

111TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 3508

To strengthen the capacity of the United States to lead the international community in reversing renewable natural resource degradation trends around the world that threaten to undermine global prosperity and security and eliminate the diversity of life on Earth, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 17, 2010

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico (for himself and Mr. BROWNBACK) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

A BILL

To strengthen the capacity of the United States to lead the international community in reversing renewable natural resource degradation trends around the world that threaten to undermine global prosperity and security and eliminate the diversity of life on Earth, 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 “Global Conservation
5 Act of 2010”.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

2 Congress finds the following:

3 (1) Five hundred million people in developing
4 countries depend on fresh water from natural areas
5 that are under threat of degradation.

6 (2) Two billion people depend on rapidly dimin-
7 ishing fish stocks for a significant source of their
8 daily protein.

9 (3) Wild species provide more than
10 \$300,000,000,000 in benefits to world agriculture
11 from natural pest control and the pollination of $\frac{2}{3}$
12 of the crop species that feed the world.

13 (4) Plant breeding programs involving genetic
14 enhancements from the wild relatives of agricultural
15 crops have helped feed billions of people around the
16 world and are valued at \$115,000,000,000 per year.

17 (5) Human degradation of and encroachment
18 into natural ecosystems such as rainforests increases
19 opportunities for the outbreak and spread of animal-
20 borne infectious diseases—such as SARS, avian flu,
21 malaria, schistosomiasis, tuberculosis, and yellow
22 fever—that could cause high levels of mortality and
23 affect major global industries including travel, trade,
24 tourism, food production, and finance.

25 (6) Forests prevent catastrophic flooding and
26 severe drought, and coral reefs and mangroves re-

1 duce the impact of large storms on coastal popu-
2 lations, saving \$9,000,000,000 in damages each year
3 and reducing outlays for disaster assistance.

4 (7) The destruction of forests, mostly in devel-
5 oping countries, releases more greenhouse gases
6 than the entire world transportation sector. As one
7 of the most cost effective ways to reduce greenhouse
8 gas emissions, a global forest conservation program
9 could help reduce the cost to the United States of
10 efforts to reduce emissions.

11 (8) More than half of the most prescribed medi-
12 cines in the United States are derived directly from
13 natural compounds or patterned after them. Due to
14 the loss of natural areas and compounds from wild
15 species, one marketable prescription drug is esti-
16 mated to be lost every 2 years.

17 (9) The United States National Intelligence
18 Council expects demographic trends and natural re-
19 source scarcities relating to water, food, arable land,
20 and energy sources to lead to instabilities and con-
21 flict in the years ahead.

22 (10) Illegal logging, fishing, and mining in de-
23 veloping countries flood the international market
24 with low-cost products that undercut the competi-
25 tiveness of responsible companies in the United

1 States. In the absence of competition from illegal
2 producers, the United States would be able to in-
3 crease wood product exports by \$460,000,000 a
4 year.

5 (11) Sound natural resource management,
6 healthy levels of species diversity, and functioning
7 natural ecosystems are vital to alleviating poverty
8 for many communities in developing countries that
9 depend on those resources for food, medicine, hous-
10 ing material, and other necessities.

11 (12) Women are especially vulnerable to the
12 threat of natural resource degradation because they
13 produce most of the food and collect most of the
14 firewood in many regions, comprise a large portion
15 of small landholders and small-scale producers, face
16 heightened food insecurity, have fewer rights to land
17 and other natural resources, and have less access to
18 credit and resource management assistance.

19 (13) Species are becoming extinct at a rate 100
20 to 1,000 times faster than the natural rate of extinc-
21 tion and $\frac{3}{4}$ of the world's terrestrial species are in
22 developing countries that are rapidly destroying their
23 natural areas and habitats.

24 (14) The United States does not have a strat-
25 egy for reversing any of the major renewable natural

1 resource depletion trends around the world or the
2 threats they pose to the Nation's health, security, or
3 economy.

4 (15) Several executive branch agencies are en-
5 gaged in some aspect of international conservation,
6 yet their efforts are not coordinated in a manner
7 that maximizes the effectiveness of the overall inter-
8 national conservation efforts of the United States.

9 (16) Participation by the United States in mul-
10 tilateral efforts to conserve natural resources, such
11 as through the World Bank and the Global Environ-
12 ment Facility, leverages financial commitments by
13 other countries by as much as 14 to 1.

14 **SEC. 3. PURPOSE.**

15 The purpose of this Act is to strengthen the leader-
16 ship and effectiveness of the United States in responding
17 to the worldwide crisis relating to the depletion of natural
18 resources and biodiversity under existing statutory author-
19 ity governing United States international assistance for
20 conservation by—

21 (1) establishing a comprehensive global strategy
22 for providing assistance with respect to the conserva-
23 tion of natural resources and biodiversity in devel-
24 oping countries that includes a plan for—

1 (A) addressing major trends in natural re-
2 source degradation that relate to human well-
3 being and environmental sustainability, such as
4 loss of soils, watersheds, wilderness, fish stocks,
5 forests, species, and other critical resources;

6 (B) identifying clear goals and benchmarks
7 of success for the strategy;

8 (C) the phased expansion of existing crit-
9 ical programs relating to the conservation of
10 natural resources and biodiversity in developing
11 countries;

12 (D) improved coordination among execu-
13 tive branch agencies engaged in international
14 conservation efforts in order to clarify roles, re-
15 duce duplication, and enhance effectiveness; and

16 (E) improved integration of conservation
17 goals within the development, security, and
18 other foreign policy priorities of the United
19 States;

20 (2) providing authorization for funding for
21 United States efforts to address the major threats to
22 natural resources, species, and ecosystems in devel-
23 oping countries;

24 (3) improving coordination among the United
25 States, foreign governments, and international orga-

1 nizations in effectively delivering conservation assist-
2 ance through governments, multilateral organiza-
3 tions, private organizations, and local communities
4 and community partnerships; and

5 (4) expanding the capacity of the intelligence
6 community (as defined in section 3(4) of the Na-
7 tional Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401a(4))) to
8 assess the linkages among renewable natural re-
9 source degradation, resource scarcity, poverty, civil
10 instability, migration, and conflict and the effects of
11 the foregoing on the security and economic interests
12 of the United States.

13 **SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.**

14 In this Act:

15 (1) **DEVELOPING COUNTRY.**—The term “devel-
16 oping country” means a country that, in 2008, had
17 an average gross national income per capita of
18 \$11,905 or less.

19 (2) **DEVELOPING WORLD.**—The term “devel-
20 oping world” refers to all developing countries collec-
21 tively.

22 (3) **HOTSPOT REGION.**—The term “hotspot re-
23 gion” means a region in the developing world that—

1 (A) contains an unusually high concentra-
2 tion of species that are not found outside of the
3 region; and

4 (B) has lost at least 70 percent of its origi-
5 nal natural coverage.

6 (4) NATURAL RESOURCES; RENEWABLE NAT-
7 URAL RESOURCES.—The terms “natural resources”
8 and “renewable natural resources”—

9 (A) mean natural resources, including
10 soils, forests, animal and plant populations and
11 products, coral reefs, and water; and

12 (B) do not include nonrenewable natural
13 resources such as minerals, oil, and other fossil
14 fuels.

15 (5) RELEVANT AGENCIES.—The term “relevant
16 agencies” means agencies of the Federal Govern-
17 ment that engage in efforts relating to the inter-
18 national conservation of natural resources and bio-
19 diversity.

20 (6) SPECIAL COORDINATOR; COORDINATOR.—
21 The terms “Special Coordinator” and “Coordinator”
22 mean the Special Coordinator for Global Conserva-
23 tion designated pursuant to section 102.

24 (7) SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT CER-
25 TIFICATION SYSTEM.—The term “sustainable forest

1 management certification system” means a system
2 for monitoring forests and tracking forest products
3 that is designed to ensure that forest products are
4 produced using methods that take into account a va-
5 riety of widely accepted environmental, social, and
6 economic criteria.

7 (8) THREATENED SPECIES.—The term “threat-
8 ened species” means, at a minimum, species identi-
9 fied as having a high probability of global extinction
10 by the International Union for the Conservation of
11 Nature or by its constituent networks of govern-
12 ments, specialist groups, and other stakeholders.

13 (9) WILDERNESS.—The term “wilderness”
14 means an area in the developing world larger than
15 2,500,000 acres with more than 70 percent of its
16 original coverage intact.

17 **TITLE I—POLICY PLANNING AND** 18 **IMPLEMENTATION**

19 **SEC. 101. COMPREHENSIVE INTERNATIONAL CONSERVA-** 20 **TION STRATEGY.**

21 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the
22 date of the enactment of this Act, the President, acting
23 through the Special Coordinator for Global Conservation
24 designated pursuant section 102, shall establish a com-

1 prehensive and integrated strategy (in this Act referred
2 to as the “International Conservation Strategy”)—

3 (1) to combat the global degradation of natural
4 resources and biodiversity in developing countries;

5 (2) to build on existing bilateral and multilat-
6 eral programs relating to the global conservation of
7 natural resources and biodiversity; and

8 (3) to strengthen the capacity of the United
9 States to collaborate with developing countries and
10 other donor countries and the private sector and be
11 an effective leader of in international efforts to con-
12 serve natural resources and biodiversity.

13 (b) PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH.—The International
14 Conservation Strategy shall provide a comprehensive plan
15 of action to address global natural resource and biodiver-
16 sity degradation that identifies specific and measurable
17 goals, benchmarks, and time frames, which may include—

18 (1) advancing conservation in the world’s most
19 ecologically and economically important terrestrial
20 wilderness areas and marine ecosystems so that con-
21 servation or sustainable development consistent with
22 long-term conservation will be achieved on an area
23 of land exceeding 2,000,000 square miles and an
24 area of sea exceeding 6,000,000 square miles;

1 (2) protecting 34 discrete hotspot regions that
2 provide a high level of economic benefit to human
3 communities as well as a high concentration of ge-
4 netic and other natural resources;

5 (3) addressing unlawful, unreported, and un-
6 regulated fishing in 10 developing countries where
7 fish stocks are severely depleted and regional fishing
8 economies are threatened through increased surveil-
9 lance and enforcement;

10 (4) safeguarding natural areas providing fresh
11 water to 12 major urban centers in developing coun-
12 tries or 50,000,000 people in developing countries;

13 (5) advancing local, national, and international
14 enforcement efforts against unlawful wildlife traf-
15 ficking operations in 10 centers of the unlawful glob-
16 al wildlife trade and strengthening trade-based solu-
17 tions in those centers;

18 (6) stabilizing or reversing renewable natural
19 resource scarcity trends in 3 regions that are vulner-
20 able to conflict, instability, or mass migration from
21 natural resource depletion; and

22 (7) substantially expanding the amount of eco-
23 nomically and ecologically significant forested land
24 under a credible sustainable forest management cer-
25 tification system.

1 (c) COORDINATION AND LEVERAGE.—The Inter-
2 national Conservation Strategy shall require the coordina-
3 tion and leverage of the participation of the relevant agen-
4 cies, foreign governments, international financial institu-
5 tions, other international organizations, and the private
6 sector in efforts to conserve natural resources and bio-
7 diversity in ways that—

8 (1) clarify the efforts of the United States to
9 address the conservation crisis within the broader
10 development, foreign policy, and security agendas of
11 the United States;

12 (2) establish policy guidance to link investments
13 in specific conservation programs to the broader
14 goals of advancing economic development, address-
15 ing climate change, alleviating poverty, improving
16 the economic competitiveness of the United States,
17 protecting global public health, expanding the rights
18 of women, and reducing resource scarcities that have
19 the potential to lead to civil instabilities, mass mi-
20 grations, and conflict;

21 (3) reflect a unified policy of the United States
22 that encompasses the programs of, and reduces du-
23 plication among, the relevant agencies; and

24 (4) provide a plan to identify and improve
25 United States policies that could be undermining the

1 conservation of critical natural resources and bio-
2 diversity abroad.

3 (d) INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION COMPARISON
4 AND ANALYSIS.—The International Conservation Strategy
5 shall include a system for analyzing and comparing efforts
6 to conserve natural resources and biodiversity internation-
7 ally that—

8 (1) ranks the efforts of countries around the
9 world to conserve natural resources and biodiversity,
10 based on standards established by the President’s
11 Advisory Committee for Global Conservation under
12 section 104(b);

13 (2) reports on the range of initiatives to con-
14 serve natural resources and biodiversity being con-
15 ducted internationally; and

16 (3) measures the progress made by countries
17 receiving assistance through the International Con-
18 servation Strategy with respect to conserving natural
19 resources and biodiversity.

20 (e) REVISION.—Not later than 5 years after the
21 International Conservation Strategy is established under
22 subsection (a), the Strategy shall be revised to reflect—

23 (1) new information collected in the process of
24 implementing the Strategy;

1 (2) advances in the understanding of biological
2 diversity, the economic and security impacts of re-
3 newable natural resource degradation, and climate
4 change; and

5 (3) the impacts of climate change on conserva-
6 tion, biodiversity, and human needs.

7 **SEC. 102. SPECIAL COORDINATOR FOR GLOBAL CONSERVA-**
8 **TION.**

9 (a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall designate an
10 individual to serve in the Executive Office of the President
11 as the Special Coordinator for Global Conservation.

12 (b) DUTIES.—The Coordinator shall—

13 (1) advise the President on issues relating to
14 international conservation of natural resources and
15 biodiversity;

16 (2) oversee the development and implementa-
17 tion of the International Conservation Strategy es-
18 tablished under section 101;

19 (3) enhance program and policy coordination
20 among the relevant agencies in implementing the
21 International Conservation Strategy by ensuring
22 that each relevant agency carries out programs pri-
23 marily in those areas in which each such agency has
24 the greatest expertise, technical capabilities, and po-

1 tential for success and ensuring that agencies avoid
2 duplication of effort;

3 (4) evaluate the effectiveness of the inter-
4 national conservation programs of the relevant agen-
5 cies in meeting the goals of the International Con-
6 servation Strategy by developing and applying spe-
7 cific performance measurements;

8 (5) assess and certify the adequacy of the budg-
9 ets for the international conservation programs of
10 the relevant agencies in meeting the goals of the
11 International Conservation Strategy, and submit to
12 the heads of the relevant agencies not later than
13 July 1 of each year budget recommendations, includ-
14 ing requests for specific initiatives that are con-
15 sistent with the President's priorities under the
16 Strategy;

17 (6) take such actions as are necessary to ensure
18 that the climate change, export and business devel-
19 opment, trade, and development and humanitarian
20 assistance policies of the United States advance the
21 interests of the United States in conserving critical
22 global natural resources and biodiversity;

23 (7) identify innovative pilot projects or under-
24 funded programs for early or immediate funding
25 that are important for demonstrating or further de-

1 veloping conservation methodologies or approaches
2 likely to be important to the success of the Inter-
3 national Conservation Strategy;

4 (8) identify innovative pilot projects or under-
5 funded programs that result in expanding the access
6 of women to sustainably managed natural resources
7 and to techniques for improved natural resource
8 management;

9 (9) expand significantly the role of the private
10 sector in leveraging assistance provided by the
11 United States with respect to the global conservation
12 of natural resources and biodiversity by expanding
13 programs that utilize contributions from the private
14 sector in conservation efforts, such as the Global De-
15 velopment Alliance of the United States Agency for
16 International Development; and

17 (10) take such actions as are necessary to use
18 diplomatic mechanisms, relevant international insti-
19 tutions and agreements, and other appropriate
20 mechanisms to lead other countries toward the goals
21 and actions of the International Conservation Strat-
22 egy, together with commitments of increased funding
23 for meeting such goals.

1 **SEC. 103. INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP ON GLOBAL**
2 **CONSERVATION.**

3 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Special Coordinator for
4 Global Conservation shall establish in the executive
5 branch the Interagency Working Group on Global
6 Conservation.

7 (2) DUTIES.—The Interagency Group shall—

8 (A) advise the Coordinator on the develop-
9 ment and implementation of the International
10 Conservation Strategy;

11 (B) assist the Coordinator in discharging
12 the responsibilities of the Coordinator under
13 section 102;

14 (C) review policies that may be obstacles to
15 achieving the goals of the International Con-
16 servation Strategy;

17 (D) oversee and report on the implementa-
18 tion of the Strategy within the relevant agen-
19 cies;

20 (E) advise the Coordinator of measures to
21 increase participation by the relevant agencies
22 in, and interagency coordination with respect
23 to, conservation projects; and

24 (F) meet regularly to review progress on
25 the objectives described in subparagraphs (A)
26 through (E).

1 (3) MEMBERSHIP.—The Interagency Group
2 shall consist of—

3 (A) officials in the relevant agencies;

4 (B) officials in other agencies that have re-
5 sponsibilities that may affect the ability of the
6 United States to achieve the goals of the Inter-
7 national Conservation Strategy; and

8 (C) any other officials the Coordinator de-
9 termines will provide information that will fa-
10 cilitate the development and implementation of
11 the Strategy.

12 **SEC. 104. PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GLOBAL**
13 **CONSERVATION.**

14 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The President shall establish
15 the President's Advisory Committee for Global Conserva-
16 tion to ensure that the best scientific expertise, and the
17 concerns of relevant public constituencies, are reflected in
18 the international conservation policies of the United
19 States.

20 (b) DUTIES.—The Advisory Committee shall—

21 (1) advise the President on the development
22 and implementation of the International Conserva-
23 tion Strategy under section 101;

1 (2) assist the Coordinator in the implementa-
2 tion of the Coordinator's responsibilities under sec-
3 tion 102;

4 (3) review periodically the progress of the Inter-
5 national Conservation Strategy and, not less fre-
6 quently than annually, bring to the attention of the
7 Coordinator innovative pilot projects that further de-
8 velop conservation methodologies likely to be impor-
9 tant to the success of the Strategy;

10 (4) take steps to educate the public about the
11 global conservation programs of the United States;
12 and

13 (5) establish standards for ranking the efforts
14 of countries to conserve natural resources and bio-
15 diversity to be used in the system for analyzing and
16 comparing efforts to conserve natural resources and
17 biodiversity internationally under section 101(d).

18 (c) MEMBERSHIP.—The Advisory Committee shall
19 consist of at least 25 members, of whom—

20 (1) not fewer than 4 shall be selected from rep-
21 resentatives of 4-year institutions of higher edu-
22 cation (as defined in section 101(a) of the Higher
23 Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)) or non-
24 governmental organizations in the United States and
25 have an expertise in international conservation;

1 (2) not fewer than 2 shall be selected from rep-
2 representatives of 4-year institutions of higher edu-
3 cation or nongovernmental organizations in the
4 United States and have an expertise in the relation-
5 ship among natural resources, biodiversity, economic
6 development, and poverty alleviation;

7 (3) not fewer than 2 shall be selected from rep-
8 representatives of private businesses or trade associa-
9 tions in the United States and have expertise in the
10 relationship between global natural resource con-
11 servation and the competitiveness of the economy or
12 key industries of the United States;

13 (4) not fewer than 2 shall be former Members
14 of Congress or former high level officials in the exec-
15 utive branch;

16 (5) not fewer than 2 shall represent religious
17 institutions or communities of faith;

18 (6) not fewer than 1 shall be an expert on the
19 effects of natural resource degradation on women's
20 lives and livelihoods;

21 (7) not fewer than 1 shall be selected from a
22 zoological institution with expertise in in situ and ex
23 situ conservation;

24 (8) not fewer than 1 shall be selected from rep-
25 representatives of 4-year institutions of higher edu-

1 cation or nongovernmental organizations in the
2 United States and have an expertise in global fresh-
3 water water supply;

4 (9) not fewer than 1 shall be selected from rep-
5 resentatives of 4-year institutions of higher edu-
6 cation or nongovernmental organizations in the
7 United States and have an expertise in the relation-
8 ship between natural resource conservation and food
9 security;

10 (10) not fewer than 1 shall be selected from
11 representatives of 4-year institutions of higher edu-
12 cation or nongovernmental organizations in the
13 United States and have an expertise in the effects
14 of climate change on natural resources and biological
15 diversity;

16 (11) not fewer than 1 shall be a former member
17 of the Armed Forces and have an expertise in nat-
18 ural resource scarcity and conflict and security
19 issues;

20 (12) not fewer than 1 shall be selected from
21 representatives of 4-year institutions of higher edu-
22 cation or nongovernmental organizations in the
23 United States and have an expertise in infectious
24 diseases that can be shared between animal and
25 human populations; and

1 (13) not fewer than 1 shall be selected from the
2 arts or the media.

3 (d) CHAIRPERSON.—The chairperson of the Advisory
4 Committee shall—

5 (1) be appointed by the Coordinator; or

6 (2) in the discretion of the Coordinator, be se-
7 lected by a majority vote of the members of the Ad-
8 visory Committee.

9 (e) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT.—

10 (1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in para-
11 graph (2), each member of the Advisory Committee
12 shall be appointed for a term of 3 years.

13 (2) INITIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Of the members
14 of the Advisory Committee first appointed after the
15 establishment of the Committee—

16 (A) $\frac{1}{3}$ shall be appointed for a term of 2
17 years;

18 (B) $\frac{1}{3}$ shall be appointed for a term of 3
19 years; and

20 (C) $\frac{1}{3}$ shall be appointed for a term of 4
21 years.

22 (f) MEETINGS.—The Advisory Committee shall con-
23 vene at the request of the chairperson.

1 (g) REPORTING.—The Advisory Committee shall pe-
2 riodically report to the Coordinator on its deliberations,
3 conclusions, and recommendations.

4 (h) EXPENSES.—The members of the Advisory Com-
5 mittee shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem
6 in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees
7 of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5,
8 United States Code, while away from their homes or reg-
9 ular places of business in performance of services for the
10 committee.

11 (i) EXEMPTION.—The Federal Advisory Committee
12 Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the work process
13 and recommendations of the Advisory Committee.

14 **SEC. 105. REPORTING.**

15 (a) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Not later than 1 year after
16 the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually there-
17 after, the President shall submit to the Committee on For-
18 eign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on For-
19 eign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report on
20 the development and implementation of the International
21 Conservation Strategy established under section 101.

22 (b) CONTENTS.—The report required by subsection
23 (a) shall contain—

24 (1) an assessment of the progress made during
25 the preceding year in developing and implementing

1 the International Conservation Strategy established
2 under section 101;

3 (2) an identification of the programs receiving
4 financial assistance from the United States that
5 have the potential for replication or adaptation, par-
6 ticularly at low cost, across international conserva-
7 tion programs; and

8 (3) results from the system for analyzing and
9 comparing efforts to conserve natural resources and
10 biodiversity internationally under section 101(d), in-
11 cluding—

12 (A) a ranking of the efforts of countries to
13 conserve natural resources and biodiversity; and

14 (B) an assessment of the progress made by
15 each country receiving assistance through the
16 International Conservation Strategy with re-
17 spect to conserving natural resources and bio-
18 diversity.

19 (c) PROGRAM REVIEW.—Not later than 4 years after
20 the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall
21 submit to the committees specified in subsection (a) a re-
22 port assessing progress made during the preceding 4 years
23 and evaluating the effectiveness of United States global
24 conservation programs in achieving the goals of the Inter-
25 national Conservation Strategy.

1 (d) PUBLICATION OF REPORTS.—The Coordinator
2 shall ensure that all reports required by this section are
3 published on the White House Web site or another appro-
4 priate Web site.

5 **SEC. 106. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

6 There are authorized to be appropriated such sums
7 as may be necessary to carry out this title.

8 **TITLE II—MULTILATERAL**
9 **PROGRAMS**

10 **SEC. 201. PURPOSE.**

11 The purpose of this title is to leverage the financial
12 commitments of the United States with respect to the
13 international conservation of natural resources and bio-
14 diversity by encouraging other countries to make substan-
15 tial commitments of funding and other forms of assistance
16 to a comprehensive and coordinated international natural
17 resource and biodiversity conservation assistance strategy
18 in order to promote economic development, human health,
19 food and water security, environmental sustainability, the
20 protection of biodiversity, and local and regional security.

21 **SEC. 202. DIPLOMATIC GOALS AND VENUES.**

22 (a) GOALS.—Congress urges the President to work
23 with the world’s major foreign assistance donor countries
24 to—

1 (1) develop a comprehensive and coordinated
2 international conservation assistance strategy con-
3 sistent with the priorities identified in the Inter-
4 national Conservation Strategy established under
5 section 101;

6 (2) identify innovative and efficient multilateral
7 mechanisms that can be used to coordinate inter-
8 national action by all participating donor countries,
9 reduce duplication of efforts among such donors,
10 achieve the most cost effective investments, and le-
11 verage international foreign assistance with mean-
12 ingful financial and other commitments in recipient
13 countries;

14 (3) agree on funding requirements and funding
15 goals from all participating donor countries;

16 (4) negotiate a timetable for achieving the goals
17 of the Strategy; and

18 (5) promote existing multilateral initiatives de-
19 signed to identify meaningful levels of interim fund-
20 ing for forest conservation in developing countries in
21 advance of the implementation of any international
22 program to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from
23 forest destruction and degradation.

24 (b) VENUES.—Congress urges the President to ex-
25 plore opportunities for achieving the goals identified in

1 this section within the context of United States bilateral
2 diplomacy with other important international donor coun-
3 tries, bilateral diplomacy with newly emerging donor coun-
4 tries, and all appropriate multilateral venues.

5 **TITLE III—NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE ON GLOB-**
6 **LIGENCE ESTIMATE ON GLOB-**
7 **AL NATURAL RESOURCE DEG-**
8 **RADATION**

9 **SEC. 301. NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE WITH RE-**
10 **SPECT TO EFFECTS OF GLOBAL NATURAL RE-**
11 **SOURCE DEGRADATION.**

12 (a) NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE.—Not later
13 than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act,
14 the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to Con-
15 gress a national intelligence estimate on the anticipated
16 geopolitical and regional security effects of the global deg-
17 radation of renewable natural resources and the implica-
18 tions of such effects on the national and economic security
19 of the United States.

20 (b) CONTENT.—In preparing the national intelligence
21 estimate required by this section, the Director of National
22 Intelligence shall—

23 (1) assess the future political, social, agricul-
24 tural, economic, food security, and health risks dur-
25 ing the 30-year period beginning on the date of the

1 enactment of this Act posed by global natural re-
2 source degradation for countries or regions that
3 are—

4 (A) of strategic national security impor-
5 tance to the United States and at risk of sig-
6 nificant impact due to renewable natural re-
7 source degradation; or

8 (B) at significant risk of large-scale hu-
9 manitarian suffering with cross-border implica-
10 tions as predicted on the basis of such assess-
11 ments;

12 (2) assess the capabilities of the countries or re-
13 gions described in subparagraph (A) and (B) of
14 paragraph (1) to respond to adverse security im-
15 pacts caused by renewable natural resource degrada-
16 tion;

17 (3) assess the strategic challenges and opportu-
18 nities posed to the United States by the risks de-
19 scribed in subsection (a); and

20 (4) assess the impact of renewable natural re-
21 source degradation on the activities of the intel-
22 ligence community (as defined in section 3(4) of the
23 National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401a(4)))
24 throughout the world.

1 (c) COORDINATION.—In preparing the national intel-
2 ligence estimate required under subsection (a), the Direc-
3 tor of National Intelligence shall consult with other agen-
4 cies of the Federal Government, representatives of the sci-
5 entific community, and, as appropriate, multilateral insti-
6 tutions and allies of the United States that have conducted
7 valid research on renewable natural resource degradation.

8 (d) FORM.—The national intelligence estimate re-
9 quired under subsection (a), including key judgments,
10 shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include
11 a classified annex.

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