



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Federal Grain
Inspection
Service

Annual Report to Congress, 1988



AUTHORITY

The United States Grain Standards Act, as amended, requires the Administrator of the Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) to submit a report on December 1 of each year, to the Senate and House Committees on Agriculture on the effectiveness of the official inspection and weighing system for the prior fiscal year and make recommendations for legislative changes to accomplish the objectives of the act.

The act also requires the Administrator to submit a summary of valid complaints received and their resolution by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) during the prior fiscal year from foreign purchasers and prospective purchasers of United States grain. This summary is included as part of the annual report.

MISSION

The mission of FGIS is to provide for the establishment of official United States Standards for Grain, to promote the uniform application thereof by official inspection personnel, to provide for an official inspection system for grain, and to regulate the weighing and the certification of the weight of grain shipped in interstate or foreign commerce, as authorized by the U.S. Grain Standards Act, as amended, and the regulations thereof; and to carry out the delegated responsibilities under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.



United States
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Inspection
Service

P.O. Box 96454
Washington, DC
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December 1, 1988

Honorable E (Kika) de la Garza
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Honorable Patrick J. Leahy
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
Nutrition, and Forestry
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In compliance with the United States Grain Standards Act, as amended, the Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) submits its fiscal year 1988 Annual Report to Congress. This report includes a descriptive summary and an evaluation of FGIS' principal program activities with financial and statistical data, where appropriate. The report also evaluates the FGIS internal accounting control system and the compliance with applicable statutes and regulations. Further, the effectiveness of the national inspection and weighing system is evaluated as part of the report.

Public Law 100-518, enacted October 24, 1988, extended through September 30, 1993, the authority contained in section 155 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 and Public Law 98-469 to charge and collect inspection and weighing fees including administrative and supervisory costs; extends the authority to invest user fees in interest-bearing accounts or United States Government debt instruments; authorizes appropriations for standardization, compliance, and international monitoring activities; and expands the industry advisory committee to 15 members. The law also requires the Secretary to conduct a study of the effects of including dockage with foreign material as a grading factor for wheat and report on the results of that study to Congress not later than June 1, 1989.

Highlights of FGIS activities for fiscal year 1988 include:

- Continued emphasis on Equal Employment Opportunity initiatives;
- Development of the agency's first long-term strategic plan;
- Increased emphasis on the delivery of high-quality service to producers and industry; and
- Participation in foreign buyer education projects in conjunction with producer market development programs.



The Federal Grain Inspection Service
is an agency of the
United States Department of Agriculture

Honorable E (Kika) de la Garza
Honorable Patrick Leahy

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The report on the Study of Uniform End-Use Value Tests, as required by the Grain Quality Improvement Act of 1986, was published on June 21, 1988. The report identified that the Official U.S. Standards for Grain provide important information. However, additional quality tests are needed by end users of grain. FGIS is researching different testing methodologies to determine what new quality criteria may be included in the grain standards. Implementation strategy includes reviewing and developing testing methodologies to provide simple, timely, and cost-effective tests which provide repeatable results.

FGIS' operating revenues during fiscal year 1988 were \$34.5 million, with obligations of \$31.1 million, yielding a positive net operating margin of \$3.4 million. The total revenues included interest of \$329,000 on investments. The revolving fund closed the fiscal year with an unobligated balance of \$14.5 million.

Total revolving fund program obligations (actual operations) of \$31.1 million for this fiscal year were \$1.7 million above last year's level of \$29.4 million. Administrative and supervision costs represented 32 percent of total program costs, which is below the statutory limit of 40 percent. Appropriated obligations of approximately \$6.8 million plus revolving fund obligations of \$31.1 million totaled \$37.9 million, \$1.7 million over fiscal year 1987 total program obligations. The operating budget for fee-supported activities ended the fiscal year at 82 percent of the total obligations.

Effective June 10, 1988, FGIS increased its fees by 103 to 134 percent for official inspection, weighing, and appeal inspection services performed on U.S. grain in Canadian ports. This increase is intended to cover, as nearly as practical, the FGIS costs of providing such services.

The FGIS Advisory Committee continues to play an important role in providing relevant advice to the Administrator on the programs and activities of FGIS. During the past fiscal year, the full Committee met quarterly and held two subcommittee meetings. The committee addressed such issues as the implementation of the Grain Quality Improvement Act of 1986, uniform loading plans, wheat protein, deceptive practices, sorghum damage and odor, wheat classification, protein and oil in soybeans, quality control programs, the FGIS mission statement, and the FGIS financial position.

In conclusion, FGIS continues to strive to operate its programs in the most cost-effective and efficient manner.

Sincerely,

W. Kirk Miller

W. Kirk Miller
Administrator

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INTRODUCTION

Concerns

(1) Impact of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act on User Fee Funding

The act, if implemented as presently interpreted by OMB, remains a concern as it would require a cut in FGIS programs. User fees represent 82 percent of the FGIS total operating budget. The effect of the act would be to lower the ceiling on the volume of U.S. grain exports FGIS could officially weigh and inspect. This action would not reduce the deficit because fee account funds consist of industry-generated fees that do not revert to the U.S. Treasury. The act would limit the volume of grain exported from the U.S., which is inconsistent with the congressional policy established in the Food Security Act of 1985 that directs the USDA to enhance U.S. exports.

(2) Wheat Classing

To improve wheat variety traits, such as production, drought resistance, and protein content, wheats from different classes are frequently crossed to create a new variety. Often the new variety does not exhibit the traditional physical characteristics by which wheat classes are currently identified during inspection. While the visual classing system is the most acceptable method in current commercial use, visual classification is becoming more difficult, thus creating an increasing need for more objective classing methods. Misclassification of wheat adversely affects the market price and intended end-use of the wheat. FGIS, in cooperation with the Agricultural Research Service (ARS), and an industry established Wheat Classification Working Group is actively pursuing research to develop an objective wheat classing system. See page 2 of this report for further details on FGIS wheat classification activities.

FGIS Grain Quality Reports, 1987

For the fourth year, FGIS has published crop quality reports for U.S. wheat, corn, and soybeans. In calendar year 1987, the export data for these three grains were combined in one report and individual domestic reports were issued for wheat, corn, and soybeans.

FGIS analyzed quality data from 2,160 export wheat lots inspected during calendar year 1987. The data represented 99.7 percent of the total 1.14 billion bushels of wheat inspected for export during 1987. Wheat represented 29.1 percent of the total 3.92 billion bushels of grain exported in 1987. Wheat exports increased from 912 million bushels in 1986 to 1.14 billion bushels in 1987. Ninety-six percent of the wheat inspected for export in 1987 was U.S. No. 2 grade or better. Except for test weight in Soft Red Winter wheat, damaged kernels (total) in Durum wheat, and total defects in Hard Red Winter and Durum wheats, the quality factor averages were at or below the maximum allowed percentages (above the minimum for test weight) for U.S. No. 1 wheat.

FGIS analyzed quality data from 1,652 export corn lots inspected during calendar year 1987. The data represented 98 percent of the total 1.6 billion bushels of corn inspected for export during 1987. Corn represented 41.7 percent of the total 3.92 billion bushels of grain inspected for export in 1987. Corn exports increased from 1.07 billion bushels in 1986 to 1.63 billion bushels in 1987. In 1987, 36 percent of corn inspected for export was U.S. No. 2 grade or better, and 63.6 percent was certified as U.S. No. 3 grade.

FGIS analyzed quality data from 975 export Yellow soybean lots inspected during calendar year 1987. The data represented 97.3 percent of the total 800.1 million bushels of soybeans inspected for export during 1987. Soybeans represented 20.4 percent of the total 3.92 billion bushels of grain inspected for export in 1987. Soybean exports increased from 789.7 million bushels in 1986 to 800.1 million bushels in 1987. In 1987, 90.9 percent of soybeans inspected for export were U.S. No. 2 grade or better, and 8.1 percent were U.S. No. 3 grade.

Functions Performed

FGIS administers and enforces the United States Grain Standards Act. U.S. grain standards for corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, flaxseed, soybeans, sorghum, mixed grain, sunflower seed, and triticale have been established under the act. The act requires a national inspection and weighing system for grain, requires that export grain be inspected and weighed, 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 does the following:

- 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/

1/ Official Inspection. The determination (by original inspection, reinspection, and appeal inspection) and the certification by official personnel of the kind, class, quality, or condition of grain under standards provided for in the act; or the condition of vessels and other carriers or receptacles for the transportation of grain insofar as it may affect the quality of such grain; or other facts relating to grain under other criteria approved by the Administrator (the term "officially inspected" shall be construed accordingly).

Official Weighing. (Referred to as Class X weighing.) The determination and certification by official personnel of the quantity of a lot of grain under standards provided for in the act, based on the actual performance of weighing or the physical supervision thereof, including the physical inspection and testing for accuracy of the weights and scales, the physical inspection of the premises at which weighing is performed, and the monitoring of the discharge of grain into the elevator or conveyance. (The terms "officially weigh" and "officially weighed" shall be construed accordingly.)

- Delegates qualified State agencies to inspect and weigh grain under the act at certain export port locations; 2/
- Designates qualified State and private agencies to inspect and weigh grain under the act at interior locations;
- 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 export port locations in Eastern Canada of U.S. grain;
- Provides appeal inspection services in the United States and at certain export port locations in eastern Canada of U.S. grain; 3/
- Provides Federal oversight and monitors the official inspection and weighing of grain by delegated States and designated agencies under the act; and
- Investigates apparent violations of the act in cooperation with the Office of Inspector General (OIG), and recommends appropriate action.

The act requires, in some instances, that grain be officially inspected and weighed. In other instances, official inspection and weighing are not required but may be obtained by officially requesting such services. In both instances, official inspection and weighing services are performed on a fee basis.

2/ Export Port locations. Commonly recognized ports of export in the United States or Canada, as determined by the Administrator, from which grain produced in the United States is shipped to any place outside the United States. Such locations include any coastal or border location or site in the United States which contains one or more export elevators, and is identified by FGLIS as an export port location.

3/ Appeal Inspection Service. An official review by a field office of the results of an original inspection service or a reinspection service.

Requested
Services

Official inspection and weighing of U.S. grain destined for domestic consumption, with few exceptions, are performed on request and require payment of a fee by either the buyer or seller of the grain. These services are provided by designated agencies which employ approximately 4,208 agency personnel licensed by FGIS to provide such services in accordance with the regulations and instructions. FGIS' supervision and administration costs have been funded by user fees since October 1, 1981.

FGIS administers and enforces certain inspection and standardization activities related to grain products and other commodities under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (AMA), such as beans, lentils, peas, rice, and hops. Services provided under the AMA are performed upon request on a fee basis.

Inspection and weighing services provided under the AMA are performed on request for both domestic and export shipments. These services are provided either by FGIS employees, individual contractors, or through cooperative agreements with States.

Mandatory
Services

Under provisions of the act, grain exported from export port locations must be officially weighed. A similar requirement exists for inspection except for grain which is not sold or described by grade. The act also requires that intercompany barge grain received at export port locations be officially weighed. Grain exporters that export less than 15,000 metric tons annually are exempt from mandatory official inspection and weighing requirements of the act. Mandatory official inspection and weighing services are provided at 60 export elevators by approximately 861 FGIS full- and part-time employees. Eight delegated States with approximately 2,084 employees provide official services at an additional 27 export elevators under direct FGIS oversight. Grain exported by rail or truck to Canada or Mexico is exempt from official inspection and weighing requirements of the act.

FGIS carries out its inspection and weighing services through a headquarters staff and a field staff comprised of 28 field offices, 2 Federal and State offices, and 7 suboffices. The offices are located in 24 States and Canada to serve the needs of the grain industry. The objectives of the field offices are to provide efficient and timely services, monitor the activities of delegated and designated agencies, and promote a cooperative working relationship with the grain industry.

The FGIS supervision function represents an integral part of the national inspection system. It is defined as the effective guidance of agencies, official personnel, and others who perform activities under the act to assure the integrity and accuracy of the program activities. Supervision includes overseeing, directing, and coordinating the performance of activities under the act, reviewing the performance of these activities, and effecting appropriate action. FGIS supervisory personnel supervise agencies, official personnel, and others who perform activities under the act. Agency supervisors are responsible for the direct supervision of their own official personnel and employees. FGIS provides oversight, guidance, and assistance to agencies as they carry out their responsibilities.

FIELD MANAGEMENT DIVISION

The Field Management Division is responsible for directing the operation of FGIS field offices; developing inspection and weighing policies and procedures; establishing the U.S. standards for grain, rice, and other commodities; facilitating improvements in quality and marketing of grain, rice, and other commodities; overseeing delegated and designated agencies; and monitoring the quality of grain as it moves through the market.

In response to the increased volume of grain inspected and weighed in fiscal year 1988, FGIS expanded the staff of several key field offices. These efforts and other program adjustments were effective in preventing operating slowdowns.

Additionally, on October 1, 1987, FGIS transferred responsibility for developing standards from the Standardization Division to the Field Management Division. On October 1, 1988, FGIS transferred responsibility for the Board of Appeals and Review and for equipment testing from the Field Management Division to the Standardization Division. These changes will enhance the effectiveness of these programs and will improve staff efficiency.

Classification of wheat continued to be an area of concern in fiscal year 1988. Many of the new nontraditional red wheats do not exhibit kernel characteristics indicative of their true class. To properly inspect such wheat, FGIS developed an interim procedure that determines a wheat's class based on its marketing area and its intended class, in addition to its kernel characteristics. FGIS is continuing to work on developing a wheat classification system that will utilize an objective, analytical method, and will reflect end-product qualities.

In fiscal year 1988, FGIS, in collaboration with the Wheat Classification Working Group, evaluated the available automated techniques for varietal identification, the physical means for determining hardness, and the end-use properties of spring and winter wheat. FGIS also analyzed a large number of market wheat samples, using a single seed hardness tester and a near-infrared reflectance hardness test. In fiscal year 1989, FGIS will continue this research into objective methods for distinguishing hard and soft wheats.

FGIS also conducted a study of the strengths and weaknesses of the diverter-type (D/T) sampler used to officially sample grain. The D/T sampler is the required sampling method for bulk export lots of grain. Previous studies have examined D/T sampler vulnerability through fraud, misuse, or manipulation. In this study, FGIS was interested in the technical aspects of D/T design and function that may influence obtaining a representative sample. The study found that the D/T sampler has no significant weaknesses. Several areas were identified, however, that could be improved and potential vulnerability decreased.

Last year, FGIS, in cooperation with the Agricultural Research Service (ARS), conducted a study of uniform end-use value tests for grain. This study was mandated by the Grain Quality Improvement Act of 1986. The law required the Secretary of Agriculture to direct FGIS and ARS to survey domestic and foreign buyers of grain to identify the information about grain characteristics that would be most useful to such buyers. One hundred and seventy-eight domestic and 89 foreign users of wheat, corn, or soybeans were surveyed to obtain information on the quality attributes they consider important. Most of the buyers indicated that they use the Official U.S. Standards for Grain and that they find the information provided by the standards important. However, with the exception of domestic soybean processors, most buyers also rely on other quality criteria not included in the current standards. In fiscal year 1989, FGIS will be investigating the feasibility of providing official determinations on some of these "other quality criteria."

FGIS equipped six of its interior field offices with grinders for preparing corn samples for aflatoxin testing. These interior field offices will collect corn samples, prepare them for analysis, and then forward the samples to either the Beltville Commodity Testing Laboratory or a designated FGIS export field office where the samples will be tested for aflatoxin using the minicolumn or the thin-layer chromatography method.

The drought in 1988 resulted in some mature soybeans having shriveled and wrinkled seedcoats. While the oil, protein, and free fatty acid levels of such soybeans appear to be normal, the soybeans are difficult to process because the seedcoat cannot be readily removed. In response to industry concerns, FGIS developed a test for determining the percentage of shriveled and wrinkled soybeans. This test, which is available upon request, will provide the marketplace with information to identify soybean quality and provide an opportunity to segregate soybeans, as deemed necessary to meet user needs.

In fiscal year 1988, FGIS continued to improve the protein program. New near-infrared reflectance instrument calibrations for Hard Red Spring wheat and Hard Red Winter wheat were established, as were several minor procedural changes. Additionally, the Quality Control Branch, Standardization Division, began a program whereby they directly monitor the protein analyses performed by individual service points. These actions were taken to align the calibrations to currently-grown varieties of wheat and to promote greater uniformity between testing offices.

FGIS also completed its 5-year review of the regulations under the U.S. Grain Standards Act, as amended, concerning the Official Performance and Procedural Requirements for Grain Weighing and Inspection Equipment and Related Grain Handling Systems (7 CFR Parts 801 and 802). FGIS determined that, in general, these regulations are serving their intended purpose, are consistent with FGIS policy and authority, and should remain in effect. The regulations were revised, however, to incorporate by reference the applicable sections of National Bureau of Standards Handbook 44, "Specifications, Tolerances, and Other Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices," 1988 edition, and to change the test weight requirement for nonautomatic hopper scales from 12.5 percent to 10 percent of the scale's capacity.

During the last year, work continued on the FGIS-initiated economic impact study of several potential modifications to the Uniform Shipment and Combined Lot Inspection (Cu-Sum) Plan. The Cu-Sum Plan is an online acceptance sampling plan using statistically-based tolerances to monitor the overall quality of export grain shipments. Based on this evaluation, FGIS plans to propose action to improve the inspection plan's performance. Specifically, FGIS is considering revising the tolerances based on new estimates of statistical deviations, limit the number of field review inspections from two to one, average the review inspection results with the original inspection results unless an error was made, and increase the amount of grain considered inferior if a tolerance is exceeded. FGIS is also considering including wheat protein under the modified Cu-Sum Plan. Including protein under the Cu-Sum Plan will improve the overall estimate of protein content.

Effective May 1, 1988, FGIS revised the wheat standards to include a limit of 32 insect-damaged kernels per 100 grams. Samples found to contain this limit or more will be graded U.S. sample grade. This limit was established to provide more specific information on insect-damaged kernels in wheat. This information which is consistent with the Food and Drug Administration requirements will help determine the end-use quality of wheat.

FGIS also revised regulations under the AMA for the inspection of processed commodities by combining compatible requirements, incorporating many procedures currently found in instructions, simplifying the overall language, conforming certain provisions to present marketing practices, and removing definitions and provisions that are no longer necessary. Additionally, FGIS removed the requirement that all factor information determined during the course of an inspection be reported on an official certificate; established provisions for providing a retest service on nongraded commodities; permitted appeal inspection services to be performed on a new sample when insect fragments are present; and provided provisions in the regulations for applications, terminations, and surrendering of licenses issued by FGIS.

Inspection Program Data

Item	Fiscal Years		
	1986	1987	1988
Quantity of Grain Produced * (MMt) <u>1/</u>	364.1	329.5	239.8
Quantity of Grain Officially Inspected (MMt)			
Domestic	164.8	185.0	193.2
Export	82.8	98.1	115.6
Total	247.6	283.1	305.8
Number of Delegated States/Official Agencies	80	80	79
Number of Official Original Inspections and Reinspections			
FGIS	205,275	217,072	222,516
Delegated States/Official Agencies	2,817,161	3,119,253	2,977,192
Total	3,022,436	3,336,325	3,199,708
Number of Official Inspection Supervisions	42,676	43,590	48,415
Number of Official Protein Supervisions <u>2/</u>	34,000	34,000	37,634
Number of Appeals	11,370	16,976	12,077
Number of Grain Appeals Carried to BAR <u>3/</u>	1,937	3,333	2,176
Number of BAR Grain Inspection Supervisions	8,750	9,980	10,351
Number of Protein Inspections			
FGIS	46,779	54,810	70,435
Delegated States/Official Agencies	573,581	604,715	620,552
Total	620,360	659,525	690,987
Number of Aflatoxin Inspections	11,525	13,789	16,934
Quantity of Rice Inspected (MMt) (milled basis)	4.1	4.1	4.1
Number of Foreign Quality Complaints	42	59	34

*Calendar Year. Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service

1/ Million metric tons

2/ Estimate

3/ Board of Appeals and Review

Weighing Program Data

Item	Fiscal Years		
	1986	1987	1988
Official Weight Certificates Issued	:	:	:
FGIS	:	:	:
Class X*	: 110,194	: 120,714	: 119,853
Class Y**	: 18,335	: 14,678	: 17,148
Total	: 128,529	: 135,392	: 137,001
Delegated States/Official Agencies	:	:	:
Class X*	: 127,843	: 131,328	: 78,012
Class Y**	: 97,334	: 110,705	: 174,456
Total	: 225,177	: 242,033	: 252,468
Export Grain Weighed (MMt)	:	:	:
FGIS	: 63.3	: 75.5	: 89.1
Delegated States	: 18.2	: 20.5	: 24.3
Total	: 81.5	: 96.0	: 113.4
Number of Certified Scales in Service	:	:	:
Export Elevators	: 455	: 455	: 475
Number of Railroad Track Scales Tested	: 123	: 123	: 120
Number of Foreign Weight Complaints	: 3	: 1	: 1

* Class X is 100 percent supervision

** Class Y is a minimum of 25 percent supervision

Standards and Procedures Program Data

Item	Fiscal Years		
	1986	1987	1988
U.S. Grade Standards in effect	20	20	20
Commodities covered by grade standards	17	17	17
New and revised standards issued during fiscal year	1	13*	13*
Revised or reissued standards being developed	17	3**	3
Standards reviews in progress	18	16	16
Standards reviews completed	0	16	16
Inspection techniques developed	8	14	4
Equipment evaluated	8	12	5

* Lentils, insect infestation, and standard format for the 11 grains.

** Beans, hay, and strsw.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT DIVISION

The Resources Management Division (RMD) is responsible for the overall planning and coordination of all financial management, staffpower planning, and staff year ceiling control necessary to carry out the functions of FGIS. Internal support services provided by RMD include: budget and financial management; automated data processing services; technical and program training; safety and health, including Office of Workers' Compensation Program management; performance measurement systems for the national inspection system; maintenance of USDA's explosion reporting and tracking system; coordination of management improvement initiatives; public information efforts, both internal and external; and all other resources or services needed to operate and manage the organization.

As in previous years, RMD continued to work on improving the FGIS planning process. Another management retreat was held at which FGIS long-range goals were reviewed and refined. The retreat focused on strategic planning and evolution of a 5-year set of objectives to support directions identified in the strategic plan. One of the areas of weakness identified, if FGIS is to deal with present and future technological change, is our organizational culture.

RMD began addressing this need during the fiscal year by revamping the FGIS Public Affairs Program to improve internal and external communications. We also began the process of revamping the FGIS training program to emphasize human management skills and technical training and to reemphasize the general employee development programs.

Support for automation in the Agency continued. We have contracts with the Colorado State University to conduct an automation study of FGIS Quality Assurance and Research Programs conducted in our Kansas City facilities. There were also discussions with the American Association of Grain Inspection and Weighing Agencies on how to integrate their automation requirements with the Federal Grain Inspection Service programs.

Management Control Program

In fiscal year 1988, FGIS adopted the Department's Consolidated Review Program (CRP) as its management control process to review programs. The CRP streamlines and consolidates the various review and reporting processes required by Office of Management and Budget Circulars A-123 (Internal Control Systems), A-127 (Financial Management Systems), and A-130 (Management of Federal Information Resources, which includes the General Services Administration's Information Resources Management Review Program).

The primary objective of the CRP is a determination and certification of reasonable assurance for each Agency program/system through a formalized planning, reviewing, and testing process.

FGIS' management control activities under the CRP included:

- Informing managers of their responsibility to review all programs assigned to them over a 5-year period; and
- Reviewing six programs under the CRP's Limited Review phase--a 5-part questionnaire which is designed to lead to determining reasonable assurance through the following criteria: adequacy of controls and security measures, clientele satisfaction, cost effectiveness, information management, and compliance with accounting and administrative standards.

FGIS will monitor the progress of the corrective action plans that have been developed for the identified problem areas through an internal tracking system.

FGIS will also conduct followup reviews of selected programs to ensure that appropriate action has been taken to resolve the problem areas and that such action is being implemented.

In October 1987, FGIS issued a directive which described the various review processes and the managers responsible for each review process. At this time, FGIS announced the development of another internal review, referred to as a Management Evaluation, which is designed to identify, through third-party reviews, program-wide weaknesses/problems and the factors contributing to the problems.

FCIS believes that its existing review processes and management control program will enhance the Agency's capability to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the national inspection and weighing system. FCIS' programs are not problem-free. However, with effective evaluation processes that identify potential weaknesses and problem areas and that ensure appropriate action has been taken to resolve discrepancies, we believe the Agency's mission of providing efficient, reliable, and accurate inspection and weighing services will not be jeopardized.

Safety and Health

Fiscal year 1988 saw the lowest lost-time accident rate in the Agency's history. The President's goal of a 3-percent reduction in work-place accidents each year was met and exceeded (see page 13).

Some highlights of fiscal year 1988 were:

--All field and headquarters collateral duty safety and health officials (CDSHO's) attended a 1-week training seminar.

--Emphasis was placed on CDSHO's involvement in program planning and implementation.

--Videotapes of safety and health materials were provided to field offices.

--Numerous special emphasis programs were developed and implemented, including the "Just Say No" to drugs campaign. In the war on drugs, a significant number of employees volunteered for the Agency drug testing program.

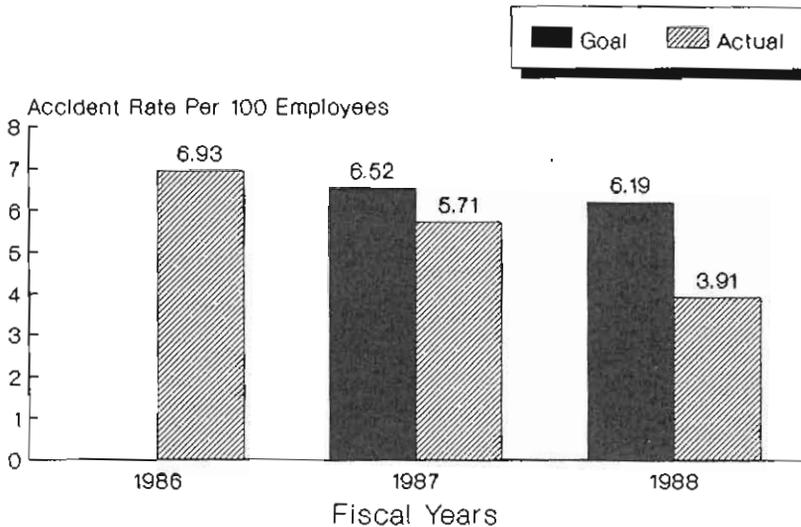
--Productivity improvement efforts included giving a Myers-Brigg personality test and stress management training to all headquarters and field managers. The Employee Counseling and Assistance program was active in restoring employees to a productive role.

--Efforts are under way to improve employee productivity and morale by improving the work environment and by increasing employee participation and control of the agency loss prevention program.

--The Administrator presented cash awards to several clerical and supervisory employees for their work on behalf of the Agency's safety program.

--Eleven dust explosions were reported to FCIS during fiscal year 1988. They caused 11 injuries and 8 deaths--none to FCIS employees. A list of facilities involved is shown on page 14.

Lost-Time Accident Rate FY 1986 to FY 1988



Lost-Time Accident Rate FY 1986 to FY 1988

$$\frac{\# \text{Lost-Time Accidents} \times 200,000}{\text{Employee Hours Worked}}$$

The Administrator of FGIS established a self-imposed goal of 6% reduction in accidents for the years FY 1987-8. This was in support of President Reagan's program of reducing accidents by 3% per year. The record shows the result.

Summary of Reported Grain Dust Explosions
(Fiscal Year 1988)

The following grain dust explosions were reported to FGIS during fiscal year 1988. The reports were received through the cooperation of universities, insurers, trade groups, FGIS personnel, and a news clipping service. FGIS does not investigate grain dust explosions, and the public sector is not required to report explosions to FGIS. No deaths or injuries occurred to FGIS employees.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Facility/Location</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Injuries</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
1.	Countrymark Elev. Silver Grove, KY	10/29/87	0	0
2.	Bel Mar Foods Holland, MI	11/12/87	3	0
3.	Central Soya Chattanooga, TN	11/17/87	0	0
4.	Farmers Elevator Hutchinson, MN	01/11/88	1	0
5.	ADM Corn Sweeteners Cedar Rapids, IA	01/14/88	0	0
6.	Ellis Grain Co. Henderson, KY	01/15/88	2	3
7.	Union Sugar Div. Santa Maria, CA	03/19/88	3	0
8.	ConAgra Carlisle, PA	03/28/88	0	0
9.	ADM Growmark Joliet, IL	04/22/88	2	5
10.	Hudson Feed Mill Westville, OK	07/06/88	0	0
11.	Sunrice Milling Co. Crawfordsville, AR	09/20/88	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		TOTAL	11	8

STANDARDIZATION DIVISION

The Standardization Division develops new objective tests and methods for determining grain quality; maintains reference methods and provides reference materials for FGIS methods; develops and recommends criteria and specifications for electronic instrumentation suitable for use in official grain inspection; and maintains an Agency-wide quality control program covering all aspects of grain grading and inspection. It also assures uniform application of standards for grains and commodities and conducts technical training for field personnel.

This division has two branches: the Research and Development Branch and the Quality Control Branch.

The activities of the Research and Development Branch are centered on the development of objective tests and methodology for use in the inspection system. This branch also conducts research in-house, on a contract basis with commercial firms and universities, and on a reimbursable agreement basis with the ARS.

Some current contracts or agreements cover: (1) the use of an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for the detection of insects or fragments in grain and a chemical assay for insects and/or fragments in grain or milled products; (2) the continuation of wheat classing projects, i.e., the development of single kernel hardness testers at Kansas State University and the Grain Marketing Research Laboratory (GMRL) in Manhattan, Kansas; (3) the X-ray detection of hidden infestation; (4) the continuation of toxic weed seed evaluation; (5) the GMRL is also continuing work on the odor detector project for FGIS; and (6) a recently completed contract for an evaluation of the Wisconsin Breakage Tester for evaluating possible corn breakage.

In-house projects currently in progress are: (1) the completed design and evaluation of the double corn sieve; (2) the evaluation of near-infrared reflectance (NIR) testing equipment for performance under varying conditions of temperature and

humidity; (3) the design and assembly of temperature controls for Kjeldahl digestion burners; (4) the measurement of the effect of grain temperature on the grinding procedure and NIR protein determinations; (5) the determination of sprout damage using the Falling Number instrument; and (6) the development of NIR calibrations for soybean, barley, and corn analysis. Ongoing projects include such items as furnishing aflatoxin standards to the field and free fatty acid monitoring on selected soybean shipments.

The primary goal of the Quality Control Branch is to ensure that the national inspection system provides an official certificate of the highest possible integrity. Branch activities include maintaining instrumental response to those reference methods, monitoring the accuracy of instruments in routine use in the official inspection system, and resolving observed inaccuracies. The branch works closely with the Research and Development Branch to implement new objective tests that pertain to the end-use value of grain and commodities. Quality assurance principles are also employed for evaluation, validation, and improvement of sensory grading methods.

The Research and Development Branch and the Quality Control Branch work together closely, as there are many related projects requiring the input and effort of both branches. These two branches, together with the Board of Appeals and Review, in itself a high-quality control-oriented organization, will make up the nucleus of a centralized quality control program for FGIS.

COMPLIANCE DIVISION

Compliance is defined as the conformance with all requirements and procedures established by statute, regulation, instruction, or directive so that the managerial, administrative, and technical functions of FGIS are accomplished effectively.

Compliance functions include: evaluating alleged violations and initiating preliminary investigations; initiating enforcement/administrative action for violations of the act, applicable provisions of the AMA, and applicable regulations, etc.; conducting management and technical reviews and initiating appropriate corrective actions; administering the program for delegating State agencies/designating official agencies to perform official functions; monitoring the delegated/designated agencies' performance; reviewing and, when appropriate, approving official agency fee schedules; licensing agency personnel; identifying and, where appropriate, waiving and monitoring official agency/licensee conflicts of interest; and responding to audits and surveys of FGIS programs.

Compliance Division is responsible for assuring, through a system of reviews, evaluations, and necessary enforcement actions, that the provisions of the act, applicable provisions of the AMA, and regulations, procedures, and policies issued thereunder are implemented accurately and uniformly so as to maintain the integrity of the national official inspection and weighing system.

There are 79 State and private agencies designated to provide official services at interior points. Of these, eight are States that are also delegated to perform official inspection and weighing services at export points. Under triennial renewal procedures, 27 agency designations were automatically terminated in fiscal year 1988; and 26 were renewed after a complete review of their performance.

FGIS granted an interim designation to one official agency that had repeatedly received complaints from grain trade representatives in its service area. After evaluating this situation and assuring that needed corrections were made, FGIS renewed the agency's designation.

Five of the seven agencies, granted discretionary conflict-of-interest waivers, continue to operate without significant problems. Two of these agencies were found to have problems in their organizational set-up and management regarding the agency conflict-of-interest. One agency made the necessary changes, and we renewed their designation. The second agency has requested that their designation be allowed to terminate.

Nineteen conflict-of-interest situations were evaluated. Exceptions were granted to 5 official agencies, 10 licensees, and 1 secretary. Exceptions were updated for two licensees, and a determination was made that one licensee did not have a conflict of interest. Exceptions were granted based on each individual's agreement to comply with specific conditions.

Compliance Division personnel conducted 10 compliance reviews of field office circuits, which included reviews of 19 official agencies, to evaluate management effectiveness and program compliance. Special reviews were conducted of six official agencies experiencing problems. Although the compliance reviews revealed minor procedural problems, most field office circuits were found to be well managed, performing satisfactorily, and meeting FGIS' mission. The procedural problems identified during these reviews have been or are in the process of being corrected. Followup compliance reviews and onsite visits by headquarters personnel and field office managers ensure that appropriate action has been taken to resolve the problems.

In response to the concerns throughout USDA about discrimination in the delivery of services, the Compliance Division now includes this subject in the scope of all compliance reviews. Based upon interviews with applicants for service and official personnel, there were no indications of discrimination in the delivery of FGIS services.

At the beginning of fiscal year 1988, 25 cases involving alleged violations of the act and the AMA were under active investigation. During this fiscal year, 14 cases were opened and 24 cases were closed, leaving 15 cases under active investigation at the close of fiscal year 1988. Violations in the fiscal year 1988 active cases included alleged deceptive loading, improper performance of duties, adulteration of grain, employee misconduct, improper sampling, and false certification. Of the 14 cases opened during fiscal year 1988, Compliance Division personnel conducted 5 onsite investigations and provided technical assistance for 2 investigations conducted by the Office of Inspector General (OIG); 5 cases were referred to OIG (they accepted 4 and declined 1); and 5 cases were addressed by evaluating information submitted by field office personnel. Of the 24 cases closed, 21 were closed after appropriate administrative actions were taken, and three were closed due to insufficient evidence to substantiate a violation.

FGIS initiated its first civil penalty proceeding against a grain facility for deceptive loading practices. The firm allegedly loaded 20 railcars with economically superior corn on top of economically inferior corn in such a manner that a true average sample could not be obtained, resulting in the issuance of false certificates. At the close of fiscal year 1988, the Office of General Counsel was in the process of negotiating a settlement with the facility.

Twenty-two actions were handled involving requests for FGIS personnel to appear as witnesses in judicial and administrative proceedings, to give written or oral depositions, or to supply official records.

Ninety-two registration certificates were issued to grain firms.

FGIS must provide accurate and reliable official inspection and weighing services if we are to maintain our integrity and credibility throughout the United States and overseas. Over the years, we have developed several internal review processes to evaluate operational effectiveness. In fiscal year 1988, we initiated a formalized management control program which complements our other review processes.

Although, our review processes during fiscal year 1988 revealed procedural discrepancies and some program-wide problem areas, these review processes also concluded that the nationwide official inspection and weighing system continues to operate effectively and efficiently. Followup procedures have been or are in the process of being implemented to address all identified procedural discrepancies and program problem areas.

Compliance Program Data

ITEM	Fiscal Years		
	1986	1987	1988
Agency delegations and designations	80	80	79
Designations renewed	27	22	26
State delegations at export port locations:	8	8	8
Registration certificates issued to grain firms	110	98	92
Licensees:			
Inspectors	808	829	788
Weighers	152	141	153
AMA Inspectors	114	104	111
Samplers/Technicians (Approximate)	1,650	3,100	3,156

INTERNATIONAL MONITORING

The International Monitoring program functions include (1) foreign travel to explain FGIS inspection and weighing procedures; (2) monitoring grain shipments at destination ports to compare origin and destination quality; (3) briefings for visiting foreign agricultural officials and others on FGIS procedures to obtain information on the quality of U.S. grain shipments; and (4) written or onsite responses to complaints on grain shipments received through the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) and other sources.

FGIS received 34 quality complaints and 1 quantity (weight) complaint in fiscal year 1988, compared to 59 quality complaints and 1 quantity complaint in 1987. In 1988, the tonnage involved in foreign complaints on quality represented 1 percent by weight of the total tonnage exported, compared to 3.7 percent in 1987. Of the grain quality complaint investigations that have been completed for 1988, one was deemed valid.

Six wheat protein complaints were received in 1988, compared to 15 during 1987. Changes made during 1987 in the protein testing procedures and monitoring of equipment and technicians were instrumental in reducing the number of protein complaints.

No single grain or factor was predominant in complaints received during 1988.

In January 1988, FGIS extended the mandatory subplot file sample retention period from 60 to 90 days. We took this action in response to a number of comments from importers saying that when they receive a cargo and report discrepant results to FGIS, the original file samples have been discarded. This was particularly true for areas with a long voyage time from the United States, such as Southeast Asia.

Extending the file sample retention period pleased a number of importers and allowed FGIS to conduct a more thorough complaint investigation. Despite this extension, however, some complaints and discrepancies still are filed after 90 days.

A summary of FGIS international monitoring activities and of foreign complaints received during fiscal year 1988 appears on the following pages.

Summary of Foreign Monitoring Team Activities by Country Visited
(Fiscal Year 1988)

Purpose	Representatives	Country Visited	Dates
1. To conduct a cargo quality monitoring project at the request of U.S. Wheat Associates.	1	Peru	09/27-10/09/87
2. To participate in the 1987 Wheat Crop Quality seminar series at the request of U.S. Wheat Associates.	1	Israel, Switzerland, Italy, Yugoslavia, Spain (Canary Islands), Portugal	10/30-11/14/87
3. Same as (2).	1	The Netherlands, England, Norway, Romania, Algeria	11/14-24/87
4. To gather data on Australian grain standards and marketing practices at the request of the Office of Technology Assessment.	1	Australia	11/30-12/11/87
5. To conduct wheat and feed grains marketing seminars at the request of U.S. Wheat Associates and U.S. Feed Grains Council.	1	Taiwan, Malaysia	12/05-10/87
6. To participate in wheat marketing seminars at the request of U.S. Wheat Associates.	1	Singapore, Malaysia	12/03-10/87
7. To visit entomology laboratories to discuss stored grain insect pest management and insect detection procedures.	1	England	12/07-16/87

Purpose	Representatives	Country Visited	Dates
8. To meet with representatives of the Yugoslavian Grain Association and the shipowners' association to discuss insect infestation in grain. To participate in an interagency project to evaluate the effectiveness of in-transit fumigation of grain (USSR).	1	Yugoslavia & USSR	12/16-01/05/88
9. To participate in two grain marketing workshops at the request of U.S. Feed Grains Council.	1	Mexico	02/14-27/88
10. To participate in a marketing seminar sponsored by U.S. Wheat Associates and U.S. Feed Grains Council.	1	Togo	02/21-27/88
11. To meet with importers in response to quality discrepancies and to attend the American Soybean Association regional conference.	1	Romania, Greece, Spain, Belgium, Ireland	03/14-04/01/88
12. To participate in three marketing workshops sponsored by U.S. Feed Grains Council.	1	Egypt, Turkey, United Arab Emirates	03/25-04/14/88
13. (i) To discuss insect infestation in bagged P.L. 480 flour shipments and (ii) to visit Slough Laboratories to discuss insect detection techniques.	1	(i) Egypt (ii) England	06/02-11/88
14. To participate in wheat marketing and inspection seminars sponsored by U.S. Wheat Associates.	1	Egypt	06/08-20/88

Purpose	Representatives	Country Visited	Dates
15. To speak at the 23rd International Grain Industry Course conducted by the Canadian International Grains Institute.	1	Canada	06/21-23/88
16. To meet with Canadian Grains Institute officials regarding insect detection techniques.	1	Canada	06/29-07/11/88
17. To monitor the quality of a wheat shipment and to meet with flour millers and government inspection departments to discuss wheat quality issues.	1	Peru	07/19-28/88
18. To participate in a grain quality and handling workshop sponsored by U.S. Feed Grains Council.	2	Mexico	07/23-30/88
19. To perform temporary duty assignment.	1	Canada	08/01-16/88
20. (1) To meet with Japan Food Agency to discuss treated wheat and sprout damage; (2) to plan a soybean quality monitoring project with Japan Oilseed Processors Association; and (3) to participate in an Industrial Corn Conference sponsored by U.S. Feed Grains Council.	2	Japan	08/16-26/88
21. To make a presentation at the Canadian International Grains Institute's Flour Technology Course.	1	Canada	09/06-08/88
22. To participate in a conference for North African wheat importers sponsored by U.S. Wheat Associates.	1	Portugal	09/11-16/88

Purpose	Representatives	Country Visited	Dates
23. To participate in marketing seminars sponsored by U.S. Feed Grains Council.	1	India, Pakistan	09/18-27/88
24. To meet with governmental officials regarding grain inspection and quality issues.	1	Japan, People's Republic of of China	09/19-27/88
25. To monitor weight of wheat cargoes between U.S. and Philippine ports.	1	Philippines	09/23-10/19/88

Summary of Briefings with Foreign Trade and Governmental Teams
 (Listed by Area and Country - Fiscal Year 1988)

<u>Africa</u>	<u>No. of teams</u>
1. Kenya	1
2. Nigeria	1
3. Tunisia	1
<u>Asia</u>	
1. India	1
2. Japan	5
3. Korea	2
4. People's Republic of China	2
5. Philippines	2
6. Sri Lanka	1
<u>Europe</u>	
1. Belgium	1
2. Bulgaria	1
3. Finland	1
4. France	1
5. Israel	1
6. The Netherlands	1
7. Norway	1
8. Romania	1
9. Turkey	2
10. U.S.S.R.	2
11. West Germany	2
<u>Latin America</u>	
1. Brazil	1
2. Colombia	1
3. El Salvador	1
4. Mexico	7
<u>Near East</u>	
1. Jordan	1
2. Yemen	2
<u>Pacific</u>	
1. Australia	1
TOTAL	44

Summary of Inspection and Weighing Foreign Complaints
(Fiscal Year 1988)

Country	Grain	No. of Complaints	Nature of Complaint
AFRICA			
Algeria	Wheat	1	Heat damage
Ethiopia	Wheat	1	Weed seeds
ASIA			
India	Wheat	1	Infestation, TCK smut, ergot
Japan	Wheat	6	Damaged kernels
	Wheat	1	Dockage
	Wheat	1	Heat damage
	Wheat	1	Protein
Korea	Corn	1	Broken corn and foreign material, damaged kernels
Malaysia	Wheat	2	Protein
Philippines	Wheat	1	Dockage, infestation
	Wheat	1	Protein
Sri Lanka	Wheat	1	Shrunken and broken kernels, total defects
Thailand	Wheat	1	Damaged kernels
EUROPE			
Belgium	Soybeans	1	Previous cargo contamination

Country	Grain	No. of Complaints	Nature of Complaint
Bulgaria	Wheat	1	Distinctly low quality
Greece	Soybeans	1	Foreign material, heat damage, free fatty acids
Israel	Sorghum	1	Weight
Portugal	Corn	1	Broken corn and foreign material
Spain	Soybeans	1	Foreign material
United Kingdom	Wheat	1	Protein
LATIN AMERICA			
Colombia	Wheat	1	Infestation
Costa Rica	Corn	1	Broken corn and foreign material
	Wheat	1	Moisture, damaged kernels
	Wheat	1	Damaged kernels, total defects
Mexico	Corn	1	Infestation
	Soybeans	1	Damaged kernels, foreign material, protein
	Wheat	1	Class, protein
Venezuela	Soybeans	1	Foreign material
NEAR EAST			
Saudi Arabia	Corn	1	Broken corn and foreign material, aflatoxin
TOTAL		35	

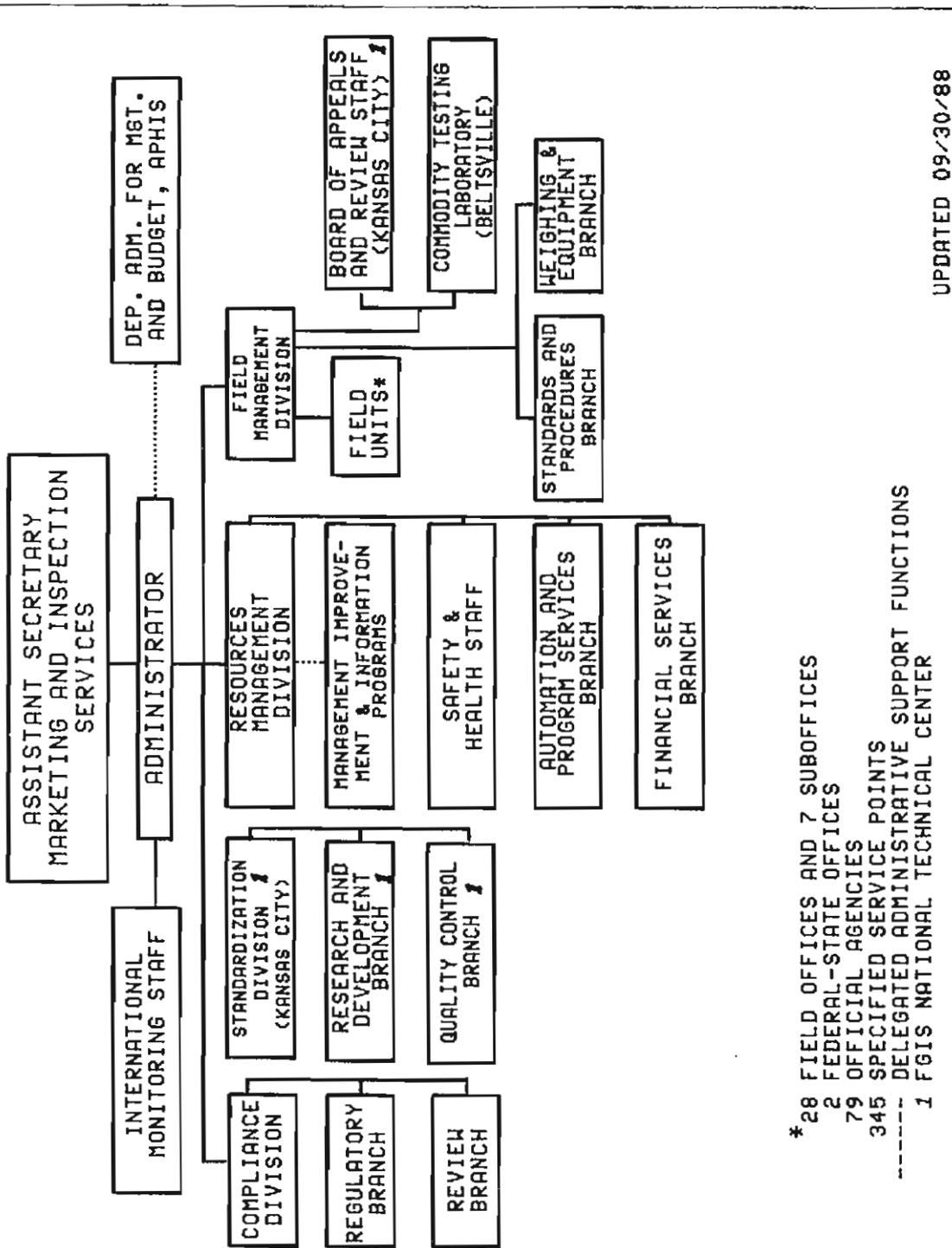
Three-Year Summary of Foreign Grain Complaints

<u>Total Complaints</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>
Valid	0	0	1
Invalid	<u>45</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>30</u>
Total	45	59	35 <u>1/</u>
Quality	42	59	34
Quantity	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	45	59 <u>2/</u>	35
Export Volume Inspected (Million metric tons)	82.8	94.9	113.3
Complaint Tonnage (Million metric tons)	1.5	3.5	1.1
Complaint Percentage (Basis tonnage shipped)	1.8	3.7	1.0

1/ Although a total of 35 complaints were reported, at the time of printing, 31 complaints had been investigated and closed; 4 complaints are still under investigation.

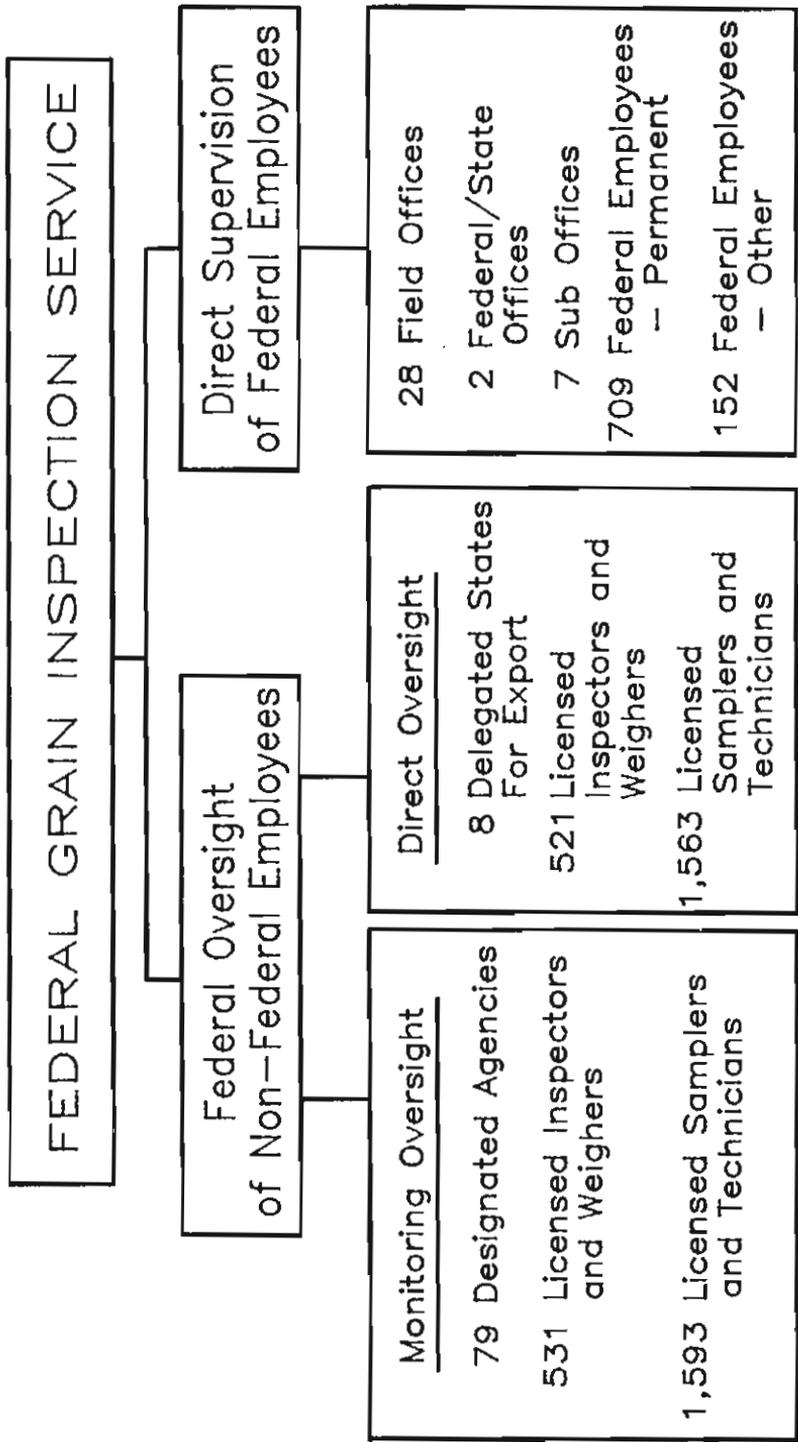
2/ The quantity complaint also included quality.

APPENDIX



* 28 FIELD OFFICES AND 7 SUBOFFICES
 2 FEDERAL-STATE OFFICES
 79 OFFICIAL AGENCIES
 345 SPECIFIED SERVICE POINTS
 ----- DELEGATED ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT FUNCTIONS
 1 FGIS NATIONAL TECHNICAL CENTER

Official Inspection and Weighing Oversight



As of 09/30/88

FEDERAL GRAIN INSPECTION SERVICE
 Status of Fee Supported Accounts
 Fiscal Year 1988
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program	Revenue 9/30/88	Obliga- tions 9/30/88	Profit/ (Loss) 9/30/88	Unobligated Funds 9/30/88
<u>U.S. Grain Standards Act</u>				
Original Inspection	\$14,541	\$13,197	1,344	772
Canadian Operations	315	327	(12)	(667)
U.S. Appeals	819	876	(57)	(878)
Original Weighing	8,036	5,705	2,331	5,292
Supv. of Official Agencies	2,178	2,314	(136)	4,278
Registration	15	8	7	15
GSA Subtotal	25,904	22,427	3,477	8,812
<u>Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946</u>				
Rice Inspection	3,213	3,516	(303)	786
Misc. & Proc. Comm.	5,421	5,151	270	4,861
AMA Subtotal	8,634	8,667	(33)	5,647
FGIS Total FY 88	34,538	31,094	3,444	14,459
Prior Years Adjustments	888	250	638	
FGIS Fee Total	35,426	31,344	4,082	14,459 <u>1/</u>

1/ Represents 5.5 months' operating costs.

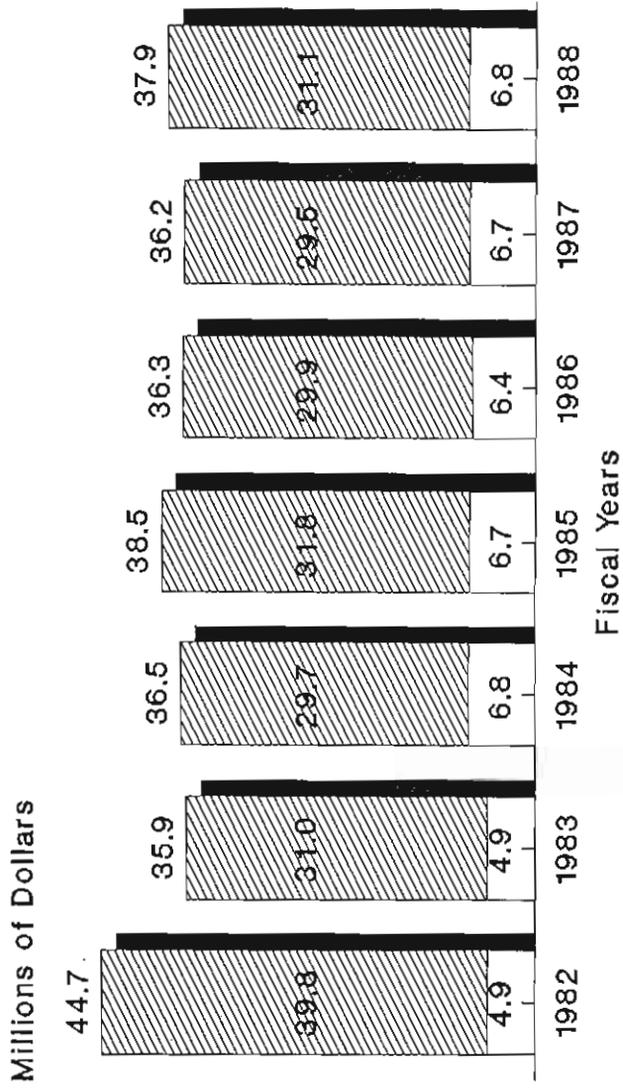
November 18, 1988

Ten Year Financial History of FEIS
 Appropriated Fund
 (Dollars in Thousands)

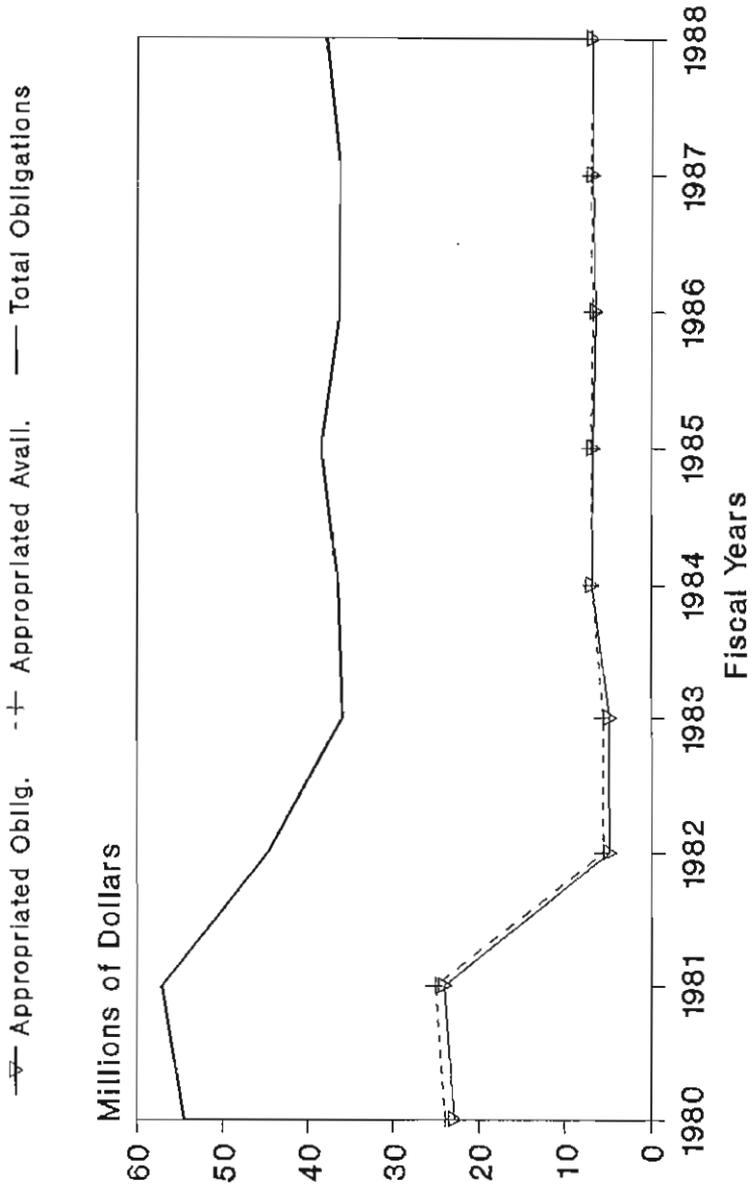
DESCRIPTION	FY 1988	FY 1987	FY 1986	FY 1985	FY 1984	FY 1983	FY 1982	FY 1981	FY 1980	FY 1979
Budget Authority	\$7,020	\$6,826	\$6,702	\$6,994	\$6,861	\$5,548	\$5,600	\$25,062	\$23,971	\$22,680
Personnel Compensation	4,046	3,877	3,768	3,731	3,684	2,439	2,798	14,852	13,336	12,261
Personnel Benefits	678	552	494	493	532	296	231	1,550	1,382	1,511
Benefits to Former Pers.	28	62	22	72	99	643	617	7	0	0
Travel & Transp. of Pers.	251	315	244	254	276	171	199	1,049	1,135	1,388
Transportation of Things	39	34	32	23	23	14	13	107	130	194
Standard Level User Charges	0	0	0	0	0	0	271	891	861	688
Rental Payments to Others	18	22	19	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comm., Utilities, etc.	215	204	270	225	236	173	154	938	583	422
Printing & Reproduction	29	32	34	37	47	13	34	101	194	150
Other Services	1,074	1,182	1,115	1,386	1,557	831	542	4,198	4,221	4,667
Supplies & Materials	177	142	147	129	105	68	41	256	298	366
Equipment	251	271	256	306	202	270	48	84	686	692
Insurance Claims & Indemn.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	6,806	6,693	6,401	6,685	6,761	4,918	4,948	24,035	22,829	22,341
Unobligated Balance Lapsing	\$214	\$133	\$301	\$309	\$100	\$630	\$652	\$1,027	\$1,142	\$339
STATISTICAL DATA										
Total # of Permanent Positions:	131	116	118	97	135	75	76	659	821	830

11/07/88

FGIS Appropriated and Fee-Supported Expenditures

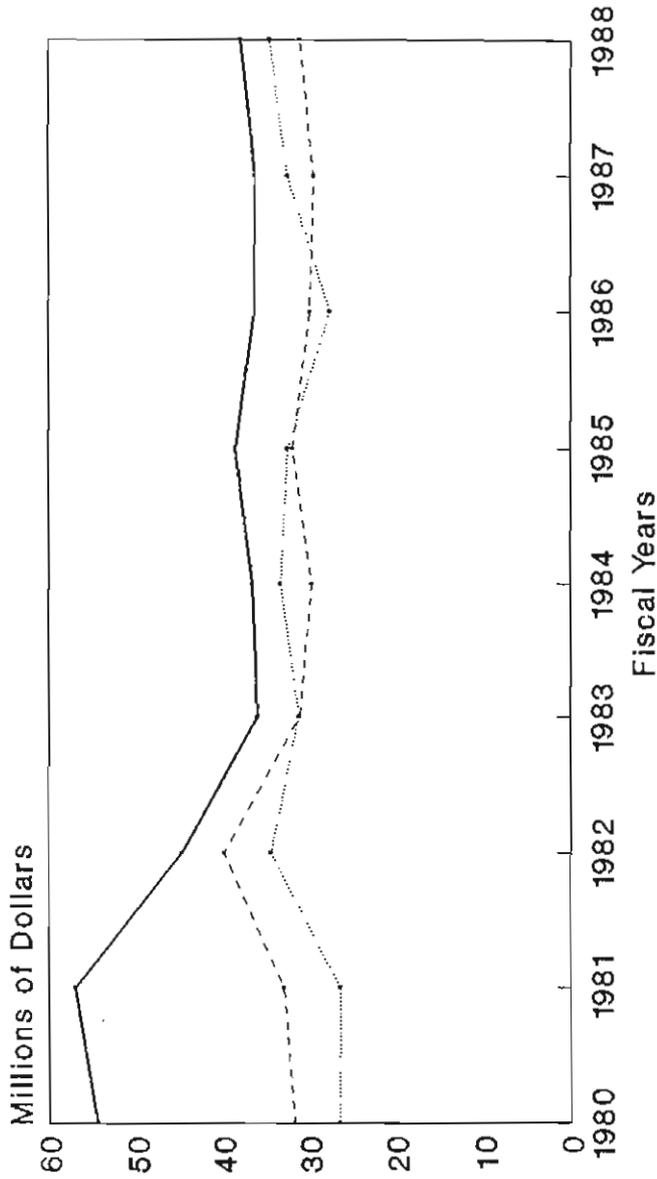


FGIS Appropriated Funds Availability and Obligations

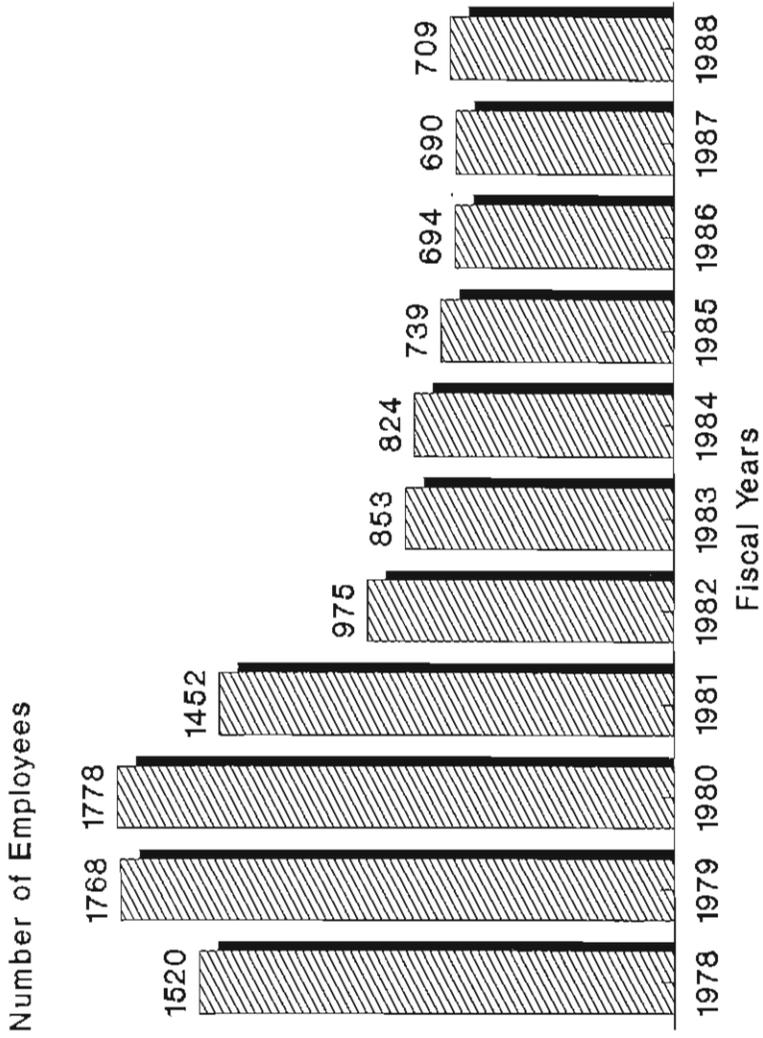


FGIS Revolving Funds Revenues and Obligations

..... Rev. Fund Revenues --- Rev. Fund Obliga. — Total Agency Oblig.

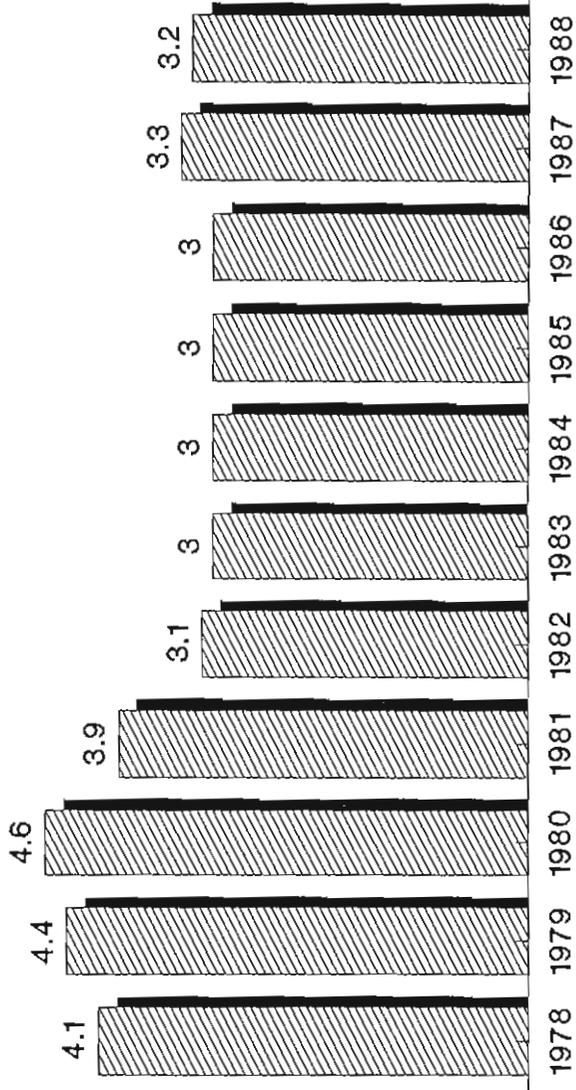


Federal Grain Inspection Service Full-Time Permanent Employment History



Number of Inspections Performed Under the U.S. Grain Standards Act

Millions of Inspections



Fiscal Years

Performed by FGIS & deleg./desig. official inspect. agencies

U.S. Agricultural Exports-Wheat, Coarse Grains, Soybeans, Rice and Sunflower

Million Metric Tons

