

Table 14.--Summary of Costs (in Millions) Discounted at 3 Percent

	Interim Final	Longer Updates	No Product Categories	No U.S. Agent
Domestic first year costs	\$23.0	\$23.0	\$21.6	\$23.0
Foreign first year costs	\$306.0	\$306.0	\$304.8	\$73.1
FDA first year costs	\$13.2	\$13.2	\$13.2	\$13.2
Total first year costs	\$342.2	\$342.2	\$339.6	\$109.3
Domestic second year costs	\$6.7	\$6.0	\$6.2	\$7.0
Foreign second year costs	\$222.1	\$221.7	\$221.7	\$10.0
FDA second year costs	\$8.3	\$8.3	\$8.3	\$8.3
Total second year costs (7% discount)	\$237.1	\$236.0	\$236.2	\$25.3
Domestic third year costs	\$6.5	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$7.0
Foreign third year costs	\$215.7	\$215.3	\$215.3	\$10.0
FDA third year costs	\$9.1	\$9.1	\$9.1	\$9.1
Total third year costs	\$231.2	\$230.4	\$230.4	\$26.1
Domestic fourth year costs	\$6.3	\$5.9	\$5.9	\$6.0
Foreign fourth year costs	\$209.3	\$209.0	\$209.0	\$10.0
FDA fourth year costs	\$8.8	\$8.8	\$8.8	\$8.8
Total fourth year costs	\$224.4	\$223.7	\$223.7	\$24.8
Present value	\$3,992.0	\$3,976.0	\$3,972.0	\$512.0

6. Benefits

In the PRIA, FDA asserted that requiring registration of manufacturers/processors, packers, and holders of food would aid in deterring and limiting the effects of foodborne outbreaks in four ways. One, by requiring registration, persons who might intentionally contaminate the food supply would be deterred from entering the food production chain. Two, if FDA is aware of a specific food threat, a registration

database would make FDA better able to inform the facilities potentially affected by the threat. Three, FDA would be able to deploy more efficiently its domestic compliance and regulatory resources. Four, FDA inspectors, using prior notice and registration, would be better able to identify shipments for inspection.

Registering with FDA creates a paper trail, which would, even if the information in the registration were falsified, provide evidence that could

link the registration to the false registrant. Persons who might attempt to intentionally contaminate the U.S. food supply would be deterred, by the creation of additional evidence that might be used against them, from starting a business in the food supply chain. Persons who might intentionally contaminate the food supply but refuse to register would be subject to criminal and civil sanctions and, if foreign, would risk having their product held at