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**International Agricultural Trade and Policy Center****INTERNATIONAL IMPORTS AND THE SAFETY
OF THE
U.S. FOOD AND FIBER SYSTEM****By****Mariano Jimenez, Christian Salnars and John VanSickle****PBTC 02-4****October 2002****POLICY BRIEF SERIES****UNIVERSITY OF
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INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL TRADE AND POLICY CENTER

MISSION AND SCOPE:

The International Agricultural Trade and Policy Center (IATPC) was established in 1990 in the Food and Resource Economics Department (FRED) of the Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (IFAS) at the University of Florida. Its mission is to provide information, education, and research directed to immediate and long-term enhancement and sustainability of international trade and natural resource use. Its scope includes not only trade and related policy issues, but also agricultural, rural, resource, environmental, food, state, national and international policies, regulations, and issues that influence trade and development.

OBJECTIVES:

The Center's objectives are to:

- Serve as a university-wide focal point and resource base for research on international agricultural trade and trade policy issues
- Facilitate dissemination of agricultural trade related research results and publications
- Encourage interaction between researchers, business and industry groups, state and federal agencies, and policymakers in the examination and discussion of agricultural trade policy questions
- Provide support to initiatives that enable a better understanding of trade and policy issues that impact the competitiveness of Florida and southeastern agriculture specialty crops and livestock in the U.S. and international markets

INTERNATIONAL IMPORTS AND THE SAFETY OF THE U.S. FOOD AND FIBER SYSTEM

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Abstract: The trend towards globalization has led an increase in the U.S. Food trade. Threats of bio-terrorism and safety of the agriculture production system have become larger concerns to U.S consumers and policy makers. This paper analyzes how agriculture imports have changed in the past years; and how the government has reacted to the vulnerability of the U.S. food supply system to bio terrorism and invasive pests. Changes in budgets for the Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS) and Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services (APHIS), agencies who are in part responsible for the food security, were compared to the increase in imports to provide a gauge for the response of the Federal Government to these threats.

Keywords: globalization, food imports, food safety, bio terrorism, invasive pests and diseases, homeland security, APHIS, FSIS.

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Economic globalization (or simply, "globalization") is the name given to the trend towards increased integration of world markets for goods, services and capital (Spence). Most of the world's countries and their economies are experiencing the trend toward globalization in markets. The U.S. is no exception to these trends. The U.S. has increased trade with foreign countries at an increasing rate. Among the products the U.S. imports are agricultural and food products. With the increase in imports of food and agricultural products, and the terrorist attacks in the U.S., food safety has become a larger concern to the U.S. consumers and policy makers.

With an increase in imports, another issue that has become more critical to the U.S. is the safety of the agricultural production system. Recently, England was devastated with Foot and Mouth Disease. The U.S. poultry industry in Virginia and North Carolina was infected with Avian Influenza. These concerns raise many questions. How safe is the food supply in the U.S.? How should inspection at ports and borders be executed to guarantee food safety and eliminate the probability of being infected with some sort of disease or virus that would have a negative impact on US agriculture?

Agricultural Imports

As the trend toward globalization spreads throughout the world, countries are exporting and importing more. U.S. imports exceeded 6 million shipments worth more than \$80 billion in 2000, and these imports are rising rapidly. More than 80 percent of all

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seafood, 20 percent of all fresh produce, and millions of other FDA-regulated products consumed or used in the U.S. are produced abroad (FDA, 2002).

Tables 1 and 2 demonstrate how U.S. imports have changed from 1997 to 2001. Table 1 summarizes U.S. imports of certain food and agricultural products. Most of the broader agricultural product categories have witnessed increased imports. From 1997 to 2001 only grains, ground crops, and cotton & tobacco experienced decreases in imports (11.2%, 50%, and 0.9%, respectively) (table 2). All other commodity groups experienced increases in imports. Total meat imports increased 34.8 percent. Live animal imports increased 48.6 percent, while seafood imports have increased 25.1 percent. Fruit and vegetable imports increased 27.9 percent and 9 percent, respectively. The largest increase in imports was seen in dairy at 164.6 percent. Imported food products have increased significantly since 1997, and those trends are likely to continue with the trade agreements that are currently being negotiated, such as WTO and FTTA.

Vulnerability of the U.S. Food Supply System to Bio Terrorism

The events of September 11, 2001 were an awakening event for the American people and many industries across the country. As a result, the threats of terrorism and bio terrorism are being taken more seriously. The U.S., as well as many other countries in the World, is taking measures to prevent future attacks from happening.

The Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak in the United Kingdom and the more recent Avian Influenza outbreak in Virginia are proof of how important the role of bio security can be for a country like the U.S. that imports many agricultural and food products. Although these outbreaks were not caused by terrorist acts, they reflect the

type of damage that could be caused to the food supply system by introduction of invasive pests and diseases (Bryan, 2002).

The question that remains for consumers and policy makers is whether the U.S. food supply system is vulnerable to attacks by terrorist activities. A large part of the food supply in this country is supplied by imports from foreign countries, where a proper inspection and monitoring system is harder to maintain.

On May 30, 2002, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Ann Veneman announced that the USDA was going to invest \$43.5 million for homeland security. These funds will be used to support the food supply network. The funds are being distributed among different institutions and sectors. Of these \$43.5 million, \$20.6 million is being provided to state and university cooperators to be used to establish a network of diagnostic laboratories disbursed strategically throughout the nation to permit rapid and accurate diagnosis of animal disease threats; \$14 million is being used to strengthen state capabilities to respond to animal disease emergencies, primarily by helping every state to meet the national standards of emergency preparedness established by the National Animal Health Emergency Management System; \$4.5 million is being used to strengthen state-level surveillance for animal disease; and \$4.3 million is being used to assist states to improve their capability to detect plant pests and diseases (Harrison, 2002). The \$43.5 is also being distributed more to those states where imports are more concentrated. Table 3 contains the distribution of the funds among the different states (Harrison, 2002).

Vulnerability of the U.S. Food Supply System to Invasive Pests

The United States has been increasing their imports of agricultural products from throughout the world. This increase in imports means that more agricultural products are

crossing U.S. borders, increasing the probability of invasive pests and diseases entering the continental U.S. The economic impact of an invasive pest that becomes established in the U.S. could threaten the viability of certain agricultural industries. Citrus canker is but one of many invasive pests and diseases that have been introduced to the U.S. through imports and tourism. Citrus canker threatens the Florida citrus industry and is costing several millions of dollars to combat.

The United States government has institutions in the USDA who are responsible for the inspection of imports for food borne organisms that can cause illness to consumers and for inspection of imports for invasive pests and diseases. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS) are the organizations the USDA uses to ensure the safety of the food supply and domestic agriculture.

Food Safety Inspection Service

The Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS) is an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It protects consumers by ensuring that meat, poultry, and egg products produced domestically and imported are safe, wholesome, and accurately labeled (FSIS, 2001).

The main function of FSIS is to protect the consumers of the products they inspect that are produced domestically. It regulates all raw beef, pork, lamb, chicken, and turkey, as well as processed meat and poultry products, including hams, sausage, soups, stews, pizzas, and frozen dinners (FSIS, 2001).

FSIS is also responsible for the safety of imported products. FSIS maintains a comprehensive system of import inspection and controls. Annually, FSIS reviews

inspection systems in all foreign countries eligible to export meat and poultry to the U.S. to ensure that they are equivalent to those under U.S. laws. Re-inspection of all imported meat and poultry products entering the U.S. is done to verify that the exporting country's inspection system is working (FSIS, 2001).

The FSIS budget has been analyzed to see if it has kept pace with the increase in imports (table 4). Inspection of all types of meats that are imported into the U.S. is part of the FSIS responsibilities.

From 1997 to 2001 imports of all meats (including pork, beef, sheep, poultry, and other types of meats) increased 34.8 percent based on volume. Total seafood imports (including fresh and dried fish, crustaceans, mollusks, and others) increased 25.1 percent. The FSIS budget increased 29.1 percent from 1997 to 2001, indicating that budget increases did keep pace with the increases in imports for the products FSIS inspects. The question that remains is, how efficient is the FSIS, and is it doing what is necessary to guarantee food security? FSIS is responsible for inspecting both domestically produced and imported meats. They face increasing concerns not only for imported product but also for domestically produced product.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Sanitary and phytosanitary issues play a very important role in agricultural trade. APHIS is the agency responsible for enforcing animal and plant import regulations in order to help ensure that foreign pests and diseases are not introduced into the U.S.

Among the activities performed by APHIS to prevent pests and diseases from entering the country is the execution of agricultural pest and disease inspection services at all major international airports, shipping ports, and land borders. APHIS not only tries

to protect against inadvertent introduction of pests and diseases, but also to protect against intentional introduction. APHIS works largely in coordination with state and local agencies, private groups and foreign governments. The role APHIS plays in homeland security is very important (USDA, 2001).

There has been an increase in the budget for APHIS for each year from 1995 to 2001 (table 5). As previously shown, the U.S. food industry also has experienced increases in imports. The fruit sector alone experienced a 27.9 percent increase in the amount of fruits imported to the U.S. from 1997 to 2001. Other sectors have experienced similar increase, such as the vegetable and live animal sectors experienced increases of 9 percent and 48.6 percent, respectively.

From 1997 to 2001, the increase in total funds available to APHIS was 110 percent, which indicates there has been an attempt to match the increase in imports. These funds are distributed to the different activities this agency administrates.

In 2002, APHIS received supplemental funding of \$119 million for homeland security. These funds are being used mainly to improve effective border protection, to work in coordination with the States to expand survey efforts for plant and animal pest and disease detection, and to enhance building security (USDA, 2002). The same issue raised for FSIS applies to APHIS. How efficient is the APHIS in fulfilling its obligations, and is it doing what is necessary to guarantee the safety of the U.S. food and fiber system?

Conclusions

Increases in imports of food and agricultural products and the recent concerns raised by the war on terrorism bring forth concerns about the safety of the U.S. food and fiber industry. Consumers are worried about the integrity of the food they eat and the agricultural industry is worried about the protection of their production system against invasive pests and diseases. The U.S. has been a leader in globalizing markets for food and agricultural products and has made trade in agricultural products one of the key issues for the Doha Round of Negotiations for the World Trade Organization (WTO).

The USDA is given primary responsibility for protecting consumers from food borne illnesses (FSIS) and for protecting the agricultural industry from invasive pests and diseases (APHIS). The analysis in this paper indicates that funds available to FSIS and APHIS for protecting the food and fiber system have kept pace with increases in imports, but it does not answer the question of whether these increases keep pace with the threats to the food and fiber system. There also are increased threats from tourism as tourists unknowingly carry in invasive pests and diseases and from terrorism that intentionally introduces pests and diseases. The cost of failure in the protection of the food and fiber system could range from cost of attempting to eliminate an invasive pest (e.g., Mediterranean Fruit Fly and citrus canker) to human death (e.g., E. Coli). The risk does warrant the attention consumers and policy makers are giving to these issues. It also warrants the need for discussion in negotiations of future trade agreements.

Table 1. United States – Imports of selected agricultural products from the world, 1997 to 2001

COMMODITY DESCRIPTION:	Jan-Dec 1997	Units ^a	Jan-Dec 1998	Units	Jan-Dec 1999	Units	Jan-Dec 2000	Units	Jan-Dec 2001	Units
MEAT										
TOTAL BEEF	733,013,374	KG	823,838,340	KG	882,046,590	KG	953,141,864	KG	988,269,398	KG
MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FRESH OR CHILLED	262,999,679	KG	295,935,119	KG	337,992,678	KG	336,114,457	KG	368,769,412	KG
MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FROZEN	470,013,695	KG	527,903,221	KG	544,053,912	KG	617,027,407	KG	619,499,986	KG
MEAT OF SWINE (PORK), FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN	191,096,336	KG	217,191,873	KG	266,278,305	KG	321,039,499	KG	324,972,512	KG
MEAT OF SHEEP OR GOATS, FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN	37,862,689	KG	NR ^b		50,454,959	KG	60,409,002	KG	67,186,428	KG
MEAT & ED OFFAL OF POULTRY, FRESH, CHILL OR FROZEN	4,639,436	KG	5,605,694	KG	8,227,300	KG	9,152,195	KG	13,110,156	KG
OTHER MEATS	3,277,493	KG	3,515,242	KG	3,341,467	KG	4,402,347	KG	4,437,249	KG
MEAT OF HORSES, ASSES, MULES, HINNIES FR, CHLD, FZ	23,120	KG	65,681	KG	30,872	KG	39,545	KG	86,084	KG
MEAT & EDIBLE OFFAL NESOI, FRESH, CHILLD OR FROZEN	3,254,373	KG	3,449,561	KG	3,310,595	KG	4,362,802	KG	4,351,165	KG
LIVE ANIMALS										
SWINE, LIVE	3,179,578	NO	4,122,914	NO	4,135,663	NO	4,359,355	NO	5,337,088	NO
STEER>320 KG, FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER	397,990	NO	427,257	NO	362,259	NO	360,875	NO	426,047	NO
HEIFER>320 KG, FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER	355,205	NO	348,772	NO	212,478	NO	198,287	NO	286,417	NO
BULL>320 KG FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER	54,794	NO	45,131	NO	36,586	NO	44,344	NO	54,409	NO
COW>320 KG FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER	305,074	NO	266,014	NO	170,340	NO	171,448	NO	257,985	NO
MALE 90-199KG	404,809	NO	430,897	NO	648,921	NO	799,541	NO	669,708	NO
FEMALE 90-199KG	12,117	NO	5,800	NO	12,190	NO	49,961	NO	49,891	NO
MALE 200-319KG	310,372	NO	299,326	NO	298,621	NO	329,564	NO	394,732	NO
FEMALE 200-319K	64,551	NO	25,754	NO	21,936	NO	73,400	NO	79,897	NO
FISH										
TOTAL FISH	737,972,866	KG	563,290,384	KG	789,233,918	KG	787,594,712	KG	786,296,915	KG
FISH, FRESH OR CHILLED (NO FILLETS OR OTHER MEAT)	187,924,055	KG	191,907,955	KG	187,281,673	KG	186,315,042	KG	183,710,014	KG
FISH, FROZEN (NO FISH FILLETS OR OTHER FISH MEAT)	200,586,401	KG	.		198,624,163	KG	175,423,305	KG	175,250,158	KG
FISH FILLETS & OTH FISH MEAT, FRESH, CHILL OR FROZ	349,462,410	KG	371,382,429	KG	403,328,082	KG	425,856,365	KG	427,336,743	KG
OTHER FISH	358,052,682	KG	379,260,908	KG	403,751,615	KG	413,490,751	KG	585,238,783	KG
FISH, DRIED, SALTED ETC, SMOKED ETC; ED FISH MEAL	29,501,678	KG	30,327,617	KG	28,795,161	KG	30,257,545	KG	29,865,803	KG
CRUSTCNS LVE FRSH ETC, CKD ETC.; FLRS MLS H CNSUMP	328,551,004	KG	348,933,291	KG	374,956,454	KG	383,233,206	KG	441,520,391	KG
MOLLUSCS & AQUA INVERT NESOI, LVE ETC.; FLOURS ETC	NR		NR		NR		NR		113,852,589	KG

Table 1. United States – Imports of selected agricultural products from the world, 1997 to 2001 (cont.)

COMMODITY DESCRIPTION:	Jan-Dec 1997	Units	Jan-Dec 1998	Units	Jan-Dec 1999	Units	Jan-Dec 2000	Units	Jan-Dec 2001	Units
GRAINS										
WHEAT*	2,216,346,000	KG	2,005,916,000	KG	2,214,564,000	KG	1,862,217,000	KG	2,098,725,542	KG
SOYBEANS*	272,900,000	KG	171,757,000	KG	105,397,000	KG	132,025,000	KG	112,127,632	KG
RAPESEED, COLZA OR MUSTARD OIL ETC, NOT CHEM MODIF	405,733,142	KG	408,189,677	KG	449,343,491	KG	454,606,912	KG	456,323,754	KG
TOTAL FLAX	300,697,370	KG	249,185,316	KG	256,745,505	KG	180,927,419	KG	110,085,105	KG
FLAXSEED (LINSEED), WHETHER OR NOT BROKEN FLAX, RAW ETC BUT NOT SPUN; FLAX TOW AND WASTE	223,868,048	KG	171,416,725	KG	183,001,738	KG	122,573,401	KG	50,067,072	KG
OATS*	76,829,322	KG	77,768,591	KG	73,743,767	KG	58,354,018	KG	60,018,033	KG
RICE	1,902,083,000	KG	1,743,977,000	KG	1,680,618,000	KG	1,730,201,000	KG	1,962,471,618	KG
SUNFLOWER SEEDS, WHETHER OR NOT BROKEN OTHER GRAINS	361,656,000	KG	278,595,000	KG	353,643,000	KG	304,452,000	KG	405,800,189	KG
RYE IN THE GRAIN*	25,945,180	KG	34,335,370	KG	31,919,613	KG	56,975,871	KG	71,912,748	KG
BARLEY*	1,337,704,998	KG	1,151,145,874	KG	1,193,938,777	KG	981,400,613	KG	1,012,795,133	KG
CORN (MAIZE)*	144,223,000	KG	94,173,000	KG	82,328,000	KG	83,385,000	KG	131,965,306	KG
GRAIN SORGHUM*	869,437,000	KG	730,247,000	KG	629,616,000	KG	581,305,000	KG	644,207,450	KG
BUCKWHEAT, MILLET & CANARY SEED; CEREALS NESOI	300,675,207	KG	300,861,521	KG	459,151,983	KG	293,229,790	KG	210,041,928	KG
	804,000	KG	520,000	KG	133,000	KG	10,000	KG	48,493	KG
	22,565,394	KG	25,344,343	KG	22,709,719	KG	23,471,750	KG	26,531,956	KG
TOBACCO & COTTON										
TOTAL COTTON ^c	73,981,034	KG	99,914,246	KG	222,027,390	KG	159,241,240	KG	130,338,329	KG
COTTON, NOT CARDED OR COMBED	2,201,796	KG	8,355,183	KG	104,571,426	KG	10,102,498	KG	1,942,453	KG
COTTON WASTE (INCLUDING YARN WASTE ETC.)	7,933,486	KG	7,020,268	KG	10,009,824	KG	11,092,202	KG	8,744,656	KG
COTTON, CARDED OR COMBED	28,352	KG	66,844	KG	76,898	KG	456,583	KG	87,185	KG
COTTON SEWING THREAD, RETAIL PACKED OR NOT COTTON YARN (NOT SEWING THREAD) NU85% COT NO RETAIL	415,461	KG	637,099	KG	627,733	KG	544,355	KG	392,798	KG
COTTON YARN (NOT SEWING THREAD) UN85% COT NO RETAIL	54,912,245	KG	72,528,657	KG	93,422,434	KG	121,396,979	KG	108,275,902	KG
COTTON YARN (NOT SEWING THREAD) RETAIL PACKED	7,479,304	KG	10,290,383	KG	12,687,125	KG	15,052,240	KG	10,207,251	KG
TOTAL TOBACCO ^d	1,010,390	KG	1,015,812	KG	631,950	KG	596,383	KG	688,084	KG
TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED; TOBACCO REFUSE CIGARS, CIGARETTES ETC., OF TOBACCO OR SUBSTITUTES	309,377,366	KG	249,746,024	KG	244,473,893	KG	200,308,349	KG	256,590,675	KG
TOBACCO & TOBACCO SUBST MFRS NESOI; TOB PROCES ETC	306,838,251	KG	246,761,740	KG	241,062,004	KG	196,596,547	KG	254,365,326	KG
	5,031,326	THS	6,962,608	THS	11,360,808	THS	15,625,790	THS	18,013,085	THS
	2,539,115	KG	2,984,284	KG	3,411,889	KG	3,711,802	KG	2,225,349	KG

Table 1. United States – Imports of selected agricultural products from the world, 1997 to 2001 (cont.)

COMMODITY DESCRIPTION:	Jan-Dec 1997	Units	Jan-Dec 1998	Units	Jan-Dec 1999	Units	Jan-Dec 2000	Units	Jan-Dec 2001	Units
GROUND CROPS										
POTATOES (EXCEPT SWEET POTATOES), FRESH OR CHILLED	346,916,640	KG	481,272,466	KG	418,861,674	KG	365,350,336	KG	304,422,337	KG
PEANUTS (GROUND-NUTS), RAW	51,775,084	KG	44,152,746	KG	48,551,733	KG	88,609,510	KG	50,291,050	KG
CANE SUGAR, RAW, SOLID FORM, W/O ADDED FLAV/COLOR	2,877,849,980	KG	1,959,847,628	KG	1,613,379,712	KG	1,336,186,495	KG	1,284,722,254	KG
VEGETABLES										
TOMATOES, FRESH OR CHILLED	742,463,919	KG	847,319,528	KG	740,656,025	KG	730,063,196	KG	823,541,250	KG
PEAS (PISUM SATIVUM), FRESH OR CHILLED	13,100,133	KG	14,789,349	KG	14,106,502	KG	15,519,022	KG	17,039,244	KG
BEANS (VIGNA SPP., PHASEOLUS SPP.) FRESH OR CHILLED	24,786,125	KG	23,869,391	KG	24,031,228	KG	26,967,240	KG	27,911,030	KG
PUMPKINS, SQUASH, AND GOURDS*	184,841,000	KG	214,087,000	KG	207,252,000	KG	213,327,000	KG	NR	KG
LENTILS, DRIED SHELLLED, INCLUDING SEED	14,927,165	KG	13,962,269	KG	8,553,876	KG	7,838,383	KG	9,644,532	KG
CUCUMBERS AND GHERKINS, FRESH OR CHILLED	302,794,969	KG	328,084,505	KG	340,016,819	KG	346,060,944	KG	368,136,509	KG
VEGETABLES NESOI, FRESH OR CHILLED	655,110,147	KG	771,250,927	KG	775,836,919	KG	805,601,142	KG	865,785,554	KG
FRUITS										
APPLES, FRESH	159,085,178	KG	141,970,832	KG	164,167,284	KG	163,894,217	KG	157,119,526	KG
ORANGES, FRESH	31,619,650	KG	38,529,761	KG	103,923,851	KG	46,591,819	KG	55,737,544	KG
PEARS AND QUINCES, FRESH	78,610,912	KG	68,276,704	KG	89,785,219	KG	93,631,370	KG	85,396,388	KG
PEACHES, INCLUDING NECTARINES, FRESH	41,201,127	KG	35,171,760	KG	48,361,063	KG	44,147,508	KG	55,152,344	KG
STRAWBERRIES, FRESH	14,478,951	KG	26,375,607	KG	43,001,112	KG	34,580,424	KG	32,061,373	KG
FRUIT NESOI, FRESH	126,458,630	KG	149,278,067	KG	179,035,130	KG	187,576,273	KG	191,770,251	KG
DAIRY										
MILK AND CREAM, NOT CONCENTRATED OR SWEETENED	9,161,273	L	16,788,529	L	17,371,223	L	9,393,096	L	13,755,176	L
MILK AND CREAM, CONCENTRATED OR SWEETENED	14,680,421	KG	21,032,360	KG	24,765,647	KG	28,257,172	KG	25,592,975	KG
BUTTER AND OTHER FATS AND OILS DERIVED FROM MILK	12,620,722	KG	40,095,587	KG	29,467,943	KG	22,159,738	KG	57,146,805	KG

Sources of Data: U.S. Dept. of Commerce and FAOSTAT

^aunits are reported in Kilograms (KG), number (NO), Thousands (THS) or Liters (L)

^bNR indicates data not available

^cTOTAL COTTON excludes COTTON, NOT CARDED OR COMBED

^dTOTAL TOBACCO excludes CIGARS, CIGARETTES ETC., OF TOBACCO OR SUBSTITUTES

Table 2. Percentage change in U.S. import volumes for selected agricultural products, 1997 – 2001.

COMMODITY:	% Change 1997-2001	COMMODITY:	% Change 1997-2001
MEAT		GROUND CROPS	
BEEF	34.82%	POTATOES	-12.25%
PORK	70.06%	PEANUTS	-2.87%
SHEEP	77.45%	SUGAR CANE	-55.36%
ALL POULTRY	182.58%	VEGETABLES	
OTHERS	35.39%	TOMATOES	10.92%
LIVE ANIMALS		PEAS	30.07%
SWINE	67.86%	BEANS	12.61%
HEIFFERS & STEERS	5.41%	LENTILS	-35.39%
COWS AND BULLS	13.19%	CUCUMBERS	21.58%
YOUNG FEEDERS	72.60%	OTHER VEGETABLE	32.16%
FEEDERS	26.59%	FRUITS	
FISH		APPLES	-1.24%
FISH	6.55%	ORANGES	76.28%
OTHER FISH	63.45%	PEARS	8.63%
GRAINS		PEACHES	33.86%
WHEAT	-5.31%	STRAWBERRIES	121.43%
SOYBEANS	-58.91%	OTHER FRUITS	51.65%
CANOLA	12.47%	DAIRY	
FLAX	-63.39%	ALL TYPES	164.6%
OATS	3.17%	TOBACCO & COTTON	
RICE	12.21%	COTTON	76.18%
SUNFLOWERS	177.17%	TOBACCO	-17.06%
OTHER GRAINS	-24.29%		

Source of Data: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Census, and FAOSTAT.

Table 3. U.S. Department of Agriculture Investment in Homeland Security as Announced May 30, 2002 by Secretary Ann Veneman.

Partnering for Homeland Security With States					
Total Dollars					
States	Animal Disease Surveillance	Animal Disease Response	Plant Pest & Disease Detection	Rapid Detection & Diagnostics Networks	Total
Alabama	51,841	131,486	75,000	0	258,327
Alaska	5,836	51,455	50,000	0	107,291
American Samoa	5,000	25,000	0	0	30,000
Arizona	41,386	113,298	75,000	750,000	979,684
Arkansas	82,372	184,599	50,000	0	316,971
California	271,410	1,513,459	350,000	2,900,000	5,034,869
Colorado	133,401	273,373	60,000	2,000,000	2,466,774
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	5,000	25,000	0	0	30,000
Connecticut	9,600	58,003	50,000	0	117,603
Delaware	6,672	52,909	50,000	0	109,582
Florida	69,407	162,045	350,000	1,650,000	2,231,451
Georgia	53,095	133,669	75,000	2,000,000	2,261,764
Guam	5,000	25,000	0	0	30,000
Hawaii	10,019	58,731	100,000	0	168,749
Idaho	94,918	206,426	75,000	0	376,344
Illinois	79,862	180,234	75,000	0	335,096
Indiana	68,570	160,590	75,000	850,000	1,154,160
Iowa	212,022	410,144	75,000	750,000	1,447,166
Kansas	241,307	461,091	75,000	900,000	1,677,398
Kentucky	91,573	200,606	75,000	0	367,178
Louisiana	35,530	103,112	50,000	750,000	938,642
Maine	10,855	60,185	50,000	0	121,040
Maryland	19,220	74,737	75,000	0	168,957
Massachusetts	8,764	56,548	75,000	0	140,312
Michigan	62,296	149,675	105,000	900,000	1,216,972
Minnesota	154,307	309,741	75,000	0	539,048
Mississippi	42,222	114,753	75,000	0	231,975
Missouri	26,748	87,833	75,000	0	189,581
Montana	121,685	252,991	50,000	0	424,676
Nebraska	249,663	475,626	75,000	0	800,289
Nevada	26,329	87,105	50,000	0	163,434
New Hampshire	7,509	54,365	50,000	0	111,875
New Jersey	10,855	60,185	75,000	0	146,040
New Mexico	70,243	163,499	50,000	0	283,742
New York	77,771	176,596	200,000	1,650,000	2,104,368
North Carolina	94,082	204,971	75,000	750,000	1,124,053

Table 3. U.S. Department of Agriculture Investment in Homeland Security as Announced May 30, 2002 by Secretary Ann Veneman. (cont.)

Partnering for Homeland Security With States					
States	Animal Disease Surveillance	Animal Disease Response	Plant Pest & Disease Detection	Rapid Detection & Diagnostics Networks	Total
North Dakota	92,152	201,613	75,000	0	368,765
Ohio	77,333	175,834	75,000	0	328,168
Oklahoma	183,582	360,670	70,000	0	614,252
Oregon	64,388	153,314	75,000	0	292,702
Pennsylvania	99,519	214,429	75,000	0	388,948
Puerto Rico	198,154	386,020	50,000	0	634,174
Rhode Island	5,418	50,727	25,000	0	81,145
South Carolina	30,512	94,381	75,000	0	199,893
South Dakota	181,073	356,304	50,000	0	587,377
Tennessee	81,953	183,871	75,000	0	340,824
Texas	457,520	1,837,225	300,000	2,000,000	4,594,745
Utah	48,077	124,938	50,000	0	223,015
Vermont	20,056	76,192	50,000	0	146,248
Virginia	79,862	180,234	75,000	0	335,096
Virgin Islands	5,000	25,000	0	0	30,000
Washington	62,715	150,403	75,000	750,000	1,038,118
West Virginia	22,147	79,829	75,000	0	176,976
Wisconsin	160,580	1,320,654	75,000	2,000,000	3,556,234
Wyoming	73,589	169,320	50,000	0	292,909
Tribal Nations	0	1,000,000	0	0	1,000,000
Total	4,500,000	14,000,000	4,335,000	20,600,000	43,435,000

Source: Harrison, 2002

Table 4. The USDA Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS) Budget for fiscal years 1995 to 2001.

Year	Appropriations	User Fees & Trust Funds	Others	Total	Change in total from previous year
(Millions of Dollars)					
1995	542	84	-	626	
1996	545	85	-	630	+0.64%
1997	574	85	-	659	+4.60%
1998	590	89	-	679	+3.03%
1999	617	102	-	719	+5.89%
2000	649	102	-	751	+4.45%
2001	752	99	-	851	+13.32%

Source: USDA, 1995-2001.

Table 5. Funds available for use by the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), fiscal years 1995 through 2001.

Year	Appropriations	User Fees & Trust Funds	Other sources	Total	Change in total from previous year
(Millions of Dollars)					
1995	342	113	25	480	
1996	349	126	35	510	+6.25%
1997	349	139	31	519	+1.76%
1998	347	155	31	533	+2.70%
1999	345	165	143	653	+22.51%
2000	356	193	217	766	+17.30%
2001	511	232	346	1,089	+42.17%

Source: USDA, 1995-2001.

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