

Table 49.--Present Values for Sensitivity Analysis for Assumptions Made for Option 6 (interim final rule)

Test	Present Value of Total Cost (\$ billions)	Present Value Under Test Assumption (\$ billions)	Change in Present Value (\$ billions)	Percent Change in Present Value
40% prior notices changed (7% present value)	\$2.9	\$4.3	\$0.1	3
40% prior notices changed (3% present value)	\$4	\$4.2	\$0.2	5
Retail value is 200% of wholesale value (7% present value)	\$2.9	\$3	\$0.1	3
Retail value is 200% of wholesale value (3% present value)	\$4	\$4.2	\$0.2	5
Prior notice entries increase 3% (7% present value)	\$2.9	\$2.9	\$0	0
Prior notice entries increase 3% (3% present value)	\$4	\$4.1	\$0.1	3
Informal entries no prior notice (7% present value)	\$2.9	\$2.5	-\$0.4	-14
Informal entries no prior notice (3% present value)	\$4	\$3.4	-\$0.4	-10
BRASS compatible with prior notice (7% present value)	\$2.9	\$2.3	-\$0.6	-21
BRASS compatible with prior notice (3% present value)	\$4	\$3.3	-\$0.7	-18

5. Benefits

The FDA prior notice system will provide FDA with enhanced knowledge of what articles of food are being imported or offered for import into the United States including the anticipated port of arrival, the country of production, and the specific product identity. Requiring prior notice of imported food shipments and defining the required data information will therefore improve FDA's ability to detect accidental and deliberate contamination of food and to deter deliberate contamination.

Currently, FDA does not receive much advance notice about food products entering the United States from foreign sources, or the location of the food's anticipated port of arrival. With the information required by this interim final rule, FDA will know in advance what articles of food are being imported or offered for import, before they arrive at the port. In the event of a credible threat for a specific product or a specific manufacturer/processor, for example, FDA will be able to mobilize and assist in the detention and removal of products that may be a serious health threat to human or animals.

FDA plans to review prior notices in a central location, on a 24/7 basis. These persons will decide on a case-by-case basis whether the article of food needs

to be held. Because prior notice will be linked through ABI/ACS system in most instances, if FDA wishes to stop and hold a shipment for examination, inspection, sampling, or other purpose and does not have personnel at the needed location, pursuant to a Memorandum of Understanding between FDA and CBP, CBP will act on FDA's behalf until FDA personnel can reach the location. The prior notice system linked through ABI/ACS will allow FDA to send messages to the screens of individual CBP staff, ensuring that time sensitive information is received and acted upon by the appropriate persons. Having notice of an article of food imported or offered for import into the United States before it reaches a U.S. port will allow FDA personnel to be ready to respond to shipments that appear to pose a significant and immediate serious risk to public health.

Historical evidence suggests that a terrorist or other intentional strike on the food supply is a low-probability, but potentially high-cost event. FDA has conducted its own assessment of the vulnerability of the U.S. food supply and additionally has commissioned two threat assessments, one through the Battelle Memorial Institute and a second through the Institute of Food Technologists. These assessments

determined the most serious risks of intentional contamination during various stages of food production and distribution. The results of these assessments are classified. We have also received intelligence information regarding threats to the food supply that are guiding our food security efforts. Nonetheless, FDA lacks data to estimate the likelihood of a strike occurring. Without knowing the likelihood of a strike occurring, we cannot quantitatively measure the reduction in probability of an event occurring.

We can, however, show the potential risk associated with contaminated imported foods. Many past outbreaks have been traced to imported foods (Refs. 12 and 13); table 50 of this document gives some examples. An intentional attack on the food supply that sought to disrupt the food supply and sicken many U.S. citizens could be much larger than the examples given in table 50.

The potential hazard associated with a single shipment of imported food is large. For example, a single line entry from OASIS for a truckload of imported cantaloupe (gross weight 1,000 lb) represents 510 lb (231,332 grams) (g) of edible food, or 1,652 (140 g) servings. If an entire line or shipment is contaminated, then that number of servings represents the potential