pathogens and ac-
12 tivities to reduce the risk of zoonotic spillover.

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

16 **SEC. 7. LAW ENFORCEMENT ATTACHE DEPLOYMENT.**

17 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior, act-
18 ing through the Director of the United States Fish and
19 Wildlife Service, and in consultation with the Secretary
20 of State, shall require the Chief of Law Enforcement of
21 the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to hire, train,
22 and deploy not fewer than 50 new United States Fish and
23 Wildlife Service law enforcement attaches, and appro-
24 priate additional support staff, at 1 or more United States
25 embassies, consulates, commands, or other facilities—

1 (1) in 1 or more countries designated as a focus
2 country or a country of concern in the most recent
3 report submitted under section 201 of the Eliminate,
4 Neutralize, and Disrupt Wildlife Trafficking Act of
5 2016 (16 U.S.C. 7621); and

6 (2) in such additional countries or regions, as
7 determined by the Secretary of the Interior, that are
8 known or suspected to be a source of illegal trade of
9 species listed—

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

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

17 (b) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is
18 authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section
19 \$150,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2032.

20 **SEC. 8. RESERVATION OF RIGHTS.**

21 Nothing in this Act shall restrict or otherwise pro-
22 hibit—

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

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

○