

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Federal
Grain
Inspection
Service

Washington, D.C.

ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS 1980

AUTHORITY:

The United States Grain Standards Act (USGSA), as amended, specifies in Section 17B(a) that the Administrator shall submit a report on December 1 of each year to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate regarding the effectiveness of the official inspection and weighing systems under this Act for the prior fiscal year.

Section 17B(c) of the Act requires the Administrator to submit a summary of complaints received (and the resolution thereof) by the Department of Agriculture during the prior fiscal year from foreign purchasers and prospective purchasers of United States grain and other foreign purchasers interested in the trade of grain.

The summary required by Section 17B(c) is submitted as a part of the report required by Section 17B(a).

MISSION:

To promote, protect, and facilitate domestic and foreign commerce of U.S. grain and related commodities in the interests of producers, merchandisers, warehousemen, processors, consumers, and the nation by: 1) establishing official U.S. standards for quality and weighing accuracy; 2) establishing uniform procedures for the application of the standards by official inspection and weighing personnel; 3) establishing a national and impartial official inspection and weighing system; and 4) certifying and communicating the official quality and weights as authorized by the U.S. Grain Standards Act, as amended, and the regulations thereof, and the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.



**UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE**

**FEDERAL GRAIN
INSPECTION
SERVICE**

**WASHINGTON,
D.C.
20250**

Honorable Thomas S. Foley
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Honorable Herman E. Talmadge
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
Nutrition, and Forestry
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

It is my privilege to present the Federal Grain Inspection Service's 1980 Annual Report to Congress. This is the fourth Annual Report submitted to Congress since the Agency was created in November 1976. The first three reports described the progress made each year, as well as the problems encountered, toward the implementation of the U.S. Grain Standards Act, as amended. This report is primarily concerned with the improvements the Agency made during FY 1980 in program operations.

The promulgation of the regulations in April 1980, after a lengthy public review and comment period, has permitted the Agency to move ahead with the implementation of the registration and recordkeeping provisions of the Act. The process of updating the Agency's directives system to conform with the new regulations also was initiated.

We believe that significant strides were made during the past 4 years in improving the accuracy and uniformity in which the U.S. Grain Standards have been applied. While some uniformity problems still prevail, the Agency is now able to address such problems in a timely and consistent manner and with the improved cooperation of the grain industry. Similarly, we feel the weighing program gained credibility in FY 1980. There were fewer weighing program problems and FGIS is beginning to be recognized domestically and internationally as a leader in grain scale and weighing accuracy. The Agency's expanded interaction with foreign buyers and governments and with U.S. trade and farm organizations has created a better understanding of the grain inspection procedures and quality standards, as well as the scales and weighing procedures, employed by FGIS.

Significant steps the Agency took during FY 1980 to improve Agency program performance include the following:

- Further emphasis was placed on improving the standardization program and on reorganizing and upgrading our inspection equipment program.
- We placed an increased emphasis on our working relationship with the grain industry in the area of preventing inspection and weighing problems before they occur.
- The Agency's safety program was restructured and expanded.
- In March, the United States served as host country for meetings of the Codex Alimentarius (Codex) concerning standards for cereals and cereal products. The Codex is an activity of the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization of the United Nations. The Deputy Administrator of FGIS acted as Chairman.
- The Agency's review process of field inspection and weighing procedures was refined and expanded.
- Increased emphasis was placed on monitoring U.S. grain export shipments.
- We continued to provide technical weighing, inspection, and standardization information on FGIS' programs to foreign buyers of U.S. grain through onsite visits and briefings conducted for visiting foreign teams.
- All classes of wheat except Mixed and Unclassed were added to the protein program.
- The program planning process was expanded and strengthened.
- An internal program evaluation system was expanded.
- We improved the technical and administrative capabilities of the regional office system.
- The directives system was updated and expanded.

In furtherance of its efforts to develop and effectuate work production standards, as required by the Act, the Agency has: 1) conducted a staffing survey of export elevator requirements; 2) begun the process of developing staffing standards through onsite studies; and 3) begun the development of a work-reporting system which will provide basic manpower utilization data in support of the budget, field operations management, and program evaluation.

A major change in grain marketing affecting the Agency's activities was the increased volume of U.S. grain exported to Mexico primarily Mexican Government shipments via rail and truck. The result was an increase in official weighing for export at interior market locations. We have been working closely with the Government of Mexico to expedite their procurement program.

The last evaluation of FGIS' inspection and weighing systems, as required by the Act, was published by the Comptroller General of the United States in April 1980. Previous evaluations by FGIS and the Office of the Inspector General, U.S. Department of Agriculture, also as required by the Act, were reported in the 1979 Annual Report to Congress. The April 1980 Comptroller General's report further elaborated on a number of interior market program areas requiring further development. FGIS has addressed or is in the process of addressing these issues.

One problem area that FGIS has had difficulty in adequately addressing is the interior market supervision program. This program was scheduled to be addressed in FY 1980. Full implementation of the interior market supervision program was delayed, primarily because it became clear during the first quarter of FY 1980 that projected program costs would exceed appropriated fund availability, thus requiring an immediate rescheduling of appropriated fund expenditures at a reduced level. In order to sustain export and staff work program activities funded from appropriations, the Administrator decided to reduce supervision travel and the number of onsite supervision observations of official agencies as well as to delay certain other planned expenditures for the remainder of FY 1980. Alternative approaches to traditional forms of supervision will be examined in FY 1981. The time frame for the implementation of an adequate interior market supervision program has not been reestablished.

In addition, a number of continuing operational problems confronted the Agency in FY 1980. For example, recruitment problems, which have constrained the staffing of field operations ever since FGIS was organized, were the primary reason for the higher-than-anticipated use in FY 1980 of overtime at some export port locations. This was lessened by using part-time, permanent employees and by transferring and detailing personnel from interior field offices.

The future of the mandatory inbound weighing requirements at export port locations was a major concern during FY 1980 with the introduction in Congress of legislation that would change these requirements. This legislation became law following the close of FY 1980. The impact of this new amendment to the Act on the FGIS weighing program had not been fully determined before the close of the fiscal year, because the grain industry had not finalized its requests for official inbound weighing services at export port locations.

We appreciate the interest that the Congress has shown in our programs, and will continue our endeavors to meet the high standards of performance Congress set forth in the Act.

Sincerely,

L. E. Bartelt

L. E. Bartelt
Administrator

Enclosure

FEDERAL GRAIN INSPECTION SERVICE

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FUNCTIONS PERFORMED

The Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) administers and enforces the U.S. Grain Standards Act, as amended (Act). The Act requires the establishment of U.S. grain standards and a national inspection and weighing system for grain; requires that certain grain be inspected and weighed under the Act; prohibits deceptive practices and criminal acts with respect to the inspection and weighing of grain; and provides penalties for violations.

In administering and enforcing the Act, FGIS:

- establishes official grain standards based on grading factors and other official criteria for measuring and describing grain quality.
- establishes methods and procedures and approves equipment for the official inspection and weighing of grain;^{1/}
- delegates qualified State agencies (referred to as official agencies) to inspect and weigh grain under the Act at certain export port locations^{2/} and designates qualified State and private agencies (also official agencies) to inspect and weigh grain under the Act at interior locations.^{3/}

1/ Official Inspection. The determination and the certification by inspection personnel, of the kind, class, quality, and/or condition of the grain in the official U.S. standards for grain; or the condition of carriers for the transportation of grain insofar as it may affect the quality or condition of grain; or other facts relating to grain under other criteria approved by the Administrator of FGIS.

Official Weighing. The determination and certification by official inspection personnel of the quantity of a lot of grain under standards provided for in the Act.

2/ Export Port Location. A commonly recognized port of export in the United States, as determined by the Administrator of FGIS, from which grain produced in the United States is shipped to any place outside the United States.

3/ Interior Location. A point in the interior of the United States, other than at export port locations, where official inspection and/or weighing is provided for the interstate or intrastate marketing of grain or from which grain is exported directly to any place outside the United States.

- provides official inspection and weighing services at certain export port locations in the Atlantic, Great Lakes, Gulf, and Pacific Coast States, and official inspection at certain port locations in Canada on U.S. grain being exported through Canada;
- provides appeal inspection^{4/} services in the United States, and at certain export port locations in Canada on U.S. grain being exported through Canada;
- supervises and monitors the official inspection and weighing of grain by delegated and designated agencies under the Act; and
- investigates apparent violations of the Act and recommends action to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Office of the Inspector General (OIG).

FGIS also administers and enforces the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (AMA) with respect to the establishment of grade standards and provides a national inspection and weighing system for rice, pulses, hops, hay, and straw and provides a national inspection and weighing systems for flour, salad oil, and other processed grain products.

The Act requires in some instances, as described below, that grain be officially inspected and weighed. In other instances, official inspection and weighing are not required but may be obtained by making an official request for such services. In both instances, official inspection and weighing services are performed on a fee basis paid for by the requester of the service. All inspection and weighing services provided under AMA are performed on request upon payment of a fee.

Requested Services

Official inspection and weighing of U.S. grain destined for domestic consumption, with few exceptions, is performed on request and payment of a fee by either the buyer or seller of the grain. These services are provided by State or privately owned official agencies, which employ approximately 1,200 licensed inspectors and weighers, designated by FGIS to provide such services in accordance with the regulations and under FGIS supervision. The cost of FGIS supervision and administration of the FGIS program is funded from appropriated funds.

^{4/} Appeal Inspection. A review inspection provided, upon request, by FGIS of the results of an original official inspection or an official reinspection.

Inspection and weighing services provided under the AMA also are performed on request for both domestic and export shipments and upon payment of a fee. These services are provided either by FGIS Agricultural Commodity Graders, individual contractors, or through cooperative agreements with States.

Mandatory Services

Under provisions of the Act, grain destined for export from export port locations is required to be officially weighed. A similar requirement exists for inspection except for grain which is not sold or described by grade. These services are provided on a fee basis. Elevators exporting 15,000 metric tons or less annually may request exemption from the mandatory inspection and weighing requirements of the Act. Mandatory official inspection and weighing services are provided at 29 export elevators by eight States delegated the authority to perform official services under FGIS procedures and under FGIS supervision and at 54 export elevators by FGIS. Grain exported by rail and truck also is subject to the mandatory requirements of the Act.

I. ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE FEDERAL GRAIN INSPECTION SERVICE

FGIS carries out its inspection and weighing services through a Headquarters staff and a regional structure composed of five regions, 42 field offices, and four sub-field offices. Regional and field offices are strategically located to respond to the needs of the grain marketing system, to resolve inspection- and weighing-related problems, to provide efficient and timely services where required and/or requested, and to promote an effective working relationship with those groups with whom they interact.

Staff functions, such as the development of directives, the conduct of internal evaluations, and the design and implementation of systems for planning, are initiated at and directed from Washington.

In carrying out its responsibilities under the Act, and in improving the quality of inspection and weighing services, the Agency planned and achieved a number of noteworthy accomplishments. These are detailed below.

Standardization Program

The standardization program includes the development of quality standards for grain and other assigned commodities that describe those attributes of grain that denote kind, class, quality, and condition; the determination of how to measure those quality attributes; and the means of accurately describing grain.

The development and revision of standards are geared to meet present and future marketing needs, with a major emphasis on quality standards that reflect actual end-use quality. The Agency conducts applied research and develops methods and tests instruments for determining quality factors of grains and other assigned commodities.

The Agency increased its public participation efforts in the review of existing standards for certain grains and commodities covered under the Act and AMA. This effort has been undertaken in response to Executive Order 12044 and associated Department regulations provided by Secretary's Memorandum 1955. During the year, public comment was formally solicited on the U.S. standards for corn, soybeans, mixed grain and barley. In addition, comments were solicited on the U.S. standards for hay and straw, as well as the U.S. standards for beans. During the next three years, the remaining standards, which are in effect, will be subject to review and public comment.

The Agency will evaluate all comments received, as well as pertinent research results, to determine if changes are needed in any of the present U.S. standards. If revision of a standard is warranted, a formal proposal will be made in the Federal Register.

In addition to the review of existing standards, comments were formally sought on such issues as the assessment of dockage in tenths of a percent, uniform requirements for the special grade "weevily," field testing of wheat for alpha amylase content, and the need for sunflower standards.

In an effort to facilitate trade and reduce costs of processing the grades U.S. No. 5 and U.S. No. 6 milled rice, the portion of the definition of milled rice that requires a part of the germ to be removed from the kernel in the official U.S. standards was temporarily suspended for 1 year. During this suspension, inspection accuracy and uniformity will be studied, along with the impact of the action on marketing rice.

Public participation efforts included development of detailed informational materials, such as impact analyses and study drafts, which are available to the public upon request. In addition, meetings were held with industry groups, grower groups, and other interested parties for the purpose of discussing such matters as wheat classing problems, current grading procedures, objective testing procedures, and possible standards revisions. Also, meetings were held on the hay and straw standards, the rice standards, the bean standards, and the possible revisions to the soybean standards.

A major objective of the FGIS standardization program is to develop more objective testing procedures which are better quality and end-use indicators than present subjective tests. The standards are being reviewed to determine the feasibility of incorporating such procedures into the standards.

Examples of research conducted to accomplish the above program objective include continuation of a pilot study on an instrument for field use for the detection of alpha amylase activity in wheat and Agency development and recommendation of more reliable reference material for calibration and monitoring field tests for aflatoxin, making the procedure safer, more accurate, and less time consuming.

Protein activities during FY 1980 included a collaborative Kjeldahl protein study with the Millers National Federation and initiation of a protein collaborative study involving eight independent laboratories. These two studies were conducted to monitor the accuracy of protein results of the Agency and various private laboratories.

Emphasis in FY 1980 was placed on technical training of FGIS field employees in areas of grading accuracy and uniformity and weighing proficiency. In addition, emphasis was placed on developing self-instruction training packages to reduce training costs and provide more timely instruction. Training was coordinated on a regional basis to meet specific needs of a region and ensure national uniformity.

The Board of Appeals and Review (BAR) played a major role in assisting regions in training inspectors on grain and commodities. The use of training seminars has improved inspection uniformity and accuracy. The BAR also assisted in conducting domestic and export reviews of FGIS field offices and inspection points.

The BAR's ongoing program is to monitor the inspection results of grain and commodities and to alert the regions to changes in varieties, crop quality conditions, and other potential inspection problems.

Codex Alimentarius Committee of Cereals and Cereal Products

On behalf of the United States Government, FGIS hosted the Codex Committee on Cereals and Cereal Products of the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

The Codex Committee was established in April, 1978, when numerous developing countries attempted to develop cereal and cereal products standards on a regional basis.

Codex standards are not grade standards but minimum standards below which a country accepting the standard would agree not to allow foreign or domestic trade.

This Session, held in Washington, D.C. on March 24-28, 1980, was attended by delegations from 31 countries and observers from seven international organizations.

Inspection Program

The grain inspection program is composed of a series of interrelated activities and services. These activities include: 1) sampling and grading of grain; 2) testing official inspection equipment; 3) monitoring the quality of grain exported; 4) testing the grain for the presence of aflatoxin and protein content; 5) providing appeal inspection services; 6) examining the condition of the shiphold, truck, rail or car; 7) supervising the inspection performed by official agencies and FGIS employees; 8) responding to grain inspection complaints; 9) developing operating policies, procedures, and instructions; 10) reviewing the performance of procedures and instructions; and 11) providing the other aspects of staff work needed for program development and maintenance.

An estimated 10.6 billion bushels of grain were officially inspected under the Act in FY 1980, about the same volume as in FY 1979. This volume includes grain inspected for domestic consumption and for export. These inspections were performed by 83 official agencies distributed nationwide and by FGIS at certain export port locations. A total of 4.4

million official inspection certificates were issued by these agencies and by FGIS in FY 1980, compared with 3.9 million in FY 1979.

Previous annual reports described the staff workload required to update program directives necessary to implement the Act. Many directives could not be finalized until the regulations were promulgated. As a result of the April 1980 promulgation of the regulations, staff work focused on finalizing and/or updating program directives.

One benefit of the improved directives system has been a greater uniformity in the application of the U.S. standards, both at and between inspection points throughout the U.S. grain inspection system. While inspection uniformity has not been fully attained, substantial progress has been made toward this end during the past two years through improvements in the quality of staff work.

Supervision of official agencies has been improved during the year with the development of a Field Office Supervisor's Handbook. Funding limitations did not permit the full implementation of the Handbook; nevertheless, supervision procedures and checks on performance were improved and increased. Considerable work will be required in FY 1981 in the area of developing new supervision procedures.

The inspection equipment program is being reorganized and will become operational as of November 1, 1980. The reorganization is designed to align inspection equipment responsibilities and authority within FGIS in a manner that will ensure that all current and newly developed inspection equipment is utilized in the most efficient and effective manner. All research and development functions will be under the authority of the Standardization Division, while the implementation, testing, and maintenance of equipment will be the responsibility of the Inspection Equipment Branch in the Inspection Division.

On May 1, 1980, a new procedure pertaining to the uniform inspection of shiplots and combined lots, referred to as the Cu-Sum plan, was implemented. The purpose of this plan is to provide an improved procedure for determining quality uniformity in shiplots and in combined lots of grain. This action replaced the two inspection plans that were previously being used to determine uniformity. The Cu-Sum plan was selected because it is responsive to loading trends, provides timely inspection results, is simple to apply, compensates for sample variation, and is statistically sound. Prior to implementation, it was field tested at major export locations and extensive training was provided to official inspection personnel and to the grain industry. Official inspection personnel and the grain industry have readily accepted the plan with no major problems in application.

Effective May 1, 1980, expanded official protein testing using the Near-Infrared Reflectance instrument was implemented to include Durum White, and Soft Red Winter Wheats. With this implementation, all

classes of wheat except Mixed and Unclassed are eligible for official protein testing under the Act using this method.

FGIS and the Science and Education Administration have undertaken a cooperative research program to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of fumigating insect infested grain after the completion of loading aboard ships. The benefits of this procedure are the elimination of time delays and associated costs to the U.S. exporter incurred when treating grain during loading and the elimination of the necessity of official inspection personnel re-entering shipholds after fumigation. The objective of this research program is to improve the quality of grain received by foreign buyers. As a result of this cooperative research program, procedures have been developed for the intransit shipboard fumigation of grain loaded aboard bulk dry cargo vessels, FGIS expects to continue this cooperative research program to evaluate the intransit fumigation procedure on other classes of vessels during FY 1981.

The Grain Inspection Monitoring System, a management system designed to assist FGIS in determining when and where grain inspection problems exist, has substantially improved. This includes the measures taken to decrease the turnaround time in getting information to system users and new system edit checks designed to improve data reliability.

Changes of the monitoring rates and procedures were tested in three offices in FY 1979 and are now being implemented on a region-by-region basis. Currently, three of the five regions are using the new rates and procedures. Nationwide implementation of these procedures is expected by January 1981.

Weighing Program

The FGIS weighing program is comprised of several interrelated activities. These include: 1) the supervision of approved weighers; 2) the development of official weighing policies and procedures that are standardized nationwide; 3) the testing of scales and related equipment used in the official weighing of grain; 4) the issuance of official weight certificates; and 5) the monitoring of official U.S. grain weights at overseas locations.

FGIS is responsible for developing, implementing, and monitoring a uniform and consistent national weighing system. This program was initiated on January 1, 1977, at export port locations. The objective of the FGIS weighing program is to ensure the accuracy and integrity of the official grain weight certificate. The Act requires that at export port locations FGIS perform the actual weighing of all inbound and outbound weighing of grain destined for export or supervise the official weighing of grain by approved weighers. This requirement will change in FY 1981 with the passage of P.L. 96-437. At interior locations, the Agency supervises the mandatory weighing of grain destined for export

and provides, on a request basis, a weighing program for grain moving in domestic trade.

During FY 1980, 1.7 million official weighing certificates were issued. This compares to 1.4 million during FY 1979. The number of scales certified by FGIS as meeting program requirements increased from 513 in FY 1979 to 597 in FY 1980.

While over 95 percent of the grain officially weighed involves grain shipped from export port locations, there was an increased demand during FY 1980 for official weighing services at interior market locations. This new demand was primarily due to increased grain export shipments to Mexico by rail and truck.

Major strides were made in the scale testing and scale evaluation programs during FY 1980.

An FGIS operated railroad test car completed an East Coast itinerary which included the testing of eight master scales, 20 FGIS railroad track scales, and 17 field test car calibrations. It is anticipated that both a West and East Coast itinerary will be completed during the next fiscal year since a second railroad test car will be delivered by November 1980.

The prototype evaluation program for grain scales was implemented during FY 1980, with three new weighing devices tested and three in progress. Eight additional weighing devices are scheduled for testing.

A ratio-weigh beam capable of being used within a grain elevator for testing the accuracy of the mass standards (test weights) owned by many of the major grain companies was designed, developed, and tested by FGIS. The use of this beam significantly reduces the cost to elevators to obtain this test service. It has reduced the safety hazard associated with the removal, handling, and transporting of these extremely heavy objects. In addition and most important, the development of this equipment and the procedures used for testing these large block weights provides the assurance FGIS needs in its scale testing program.

The Inventory Monitoring Program, designed to detect weighing problems or the deceptive handling or weighing of grain, was further developed during FY 1980. Completion of the national program is scheduled for FY 1981 at all export elevators where FGIS has the primary responsibility for conducting official weighing. The remaining export elevators will be phased in during FY 1982 where delegated States have the primary responsibility for conducting official weighing. The rapidly changing technology in weighing equipment will necessitate the continuous review of the system of data collection for inventory monitoring. FGIS is cooperating with export elevators to determine the feasibility of installing microprocessors at elevators with high certificate volume.

FGIS continued its efforts to reduce manpower and costs charged to the elevators through the expanded use of closed circuit television (CCTV). The CCTV system allows FGIS personnel to monitor continuously sensitive areas in elevators. Requirements for installation were developed, equipment was purchased, and presentations of the system were held during Grain Elevator and Processing Society meetings and at several export elevators.

The promulgation of the regulations had a similar impact on the weighing program as on the inspection program. Considerable staff work was directed toward updating prevailing program directives in accordance with the new regulations and continuing the development of new directives. Emphasis was also placed on training personnel in the skill categories, such as scale testing and test weight reverification, where proficiency was lacking.

The infrastructure of the weighing program field staff has lacked the same degree of definition as in the inspection program. It was determined that program uniformity and efficiency would be enhanced through the redefinition of skills required at the elevator and field office levels for scale testing and for weighing. This portion of the program will be implemented in FY 1981.

Compliance Program

The compliance program is composed of a series of interrelated activities and services. These activities include: 1) licensing official agency employees to perform official functions; 2) designating and delegating States and/or private persons as official agencies to provide official services; 3) investigating alleged violations and initiating corrective action; 4) reviewing export and interior inspection and weighing activities of FGIS, official agencies, and grain facilities to monitor compliance with the USGSA, regulations, and internal agency procedures and to determine if the procedures are being carried out with uniformity and equity; 5) conducting recordkeeping reviews; 6) monitoring exemption and waiver requests; 7) administering a regulations management program; and 8) maintaining an automated management information system to assist in monitoring Agency violation case files and procedural review findings.

During 1979, there were 85 official agencies; in 1980, two official agencies requested that their designations be cancelled. There are now 83 official agencies operating nationwide under a designation, eight of which are States that also are delegated.

The original 3-year designations of official agencies were scheduled to terminate in a 1-year period, creating an unbalanced workload. To effect a uniform workload, the Agency developed a procedure to stagger these termination dates establishing a triennial renewal process for

one-third of the designated agencies annually. The procedure resulted in extending the original 3-year designation of 55 official agencies for a 1- or 2-year period. The remaining 27 official agencies will have their designations renewed, if qualified, beginning October 1981.

Several of the 11 official agencies which had been designated with minimized conflict-of-interest situations were reviewed or observed during the fiscal year for compliance with their designation requirements. Domestic reviews were conducted at two of these agencies. A third was investigated by OIG to check operations under the agency's trust/subsidiary arrangement. The Agency received periodic reports from regional and field offices of pertinent information when situations arose concerning trust/subsidiary agencies in their circuit. Reviews for eligibility for renewal of designation will commence in FY 1981 for these types of agencies.

Another area that FGIS addressed this fiscal year was official agency fee schedules. An instruction was distributed giving official agencies guidance in submitting revisions to their fee schedules and giving regional and field offices guidance in reviewing these revisions. In addition, a standard fee schedule format, for eventual use by all agencies, was developed.

The Agency continued to use the unannounced on-site review team concept as a means of monitoring the inspection and weighing activities of field offices, States, and private agencies to determine if official inspection and weighing procedures are being followed accurately and uniformly throughout the nation. Procedural reviews were conducted at 31 field offices and 28 official agencies/delegated States to observe official inspection and weighing operations, to interview officials, and to examine records to identify technical and administrative problems. These reviews disclosed procedural problems in grain sampling, grading, and weighing; equipment testing; documentation; supervision; and safety.

Substantial progress was made in FY 1980 to expand the computerized information system by developing a procedural review system. This will enable FGIS to more effectively plan and schedule reviews, to prepare for specific trips, to monitor the correction and prevention of noncompliance, and to monitor the status of those items identified for followup. The system also will provide FGIS management with additional information needed to determine adherence to FGIS programs with established policies and procedures, as well as to identify potential problem areas and to initiate appropriate corrective action. The procedural review system will continue during FY 1981.

Uniform licensing procedures under the Act and applicable provisions of the AMA were incorporated into a Licensing Handbook which was distributed to regional and field offices and to official agencies during the first week of May 1980. Revisions are in progress to provide for a 6-month temporary licensing program for samplers and technicians,

to reflect the use of a simplified application form, and to further clarify the field office supervisors' role in the issuance of Corrective Action Reports to licensees.

The preventive compliance program also addressed conflict-of-interest situations. FGIS, State, and official agency employees are required to certify that they have no conflicts of interest. During FY 1980, our licensing program identified and addressed 88 individual conflict-of-interest situations.

An effective method to screen license applicants for conflicts of interest was accomplished by incorporating conflict-of-interest questions on the license application form. This, along with the procedures to identify, resolve, and monitor conflicts of interest which were incorporated into the Licensing Handbook, met the program objective to develop an effective process to screen license applicants to identify, to resolve, and, if appropriate, to monitor their conflicts of interest.

The Agency developed and implemented a program to deter grade shaving in the grading of grain. During the past year, a notice was issued and signed by all official inspection personnel to indicate that they had been briefed on the illegality and consequences of improper rounding and grade shaving and that they fully understand the correct procedures to be used when performing functions under the Act. Procedural reviews, BAR administrative reviews, and the issuance of corrective action reports will aid us in monitoring these improper practices.

During FY 1980, 51 new investigation cases were opened, 73 were closed, and 37 are still pending. Of those cases closed, corrective action was obtained in 39 cases. The remaining cases were dismissed because of insufficient evidence. Of the 37 open cases, two have been referred to the Justice Department, five are awaiting OIG action, two are awaiting Personnel action, and six were referred to the Office of the General Counsel (OGC). Twenty-two cases are in the fact-finding stage.

Final regulations to implement the 1976-1977 amendments to the Act were published in the March 11, 1980, issue of the Federal Register (45 FR 15802-15873). The regulations set forth official inspection and weighing requirements, methods and procedures, appeal inspection services, and equipment testing, performance requirements for grain inspection, weighing, and grain-handling equipment and related systems, provisions for the delegation and designation of agencies, and provisions for the licensing of individuals.

The regulations contain a provision which gives small volume exporters relief from the mandatory official inspection and weighing requirements of the Act. Firms operating facilities which exported less than 15,000 metric tons of grain in the past calendar year are eligible for an exemption from official inspection and weighing requirements for up to

15,000 metric tons of grain exported in the current calendar year. We have received notice that approximately 319 facilities may be exporting under the 15,000 metric-ton exemption program during calendar year 1980.

In addition to the 15,000 metric-ton exemption, the Act and the regulations thereunder provide for other forms of waivers. A waiver of official inspection services is mandatory when both the buyer and the seller of export grain agree that the grain will not be sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade. During FY 1980, 52 mandatory waivers were granted this provision of the Act for 963,159 metric tons of grain. The total of all grain exported under mandatory waivers of official inspection services amounted to less than one percent of all grain exported during the fiscal year.

In addition to the above-mentioned waivers and exemptions, 11 special waivers were granted to firms which requested them for emergency or other special situations.

The Act requires the registration of firms engaged in buying, handling, weighing, or transporting grain for delivery outside the United States. The regulations require this registration beginning October 10, 1980. An Application for Registration form and a Certificate of Registration were developed to be used in implementing the program. As of September 30, 58 grain exporters had registered with FGIS.

On April 15, a Memorandum of Understanding between FGIS and the Food and Drug Administration became effective. This Memorandum sets forth cooperative working arrangements the two agencies will follow in discharging their responsibilities in the inspection and standardization of grain, rice, pulses, and food products.

On September 4, 1980, the Administrator of FGIS and the OIG signed into effect a Statement of Determinations. This Statement has a significant impact on FGIS in that it expands the Agency's investigative authority and sets forth investigative jurisdictions between OIG and FGIS in connection with the administration and enforcement of the Act, the AMA, and applicable regulations issued thereunder.

In accordance with the Statement, the compliance program will be responsible for conducting preliminary investigations to determine if a criminal or noncriminal violation has occurred, referring criminal violations to OIG for investigation and for appropriate action, conducting noncriminal investigations to fulfill the program responsibilities under the Act, initiating and taking more timely administrative and/or civil action against those found in violations, and assisting OIG in identifying those situations which warrant criminal investigation.

II. RELATED PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

International Monitoring

During FY 1980, monitoring teams traveled to the Far East, South America, North Africa, and Europe. Twenty-eight countries were visited. The purpose of these trips was to:

- respond to grain inspection and weights complaints;
- explain the technical aspects of FGIS policies and procedures, exchange information on current technology related to grain grading and marketing, examine and explain differences in U.S. official standards and other countries' standards, and explain FGIS' role in the overall grain marketing system;
- observe and keep abreast of foreign inspection and weighing techniques and procedures; and
- assist in determining the exporters' compliance with the Act.

We believe that our monitoring teams were more effective during FY 1980 than in previous years in responding to importing country concerns about the quality and weights of U.S. grain exports. Our teams carried with them grain samples depicting specific quality attributes which were of concern to the importing country. Specific weighing data and procedures were also compared. By tailoring team visits to specific problems and by utilizing staff members having considerable experience in working with grain importing countries, we believe the value of the increased understanding of our inspection and weighing system will be reflected in future grain sales. It is also our belief that the foreign monitoring program conveys to foreign buyers the concern of the United States by providing them with the information they need to contract for the quality of grain that they can best utilize and accuracy of weights that they can depend upon.

In addition to visits to countries importing U.S. grain, we briefed visiting foreign government and private trade representatives, special interest groups, agricultural attaches, and others on FGIS policies and procedures, training standards, equipment use and maintenance, grading techniques, and other related subjects. An example of one of the more extensive foreign team visits was that of the Peoples Republic of China. This team visited a number of FGIS field offices, headquarters units, and grain elevators.

During FY 1981, we will emphasize the following:

1. Educational and informational briefings and correspondence with interested parties.

2. Translation into foreign languages FGIS directives and information useful to foreign buyers.
3. Initiation of a systematic collection of quality and quantity data from foreign buyers of U.S. grain. A standard report form has already been prepared and translated into Norwegian, French, Dutch, and Spanish.
4. Cooperation with the Foreign Agricultural Service in identifying the countries where FGIS team visits would be beneficial in monitoring and responding to foreign grain complaints, establishing procedures to gather and disseminate information about the U.S. grain inspection and weighing program.

Summary of Foreign Complaints

In FY 1980, FGIS received 47 quality and quantity complaints, both formal and informal. Forty of these complaints were before September 30, and the findings sent to the Foreign Agricultural Service for forwarding to the complainant. Most of the allegations cited inferior corn quality. Portugal was the major complainant. A misunderstanding about the quality guidelines was determined to be the reason for these complaints.

Legislation

Three legislative proposals affecting Agency operations were introduced during the 96th Session of Congress. The first, the Ashley Bill (H.R. 5546) proposed to amend the Act to exempt certain shipments of grain from official weighing requirements. Hearings were held in both the House and Senate with the Department's opposition to the bill given by the Administrator. The Department opposed the bill because of its potential adverse impact on the availability of independent third party official weights to those in the trade desiring such services. Congress passed the Bill on September 30, 1980, and it was sent to the President for signature.

The second legislative proposal impacting on the Agency's program was the Helms Bill (S. 2569) which seeks to amend the Act to permit the delegation of a State Agency to perform official inspections at export locations within the State. The Department opposed the Bill on grounds that it would increase program appropriated funding requirements for supervision. To be eligible for delegation under S. 2569, a State must have performed official inspections under the Act at an export port location at some time prior to July 1, 1976. In addition, the State must be presently designated as an official agency to perform official inspections at locations other than at export port locations. This measure was reported out of the Senate Committee on Agriculture,

Nutrition, and Forestry but was not taken up by the full Senate before the end of the fiscal year. An identical bill was introduced in the House and is pending before the House Committee on Agriculture.

The third legislative proposal (H.R. 5528) was introduced by Congressman Smith from Iowa. The legislation would prohibit adding grain dust or non-grain-related material to grain moving through elevators at export port locations. The Department supports the Bill and the Administrator so testified before the House Subcommittee on Livestock and Grain on September 10, 1980. The Bill was not taken up by the full House Committee on Agriculture before the end of the fiscal year. There is no comparable bill before the Senate.

Safety

The FGIS Safety Program was strengthened during the fiscal year through the development of directives, training of safety staff personnel, and placement of safety officers in regional offices. Some of the more significant program actions include:

- A Safety and Health Handbook was completed and distributed for review and comment.
- Field Office Safety Officers were provided guidance in program requirements and responsibilities, and safety officers and claims clerks were trained in accident investigation and compensation claims reporting.
- Regional Safety and Health Program audits and reviews were initiated during the fiscal year.
- In addition to the ongoing program to ensure greater safety for FGIS employees, the Agency cooperated in basic research with industry regarding dust explosions in elevators.

Grain Elevator Explosions

On July 23, 1980, the Secretary of Agriculture abolished the temporary Office of the Special Coordinator for Grain Elevator Safety and Security and assigned its responsibilities permanently to the FGIS Administrator.

The Grain Elevator Safety and Security Staff will continue to develop, implement, and monitor the broad plans and programs for the Department in its total effort to solve the fire and explosion problems facing grain handling facilities. This staff's responsibilities include acting as an information center for all fire and explosion activity through the continuous acquisition, analysis, and dissemination of data on fires and problems with other governmental agencies as well as industry and its

related associations; providing liaison with academia, private industry, and institutions on research relating to explosions; and serving as a consultant and advisor to FGIS. These activities will be reported periodically to the Department's Office of Safety and Health Management.

Equal Employment Opportunity

During FY 1980, 26 individuals were added to the Upward Mobility Program thus increasing the number of individuals in clerical and lower-level technical positions. These individuals are currently involved in training programs leading to professional, technical positions. Also, during FY 1980, 276 individuals from the prior year's program were promoted to the professional, technical series.

Energy Conservation - Leased Vehicle Program

A plan to lower gasoline consumption and reduce Agency mileage while promoting cost savings and energy conservation, through a new motor vehicle management program, was initiated in FY 1980.

A contract to lease new compact and subcompact sedans and compact trucks was awarded in June 1980. The latest in fuel-efficiency, these vehicles will reduce the overall gasoline consumption of our USDA fleet. These new vehicles will be delivered in October 1980, and will replace privately-owned vehicles and older government-owned vehicles, where possible.

Procurements with Minority Business Enterprises

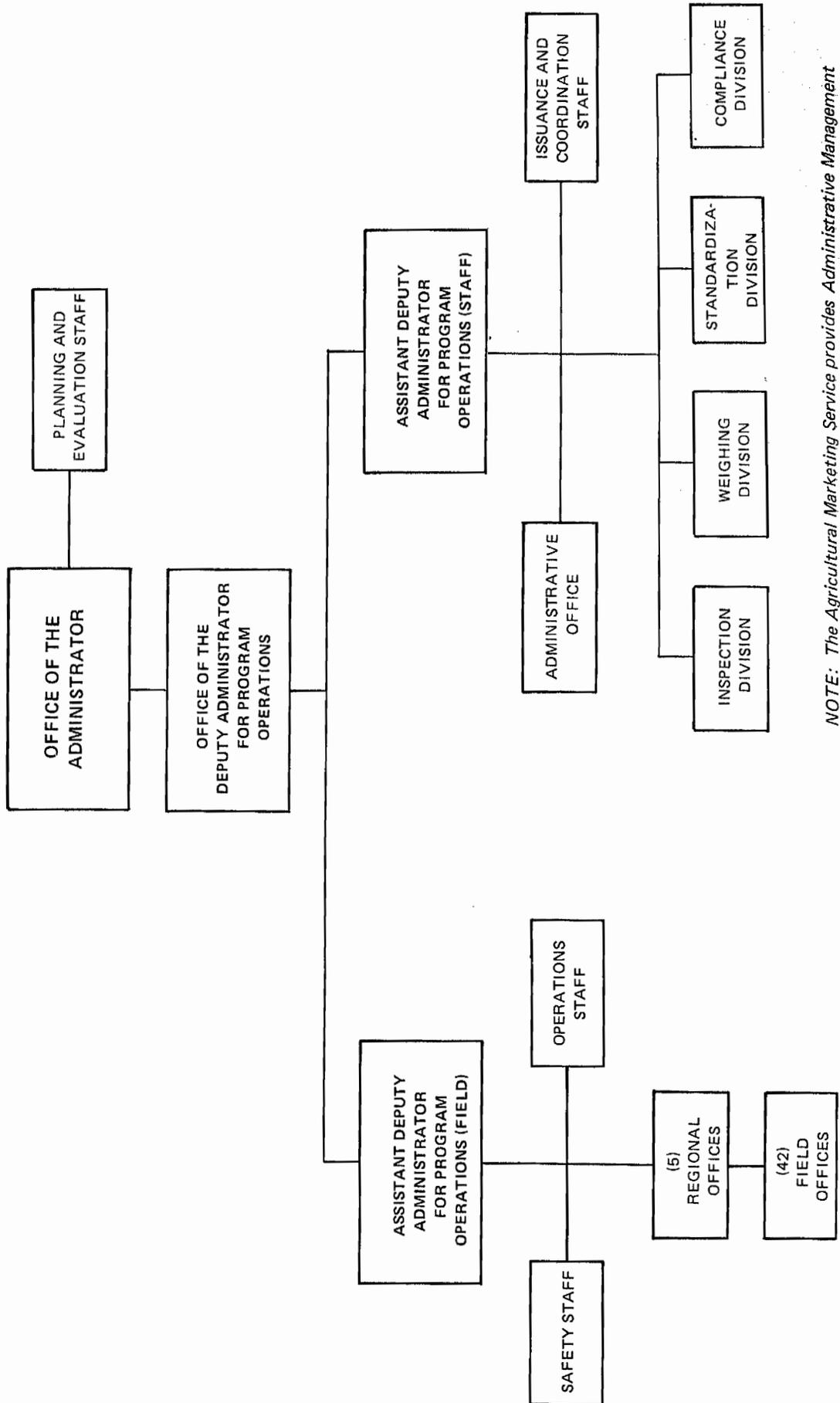
The Agency's FY 1980 minority procurement goals were exceeded by over 100 percent. This accomplishment was the result of an extensive, year-long effort to seek out minority business enterprises to participate in FGIS procurements.

APPENDIX

Federal Grain Inspection Service

Operations Information

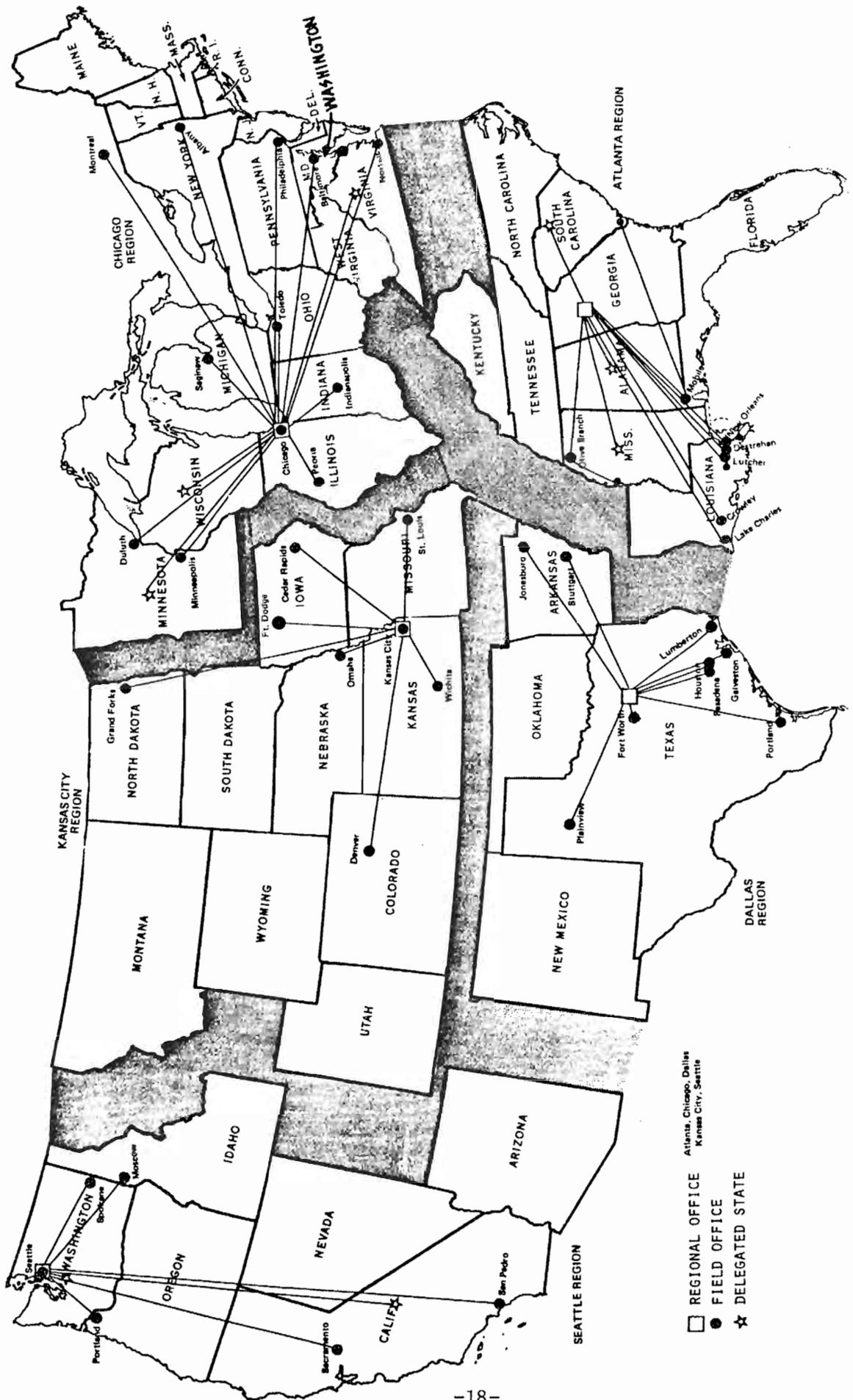
FEDERAL GRAIN INSPECTION SERVICE
 ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
 (AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1980)



NOTE: The Agricultural Marketing Service provides Administrative Management Services to FGIS.

FEDERAL GRAIN INSPECTION SERVICE

REGIONAL BOUNDARY MAP
(As of September 30, 1980)



FEDERAL GRAIN INSPECTION SERVICE

Total FGIS Employment Statistics
(As of September 30, 1980)

Type of program activity	Full-time permanent			Other than full-time permanent		
	Hdqtrs.	Field	Total	Hdqtrs.	Field	Total
----- Number -----						
Managerial & supervisory (Appropriated funds):						
Inspection supervision	1	244	245		32	32
Weighing supervision	1	88	89		12	12
Standardization - AMA ^{1/}	3		3			
Hdqtrs. program management	204		204	9		9
Subtotal	209	332	541	9	44	53
Inspection & weighing services (Trust fund):						
Under the USGSA: ^{2/}						
Federal inspections	2	447	449		63	63
Canadian operations		17	17		1	1
Appeal inspections	4	62	66		11	11
Federal weighing	12	466	478		68	68
Under the AMA: ^{1/}						
Rice	9	116	125		7	7
Misc. & processed commodities	9	86	95		15	15
Misc. agreements	1	6	7		1	1
Subtotal	37	1,200	1,237		166	166
Total	246	1,532	1,778	9	210	219

^{1/} Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

^{2/} U.S. Grain Standards Act, as amended.

FEDERAL GRAIN INSPECTION SERVICE

FGIS Management Employment Statistics^{1/}
(As of September 30, 1980)

Type of program activity	Full-time permanent			Other than full-time permanent		
	Hdqtrs.	Field	Total	Hdqtrs.	Field	Total
Managerial & supervisory (Appropriated funds):	----- Number -----					
Inspection supervision						
Weighing supervision	1		1			
Hdqtrs. program management	1		1			
Subtotal	57		57	3		3
Inspection services (Trust fund):						
Under the USGSA: ^{2/}						
Federal inspections	2		2			
Federal weighing	2		2			
Under the AMA: ^{3/}						
Rice	3		3			
Subtotal	7		7			
Total	66		66	3		3

^{1/} Statistics include Office of the Administrator, Administrative Staff, and Issuance and Coordination Staff

^{2/} U.S. Grain Standards Act, as amended.

^{3/} Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

FEDERAL GRAIN INSPECTION SERVICE
Inspection Program Data

Item	FISCAL YEAR		
	PAST 1980 (Preliminary)	CURRENT 1981 (Estimated)	BUDGET 1982 (Projected)
Quantity of grain produced (Million bushels)	13,900	12,200	13,900
Quantity of grain officially inspected (Million bushels)	10,600	11,500	13,500
(Million metric tons)	278.5	300.4	352.7
Number of official agencies	83	82	82
Number of official agency inspections and reinspections	4,127,439	4,457,634	4,523,634
Number of Federal inspections and reinspections	283,725	306,423	306,423
Number of Federal inspection supervisions	94,540	166,161	188,785
Number of Federal protein supervisions	51,700	51,700	51,700
Number of field appeal inspections	19,400	20,000	20,506
Number of BAR appeal inspection	525	800	800
Number of BAR supervision inspections	16,600	16,600	16,600
Number of foreign quality complaints	48	54	54
Number of protein inspections	82,122	88,692	88,692
Number of aflatoxin certificates issued	4,300	5,000	5,000

FEDERAL GRAIN INSPECTION SERVICE

Inspection Employment Statistics
(As of September 30, 1980)

Type of program activity	Full-time permanent			Other than full-time permanent		
	Hdqtrs.	Field	Total	Hdqtrs.	Field	Total
----- Number -----						
Managerial & supervisory (Appropriated funds):						
Inspection supervision		244	244		32	32
Hdqtrs. program management	31		31	2		2
Subtotal	31	244	275	2	32	34
Inspection services (Trust fund):						
Under the USGSA: ^{1/}						
Federal inspections		447	447		63	63
Canadian operations		17	17		1	1
Appeal inspections		62	62		11	11
Under the AMA: ^{2/}						
Rice	4	116	120		7	7
Misc. & processed commodities	6	86 ^{3/}	92		15 ^{3/}	15
Misc. agreements	1	6	7		1	1
Subtotal	11	734	745		98	98
Total	42	978	1,020	2	130	132

^{1/} U.S. Grain Standards Act, as amended.

^{2/} Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

^{3/} Includes employees located in Beltsville Commodity Inspection Laboratory.

FEDERAL GRAIN INSPECTION SERVICE
Weighing Program Data

Item	FISCAL YEAR		
	1980 (Preliminary)	1981 (Estimated)	1982 (Projected)
Official supervision weight certificates issued by: FGIS and delegated States (1,000)	2.0	2.2	2.4
Quantity of export grain weighed by: ^{1/}			
FGIS (million metric tons)	102.9	110.6	118.8
Delegated States (million metric tons)	33.5	36.0	38.7
Number of certified scales in service at grain elevators	597	600	650

^{1/} During FY 1980 all grain was weighed twice--when received by an export elevator and again when shipped out. The FY 1980 quantity shown must be doubled to estimate the total quantity of grain weighed. The FY 1981 and 1982 estimates represent outbound weights only since inbound weighing is no longer mandatory.

FEDERAL GRAIN INSPECTION SERVICE

Weighing Employment Statistics
(As of September 30, 1980)

Type of program activity	Full-time permanent			Other than full- time permanent		
	Hdqtrs.	Field	Total	Hdqtrs.	Field	Total
	----- Number -----					
Managerial & supervisory (Appropriated funds):						
Weighing supervision Hdqtrs. program management	23	88	88	1	12	12
Subtotal	23	88	111	1	12	13
Weighing services (Trust fund):						
Under the USGSA: ^{1/} Federal weighing	10	466	476		68	68
Subtotal	10	466	476		68	68
Total	33	554	587	1	80	81

^{1/} U.S. Grain Standards Act, as amended.

FEDERAL GRAIN INSPECTION SERVICE
Standardization Program Data

Item	FISCAL YEAR		
	1980 (Preliminary)	1981 (Estimated)	1982 (Projected)
U.S. grade standards in effect	19	19	20
Commodities covered by grade standards	16	16	17
New standards issued during fiscal year	0	1	1
New standards being developed	1	1	1
New standards requested (pending)	2	2	2
Revised standards issued during fiscal year	2	5	4
Revised standards being developed	6	10	4
Revised standards requested (pending)	3	2	2

FEDERAL GRAIN INSPECTION SERVICE

Standardization Employment Statistics 4/
(As of September 30, 1980)

Type of program activity	Full-time permanent			Other than full-time permanent		
	Hdqtrs ^{1/}	Field	Total	Hdqtrs ^{1/}	Field	Total
----- Number -----						
Managerial & supervisory (Appropriated funds):						
Standardization - AMA ^{2/} Hdqtrs. program management	3 40		3 40	1		1
Subtotal	43		43	1		1
Inspection & weighing services (Trust fund):						
Under the USGSA: ^{3/} Appeal inspections	4		4			
Under the AMA: ^{2/} Rice	2		2			
Misc. & processed commodities	2		2			
Subtotal	8		8			
Total	51		51	1		1

1/ Headquarters for the Standardization Division of FGIS is in Kansas City, Missouri.

2/ Agricultural Marketing Act.

3/ U.S. Grain Standards Act, as amended.

4/ Includes Board of Appeals and Review employment.

FEDERAL GRAIN INSPECTION SERVICE
Compliance Program Data

ACTIVITY	FISCAL YEAR		
	1980 (Preliminary)	1981 (Estimated)	1982 (Projected)
	-----Number-----		
Agency designations at inland locations in effect at end of fiscal year	83	82	82
Extensions.....	20	35	0
Designation renewals.....	0	0	27
Cancellations.....	2	1	0
Amendments.....	4	5	5
State delegations at export port locations in effect at end of fiscal year	8	8	8
Licensing under the USGSA			
Licensed inspectors & weighers (Total)	1,211	1,300	1,250
Licensing actions			
New licenses.....	343	400	350
Licenses renewed.....	156	450	250
Licenses amended.....	221	230	225
Licenses reinstated.....	7	10	8
Other (duplicates, name change, transfers, etc.).....	24	20	20
Suspensions.....	55	70	60
Cancellations.....	136	90	70
Terminations and revocations.....	2	3	3
Licensing under the AMA			
Licensing actions (Total).....	29	130	50
Licensed inspectors (Total).....	125	130	130
Contract samplers (renewed yearly).....	400	400	400
Registration of grain firms			
Registration certificates issued.....	58	120	120
Compliance reviews conducted			
Export	17	15	14
Domestic	16	28	28
Circuit	2	2	2
Voucher	6	1	1

FEDERAL GRAIN INSPECTION SERVICE

Compliance Employment Statistics
(As of September 30, 1980)

Type of program activity	Full-time permanent			Other than full- time permanent		
	Hdqtrs.	Field	Total	Hdqtrs.	Field	Total
	----- Number -----					
Managerial & supervisory (Appropriated funds):						
Hdqtrs. program management	53		53	2		2
Subtotal	53		53	2		2
Inspection & weighing services (Trust fund):						
Under the AMA: <u>1/</u> Misc. & processed commodities	1		1			
Subtotal	1		1			
Total	54		54	2		2

1/ Agricultural Marketing Act.

FEDERAL GRAIN INSPECTION SERVICE
Summary of Inspection and Weighing Foreign Complaints
(Fiscal Year 1980)

Country	Grain	Complaint	No. of complaints	Formal complaint (GFC/WFC) ¹	Informal complaint (GFI/WFI) ²
Belgium	Corn	Excessive broken corn and foreign material	2		GFI
Chile	Wheat	Low protein	1	GFC	
	Wheat	Infestation	1	GFC	
Colombia	Corn	Heat damage and broken corn and foreign material	1	GFC	
	Corn	Heat damage	1	GFC	
East Germany	Corn	Infestation	1	GFC	
Ecuador	Wheat	Short weight	1		WFI
	Wheat	Infestation	1	GFC	
Egypt	Soybeans	High moisture, black, brown, and bicolored soybeans	1		GFI
England	Corn	Excessive broken corn and foreign material	1	GFC	
France	Corn	High temperature, excessive dust and broken kernels, and incorrect test weight per bushel	1	GFC	
Guatemala	Wheat	Low protein	2	GFC	
	Corn	Broken corn and foreign material	1	GFC	
Ireland	Wheat	Sunflower seed admixture	1	GFC	
Japan	Wheat	Excessive dockage	1		GFI
	Wheat	Low protein	1	GFC	
	Corn	High moisture	1	GFC	
Korea	Corn	Dark germs	1	GFC	
	Corn	Dark germs and broken corn and foreign material	1	GFC	
	Corn	Dark germs and broken kernels	1		GFI
Nicaragua	Corn	Below standard quality	1		GFI
Norway	Sorghum	Short weight	1	WFC	
	Sorghum	Short weight	2		WFI
	Wheat	Short weight	1		WFI
Portugal	Corn	Low quality	10	GFC	
	Corn	Short weight	2	WFC	
Sri Lanka	Wheat	Short weight	1		WFI
Syria	Wheat	Water damage, moldy grain, and infestation	1	GFC	
Thailand	Wheat	Sprout damage	1	GFC	
	Wheat	Low protein	1	GFC	
	Wheat	Excessive dockage, sprout damage, total defects	1	GFC	
West Germany	Soybeans	Excessive foreign material	1	GFC	
	Wheat	Heat damage and dark colored kernels	1	GFC	

Source: FY 1980 Quarterly Reports of Complaints and Inquiries from foreign buyers and others concerning grain inspected and weighed under the United States Grain Standards Act, as amended, have been submitted to the Chairman, Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, and to the Chairman, Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, United States Senate, showing action taken on the above complaints and inquiries.

^{1/} A formal complaint is recorded when a Form FAS-802, "FAS Foreign Trade Discrepancy Inquiry (grain, oilseeds, and other commodities)" is received by FGIS. A formal quality complaint is denoted as GFC and a formal weights complaint is denoted as WFC.

^{2/} An informal complaint is recorded when an inquiry, verbal or written, is submitted to FGIS through the FAS Attache. An informal quality complaint is denoted as GFI and an informal weights complaint is denoted as WFI. If an informal quality or weights complaint is formalized in a subsequent reporting period, it will then appear as GFC or WFC, respectively.

FEDERAL GRAIN INSPECTION SERVICE
 Summary of Foreign Monitoring
 Team Activities by Country Visited
 (Fiscal Year 1980)

The Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) has developed a monitoring system to be able to respond to specific foreign complaints concerning the quality and/or condition of U.S. grain at destination ports as provided under the authority of Section 16(b) and (c) of the Act.

As a part of the monitoring process, FGIS monitoring teams:

- explain the U.S. standards for grain;
- identify and explain differences between U.S. and foreign grain standards;
- observe the grain sampling techniques used by foreign buyers;
- observe foreign inventory handling equipment and facilities; and
- observe practices that impact on the quality of U.S. grain delivered to foreign buyers.

Team(s)	Country or city visited	Date(s)
Diverter checktesting, one FGIS and one SEA representative	Belgium and Italy	9/30 - 10/19/79
Advanced Monitoring, Inspection and Weighing Divisions	Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela	11/25 - 12/14/79
Special Investigative Team, Weighing Division	Japan	11/25 - 12/22/79
Administrator's Trip, one Inspection Division member	Japan and Peoples Republic of China	12/07 - 12/29/79
Assistant Deputy Administrator, Asia/Pacific Agricultural Attache Conference	Manila	1/12 - 1/18/80
PL 480 Investigation, Inspection Division	Egypt	1/20 - 2/14/80
Diverter Checktesting and Scottish Distillers Complaints, Inspection Division	Italy and Scotland	2/06 - 2/14/80
Special Ship Fumigation Team, Inspection Division	Egypt	3/01 - 3/24/80
Agricultural Attache Conference and Special Visit to Athens to discuss submitted sample certificates, Inspection Division	Portugal and Greece	3/08 - 3/15/80
Grain Grading Seminar, Field Detailees	Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt	4/25 - 5/11/80
Administrator's Trip, one Inspection Division member	Canada	6/3 - 6/6/80
Advanced Monitoring Team, Inspection and Weighing Divisions	Belgium, France, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Scotland, and Spain	9/26 - 10/02/80

SOURCE: Fiscal Year 1980 Quarterly Report of Complaints and Inquiries from foreign buyers and others concerning grain inspected and weighed under the United States Grain Standards Act, as amended, have been submitted to the Chairman, Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, United States Senate, showing action taken on the above monitoring visits.

FEDERAL GRAIN INSPECTION SERVICE

Summary of Briefings With Foreign
Trade and Governmental Teams
(Fiscal Year 1980)

Benelux Wheat Trade Team
Colombian Wheat Trade Mission
Far Eastern Silo Corporation of Taiwan
Greek Team to the U.S.A. to Study Grain Handling
Japanese Flour Millers
Japanese Government Wheat Mission
Japanese Milling Industry Team
Korean Flour Millers
Korean Flour Processors
Lebanese Cereals Office Mission
Mexican Conasupo
Nigerian Agricultural Officials
Pakistan Government and Wheat Industry
Peoples Republic of China - Ministry of Cereals Wheat
Trade Mission
Peoples Republic of China - The General Administration
for the Inspection of Import and Export Commodities
Philippine Bakery Executive Observation
Philippine Wheat
Polish Feed Industry
Portuguese Wheat Trade
Southeast Asia Wheat Millers
Sri Lanka Government Wheat Team
Taiwan Flour Millers Mission
United Kingdom Grain Distillers
West German Trade Mission
Yemeni Wheat Trade Mission
Yugoslavia Livestock Team
Yugoslavia Wheat Trade Mission

Other Groups

American Soybean Association
American Soybean Association, Madrid
American Soybean Association, Mexico
Colombian Institute of Technical Investigation
Department of Commerce Task Force on Violations of
President Carter's Suspension of U.S. Grain Shipments
to the USSR
Miller's National Federation Technical Committee and
Mill Chemists
National Wheat Growers Association
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development,
Paris
Pacific Northwest Grain Export Association
Portland Wheat Club
U.S. Wheat Associates
Western Wheat Associates

Visiting Representatives and Country

Diplomat from the Republic of Korea
Representative of the Cooperative Agroindustry, Israel
Representatives of the Japanese Food Agency and the
Japanese Embassy
Representative of Technotrade Inc., North Yemen

Assistant Agricultural
Attaches

Chile
France
Hong Kong
Indonesia
Japan
Russia
Spain
Tokyo
Yugoslavia

Agricultural Officers

Egypt
England

Agricultural Attaches

East Germany
Ecuador
England
Guatemala
Israel
Netherlands
Nigeria
Philippines
Romania
Spain
The Hague

Counselor for Agricultural
Affairs

Canada

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