

TABLE 14.—SUMMARY OF COSTS FOR OPTION 3 (2 HOUR PRIOR NOTICE SUBMISSION TIME)—Continued

	Dollars (thousands)
Present value of costs at 3% for 20 years	\$3,885,209

d. *Option 4: Minimum prior notice timeframe of 4 hours before arrival; electronic submission of information; any change in information requires resubmission.* Option 4 requires that prior notice be submitted 4 hours before arrival instead of 2 hours before arrival.

How much the business practices of importers, produce growers, and seafood processors will be affected by prior notice requirements again will depend on how early the orders are received compared with how early prior notice must be submitted. If the order for the product is placed more than 4 hours before the shipment is scheduled to arrive at the border, then there should be no delay in the importation of the product.

What is more likely to cause a wait before crossing the border is if the information on the prior notice changes after the prior notice has been submitted (*i.e.*, quantity shipped is greater than the quantity specified on the prior notice); this situation will be exacerbated if the exporting facility is located within 4 hours of the U.S. border. For example, if the prior notice is submitted for swordfish before the transport is loaded, and the fish to be loaded turns out to be shark instead of swordfish, the prior notice information submitted will not

match the actual shipment. This is one way that information on a prior notice submission might change after the prior notice has already been submitted to FDA, thus requiring a cancellation of the prior notice and a resubmission of the corrected information.

Having to resubmit a prior notice to FDA may not cause any delay of the shipment if the original submission was placed early enough. However, it is likely that the necessary corrected prior notice information will be resubmitted not long before the article of food starts heading for the border. Therefore it is likely that some shipments may have to wait several hours before entering the United States.

If the prior notice time for submission is 4 hours before arrival instead of 2 hours, the probability of having to adjust and resubmit prior notice information will be greater. Now, instead of 5 percent of the importers of perishable products from Canada and Mexico having to resubmit their notices, we will assume that the 4-hour submission timetable means that 20 percent will have to resubmit their notices. Since pre-proposal comments asserted that 40 to 100 percent of trucks are loaded less than 4 hours before driving to the border, we will assume

one-half of their lower-bound estimate as the percentage of articles of food that will have to have their prior notices resubmitted.

For this option, and other options where the minimum prior notice time for food arriving by airplane is 4 hours or longer, we include the lost value for highly and very highly perishable produce and seafood imported from Central American countries (including some Caribbean countries and Colombia), not subject to the AMAA. Perishable produce from Belize, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Jamaica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, and Colombia can all be flown to Miami, FL in 2 to 4 hours, depending on the starting location. Perishable fish products from the Bahamas, Barbados, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, and Colombia also can be flown to Miami, FL in 2 to 4 hours. Table 15 of this document shows the retail value of perishable produce imported from Central America to the United States for 2001. Table 16 of this document shows the retail value of perishable seafood imported from Central America for 2001.

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