To address the public health risks posed by wildlife markets, and for other purposes.

A BILL

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Preventing Future Pandemics Act of 2021”.

SEC. 2. WILDLIFE MARKET DEFINED.

In this Act, the term “wildlife market”—

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

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

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

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

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine under which the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine agrees to conduct a study to evaluate—

(1) the impact of physical proximity and consumption of terrestrial wildlife as food or medicine on the emergence of viral and other microbial pathogens;
(2) the impact of consumption of terrestrial wildlife as food or medicine on the transmission of novel viral and other microbial pathogens;

(3) the role consumption of terrestrial wildlife as food or medicine has on the transmission of microbes from animals to humans; and

(4) the conditions at live wildlife markets that lead to transmission of zoonotic diseases.

(b) Report.—The agreement under subsection (a) shall require the National Academies to, not later than one year after the date of such agreement, submit a report to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives on the findings of the study conducted pursuant to subsection (a).

SEC. 4. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Activities.—

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

(A) collaboratively with other member states, issue declarations, statements, and communiques urging a global ban on commercial wildlife markets and trade for human consumption; and
(B) urge increased enforcement of existing laws to end wildlife trafficking.

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Authorization of imposition of sanctions.—

(A) Finding and report required.—

(i) In general.—The Secretary of State shall submit a report to the President if the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, finds that—

(I) a foreign country—

(aa) continues to license or enable commercial wildlife markets; or

(bb) does not enact regulations consistent with subsection (b) to ultimately eliminate those markets; or

(II) nationals of a foreign country, based on credible evidence, are trafficking or otherwise moving com-
mmercial quantities of wildlife intended
for human consumption.

(ii) Monitoring and Investigations.—In administering this subpara-
graph, the Secretary of State, in consulta-
tion with the Secretary of Health and
Human Services, the Secretary of the Inte-
rior, and the Administrator of the United
States Agency for International Develop-
ment, shall—

(I) periodically monitor the ac-
tivities of foreign entities described in
clause (i);

(II) promptly investigate any ac-
tivity by foreign entities that, in the
opinion of the Secretary, may be
cause for reporting under clause (i);
and

(III) promptly conclude, and
reach a decision with respect to, any
investigation commenced under sub-
clause (II).

(iii) Transmission to Congress.—
Not later than 15 days after submitting a
report to the President under clause (i),
Secretary of State shall transmit the report to Congress.

(B) PENALTIES.—After receiving a report under subparagraph (A)(i) with respect to a country, the President may impose such economic, diplomatic, or other penalties as the President considers appropriate with respect to that country or nationals of that country, including the following:

(i) PROHIBITION ON IMPORTATION.—

The President may direct the Secretary of the Treasury to prohibit the importation into the United States of any articles from the country for such period of time as the President determines appropriate and to the extent that such prohibition is permitted by the World Trade Organization (as defined in section 2(8) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3501(8))) or pursuant to the multilateral trade agreements (as defined in section 2(4) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3501(4))).

(ii) EXCLUSION FROM UNITED STATES.—
(I) IN GENERAL.—The President may direct the Secretary of State to deny a visa to, and the Secretary of Homeland Security to exclude from the United States, any national of the country described in subparagraph (A)(i)(II).

(II) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.—Subclause (I) shall not apply with respect to an individual if admitting or paroling the individual into the United States is necessary—

(aa) to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations; or
(bb) to carry out or assist
law enforcement activity in the
United States.

(iii) **Blocking of Property.**—The
President may exercise all of the powers
granted to the President under the Inter-
national Emergency Economic Powers Act
(50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the extent nec-
essary to block and prohibit all trans-
actions in property and interests in prop-
erty of any national of the country de-
scribed in subparagraph (A)(II), if such
property and interests in property are in
the United States, come within the United
States, or are or come within the posses-
sion or control of a United States person.

(iv) **Prevention of Access to
International Payment Channels.**—
The President may work with international
partners to prevent access to the Society
for Worldwide Interbank Financial Tele-
communications (commonly known as
“SWIFT”) network and other payment
channels by any national of the country de-
scribed in subparagraph (A)(II).
(C) Notification to Congress.—Not later than 60 days after receiving a report under subparagraph (A)(i) with respect to a country—

(i) the President shall notify Congress of any action taken by the President pursuant to the report; and

(ii) if the President decides not to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to prohibit the importation of terrestrial wildlife from the country, or directs the Secretary to prohibit the importation of less than all fish, wildlife, or related articles of the country, the President shall include in the notification required by clause (i) a statement of the reasons for that decision.

(D) Periodic Review and Termination.—

(i) Periodic Review.—After submitting a report to the President under subparagraph (A)(i) with respect to a country, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Administrator of the United States Agency
for International Development, shall peri-
odically, but not less frequently than every
2 years, review the actions of the country
and nationals of the country to determine
if the reasons for the finding of the Sec-
retary under that subparagraph still exist.

(ii) TERMINATION.—Upon making a
determination under clause (i) that the
reasons for a finding under subparagraph
(A)(i) with respect to a country no longer
exist, the Secretary of State shall publish
in the Federal Register notice of the deter-
mination and a statement of the facts on
which the determination is based.

(d) UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT.—

(1) SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS FUNDING.—

(A) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-
TIONS.—In addition to any other amounts pro-
vided for such purposes, there is authorized to
be appropriated $300,000,000 for each fiscal
year from 2021 through 2030 to the United
States Agency for International Development to
reduce demand for consumption of wildlife from
wildlife markets and support shifts to diversi-
fied alternative sources of 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.

(B) Activities.—The Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment, the Bureau for Resilience and Food Security, and the Bureau for Global Health of the United States Agency for International Development shall, in partnership with United States 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 shall increase activities in USAID programs related to biodiversity, wildlife trafficking, sustainable landscape, global health, food security, and resilience in order to address the threats and
causes of zoonotic disease outbreaks, including through—

(A) education;

(B) capacity building;

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

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

(E) development of alternative livelihood opportunities where possible;

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

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

(H) supporting shifts from wildlife markets to diversified, safe, affordable, and accessible protein such as domestic animal- and plant-source foods through enhanced local and national food systems while ensuring that existing
wildlife habitat is not encroached upon or de-
stroyed as part of this process.

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

(c) STAFFING REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) OFFICE OF TERRORISM AND FINANCIAL IN-
TELLIGENCE.—The Under Secretary of the Treas-
ury for Terrorism and Financial Intelligence is en-
couraged to hire additional investigators to bolster
capacity for investigations and sanctions focused on
individuals engaged in the activities described in
subsection (c)(3)(A).

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

(A) to undertake programs aimed at reduc-
ing the risks of endemic and emerging infec-
tious diseases and exposure to antimicrobial res-
sistant pathogens;

(B) to provide administrative support and
resources to ensure effective and efficient co-
ordination of funding opportunities and sharing
of expertise from relevant USAID bureaus and
programs, including emerging pandemic
threats;

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

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

(E) to undertake additional activities
under this Act.

(f) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

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

(A) the actions taken pursuant to this Act;

(B) the impact and effectiveness of inter-
national cooperation on ending the use and op-
eration of wildlife markets;
(C) the impact and effectiveness of international cooperation on ending wildlife trafficking associated with wildlife markets; and

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

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

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

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

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

(D) describing partnerships developed with other institutions of higher learning and non-governmental organizations.
SEC. 5. PROHIBITION OF IMPORT, EXPORT, AND SALE OF CERTAIN LIVE WILD ANIMALS FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

(a) Prohibition.—

(1) In general.—Chapter 3 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 43 the following:

“§ 44. Prohibition of import, export, and sale of certain live wild animals for human consumption

“(a) Definitions.—In this section—

“(1) the phrase ‘human consumption’ shall include all consumption as food or medicine except consumption that is incidental to lawful hunting activity;

“(2) the term ‘live wild animal’ means a live wild mammal, bird, reptile, or amphibian, whether or not bred, hatched, or born in captivity with the exception of ruminants; and

“(3) the term ‘wild’ has the meaning given that term in section 42.

“(b) Prohibitions.—It shall be unlawful for any person—

“(1) to import or export any live wild animal for human consumption as food or medicine;
“(2) to sell or purchase for human consumption
as food or medicine a live wild animal, including
through sale or purchase at a live animal market; or
“(3) to attempt to commit any act described in
paragraph (1) or (2).
“(e) PENALTIES.—
“(1) IN GENERAL.—Any person who knowingly
violates subsection (b) shall be fined not more than
$100,000, imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or
both.
“(2) MULTIPLE VIOLATIONS.—Each violation of
subsection (b) shall constitute a separate offense.
“(3) VENUE.—A violation of subsection (b) may
be prosecuted in the judicial district in which the
violation first occurred and any judicial district in
which the defendant sold the live wild animal.”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of
sections for chapter 3 of title 18, United States
Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating
to section 43 the following:

“44. Prohibition of import, export, and sale of certain live wild animals for
human consumption.”.

(b) FUNDING.—There is authorized to be appro-
priated to carry out section 44 of title 18, United States
Code, as added by subsection (a), $35,000,000 for each
of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.
SEC. 6. LAW ENFORCEMENT ATTACHÉ DEPLOYMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning in fiscal year 2021, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall require the Chief of Law Enforcement of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to hire, train, and deploy not fewer than 50 new United States Fish and Wildlife Service law enforcement attachés, and appropriate additional support staff, at one or more United States embassies, consulates, commands, or other facilities—

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

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

(A) as threatened species or endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); or

(B) under appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of

(b) FUNDING.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $150,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2030.