Amendment Offered by Mr. Johnson of South Dakota

Summary: African Swine Fever (ASF) is a viral disease that causes high mortality in domestic and wild pigs. Along with Classical Swine Fever and FMD, it is one of the “big three” highly transmissible diseases of swine that would stop our export markets cold if identified in the United States. ASF virus does not infect other animals or humans, and there are no food safety implications. On July 27th, 2021, it was reported that the Dominican Republic had its first case of ASF, marking its first detection in the Western Hemisphere and the closest it has been to the United States in approximately 40 years.

The amendment would appropriate $75 million dollars for:

(1) acquisition of veterinary countermeasures and other equipment for the National Veterinary Stockpile, including such veterinary countermeasures and equipment needed for animal depopulation and disposal in the event of an outbreak.
(2) hiring and training of additional field staff as appropriate to increase capacity for responding to and addressing a potential outbreak of African swine fever or other foreign animal disease; and
(3) funding of the National Animal Health Laboratory Network for early detection.
AMENDMENT TO COMMITTEE PRINT
OFFERED BY MR. JOHNSON OF SOUTH DAKOTA

At the end of the committee print, add the following:

SEC. 14002. ANIMAL DISEASE PREPAREDNESS.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary for fiscal year 2022, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $75,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2031, to respond to animal disease threats, including through the—

(1) acquisition of veterinary countermeasures and other equipment for the National Veterinary Stockpile, including such veterinary countermeasures and equipment needed for animal depopulation and disposal;

(2) hiring and training of additional field staff as appropriate to increase capacity for responding to and addressing a potential outbreak of African swine fever or other foreign animal disease; and

(3) funding of the National Animal Health Laboratory Network under section 10409A of the Ani-
mal Health Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 8308a) to enhance testing and surveillance capacity.