

and, therefore, has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

Based on the assumption that these four States will not drastically increase their levels of pork production over that of the last few years, the amount of pork, pork products, live swine, and swine semen that may potentially be imported into the United States from Baja California, Baja California Sur, Chihuahua, and Sinaloa is likely to be

negligible. In 2000, the State of Sinaloa produced 1.1 percent of Mexico's live swine and 1.1 percent of its pork (FAS, USDA, GAIN Report, 2001), and Chihuahua produced 0.7 percent of Mexico's live swine and 0.5 percent of Mexico's pork (tables 1 and 2). The States of Baja California and Baja California Sur, which are not self-sufficient in pork production, produced smaller percentages. In 2001, these four

States together produced less than 2 percent of Mexico's total number of live swine (table 1) and slaughtered swine (table 2). Between 1999 and 2001, Mexico exported around 5 percent of its annual production of pork (table 3), which amounted to 50,667 metric tons on average. Mexico has not exported any live swine since 1997 (table 4).

TABLE 1.—LIVE SWINE IN MEXICAN STATES, 2001

State	Swine in commercial farms	Swine in backyard operations	Total
Baja California .....	15,251 (in 10 farms) .....	6,951 (in 548 farms) .....	22,202 (0.09%)
Baja California Sur .....	1,200 (in 2 farms) .....	20,550 (in unknown number of farms) .....	21,750 (0.09%)
Chihuahua .....	2,626 (in 5 farms) .....	169,183 (in 45,714 farms) .....	171,809 (0.67%)
Sinaloa .....	92,070 (in 25 farms) .....	192,544 (in 33,475 farms) .....	284,614 (1.11%)
Mexico .....	25,736,000 (swine crop + beginning stocks) in both commercial and backyard operations		

Source: Risk Assessments of Importing Pork into the United States From the Mexican States of Baja California, Baja California Sur, Chihuahua, and Sinaloa; Risk Analysis Systems, PPD, APHIS, USDA.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF SWINE SLAUGHTERED IN MEXICAN SLAUGHTERHOUSES  
[Percentage of Mexico's Total in Parentheses]

State	1999	2000 *
Baja California .....	16,399 (0.15%)	7,660 (0.13%)
Baja California Sur .....	9,044 (0.08%)	4,612 (0.08%)
Chihuahua .....	60,634 (0.55%)	31,117 (0.54%)
Sinaloa .....	132,298 (1.19%)	63,639 (1.11%)
Mexico .....	11,110,978	5,729,229

Source: Confederacion Nacional Ganadera with data from SAGARPA. Sum of TIF and municipal slaughterhouses. \*As of June 30, 2000.

TABLE 3.—MEXICAN PORK (METRIC TONS)

Calendar Year	1999	2000	2001
Production .....	994,000	1,035,000	1,065,000
Imports .....	143,000	276,000	300,000
Total supply .....	1,137,000	1,311,000	1,365,000
Exports .....	33,000	59,000	60,000
Domestic consumption .....	1,104,000	1,252,000	1,305,000
Total demand .....	1,137,000	1,311,000	1,365,000

Source: USDA, FAS, GAIN Report #MX2015, Mexico, Livestock & Products, Semiannual Report 2002; source for stocks is the FAOSTAT database.

TABLE 4.—MEXICAN EXPORTS OF SWINE, LIVE PURE-BREEDING—010310

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Quantity .....	8	29	22	0	0	0
Value .....	\$5,000	\$439,000	\$170,000			

Source: FAS Global Agricultural Trade System using data from the UN Statistical Office.  
Data: Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HS 6 Digit).

The Regulatory Flexibility Act requires that agencies specifically consider the economic effects of their rules on small entities. The domestic entities most likely to be affected by our declaring the Mexican States of Baja California, Baja California Sur, Chihuahua, and Sinaloa free of CSF are pork producers and importers.

According to the 1997 Agricultural Census, there were about 102,106 hog and pig farms in the United States in that year, of which 93 percent received \$750,000 or less in annual revenues. Agricultural operations with \$750,000 or less in annual receipts are considered small entities, according to the Small Business Administration's size criteria.

We do not anticipate that any U.S. entities (*i.e.*, importers of swine and pork and pork products, and swine and pork producers), small or otherwise, will experience any negative economic effects as a result of this rule. This is because the amount of pork, pork products, live swine, and swine semen likely to be imported into the United States from Chihuahua and Sinaloa is