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CHAIR GROVE: Good morning, everybody.

Thank you for those in the gallery for attending through -- you know, coming here through the rain today. Thank you, committee, again for your continuing attendance today.

everybody. That it is health, and safety is of the utmost importance. So, considering travel today, if — if you need to be updating or checking your flights or saying, hey, I might need to leave early. We do understand that. Looks like some pretty severe weather. It looks like the Kansas City storm is pushing a little after five o'clock. So, make sure we're — you're watching your flights. And don't — maybe don't check out of the hotel quiet, quite yet. I think we have another half day, don't we? Okay. So, we're actually going to start today by asking the public if they have any comments.

Those virtually and those here in the room

do we want to double check if anybody has any thoughts or any additions to the discussions yesterday.

And our topics had been equipment equivalency, the container handbook, handbook reviews and industry engagement, the Fido issuance policy, lab scales, and then really more general conversations of technology and grain inspection and emerging export issues. But if we do feel there is something we need to go forward as a recommendation in technology, we do have the ability to make one today. But I think in general, yesterday we talked more about some updates of things FGIS was currently doing.

So, I will give just a moment again for any public comments and anybody virtually put something in the chat if you have something. And if you do want to speak, we can individually unmute somebody for this purpose. And then again, this committee -- very quickly -- we do have the recommendations that were worked on last night, and in place. If there's something that you're re-thinking and you want to resend something or you feel we need a discussion, revisit, then please go ahead and we can do that now. I don't think we're going to need 20 minutes for public comment.

So, hearing none and seeing nothing in the

chat, and I don't think you're seeing anything in the chat, we're going to go ahead and move on to discussing the recommendations that we have.

And if -- yep -- Kia is going ahead and going to plug in, and we'll put those up on the screen. Okay. Yep. And if you would make that a little bit bigger.

MS. ADAMS-MIKESH: Which one are we starting that at? Any larger?

CHAIR GROVE: I think yeah -- I think -- I think that's good. Okay. I'm going to go ahead and let Erin go ahead and just walk us quick here through your recommendation.

the Container Handbook. So, the first chunk is a little bit of a summary of what we heard from Jake Thein yesterday. So, the need for a comprehensive yet streamlined resource regarding containers was established leading up to and including recent GIAC meetings. As a result, Jake Thein and his crew reported relevant work is already in progress with current plans to move instructions from critical directives such as this one mentioned into a handbook. And within that handbook incorporate other relevant resources such as our directives, bulletins, and

memos, including those by reference, including hyperlinks.

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So that's just kind of a summary of what we heard from FGIS yesterday. Before we move on from that is there any inaccuracies, anything we needed to add to that portion?

CHAIR GROVE: And again, Jake we'll look to you for some expertise or suggestions if you seize them. So.

MS. CASEY-CAMPBELL: Okay. As this work is already progressing JIC recommends FGIS to continue their work in this area with the following emphasis - transparency. Including a publicly published timeline for comment and review, which I believe we all received a copy of this morning. That has not only this, some of this work, but others.

Enlisting stakeholder input throughout the development process including providing clear instructions for submitting comments and inviting industry associations to participate. Streamlining, including collecting, and collecting or referencing all relevant information into one resource, and the inclusion of instructions for USGSA and AMA Commodities.

CHAIR GROVE: Thank you. And again,

- 1 appreciate FGIS' timeliness. And the fact --
- 2 | listening to our discussion yesterday and having that
- 3 in front of us this morning already, very much
- 4 appreciated. As we read this, -- um -- you know,
- 5 Jake, Arthur gives you a direction you feel it's
- 6 | meeting. Okay. Thank you. Very well written. Thank
- 7 | you very much. Good discussions that we had
- 8 | yesterday. Um -- if anybody sees no changes needed for
- 9 this recommendation, I would entertain the motion to
- 10 accept.
- MR. HURBURGH: So, moved.
- 12 **UNIDENTIFIED SEPAKER:** Second.
- 13 CHAIR GROVE: All right. All in favor?
- 14 ALL MEMBERS: Aye. Aye. Aye.
- 15 CHAIR GROVE: all right. And do we have any
- 16 | noes, or we're not ready for this? All right. Thank
- 17 you. So, again, our Container Handbook has moved.
- 18 Okay. FGIS AFES MOU, if you would like to go ahead and
- 19 talk through that with us, Tracy.
- 20 MS. LOGAN: Okay. For the recommendation
- 21 for updating the FIGUS APHIS MOU, the background's
- 22 more at the bottom on this one where we have
- 23 situations where FGIS would waive, weighing inspection
- 24 requirements. But today, the MOU agreement doesn't
- 25 allow for the Fido certificate to be issued without

the 921-2, which isn't available, if the inspectors aren't there.

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So, in case of natural disaster or other interruption of service, there isn't a protocol in place today that provides for the Phyto issuance, which is always required by importing countries. And APHIS will assess each situation on a case-by-case And I think the change to the MOU will help facilitate the grain flow throughout the industry by allowing for continued grain shipments at export facilities when waivers are issued. So, my recommendation that I wrote here, the grain inspection advisory committee recommends that FGIS facilitate a conversation with APHIS to update the existing FGIS, APHIS, PPQ, MOU. In cases where FGIS has granted a waiver of official inspection and weighing requirements, the MOU will allow for third party insect inspection and witness of fumigation reporting to APHIS for phytosanitary certificate issuance. By implementing the change to the MOU agreement, export facilities can be assured of receiving a phyto-certificate in emergency situations when an FGIS waiver is issued.

CHAIR GROVE: So, through discussion yesterday, obviously, it was determined, no, this

1 And that's what the recommendation that Tracy has put 2 forward is about is that we would like you to have those conversations. And, again, as a reminder from 3 yesterday, it isn't about trying to cut FGIS out of 4 5 the picture and use third party services. It's about we need to be sure we're prepared in situations where 6 7 you can't do the staffing or waivers involved. Do you feel this gives you the way forward that you need? 8 9 You're so quiet today. We're good. Okay. I would

then if nobody -- nobody has any questions or concerns, I would recommend or ask for the motion to

DR. ROSENTRATER: So, moved.

CHAIR GROVE: Thank you, Kurt. All in

15 favor?

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MR. MORGAN: Do you need a second?

17 CHAIR GROVE: Yes.

accept this recommendation.

MR. MORGAN: I'll second it.

ahead and read your proposal.

CHAIR GROVE: All right. I'm going to go with, do we have any dissents? Okay. Thank you. This is passed. Group, you are very efficient this morning, and I'm going to say that goes to some good homework last night. Thank you very much. Equipment equivalency. Charlie, if you would just want to go

DR. HURBURGH: Yes. This is the same one that was originally posted on the website in response for the.

CHAIR GROVE: Microphone. Oh,

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DR. HURBURGH: Oh, sorry. This is the same wording that -- I -- that was proposed originally, on the website before this meeting. I'll read it and I've got just a couple comments and -- and we can have discussion. Develop a proposed protocol for measuring equivalence that can be applied to potential alternative new technologies under consideration for official use. The general con -- criterion would be that the use of additional technologies for a given test would not create unacceptable systemic variability beyond what is present with the existing technology. And a couple of comments, we saw the example yesterday with the -- with the video grading of damage. There will be others. Once you -technology is nasty that way. Once you develop ones -- once somebody develops one, others develop one of something of consideration. When we get into the same situation that we were are with the NIRT. that instrument was effectively approved in what 'eighty-nine', I believe, and it's stayed the official machine and there's now technologies that do the same

thing, produce the same result. So that's the point here, is to have a methodology, general methodology to be able to incorporate technologies that may work a little bit differently but measure the same factor in a smooth and -- and -- and timely way and would not create, glitches across locations any more than we have with what we what we do today. So, with that.

CHAIR GROVE: Go ahead. Yep.

DR JHEE: Good morning. All right. Thank
you, Charlie. Just -- just waiting for him -Good? Okay. Charlie, I think we address this issue
of equivalence through the technology evaluation
program. The -- the process for how we would evaluate
equivalence, I think, is going to be dependent upon
numerous factors, not just the factor itself that
we're trying to measure. But the technologies may
require us to also visit other policies, procedures,
standards.

DR. HURBURGH: Yes.

DR. JHEE: Etcetera. So, I think it's difficult for us to pinpoint what, "would the documented procedure be". What would the process be? I think this is one of the types of discussions that we need to have should we get to the point of proof of concept with these instruments, and then have these

discussions about how do we incorporate a new technology that appears to be equivalent with an 3 existing method. Appears to be. We have to probably make consider some alternative arrangements. We may 4 have to make some adjustments to standards or procedures, but I think those are part of the 6 7 discussions that will help us define equivalence.

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DR. HURBURGH: My only comment is protocol doesn't specify the exact points. You're absolutely right. It will be different with technology, with -with the factor involved, and so forth. Just the general criterion that we don't want to introduce more variability in the inspection system. Equivalence is a statistical concept. You can measure, I mean, you can write down how to calculate it. It may not be easy to get the data, but right. So, protocols don't force the development of any specifics for a particular test. Just that this is an important point.

MR. JHEE: Gotcha. All right. Thank you,

CHAIR GROVE: So, this is a little bit of a tough one. I mean, you're right. Yes and no. is this a way forward? Is this clear on what we're asking with Ed's input just now?

MR. HURBURGH: Well, I just proposed work for Ed. I mean - I -- I didn't I'm not telling him what to do.

(Room laughter.)

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CHAIR GROVE: Yeah. You know, I -- I like your thought process, Charlie, on look at some of the technology we looked at. And there are many different pieces of equipment out there, and I know FGIS has been asked to look at many. So, with that, as Charlie talked about yesterday, where he used, was what is the baseline for it. If -- if any of these technologies don't have the baseline to build off of - um -- then are they going to have that chance for an equivalency across?

DR. HURBURGH: Well, you have to meet the base criteria -- the baseline before you do anything else.

CHAIR GROVE: Right. So -- does our process for submission give that type of information? If somebody's submitting for a piece of equipment to be reviewed, do they understand and the know, and where would they find what is what is the base calibration need for a piece of equipment?

MR. JHEE: We were we were very careful to not
specify and box anybody in -- into any type of,

parameters on in which the evaluation process would be considered. What I mean by that is we don't exactly know what kind of technology is out there. We don't know exactly how it would be applied to our industry. We do know that this process does establish what we consider baseline criteria. I mean, starting from the fundamental question of, "does the industry need this?"

That's a big -- that's a pretty subjective question, but that is something that is basically a market question, I think, that we're asking. But when we get to accuracy, precision, some of the technical criteria, what we always strive to do is identify what the reference would be. What are we going to compare against? And then, oftentimes, we've got another instrument to compare against. Oftentimes, that master instrument goes to an additional wet chemistry type of method. So, it's identification of those references that we're comparing against that allows us to formulate whether or not something can be considered to be equivalent.

MS. ADAMS-MIKESH: Ed, would - and -- would something maybe make sense where instead of stating develop a proposed protocol that's a little more formal than it seems like we're wanting to get at --

at this point, we recommend that this maintains being a priority and that -- that is presented through -- through the recommendations for different equipment.

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MR. NEAL: So -- so -- I'm shaking my head because I think -- I think this address, what I hear Doctor Hurburgh saying, "hey, don't introduce variability into the system when you're approving equipment." And I think the process is set up such that we don't introduce variability into the system with any equipment, whether it is a current piece of equipment that's been modified or improved or a new piece of equipment that no one has ever utilized or seen before. Um -- and Sea Grian, case in point, never saw it before for what we were doing. And it was an iterative process for how we established equivalence in the bar. Humans are involved in establishing that equivalence. So, it -- it is going to depend on the piece of equipment, and it's going to be an iterative process. But at the end of the day, the core of our evaluation process is to ensure that there's no variability that's going to affect the official system.

So -- so, I mean, I think -- I think we're all on the same page. What it looks like, you won't be able to put us in a box on because part of that

process also in when we're evaluating equipment, part of our process is built in is bringing results back to this -- this committee and having conversations about it. So, it -- it's a iterative process, and this is not done in a vacuum.

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CHAIR GROVE: So, you feel this is redundant, that it's already dressed in your policy?

I -- I -- I feel that it's okay MR. NEAL: to have the recommendation because it's a priority for, you know, the committee that puts a reminder to FGIS. Make sure you got a protocol in place to ensure equivalence. And so, we just have to make sure, you know, we want to make sure that we're also prioritizing that. How -- how that looks, you know, will it be a -- a formal document that says but what beyond what we've already said? Not sure, right. I do know that there will be engagement in the process around that topic. Because even in a pilot, if we're piloting equipment before it's released, we're still having dialogue with the industry about results and potential impacts. So, if there are concerns about how something will - uh -- impact other parts of the country, we're all having those discussions. Baseline, you know, we talk about what samples are we going to use to -- to calibrate the machinery, what's

the baseline? All of these things are part of that process. It's not just one aspect, but all of these things are also addressed in our protocol.

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MR. HEIL: I -- I think I've -- Mark with

Prairie Central -- I think I've heard that it's maybe

being -- being viewed as being done already. This is

redundant. Could this limit vendors wanting to

potentially bring new technologies in -- into the

system here at all?

I don't know if that's a question MR. JHEE: I can answer - um -- especially with regards to a decision that a manufacturer may want to make. I do think that, to be fair, many of the manufacturers that are out there that we've had candid conversations with - uh -- they are asking themselves, should we make the investment in this industry? Because it's very niche. Right? So, I think we have to balance that as well. So, I think part of our effort was us somewhat being assertive in finding who's out there and -- and initiating those conversations. Right? And the door is open, and we do want to encourage additional innovation development and proposed solutions, but it's an -- it's an -- it's a two-way street. it's, you know, us being able to communicate and articulate that at the end of the day, we want to be

able to demonstrate equivalence, right, with a new technology being introduced. Obviously, I think, fundamentally, origin and destination readings must be equivalent. That's -- that's the bottom line. Right? I think that's the clearest way to -- to send that message. So, I think we're all on the same page here, and it is incorporated naturally throughout what we foresee over the last 24 hours, the evolution of what this process will become. Does that make sense? It's hard to put on paper.

MR. BIRD: Quick question for you, Ed. If whatever the instrument, whatever the -- the factor, how close is close enough? And I'm curious because is there any guidance for industry that you -- you provide that answers that question. For this specific test, how good is good enough? And if you don't have it, maybe this will help facilitate -- what -- what do you define as equivalence?

MR. JHEE: Equal to or better than the current rep -- the current standard. So, meaning, we are results focused. Right? We're -- we're trying to look at the outcome. Can you achieve the same outcome? But instead of taking the windy path, can you get there like an arrow? Right? I think that's if we if we stay focused on what the objective is,

that's the clearest way to articulate the point. I don't know. You know, it's - that -- let me think about that.

on that. Just to just to kind of get wrap up things in terms of equivalency. Would a good example be, let's say, using NIR technology, we use files? Just using, let's say, Hooker Optics, and I don't sell any equipment, but just an example, but using the same calibration current, which I know that depends on the company that will talk and some that actually use on - on the feed side the same ones. But would that be a good example of the -- the results that you have to be equivalent using that?

That that would that be a good example of so people can maybe wrap up their minds for what we're talking about?

I think, Kurt, getting back to the question of it's really a tolerance, I think. You know? And another example was the data that I showed you guys yesterday about the UGMA test weight and comparing that against the court kettle. So -- so being able to present the data that if we use the SIMS tolerance for the quart kettle, and that warning limit is £0.6 per bushel, but

the instruments are performing as 0.8 or £0.85 per bushel. I presented the data to you, but I cannot actually make a determination of what the impact would be. And, I think that's where it creates dialogue amongst us because that's a concerning number as far as I can -- I can tell.

DR. CAMPABADAL: Right? Well, and in that particular case, in test rate, you know, of course, compaction factors for inventories will have an effect, especially for insurance and warehousing --

DR. JHEE: -- right --

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DR. CAMPABADAL: -- so that one, I will tell you that definitely will have a specific impact. But I don't know, like, I don't know, trying to think about it. The NIRs, I mean that that opens the market for -- for other equipment if you use the same calibration. I mean, we did this study with protein and wheat because that's one that has an economic connotation right off. And -- and so the question was, if you got -- to what level did we have to get to for standard error across instrument makes and models to not to be considered okay for industry? And the test for that will be different for every -- you we can't use the example we use for NIR. That's probably not going to work for particle size or visual damage

or, you know, whatever the - the -- be an individual individually designed. But -- but we need to have some general policy if nothing else. Maybe you want to change the word to policy or -- or procedure - uh -- for saying, introduce this piece of equipment into the system, it will probably add or not x to the variability across locations, whatever x is.

MR. NEAL: I think what Ed is also saying, so, if we got tolerances established -- um -- equipment has to perform in a manner such that it's equal to or better than existing. So, if the tolerance is 0.6, the equipment is 0.1. That's better than in terms of performance. So that -- that introduces greater accuracy, consistency, we -- we still have to have a conversation around because how does industry want to deal with that? You know? There -- there's no simple answer because this is the industry's market. And when we are introducing things that are going to perform better than, or outside of, we don't -- we -- we -- we bring back the information. We share, hey, these -- these are results.

We're going to have to socialize this. You know? Do you want to -- to accept x - y - z? Because it may have these impacts. But for us, we know that it can perform. We know that it's accurate. We know

- 1 that it's within tolerance or better than tolerance.
- 2 Now the decision on how we move forward in terms of
- 3 impact is different ballgame.
- 4 MR. JHEE: Now, I -- I think you described
- 5 the intent fully right there. So, I don't know. I'm
- 6 -- I'm struggling with how we wanted to define this
- 7 recommendation, because I think it's -- it's
- 8 ingrained.
- 9 CHAIR GROVE: Yeah. Yeah.
- 10 MS. ADAMS-MIKESH: What if we do something
- 11 like prioritize policies for measuring equivalent so
- 12 | it doesn't put you in a box of saying that you have to
- develop something new, but it's getting across that we
- 14 | want to make sure that this is a priority -- priority.
- DR. HURBURGH: I know it's less formal than
- 16 | with the word, "protocol" too. So yeah. And
- 17 development --
- 18 | CHAIR GROVE: As you're talking, you know,
- 19 policy is we say we do this. Protocol and procedure
- 20 is the steps in doing it.
- 21 DR. JHEE: Right. Right.
- MR. NEAL: Is the how to do that?
- 23 CHAIR GROVE: Yeah. All right. The other,
- 24 | group feedback, good discussion. Whoa, Charlie.
- 25 Testing us this morning. Making sure making sure our

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coffee has kicked in this morning. Um -- I do like
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     this again that asking for a priority, and not putting
 3
     saying, in a sense, the word developed means we expect
     almost a physical action, and that's not what we're
 4
     doing. So, I -- I -- yeah. I like this. How about a
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     recommendation or sorry. A motion. She's hiding for
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     a coffee. Move to accept. Motion to accept.
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               MR GARCIA: Move to accept as amended or as
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          edited -
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               DR HURBURGH: -- Second --
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               CHAIR GROVE: -- Second? -- All right. And
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     I will just ask for any dissent.
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MR. HEIL: I'm going to dissent against this 14

one.

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CHAIR GROVE: Okay. That is noted. Thank you. By majority, this does pass. We are going to move on to now handbook review. And, John, we were working on this, doing a little, just reorganizing the paragraphs for you. So here we go. You would like to do it. Reorganizing. So, it - it - so - so --

MR. MORGAN: You liked it, but just not the way it was worded? Okay. Gotcha.

CHAIR GROVE: So, if you can make this just a little bit larger --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: -- Yes. Sorry --

CHAIR GROVE: -- And then uh --

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UNIDENTFIED SPEAKER: -- That was bad --

CHAIR GROVE: -- And - uh -- we'll let --

we'll let John go through his proposal.

MR. MORGAN: I'll show them to be simple and elegant, I guess. I failed. The recommendation is to enhance the transparency and accessibility of the review process for the FGS inspection handler, we recommend the following actions. Provide clear contact information. Ensure that detailed contact information including name roles, contact methods, email, phone, etcetera. For relevant FGIS personnel, it is readily available to outline submission guidelines, develop and provide clear and concise guidelines for submitting recommendations, specifying any required formats or documentation. Three, schedule regular updates.

Continue with a public schedule for regular updates and reviews of the handbooks with opportunities for stakeholders to provide input at each stage. These steps will all make the review process more inclusive and transparent, ensuring that all stakeholders have a voice in the development and improvement of the FGIS inspection handbooks. And -- and I realized from Jake's presentation yesterday,

what he's provided, they're already in a process. I think what we're asking for is just enhancements. And thank you all for making it so much better.

CHAIR GROVE: Pretty. Pretty. So again,

I'm just going to, again, show appreciation for the -the quick turnaround, and this ties -- ties right into
Erin's, again, in talking about the handbooks that you
-- you did supply information that we are talking
about right here. So, thank you for that. Any other
discussion on this? And feel again, Jake, understand
what -- what we're asking. Okay. Thank you. So, if
there's -

MR. GARCIA: Move to accept?

CHAIR GROVE: Yes. Second?

MS. ADAMS-MIKESH: Second.

CHAIR GROVE: All right. Any dissent on

17 this?

MS. CASEY-CAMPBELL: I just wanted to add a comment real quick. Something that I mentioned to -- to John via email late last night, so may not have gotten to you guys. It's just clarifying with this that we are talking about handbooks and directions in general, not just the FDIS inspection handbook number two. So just making sure that that intent is -- is relayed through this, not to keep it narrow to that

specific handbook.

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MS. ADAMS-MIKESH: Jake, to clarify, when you are addressing all of them, you generally use the word instructions, don't you?

CHAIR GROVE: Sure. I'm just going to say any -- any dissent with the updated wording. Just changing for clarification. Thank you, Erin. All right. Thank you. That passes. All right. So, this one, thank you, FGIS, did cause a lot of discussion last night. We're going to move into the lab scales. And everybody on the committee, we did ask yesterday, you know, if we felt we need to table this, we were asking for more information. And you did supply that, or Kendra sent that to us last night in the form of information on the commodities affected and how, and everybody had a chance to review those. Although, I was like, we -- we had to ask for clarification from our academics and not understanding some of the -- the research equations in there. But that was helpful in seeing that.

So, again, there was a lot of discussion last night. I -- I didn't think that was -- was going to be our controversial one, but it was. Because as you put in the proposals, as the information was given to us, there is -- there was a large financial impact or

could be. So, through some discussions, there were some different things talked about, and we'll let Kia go through those and -- and "why." Again, there still may be a little descent today, so -- so we're going to work through this one.

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I'm expecting there to be MS. ADAMS-MIKESH: some just a little bit more discussion around it. We're - um -- a little bit of background of before we go into it is, we wanted to look at making sure that we weren't -- we weren't going into something that limits us in the future from changing the instructions related to scales. And so, um -- but we also didn't feel that we could definitively say that we don't recommend going to those scales for in the future. Um -- with the tighter tolerances or to the 100th. And so, what we are throwing out here right now, and again, available for discussion, is stating that the Grain Inspection Advisory Committee recommends that the Federal Grain Inspection Service adopt the ASTM class six weights. So, what I would like to call, "option four."

And as the minimum lab scale standard, this change will provide a procedure for testing laboratory scales for precision across the FGIS range of use, justify the use of expanded resolution, remove scales

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that are not precise to 100ths of a gram from official
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     use, and provide flexibility for future changes in
     laboratory scale procedures. Now if our understanding
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     is correct, which it might not be, the reason for ASTM
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     class four, which was part of option one, or why we
     would like class x versus the class four, is then if
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     we decide in future meetings that we would -- we do
     think that there is a statistical impact that we then
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     would have that ability and official agencies and FGIS
     wouldn't have to repurchase all of the weights again.
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     Is - that -- would -- that make sense?
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MS. LOGAN: I have a question. How is this -- is not option two? This is different.

14 CHAIR GROVE: This is a separate option. 15 And oh, sorry --

MS. ADAMS-MIKESH: It's a separate option. So, option one was doing class four weights, which were the \$500, and then not doing anything with the scales, essentially. And then there were ones stating that we would go to the different scales, which is where the large financial impact would be. But from what I gathered is if you were to do those scales, you need the ASTM class six weights. Is that correct, Jake?

> MR. THEIN: Hi. This is Jacob Tine, T - H -

- 1 E I N, with FGIS. So, I had a chance to talk to
- 2 Ryan a little bit about this yesterday afternoon.
- 3 And, one of the reasons for the recommendation of the
- 4 ASTM class four weights is based on some of the data
- 5 that we had um -- we felt that the ASTM class six
- 6 | weights, the actual accuracy of the weight itself was
- 7 | not accurate enough to test scales to the 100th of a
- 8 gram. So so -- so one of the tables, and I don't
- 9 know if Kendra had --
- 10 MS. KLINE: -- Ryan's on the call --
- 11 MR. THEIN: -- Okay. So, Ryan, did you want
- 12 to, are you able to chime in on this one, Ryan?
- MR. SEAPY: Yes. Can you hear me?
- MR. THEIN: Thank you.
- MR. SEAPY: Okay. Yes. So, the ASTM sick --
- 16 | class six weights are effectively the same as ASTM
- 17 | class four weight or sorry -- as -- as NIST class F
- 18 | weights. ASTM class six doesn't have the precision
- 19 required to be able to certify to the 100th of a gram.
- 20 Did you potentially mean um -- ASTM class two?
- 21 CHAIR GROVE: Well, um -- the
- 22 recommendations is listed yesterday that were put in
- 23 front of us. Option one was to use the ASTM four and
- 24 just change the weights. Option three said the ASTM
- 25 six weights and change all the scales.

32 MR. SEAPY: -- let me --1 2 CHAIR GROVE: -- that was option three, I 3 thought --MR. NEAL: -- That was option --4 5 MR. SEAPY: -- Sorry. That should be class 6 two ways to change all the scales --7 MR. NEAL: -- Three of class two ways --CHAIR GROVE: -- Of class two? 8 9 MR. SEAPY: Okay. 10 CHAIR GROVE: Yeah. Okay. There. We didn't have it in front. Yeah. That that I -- think was a 11 clarification. Okay. Thank you. 12 13 MR. SEAPY: So, yes. Okay. In that case, 14 It makes sense with class two weights instead of class six. That's what you said makes sense. 15

MS. ADAMS- MIKESH: And the -- the purpose from this, and again, we can have whatever discussion is needed, is that we wanted to be able to have it so that in the future, if this committee or any other body decides that we do need to go to those precision scales or have different options, that then all of our agencies in FGIS didn't just buy and do new weights and then maybe in our next committee meeting, we decide that there is too much variability. So that was the purpose for it. They are more expensive, I

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- believe um -- from the options. Let's say it's 500 versus 2,000. And so, we can have discussion too on the financial impact of that.
  - MS. CASEY-CAMPBELL: Maybe a question here for Ryan. So, we've established that the class six cannot certify scales to the 100th of a gram, and we're talking about just going ahead and getting to class two. But have we declared that class four is not an option, the cheaper scales? I mean, as -- as far as the certifying to the 100th of a gram.
  - MR. SEAPY: Sorry. Was that a question for me? I'm -- I'm not quite sure I -- I'm not sure I followed the question. If you sorry. Ask that one more time.
  - MS. CASEY-CAMPBELL: Yeah. So, for class four, weight option for option one, it's --
- 17 | MR. SEAPY: -- Yes --

- MS. CASEY-CAMPBELL: -- so the class four have that same capability to certify the scales to the 100th of a gram?
- MR. SEAPY: They do, but not across the entire range of -- of not across the entire scale capacity. So, if the scale can go up to a 1000 grams, a class four weight will not certify a 1000 cap -- gram capacity scale to the 100th. However, it will

certify up to 100 grams to -- to the 100th or to the 200ths, which is what we measure. And so, the reason for class four was for FGIS's use case, where we read to the 100th up to 100 grams, we read to the 10th up to 500 grams, and we read to the nearest gram above 500 grams, ASTM four is sufficient for that level of precision. If the scales are being used to the 100th of a gram at their full capacity, be it 500, 1000, 4000 grams, ASTM four would not be sufficient for that. And for that, you would need ASTM two.

But that's beyond the FGIS use case. However, it is true that per NIST recommendation, if you're going to use that scale, you should certify it with those weights because they're -- they're assuming use across the entire range. Does that answer the question?

MS. CASEY-CAMPBELL: I think so. If -- if
I'm following it correctly. I mean, from the FGIS and
from how we use it in an inspection standpoint, we're
not using it out to the 100TH at, you know, the
500,000-gram level. So, is that really relevant to
us? Are -- or -- are we aligning with missed best
practices for a -- a case that wouldn't apply to our
everyday work?

DR. CAMPABADAL: Can I jump in? I -- I Ryan, this is Carlos from Kansas State University. Correct

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me if I'm wrong. I think that the overall goal is to

be able -- just to say, okay. Our calibration to

certify the weights to the - um -- to the that all of

them across the board can go to a 100th, for those

scales that go beyond. So, we are point 01% certified

across the board even if you don't use that, just to

be sure that everything is standardized. Correct?
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MR. SEAPY: Yeah. That would be option three where everything is to the 100th of a gram across the board. No worries. You know, option one was, well, we don't need to worry about the upper end since we're not using it there. So, if we're or if we're trying to cut back, that would be a way to do it.

DR. CAMPABADAL: So - so -- so it's not that the usage is for everyday certifying, calibrating that -- that is precise. I mean, I think that's -- that's the overall goal into it. Correct, Ryan?

MR. SEAPY: Yeah. Yeah.

DR. CAMPABADAL: And then I know that makes
it clear, probably.

MS. CASEY-CAMPBELL: No. It -- it does help. I just want to make sure we're not spending \$2,000 per weight --

MR. SEAPY: -- I -- I get that --

MS. CASEY-CAMPBELL: -- Just for the sake of

precision. Not that I don't want us to be precise.

But --

DR. CAMPABADAL: Just So not -- not in every
measurement of the different tests you need that.

MS. CASEY-CAMPBELL: Right.

DR. CAMPABADAL: But you just want to be sure that we're all calibrated in the same way.

MS. CASEY-CAMPBELL: Sure. Yep.

 ${\tt DR.}$   ${\tt CAMPABADAL:}$  Which I agree with you on the on the cost. But --

CHAIR GROVE: You know -- yesterday's discussion, we had said we didn't truly feel we had enough information on why -- on why the need. We did get some information last night - um -- some slides. If we still yet today are not sure what direction we want to take, this can still be tabled. We can table this and put it in for our next meeting. We can ask for more information. And in your own - um -- in your own business, you can assess which is the best avenue to go. We did get a little bit of information last night in in again the brains and when and why they're impacted. I kind of feel looking around the room that we may not be ready for this yet.

MS. ADAMS-MIKESH: Can I provide one
comment? I -- and FGIS, please correct me if I'm

- wrong here, but our class f weights, we can't get them anymore. Is that correct? They've discontinued them.
- 3 And so, if we need to get additional weights to
- 4 certify our scales, to check our scales, we don't have
- 5 a means of purchasing them anymore under the current
- 6 instructions. Is that correct?
- 7 DR. HUURBURGH: Inaudible.
- 8 MS. ADAMS-MIKESH: Ryan, could you please
- 9 | confirm that?
- 10 MR. SEAPY: Yes. So NIST class f weights are
- 11 no longer allowed to be manufactured per, FGIS
- 12 handbooks and regulations. There is not another
- 13 option at the moment.
- DR. CAMPABADAL: And -- and that -- that this
- 15 is Carlos again. That's why you triggered those --
- 16 | those recommendations at the end of the day. So,
- 17 | maybe that -- that will help the audience.
- 18 MS. ADAMS-MIKESH: From a person -- oh, go
- 19 | ahead --
- 20 CHAIR GROVE: -- I -- just say with that
- 21 | thought in mind, if everybody has, I'm assuming, the
- 22 class f weights right now. It would be if for
- 23 whatever reason you would need to replace them, now we
- 24 | don't have a provision.
- DR. CAMPABADAL: Yes, ma'am.

CHAIR GROVE: And we certainly don't want that. Or, as you know, Charlie was showing us yesterday in -- in Texas some changes in grain inspection. If there's a new office coming into play get weights. Now they can't get weights. So, it isn't this -- this can't be a long this has to be something fairly soon.

MS. ADAMS-MIKESH: Are we allowed to state that an agency could have either or?

MS. CASEY-CAMPBELL: That's essentially my question as well. Can these two things, the existing check testing procedures with the existing weights and perhaps a class two streamlined, scale check testing, can those two things exist at the same time? Are they equivalent?

DR. CAMPABADAL: Like, for a transition period, I mean, the yeah. Yeah. I -- I want to see why not, but I don't know how the policy or procedures will be.

MS. SEAPY: Speaking about bulk weighing systems, this is a similar problem because NIST class f also can't be manufactured for bulk weighing systems. The -- the plan and, Jake, feel free to, you know, speak up here. For the -- the weighing handbook would be to allow for NIST class f or ASTM class six,

which is essentially equivalent when you're talking about any weight above 2,000 grams, to be allowed for bulk scale or, sorry, a bulk scale, check testing.

So, in that context, yes, ASTM six could be used in addition to NIST class f. Some weight check test companies are going to stop check testing for NIST class f because if the weights are no longer being manufactured, they — they might stop using that as a standard altogether. At which point, people would need to move to ASTM six, but most NIST class f weights will — will pass a check test at the ASTM sorry. NIST class f will pass a check test at the ASTM six level.

MR. NEAL: Hey, Ryan. This is Arthur. If there was a recommendation to allow agencies to use either class four or class two, will we have to have more than one check test procedure?

MR. SEAPY: If we were going to use ASTM four two - four -- no. They -- they would have the same check test procedure for lab scales.

MS. ADAMS-MIKESH: Really, the reason why I would be asking that is I have some concern as an agency that if, again, if the committee decides later after evaluating the data more that were in the slides, that if we decide that we do actually need to

go to the other scales, the option that has that higher financial impact, then we may have to repurchase all new weights again. That -- that's where my personal concern is if we do decide that because there was a lot of discussion about that last night if we were understanding the data correctly.

MR. SEAPY: I think this was asked earlier about whether there could be multiple options. If you, we were to -- there would also -- we wouldn't change the language in the handbook to allow an or better. So, if ASTM four is the standard, it would be ASTM four or better. So, ASTM two would be completely acceptable in a four or better scenario.

CHAIR GROVE: If we're saying class four or better, do we still need minimum? I guess it doesn't matter. It doesn't it -- doesn't hurt it. Does this -- this satisfy again in -- in looking at the options? As Kia said, if in the future, it was determined that changing the weights and changing the scales was needed, people rebuying new weights, again, would be another money outlay. So, I think this gives availability. And, as long as the procedure allows for this, then I don't think we're rewriting a new policy each time a determination is made.

MS. ADAMS-MIKESH: And then it can be

essentially a business decision for the -- for the agencies on if they want to take that risk of versus four or two.

MS. LOGAN: Okay. But then option three should be removed. Right? Item three. Because the because the class four wouldn't give you the 100th. Isn't that what he said?

CHAIR GROVE: I think yeah --

MR. CAMPABADAL: -- It would give you the 100 saying --

CHAIR GROVE: -- Take off to a 100<sup>TH</sup> -- three because we have step four would be coming up three because what we are asking is to provide flexibility for future needs. Yeah. Good call. Is there any further discussion? Sir Kurt, I would entertain a motion.

DR. ROSENTRATER: So, moved as amended. MS.
ADAMS- MIKESH: Second.

CHAIR GROVE: I would ask for -- I guess -dissent. All right. Hearing none, this
recommendation passes. And the other -- the other two
items that were under our discussion topics yesterday
being technology and grain inspection and emerging
export issues, again, there -- there were broad
discussion. Technology was on there for the purpose

of continued discussions, the ability for continued, you know, review of products that we did yesterday, and for us to have the ability if somebody, found an area we really felt FGIS needed to move, you know, a different priority that we have the availability -- availability to make that recommendation.

MR. NEAL: So.

CHAIR GROVE: We didn't hear anything in discussion yesterday of a need to move priorities.

So, no recommendations at this time for technology and grain inspection. And, again, emerging export issues was a broad discussion, so we can all make sure we were on the -- the same page and talk about what we felt were some problems.

So, with that, we have our final recommendations.

Next on the agenda is officer elections. I'm going to ask us to take just a quick ten-minute break right now, and then we can kind of regroup as we're moving into a different section. Yeah. You got it.

(WHEREUPON AT 9:30AM 10 MINUTE BREAK.)

(BACK ON RECORD AT 9:40AM.)

CHAIR GROVE: All right. Welcome back, everybody. I know that was a -- a little bit longer than

the -- the 15 minutes. We're just trying to get ourselves organized a little bit here. The next order of business is the officer elections for the committee. I'm going to ask prior to that, Kendra or Arthur, is there an ability to give us a little bit of an update on you know, we talked a little bit yesterday where the current -- um -- package for approval of committee members is at and also some things about where some charter changes are, or is that not appropriate at this time? Yeah. If you want to -- to give us just help us a little bit with the discussion we're having here.

MS. KLINE: Okay. So, the nomination package is with the department. So, that's all I know is with the department.

CHAIR GROVE: And - and -- and - so -- so for general reference, what does that mean now?

MS. KLINE: So, we, every application we get, goes through, initially, a background check through vetting with the department. And everyone in past, like, no one was removed. And then that goes — everybody's application goes into a package and we kind of summarize everybody onto one sheet that the applications are sent with. And it gets submitted through the agency and then it goes to the department and works through the department to the secretary's

office for selection.

So, there will be six new members to be selected. And the goal is to have their term start when the current people roll off. So, it'll be kind of a hopefully, start being consistent with having new members starting March, April every --every year.

Kind' a get it to that, hopefully, is the goal. But, yeah, it's been with the department for a while.

CHAIR GROVE: Okay. And -- and then one other piece of recommendation from the last committee meeting had been about changing, changing the quorum from two thirds to just that simple majority.

MS. KLINE: Yes. So current quorum is ten.

Two thirds is ten of -- of the fifteen. Simple majority is usually half plus one. I googled it.

That's how it seems everyone defines it. So, we picked that as eight. So, our initial -- so we have to do it. There's a few different pieces. So, the charter expires in July, but we're just going ahead and getting everything submitted. So, we have plenty of time for things to get cleared and reviewed. The first piece of the Charter clearance is a civil rights impact analysis, and we just got that cleared, I think, yesterday.

So now it's getting -- sending all the

package, like, the membership quorum will have the change in it, and they kind' a just — the charter the actual charter language, none of that's changing, and that gets submitted to the agency for review. The administrator signs off on that, and then it goes through. There's an extensive department review, and then that's where it'll go next. So, hopefully, we'll have the charter, the whole package, to the agency by the end of this week, next week, ideally. So, then it can keep moving as best as it can.

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CHAIR GROVE: Okay. And then also another piece was changing term limits. The request to possibly change term limits from three to four because we felt that would give a little more continuity and also not having to submit a nominations package every year, but there would be a kind of a year break. That had been a discussion on that - um -- where what are your thoughts on that? So that would.

MS. KLINE: Okay.

CHAIR GROVE: Again, does that go through the Charter --

MS. KLINE: --No. It has nothing to do with the Charter or us. It has to do with the US Grain Standards Act, and it has to -- that it's where it has to be changed. We do create, after the meeting, all

your recommendations go into a document, and it goes up to the Secretary's office just so they know what recommendations you passed. We included in the last meeting, that was included and, like, that we supported that change. So, the Secretary is aware of you all recommending that.

CHAIR GROVE: Okay. And -- and that actually the US Grain Standards Act, that's for 2025 review.

MS. KLINE: Yep. September 30, 2025. There are certain amendments that sunset. So that opens up. They usually review it, and changes are made and renewed, etcetera.

CHAIR GROVE: So, in -- in what we would be looking at possibility, if having both those changes, again, the purpose was to be sure that the group didn't fall under -- um -- not having a quorum, which has happened in the past, again, due to the fact that how we operate all has different time frames. We operate on a calendar year, funded on a fiscal year, obviously, and then term limits are upon approval date. So, there isn't a set time and with having had late approvals or delayed approvals in the past, that has caused the group to not have a quorum, not be able to do business. And so, all of these things were to

try to help ensure that we can gather, we can meet, and we can work on industry issues and -- and -- and help continue to make an impact for betterment.

So, I guess, you know, we -- we hope and look for something good in -- prior to the March -- prior to March. And then, again, those -- those key dates for us are July next year for Charter and then September 2025. It all takes time, but I think just continued updates. And then I know you do send us emails on -- on where some of those things are at. So, I appreciate that.

Again, as we're moving into officer
elections - um -- you know, and we were having
discussions, reaching out and talking about who -- who
-- who is willing to serve, who enjoys serving, and -and how can we work with that going forward. So those
-- those pieces of information help us. We do look
for three Officers, a Chair, a Vice Chair, and a
Secretary. And we were trying to help clarify a few
of the things, you know, take out a little bit of fear
last night and the fact that we have, court reporting.
We have transcription.

It isn't the secretary sitting here keeping

-- keeping notes on everything and is -- is reporting

that, but we are, approving, what the transcription of

-- of the records are. But it has helped doing things like we're doing today, in the meeting. That secretary is very volatile in -- in helping as we're working on the meeting to -- to continue doing those updates -- updates for us. I'm going to turn this over to Chuck - um -- as you were kind' a implementing some things or -- or working through some problems with us last night.

MR. BIRD: Sure. Thanks, Barb. Chuck Byrd,
Neogen Corporation. Yeah. Part of it is our -- our
just trying to get an understanding of the -- of the
overall process for, GIAC. And -- and what I mean by
that is, you know, Barb brought up continuity. You
know, all of us serve on a lot of different
committees. I haven't really taken a pulse, but I
guess if I'm going to take a pulse, I'm going to say
this committee functions really well. I think we get
a lot of things accomplished. I think we work really
well together. Each of us kind of has a role.

We tend to come together around that. I mean, I watched it last night. Everyone's on their computer typing up these recommendations. I mean, it wasn't like, oh, I'll do that in the morning or all. You know, no. It's there's a committed group here. So, what, you know, there's -- there's I -- I looked

at it. I brought it up last night. I said, I think there's two options potentially. One would be just go ahead and elect new officers, the from the eligible candidates. But our question was, what if we wanted to -- to keep Barb as our president or -- or keep the existing -- uh -- uh -- structure because some of us are moving off, if you will. There's an unknown there. We weren't sure how that would work. And I guess we were looking for some clarification, Arthur or Kendra on how if -- if that's even an option to -- to pursue or not.

MR NEAL: Give -- given the slate of candidates or our members that are rolling off and not knowing what the appointments will be, not knowing when the next meeting will be. I think what could be done is that you can make a provisional vote to elect new officers. Those officers would go into effect after terms end for those rolling off the committee. The -- the provision would be that if, appointments are made prior to term limits ending. Those who you also desire to continue in their position could do so if they're appointed prior to their terms ending. If they get reappointed after their term ends, they'll have to be, you know - uh -- new vote. People would have to step down from the positions they've been

elected into. That's the way I can see that happening.

3 MR. BIRD: Okay.

MR NEAL: And -- and - and -- I -- I don't know if I said this. If we have another meter meeting prior to, terms expiring, you know, the current slate of officers will remain in place - uh -- for -- for the next meeting.

MR. BIRD: For the next meeting. Having a meeting in February, it would still be this group?

MR NEAL: Right. That that that seems like it would make sense.

CHAIR GROVE: I -- I do want to ask Kendra.

I, asked you yesterday, do you know what is the -- the date of that term end? You know, I don't remember it.

You know? So I go, is it the end of March? Is it the middle of March? You know, if as we're talking in our next, you know, our next set of discussions here, if we're trying to set meetings, what is that change over in term limit for the six people rolling off?

MS. KLINE: I'm trying to pull up the exact
date.

CHAIR GROVE: And that is just more out of curiosity. I think we can continue going on. That's just -- just kind of for the next topic as we discuss

agenda items and try to set meetings. I think that will be very relevant.

MR. NEAL: I don't know the exact date.

CHAIR GROVE: Yeah. It -- it just said March. I didn't know if it's at the (inaudible) March one,

15th, you know, 30th. How does that affect scheduling in the next section? So, Chuck, I am going to turn it back over to you.

MR. BIRD: All right. So, what -- what I guess to summarize -- what I'm hear 'in is we could do a provision so we could -- we could say, here's the -- the what we'd like to do provisionally, keep, let's say we keep Bob as -- as president or chair of the committee, excuse me, and the officers that are currently. So, they would go in provisionally. Do we have to have the backup? So, we've talked about last night if - if -- if Barb wasn't reappointed or there was another situation --uh -- we have people that have are willing to step up into those roles. Do we need to identify those people now also along with the provisional of keeping the current set of officers from a procedure standpoint?

MR NEAL: Yeah. I think for planning purposes, I would select the new officers provided that reappointments are -- aren't made for sitting

members. If reappointments if nominate if -- if committee members are seated by the secretary prior to terms ending and there are reappointments on this committee, then they could retain their -- their officer's role should that be the desire of the committee.

MR. BIRD: Okay.

MR. NEAL: Yeah. That -- that way, there's no break in service, and we don't have enough members, and you -- you have a -- we're down six, you know. So, you got a smaller committee deciding on who's going to who's going to lead at that point.

MR. BIRD: M-hmm. M-hmm. Okay. All right. So, I -- I believe then, would be on the table would be to, elect -um -- Kia as our Chair, Rashad as Vice Chair, and Mark as Secretary, as our as our group. And then it sounds like we would have the opportunity then if Barb was reappointed, then as a committee, we would then decide if we wanted to -- to change that, that structure.

CHAIR GROVE: Are you thinking about backwards to what you recommended?

MR NEAL: I think as a committee sitting now, you can decide if that's what you want. So, say for instance, if the desire is that if Barb is

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reappointed that she serves as a Chair, you can still
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    put that in the vote. In the recommendation?
    will be contingent upon that. So, everything is based
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    on, term dates expiring or expiration dates. So, in
4
    the case that terms expire, none of the sitting
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    members rolling off are reappointed, this is your new
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    leadership. If appointments are made by the Secretary
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    prior to terms expiring, this is what you want your
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leadership to be.

MR. BIRD: Okay. Makes sense. But we -- we didn't -- we didn't finalize what that would potentially look like. So, I guess back to the committee then, are we proposing the new structure which we just proposed and then proposing that if Barb's reelected onto the committee that would we have to decide is the structure going to stay the same as it is today? Or do we still want to make changes in Vice Chair? Well, let's back up. Madam Chair, are are -- are you interested in being in, you know, public saying, are you interested in being the Chair for -- for three more years if you're -- if you're reelected?

CHAIR GROVE: Well, to clarify, it -- it's
it would be yearly versus --

MR. BIRD: -- True --

CHAIR GROVE: -- a full term --1 MR. BIRD: -- Yeah. Got. --2 3 CHAIR GROVE: -- So -- so for that clarity. I certainly, it -- it is something that I do enjoy 4 doing and I find value in it. And I find value in 5 this committee, so I certainly would accept that. 6 7 MR. BIRD: And then, Kia, do you want to 8 stay in if Barb's re-elected, do you want to stay in 9 your role as is? Or do you want Vice Chair or what I 10 mean? 11 MS. ADAMS-MIKESH: I wouldn't be happy -what -- whatever the committee would like. 12 13 MR. BIRD: Okay. 14 CHAIR GROVE: And -- and that is something we -- we did - felt -- I -- I did try to reach out to 15 16 Chris. You know, Chris is not here. We don't know his intent. And, again, Chris is also somebody who's 17 who's term and I know - he -- he has - he -- he 18 19 did reapply. We don't know what that outcome for that is either. So, for fairness to Chris, we haven't 20 2.1 asked him. 22 MR NEAL: Correct. 23 CHAIR GROVE: But I, you know, in -- in the

last election, he -- he was willing. I'm just trying

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to see if he --

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1 MR. BIRD: All right. So, kind 'a what I'm

2 hearing is current structure, if -- if reappointments

3 occur, then -- then we'll keep the current structure.

4 If reappointments do not occur, we will move to the

5 | new structure of -- of Kia, Rashad and -- and Mark.

6 Everybody, I guess, we have to vote on that anyway.

7 | So, we'll find out if everybody agrees.

acceptance vote on that.

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CHAIR GROVE: So, what we would need to do, if -- if we feel what Chuck stated is clear, we're able to capture that correctly, then we would ask for, again -- uh - uh -- a move on that a motion on that, Kurt, of course. And then, again, a second. And -- and -- and that we will take I will take, an -- an

MR. ROSENTRATER: I move that we accept the proposal that you have placed in front of us in terms of new officers.

MR. GARCIA: Yeah. I agree with that. The first proposal where Kia would be Chair, Rashad would be Vice Chair, and I forget who he said it was Secretary.

MR. BIRD: Mark.

MR. GARCIA: Yeah. That's what I -- I agree for diversity and perspective. Even though you did a wonderful job.

CHAIR GROVE: I think what you just did was 1 2 a -- a change in the motion, so then we do need to 3 discuss this. And -- and that's okay. MR GARCIA: Yeah. Well, I second his motion. 4 5 CHAIR GROVE: What were you doing? Were you seconding his motion? 6 7 MR GARCIA: Yeah. And I'm not sure -- I'm 8 going to be off, so I'm not sure I can even do that. CHAIR GROVE: But Rest please re-state your 9 motion, Kirt. 10 11 MR. ROSENTRATER: I'll do my best. Correct me if I mis-speak. The motion is to list as the slate 12 13 of Officers, Barb as Chair, Chris as Vice Chair, Kia 14 as Secretary, assuming that you are all reappointed to the committee. If that does not occur, then the new 15 16 structure, the new Officers will be Kia as Chair, Rashad as Vice Chair, and Mark as Secretary. 17 MR. GARCIA: And I -- I don't second that 18 19 one. 20 CHAIR GROVE: You. Okay. And that's what I 21 thought. That's why -- that's why I wanted to --MR GARCIA: -- Yeah. No. I would -- I 22 23 disagree with that one. Yeah. I thought he - I -- my 24 understanding was we would go with Kia as Chair,

Rashad as Vice Chair, and Mark as Secretary.

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MS. ADAMS-MIKESH: Not trying to make things more complicated, but we do run into something if Barb gets re-appointed and Chris doesn't or vice versa.

MR GARCIA: Yeah. And then it's also just some diversity so we have some more perspective and give opportunity to other folks.

CHAIR GROVE: And I do want to talk about, again, whether it's myself or Chris, something that we did talk about last night that the Chair and the Vice Chair should probably be in different term groups.

Because if you have a situation where they may be both moving off or you have some type of situation that doesn't allow business, you still have a -- a continuity of someone that is on a different term.

MS ADAMS-MIKESH: But if we do, the first one is arbiter chair, and then the other two positions be people that are not being that are not ending their term. So, then it goes if you're re-appointed, then there's not as much complexity to it?

CHAIR GROVE: Would you re-state your intent, and -- and we can look at -- at that move.

MS ADAMS-MIKESH: Yeah. Of having what Kurt mentioned with the state not being the same, but having Barb and then whoever and as Vice Chair and whoever is Secretary with those two positions not

having their terms ending so that we don't have added complexity of both you and Chris and not having to go back and forth between if one of you gets it and one of you doesn't, then it goes straight to then if you aren't, then it goes to the second option.

MR. MORGAN: What if we just have elections and we choose the vice chair? If -- if Barb is the Chair and the Vice Chair is not in the same right is what you're getting at, then the Vice Chair becomes the Chair, Barb is not reappointed. Correct? Okay.

MR GARCIA: Or we can just go with the actual and what we do know with Keah being the Chair, Rashad being Vice Chair, and Mark being Secretary because we know they're going to be back next meeting.

MR. BIRD: But are they on the same terms?

MR GARCIA: But they're going to be there for another year, so that's quite okay because they're going to do another election. And but there's no assumptions. It's actual.

DR. ROSENTRATER: It might be wise for me to withdraw my motion based on discussions.

CHAIR GROVE: So, we need a new motion?

MR GARCIA: So, I'd like to motion Kia as

Chair, Rashad as Vice Chair, and Mark as Secretary.

DR. ROSENTRATER: Second.

CHAIR GROVE: Okay. All in favor? All in favor, please signify.

**ALL MEMBERS:** "Aye".

CHAIR GROVE: Any dissent? Okay. Thank you. (Inaudible) have to pass it.

MR GARCIA: For the record, Barb, you did an excellent job in the last two years, and I really appreciate your service.

## (CLAPING)

CHAIR GROVE: All right. Thank you.

Sometimes, you know, many discussions after a glass of wine can -- can -- change -- change our perspective on things. We may make things more difficult than we think. I think the next set of both agenda items again, what we talk about in agenda items today is not a set in stone. We have time for that, but I think it's important to talk about - um -- something that was first started in the last meeting about some meeting times to, it was it was, mentioned. What about some consistency in in trying to set our meetings? And I know there's other things we're working about.

We are working around, you know, Arthur's schedule. We are working around other industry events, that, you know, a lot of us are part of other

things. But what we also want to do is to be able to allow time between meetings. If we make recommendations, we can't have a quick turnaround of another meeting right on its heels because that doesn't allow FGIS to take the recommendations and put things into play. Doesn't give time for any work, any data.

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So, one thing we have talked about as a possibility for next year that we'd like you to look into is there is an industry meeting roughly the 22nd through 25th February here in Kansas City. Can we schedule the next meeting either on the front side? Well, front side wouldn't be back if we're going to continue because that starts on a Saturday. So, it's not a probably a good look for a Friday. But on the backside of it, whether it's a Wednesday, Thursday type of meeting after that, that a lot of people may be here, just again. And if we look at kind of February or a early March time frame that could allow for flexibility of an August meeting when, you know, we look at some scheduling, and we appreciate very much -- um -- I'll say the academics on the committee. Because they're you are people who have done research, have knowledge behind some of the things that we're trying to do, and if we are waiting until September

started, class schedules have started. Also, we're looking at September, October, and we also are pushing into busy times with majority of our -- of our businesses in harvest. So, if we could do a type of time frame like a February, March, then it's possibly in August or July, but still allow some time frame in between, a six month possibly in between. So, again, we have to rely on the availability of what you can see and then keep that in mind for all of us for recommendations. You know, if I'm not mistaken again, Kendra, first of all, if we recommend a date and agenda items, it's almost six weeks prior or a little more than that that you have to turn that in to get approval first. So, is that almost a -- a two month prior?

MS. KLINE: That would be ideal because we have to go through a clearance process within the department. So, and we have to go through general counsel has to look at it, like, and we have to post it within like, ideally, we want to publish 30 days prior to the meeting, but I think, statue is 15 days. So, we have a little wiggle room there.

CHAIR GROVE: And in publishing in the 30 days, it's at that time frame where if you have a recommended topic that you would need the background

paper and why so the public can see it. And if there is a want for them to attend it to be able to comment to that, that gives them time to do a little homework and look at those. So, the agenda items and a date being turned in roughly two months in advance doesn't mean your papers are due then, but that's when we want to kind of finalize this is what we want to talk about. So, with that in mind, in the hope of a end of February, beginning of March meeting, we would need the beginning of January is when we would want to have nailed down our agenda items. So, today's discussion isn't saying these are set in stone, but what are some ideas for us to kick around so we can make some priorities. And if nobody has anything today that comes to mind, that's just fine. Again, we have some time here this winter to discuss those. And, Arthur, if you had okay. I know. In addition. Okay. So, again, with in mind that we would like things turned in by, you know, right after the right after the first of the year. Anything that comes to mind now.

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MS ADAMS-MIKESH: I would like to have a place in the next meeting that would be discussing the instructions that are being updated and if there is anything that you guys would like FGIS would like us to discuss during that meeting.

CHAIR GROVE: I -- I'm going to just say

let's, put back on their, technology and grain

inspection. I can keep that as a topic. That way, if

there's a priority we have, we have the ability to

make recommendations.

MS ADAMS-MIKESH: Another thing that I don't feel we were quite ready for this time, but in a previous committee meeting, we had discussed regarding scales that there also could be an option where it was discussed that existing skills are grandfathered in, but as things break and are removed, then it would be expected that the grading skills should be replaced with the ones that had been mentioned.

CHAIR GROVE: Smart topic of equipment replacement, just in general in case there's other pieces that you're thinking about or just specifically scales? Specifically, the scales.

MS. CASEY-CAMPBELL: Going further off of uh -- Barb's suggestion to keep our continuing
technology, based on, Ed's update of maybe when we
might get a proof of concept. We may be close to that
time if we are aiming for this late February. So just
asking for -- formally asking for an update at that
time of where what progress we have made.

CHAIR GROVE: Okay. Again, we have some

time, but it's nice to -- to get a few things few things out there. We can start that brainstorming and thought process. And, again, we do -- we do, value and encourage from the industry any of those, online and those here in the gallery. You know, be sure to reach out if you have things in mind because, again, what we are looking at, you know, the topic is just discussing industry issues. And while those of us on the committee have a wide range of what our experience and where we are in the industry, what we represent. We aren't the end all to it. So, again, always encourage industry feedback on arising topics.

MS ADAMS-MIKESH: Arthur, is there anything from FGIS' perspective that you would like us to consider for the next meeting?

MR NEAL: Not that I can think of. I'm sure that something's going to pop up between now and then, though.

CHAIR GROVE: I I'm going to put that out there. And, again, we have a little -- a little bit of time, and I think we want to even give a little more lead time, for industry topics. But we -- we had a -- a very good presentation on cybersecurity. Were there areas that we wanted to pursue or ask if FGIS could bring in, if you want to say whether it's the

industry expert or something, think about that here in maybe just this next 30 days. That would give FJS time to -- to consider and look for somebody that would be interested in coming to talk. So, again, if there's a presentation, that would be great. And I think that was helpful and, again, something to think about.

DR. ROSENTRATER: I'm curious. Would there be any interest with the committee to have someone come and give an update in terms of big trends coming down the pipeline that are impacting the industry. Whether it's the soy crush facilities that are coming online or whatever the hot topic of the year is. Would there be any interest in -- in those types of presentations?

CHAIR GROVE: So, I'm going to say just a blank yes. We look at the meeting, the technology meeting that was held at Texas Tech last year to look at what other areas of the USDA, what was cotton using for technology in their process, what was beef using? What was poultry and egg using? And, you know, it was very, you know, it was a little bit eye opening. It's like, hey. You know, I want that in grain grading. So upcoming trends and what somebody else is doing, I think is helpful because it opens up. Could we be

doing something different or adding something different? Or the technology is there. We just didn't know about it. You know how that looks, we might have to define that a little bit more. But, again, a good place to start. Yeah. What's out there? What should we be aware of? And are you looking at not just technology, but anything else? Is it — is — it sustainability? Is it, you know, how can we all affect that? There's a lot of different topics that could — could fall under what's that what's that big thing out there. Thank you, Kurt.

MR. HEIL: Mark at Prairie Central. Just a background, just information on exports and volumes even looking back and saying this is where we've been, this is where we're at, this could be where we're going, and the changes that have that have gone on in in all aspects of that could be helpful for this group just understanding why things have changed and aren't changing, in in that process.

MR GARCIA: Makes me wonder maybe someone from US Greens counsel would be really good to give an update.

CHAIR GROVE: And, again, it's a -- a very good suggestion because that was why the topic was originally brought up. And, you know, outside of our

committee meeting, many of us go to other stakeholder meetings. It was bringing a stakeholder into our meeting. So, thank you. That's a very good suggestion. So not to prolong this, again, as -- as we have, well, obviously, we've seen a few weather issues today. Everybody can get going and do a little travel planning so that we're moving safe. Yeah, watching the news this morning, they were talking about a few of those aspects and some important things for us to remember. You know, there's possibilities of tornadoes. Those of you hanging or that are still in town here and at the airport, make sure you're really keeping an eye on that because yeah. we're so excited to see rain because we haven't seen it for such a long time. It's bringing a whole slew of other things with it that, you know of course, it wasn't on the menu that we were asking for. But okay. Well, thank you, everybody. I'm going to turn it over to Arthur here for just a moment to close us out.

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MR NEAL: I'll be quick, but I want to say thank you to each one of you. I know that you're busy. Those in the in the gallery that have come to support us, thank you. Those who have left, that were here yesterday, we appreciate them as well. This is an important time in life, I think, of the official

grain inspection system because we are kind of at a 1 2 pivotal point, and we make some critical decisions on 3 how do we move forward. A way that sustains us, hedges to get some of the volatility that we see on 4 5 the staffing side, on the demand side, and you're digging your heels in with open hearts, open minds, 6 7 and you've been very objective about it. I just want 8 to say I appreciate it because I've been in the 9 environment and served on committees where there's a lot of bias coming through the members. And so, it's 10 11 hard to decipher what is, you know, good for the 12 whole. And I sense that you all are focusing on 13 what's good for the whole. And I -- I commend you on 14 that and appreciate you for that. It's all part, it's also part of a cultural change. And we're changing 15 16 the culture here, and changing culture is not easy to do, and you're a part of that. You're part of 17 18 history. And so, thank you for your service on behalf 19 of the Secretary, on behalf of Bruce Summers, our 20 administrator, all of the staff at FIS, we appreciate 21 you. Safe travels home, and I look forward to seeing 22 you again before terms roll off. You know? 23 you.

25 Arthur. Thank you for everybody. What I have loved

CHAIR GROVE: Again, I just want to echo

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Τ	about this committee from day one is, again, the
2	diversity of knowledge, the experience that everybody
3	has because that is helping to be well rounded in our
4	decision making. I myself have learned a lot learned
5	a lot of what somebody else is doing in their avenue
6	of agriculture. And, you know, things like supper
7	together last night. It wasn't about a business
8	meeting, but it was, again, understanding better and
9	developing those contacts for strong colleagues, and -
. 0	- and people that you can reach out to for
.1	information. And, you know, for me, then getting to
.2	know the people in FGIS, knowing where we can turn for
.3	the help and the questions, and changing the culture
4	of FGIS is off limits that your government, I'm not.
_5	That is a change and that's very important, because I
-6	feel what we're seeing is a shift of it's being
7	collaborative and not being regulatory. There's a big
8	difference in that and appreciate that. So, with
9	that, thank you all for your engagement that we have
20	had in this meeting. A lot of good things and I look
21	forward to seeing you again, hopefully, end of
22	February March. Thank you.
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Л	(Whereupon at 10.400M the proceeding was

25 concluded.)

## CERTIFICATE OF TRANSCRIBER

I, DEVIN RICHMOND AND DANA WALKER, do hereby certify that this transcript was prepared from the digital audio recording of the foregoing proceeding, that said transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings to the best of my knowledge, skills, and ability; that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to the action in which this was taken; and, further, that I am not a relative or employee of any counsel or attorney employed by the parties hereto, nor financially or otherwise interested in the outcome of this action.

DEVIN L. RICHMOND & DANA L. WALKER