



# GIPSA News

A newsletter for the employees of the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration

November 2000

## From My Desk

*Jim R. Baker*

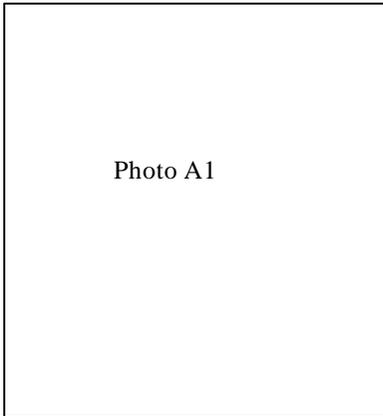


Photo A1

*Administrator Jim Baker*

GIPSA has come along way in a short time. Our 2001 budget will provide needed new resources with the increased funding, both in grain and the P&S programs. This will help our Agency address the challenges before us, help us move into the 21<sup>st</sup> century. I look at the progress we have made and I compare it to a glass half full of water. Some may see it as half empty and a bleak future, but that's not real.

Our challenges, as I see them, are many but the top ones are listed here:

1. **Adjusting** to changes in the structure of agriculture.
2. **E-commerce** - both in information and marketing.
3. **Contracting** - critical integration and marketing alliances.
4. **Biotech** - realizing the true value and being able to measure it.
5. **Funding** - Congress and States often give agriculture lower funding priority than urban areas.
6. **Responding** to the needs of the producers and industry we serve in timely, professional manner.

I have gained a lot over the past 6 years and worked with an outstanding GIPSA team. Some have retired, some left for better deals, but the ones that stay on make the real difference today. Having said that I want to wish **John Stencel**

the best in his new challenges. He really made a difference while with our Agency and built a link to outreach that provided benefits never done before.

I still see a glass half full and I know that the GIPSA team, from top to the newest employee, will strive to see that it is fuller in the future.

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# Names in the News

## PERSONNEL

The Information Technology Staff welcomes **Joe Garrity**, senior level computer specialist. He will be focusing on LANs. **Joe** was previously employed by Technical Management Resources, a contractor for the Department of Justice.

The Atlanta Regional Office welcomes **Barbara McKee**, administrative assistant, and **Angela Fore** and **Steven Mason**, legal instruments examiners.

**Bruce Griffith** has been selected for the position of the P&SP IRM Coordinator.

**Nilsa Ramos** has been selected to fill the Tallahassee Resident Agent position and will begin her duties there the first pay period in January 2001.

**John Stencel**, Washington, DC, left GIPSA on November 3 to become State Executive Director, Farm Service Agency for the State of Colorado.

**Barbara VanTil**, Technical Center, has accepted a position with the Environmental Protection Agency in Chicago. **Barb** will stay on with GIPSA a while longer to help finish establishing the biotech reference laboratory. Her reporting date to EPA is December 4.

## CONDDOLENCES

**Ronald Eaton**, agricultural commodity grader, from Area 1 (Belle Chasse

area) passed away. Ron had worked for FGIS for 24 years. He is survived by his two children, **Randall Eaton** and **Sharon Brown**.

**Ralph Howell**, grain director with the Mississippi Department of Agriculture in Lucedale, MS, passed away.

**Joseph Winkler**, official inspector in the Peoria, IL, area until 1988 and an active AAGIWA member, was killed in an auto accident on October 20.

## AWARDS

**William Arce-Arana**, marketing specialist, Des Moines, received a time off award for his demonstrated dedication and willingness to put out the extra effort to get the job done. He has shown resourcefulness in handling complaints and conducting investigations. In addition to other assignments, he has taken on the extra duties of assuring that the government-owned vehicles are maintained and serviced.

**Dewey Blatchford**, industrial specialist, Des Moines, received a time off award for improving the Agency by extending services to effectively evaluate and ensure accurate carcass weighing at Indiana Packers Corporation, Delphi, Indiana, under difficult conditions.

**Jody Boydston-Johnson**, marketing specialist, Denver, received a performance bonus for mentoring and training new marketing specialists. Through her extra effort, these em-

ployees are on a fast track to becoming productive, contributing members of the office.

**Lou Campbell**, New Orleans, received a spot award for performing his duties excellently and providing service in a timely manner to our customers.

**Wanny Carter**, New Orleans, received a spot award for his continuing excellent performance of his duties as a shiphold team leaderman.

**Wade Berteau**, New Orleans, received a time-off award for cleaning and painting the Bunge elevator lab.

**Alonzo Craighton**, **Michael Favorite**, **Robert Moses** and **Jimmie Young**, ACGs, New Orleans, each received a spot award for helping coworkers with the new automation system, demonstrating a sincere commitment to the future of GIPSA.

**Roy Dupont**, New Orleans, received a time-off award for conscientious efforts in weighing.

**Russell Frank**, New Orleans, received a time-off award for providing exemplary service to our customers in a timely manner.

**Tracy Gerke**, **Donald Kendall**, **Robin Rother**, **John Roush**, and **Wilmer Brandt**, Technical Center, received medallions from the President's Council on Y2K.

**Karen Gugaliardo**, compliance officer, Washington, DC, earned a time-off award for providing onsite support services to the Review Branch's two newly established satellite offices.

*Continued, see Names  
on page 3.*

## **Names**, *from page 2.*

**Walter Harness**, New Orleans, received a spot award for being in charge of a barge crew that probed barges during unusual weather conditions.

**James Hood**, marketing specialist, Atlanta, received a spot award for his outstanding, "rookie" year where he was involved in 26 investigations, the lead or sole investigator on 6 investigations, and completed 2 investigative files.

**Keith Kienow**, regional supervisor; **Dean Alexander**, unit supervisor, **Denver**; **Leah Akbar** and **Dana Stewart**, public affairs specialists, Washington, DC; and **Barbara Fielder**, secretary, Washington, DC, received spot awards for their professional attitude and efficiency in coordinating the numerous details of the Public Forum on Captive Supplies.

**Gilbert Knight**, New Orleans, received a spot award for volunteering his services to inspect four ships on short notice.

**Louise Jones** and **Barbara Fielder**, secretaries, Washington, DC, received spot awards for their exceptional effort in continuously going "above the call of duty" in handling the duties of the Office of the Deputy Administrator and for efficiently pulling together the details of the poultry meetings at the last minute.

**Sharon Lathrop** and **Cathleen Brenner**, Technical Center, received extra effort awards for outstanding effort and creativity in developing an interactive CD-ROM-based training

program for the official NIRT System.

**Susan Martin**, secretary, Washington, DC, earned a performance bonus award for continued superior performance in carrying out her duties and responsibilities.

**Wallace Martin**, New Orleans, received a spot award for volunteering his services in inspecting four ships when personnel were short.

**Sandra Metheny**, Stuttgart, has taken part in the travel Gainsharing Program and recently received a Gainsharing Award in the amount of \$495.34.

**Mary Miller**, auditor, Denver, received a spot award for her outstanding team work and initiative in seeking projects and investigations in addition to those assigned.

**Maggie Mills**, marketing specialist, Denver, received a performance bonus for her extra effort and careful planning and thoroughness in executing the Livestock and Grain Summit and the Captive Supplies Public Forum.

**LaDondra Moon**, computer clerk, Des Moines, received a spot award for demonstrating self-motivation and dedication by completing a large-scale conversion of the annual report files into a new system. With little training, she single-handedly created and organized the annual reports in a short period.

**Horace Robinson**, New Orleans, received a spot award for outstanding performance as a shift supervisor.

**Pamela Rodriguez**, legal instruments examiner, Denver, received a

spot award for facilitating the registration and bonding program in the Denver region for the period December 1999 to September 2000.

**Wilbert Rollins**, New Orleans, received a spot award for exhibiting a high level of professionalism, enthusiasm and accuracy reflected in your grading, completed paperwork, automated operations and relations with customers.

**Phil Sapienza** and **Roy Landry, Jr.**, ACTs, New Orleans, each received a time-off award for probing barges during unusual weather conditions.

**Charles Williams**, New Orleans, received a spot award for grading two different lots of grain when the elevator requested wheat protein on the ship.

**Charlie Wilson**, New Orleans, received a spot award for doing an outstanding job in moving equipment and mail in a timely manner at the various work sites and responding well to unexpected requests.

### **15-Year Service Award**

Joseph Barney, Technical Center

## Shipman Receives Presidential Rank Award

**David R. Shipman**, deputy administrator for GIPSA's Federal Grain Inspection Service, has been selected to receive the 2000 Meritorious Executive Award.

Each year, our Government recognizes and celebrates a small group of career Senior Executives with the Presidential Rank Award. Winners of this prestigious award have demonstrated their ability to lead a Government that delivers great service, fosters partnerships and community solutions to achieve results, and continuously pushes itself to get the job done more effectively and efficiently.

Award winners are chosen through a rigorous selection process. They are nominated by their agency heads, evaluated by boards of private citizens, and approved by the President. The evaluation criteria focus on the executive's leadership in producing results.

The Meritorious Executive award is given for long-term accomplishments. Only 5 percent of career SES members may receive the award, which includes a cash award, silver pin, and framed certificate signed by the President. **Dave's** award read:

*"In recognition of his outstanding leadership and management of the Nation's grain inspection and weighing system. Mr. Shipman is an innovative leader who has built effective partnerships with state and private stakeholders, thereby improving the delivery of official grain and oilseed inspection services to American agriculture."*

## Migrant Center Celebration

*Mary Hill, Stuttgart*

On October 13, GIPSA took part in a celebration of the Hope Migrant Farm Labor Center in Hope, AR. Administrator **Jim Baker** was joined at the event by **Eugene Bass**, director, Civil Rights Staff, and **Christine Kenngott**, confidential assistant, Washington, DC; Stuttgart's **Clyde Steves**, FOM, **Albert Snelson**, ACG, and **Mary Hill**, OSA; and **Kenneth Carter**, OIC, Greenville Office. The celebration honored the Center for improving services and living conditions for migrant workers and their families, and recognized USDA's cooperative effort with the Center to improve its facilities for farm workers. The celebration included a tour of the complex and refreshments, including a large cake decorated with "GIPSA". In addition, **Jim Baker** and **Eugene Bass** were recognized for helping make the Migrant Complex a success.

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## Who? What? When? Where? Why?



If you know the answers to any of these questions as they apply to this photograph, get in touch with Henry Greenwood, telephone 202-720-1732, [hgreenwo@gipsadc.usda.gov](mailto:hgreenwo@gipsadc.usda.gov).

# Supreme Work from GIPSA

*James J Morcaldi, Denver*

At the beginning of business on September 26, 2000, P&S' Denver office received calls from livestock sellers from several Southwestern states reporting that Supreme Beef Packers, Inc., Dallas, Texas, had failed to pay for livestock purchased for slaughter. Supreme filed for bankruptcy on September 25th.

**Jack Bellew**, financial unit supervisor, immediately assigned the investigation to **Mary Miller**, auditor and me, and gave the investigation top priority. All callers inquiring about Supreme were advised of their right to file a trust claim against Supreme and the procedures to follow. The first trust claim was received by 8:00 a.m. Within an hour, I had notified Supreme and their financier, Bank of America, of the sellers' trust interest and of their responsibilities to the sellers. A rapid response team led by me and comprised of **Mary, Philip Warren** (resident agent-Texas) and

**Sue Ann Claudon** (resident agent-Texas) was formed and we made plans to be at the offices of Supreme in Dallas as soon as possible. **Phillip** was at the headquarters of Supreme by early afternoon and was joined shortly afterwards by **Sue Ann**. Mary and I continued to handle phone calls from unpaid livestock sellers and flew to Dallas that evening. The entire rapid response team was at the offices of Supreme the following morning.

By the close of business on September 27th, a complete listing of unpaid livestock sellers with name, purchase date and amount due to each seller was prepared, printed and presented to the management of Supreme. This schedule showed that \$844,000 was owed by Supreme for livestock.

On September 28, 2000, Supreme petitioned the court for permission to use cash collateral to pay livestock

sellers. **Keith Kienow**, regional supervisor, **Mary, Phillip**, and **I** were present at the hearing and represented GIPSA and the livestock sellers. By order of the court, a special account (trust account) was opened by Supreme and funded to pay the sellers. Supreme used the information provided by GIPSA's team to make payments as directed by the court order.

The early intervention of the Denver rapid response team facilitated full payment of all livestock sellers by October 9, 2000. Supreme recognized the assistance of Packers and Stockyards Programs in facilitating this process by including a note of recognition of GIPSA's help in their transmittal of the livestock checks. Thank you calls and letters were received from many of the trust claimants acknowledging the promptness of their payment and the fact that they received payment in full.

## NIRT Training CD Update

*Cathy Brenner,  
Technical Center*

The licensing agreement in place that allows distribution of the NIRT Training CD-ROM outside of GIPSA is now in place.

Official agencies should contact their field office to borrow a copy.

**Are EEO/CR issues or concerns  
affecting your employment with GIPSA?**

**Do you have questions? Need help?**

**Then let your voice be heard.**



Call the EEO Advisory Committee at...

**1-800-639-5167**

Civil Rights Hotline



## GIPSA Idea Hotline Update

*Norma Phelps, Washington, DC*



Here are the ideas received on the GIPSA Idea Hotline during October. If you have questions about any ideas or the Hotline, please call me at 202-720-1017.

*Suggestor*

*Suggestion*

Scott Cooley, Olympia, WA

Change Terminology for Mechanical Samplers Accessibility

October's tee-shirt winner: **Scott Cooley**, Olympia!

Keep those ideas coming in! Send your ideas to the GIPSA Idea Hotline via e-mail: [gipsa-ideas@gipsadc.usda.gov](mailto:gipsa-ideas@gipsadc.usda.gov); FAX to 202-720-1015; or telephone 800-455-3447 or 202-720-1013. **We encourage you to send ideas via fax or e-mail to reduce the possibility of transcription errors; however, ideas will be accepted regardless of the method you choose to use.**

## October Issuances

*Charlie Turner, Washington, DC*

- Directive 9070.3, "Conflict of Interest," - 10/5/00.
- Directive 9070.6, "Reporting Violations Of The U.S. Grain Standards Act and The Agricultural Marketing Act," - 10/5/00.
- Directive 9180.67, "Statement For Non-Transgenic Grain and Graded Commodities," - 10/11/00.
- FGIS PN-11-00, "Information Sharing Capabilities of The Automated Cusum Plan," - 9/29/00.
- FGIS PN-12-00, "Revised Fees For FGIS Official Inspection And Weighing Services Performed By FGIS In The United States And Canada And For Supervision Of Official Inspection And Weighing Services Performed By Agencies," - 10/19/00.

## Veteran's Day

In 1921, an unknown World War I American soldier was buried in Arlington National Cemetery, the focal point of reverence for America's veterans. Similar ceremonies occurred earlier in England and France. These memorials all took place on November 11, giving universal recognition to the celebrated ending of World War I fighting at 11 a.m., November 11, 1918 (the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month). The day became known as "Armistice Day."

Armistice Day officially received its name in America in 1926 through a Congressional resolution. It became a national holiday 12 years later by similar Congressional action. If the World War I had been "the War to end all wars," November 11 might still be called Armistice Day. But a few years after the holiday was proclaimed, war broke out in Europe. Sixteen and one-half million Americans took part; 407,000 of them died in service, more than 292,000 in battle.

The question of how to pay tribute to those who had served in this latest, great war was answered by Representative Edwin K. Rees of Kansas: change Armistice Day to Veterans Day, and make it an occasion to honor all who served America in all wars. In 1954 President Eisenhower signed a bill proclaiming November 11 as Veterans Day.

A law passed in 1968 changed the national commemoration of Veterans Day to the fourth Monday in October. It soon became apparent, however, that November 11 was a date of historic significance to many Americans. Therefore, in 1978 Congress returned the observance to its traditional date. (Source: <http://www.va.gov>.)

# Prepare to Be Amazed

*Eric Poling, Technical Center*

It has been said, "the difference between men and boys is the price of their toys." This may be true, but the inquisitive mind knows no boundaries. Such is this case with **Dave Funk**, Chief, Inspection Systems Engineering (ISE) Branch. When Mattel released its Intel Play microscope, like many kids, **Dave** had to have one.

ISE has been researching digital imaging as an objective method for certain quality analyses for some time. This product allows you to capture images at 10x, 60x, and 200x, seemed too good to be true - especially with a price tag of only \$ 99.00! Photographic microscopy systems cost considerably more, requiring special equipment and training. The Intel Play was designed for all ages, is user friendly, and has a web site with helpful tips and images

What have I got to lose, thought **Dave**, even if this thing doesn't fit any of our needs I can play with it at home for that price. Rushing to the store, to make sure they weren't sold

out, **Dave** was successful and purchased the QX3 computer microscope. Soon he was taking pictures of everything and by Monday he was ready to try it at work. **Dave** contacted me and asked for some grain to experiment with and was soon engrossed taking pictures of wheat, rice, corn and mustard seeds.

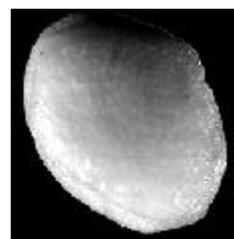
Amazingly enough the image quality was quite good, and I thought of the tedious task of picking Inconspicuous Add Mixture in minor oil seeds. Could this be the instrument we were looking for? Surely not, this is a child's toy it couldn't possibly help the inspectors, however, there they were Images that were clear enough to identify these tiny seeds.

Two days later, **Dave** came to work with more good news, a local toy store had the Intel Play microscope on sale for \$ 30.00, so TSD bought some. The microscope connects directly into the computer via the USB port, requires windows 98 or higher, at least 100 Mb of hard disk

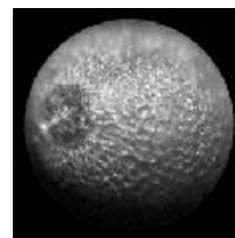
space, and comes with its own software which allows digital images to be imported directly into the computer for viewing, and attachment to e-mail.

The color and clarity of the images would allow the inspectors to have a better understanding of conditions and would also be useful to broadcast early alert information. I am sure there are other possible uses you can find with just a little imagination.

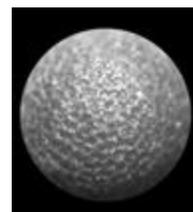
The above are just some of the ideas we came up with. This might help provide better and more timely information to your customers, I would recommend that you purchase on of these and experiment with it, share your findings with others, and prepare to be amazed!



*Oriental Mustard*



*Brown Mustard*



*Brown Mustard*

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## Travel Bits & Pieces

*Peggy Smith, Washington, DC*

- ✓ Per Diem Corrections. GSA has made corrections to the new per diem lists that were effective October 1, 2000. Please check: [www.policyworks.gov](http://www.policyworks.gov) for the corrections.
- ✓ Travel Management Fees. Travel management fees for airline tickets should be shown under "Section C" of the travel voucher since these fees are part of transportation costs. Some travel management centers give the fees a separate identification number from the airline ticket. If this is what your center does, show that number in section 24 of the voucher. If your center does not give the fee a separate number, put "TMC Fee" in section 24. If you are charged a fee for a rental car or hotel booking, this fee should shown under "miscellaneous expenses."

# Personal Use of Government Office Equipment

*Carol Remmers, Washington, DC*

The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) recently outlined its policy on personal use of government office equipment. GIPSA has four new Directives pending that are directly in line with OPM.

You must not use Government office equipment for activities that are inappropriate. If you have questions about appropriate use, consult with your supervisor or the Chief Information Officer.

## ***Examples of inappropriate personal uses include:***

- Using large files. Your activities might reduce the effectiveness of a GIPSA system if you use large files. For example, sending or receiving greeting cards, video, sound, interactive games or other large file attachments may hinder the performance of an entire network.
- Subscribing to Internet services that automatically download information, such as sports scores, stock prices or other continuous data streams, such as music or videos.
- Loading personal software such as computer games, personal tax programs and personal schedulers onto your computer or making configuration changes.
- Engaging “instant messaging” (e-mail practices that involve ongoing message receipt and transmission).
- Using Government equipment as a staging ground or platform to gain unauthorized access to other systems.
- Creating, copying, or transmitting any chain letters or other mass mailings.

- Creating, copying or transmitting any material or communication that is illegal or offensive to fellow employees or to the public, such as material that ridicules others based on race, creed, religion, color, sex, disability, national origin or sexual orientation.

- Viewing, downloading, storing, transmitting, or copying materials that are sexually explicit or oriented, or related to gambling, illegal weapons, terrorist activities, or any other prohibited activities.

- Using Government office equipment for commercial purposes or in support of other “for profit” activities such as outside employment or businesses (e.g., selling real estate, preparing tax returns for a fee).

- Engaging in any outside fund raising activity, endorsing any product or service, participating in lobbying or prohibited partisan political activity (e.g., expressing opinions about candidates, distributing campaign literature).

- Acquiring, reproducing, transmitting, distributing, or using any controlled information, including computer software and data protected by copyright, trademark, privacy laws, other proprietary data, or material with other intellectual property rights beyond fair use, or export-controlled software or data.

Unauthorized or inappropriate use of Government office equipment may result in the loss or limitation of your privilege, administrative action ranging from counseling to removal from the Agency, or even criminal penalties or financial liability, depending on

the severity of the misuse.

The OPM policy cautions that employees do not have a right to privacy when using any government office equipment, including Internet and e-mail services. Since these are government-owned systems, intended primarily for official use, they are subject to monitoring for a variety of reasons.

The OPM policy builds on an earlier statement from the Federal CIO Council, issued in May 1999. The OPM document can be found at [www.opm.gov/extra/itusepolicy.htm](http://www.opm.gov/extra/itusepolicy.htm) and the CIO Council statement is available at [www.cio.gov/files/peruse.pdf](http://www.cio.gov/files/peruse.pdf).

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## **EZ-Quant DON Plate Kit Approved**

FGIS has approved the EZ-Quant DON Plate Kit, manufactured by Diagnostix, for official testing of deoxynivalenol in the national grain inspection system.

Deoxynivalenol, or DON, is a toxin produced by a mold and can be present in wheat, barley, corn, and other grains. Approval of this test kit expands the choice of DON test kits available to the national inspection system.

GIPSA authorizes the use of the EZ-Quant method to determine deoxynivalenol levels in wheat, barley, malted barley, and corn.

## Reaching Out

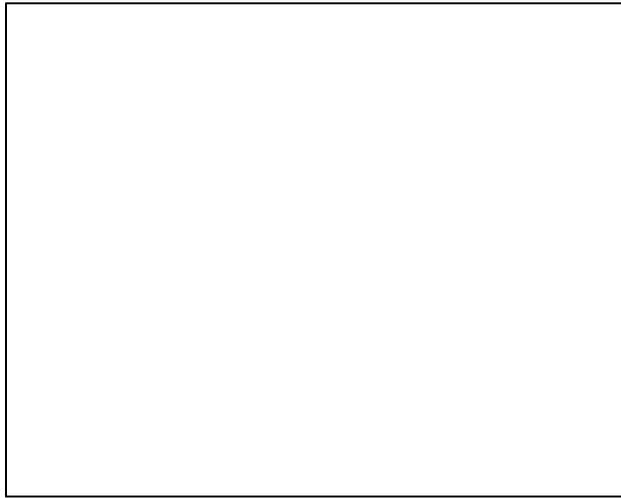
*Fred Kelley, Baltimore*

Empire Farm Days was held in August in Seneca Falls, NY. GIPSA's booth was staffed by **Cindy Bertoli** and me. **Cindy** is a P&S resident agent in New York; I am a supervisory agricultural commodity grader in Baltimore. We joined 7 other USDA agencies to present information about all aspects of USDA programs and activities. Over 150,000 individuals from New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Maine attended the fair.

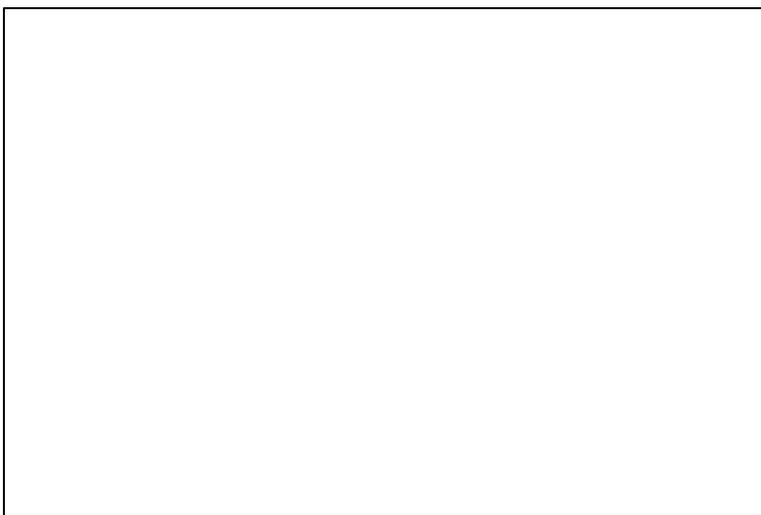
Later in August, I traveled to Ag Progress Days in Rock Springs, PA. I was joined by P&S' **Larry Poss** and **Mary Heisey**. Again, several USDA agencies came together. More than 200,000 people from Pennsylvania and Maryland attended.

Visitors to the GIPSA booth at both the Empire Farm and Ag Progress Days received a lot of information as well as brochures on GIPSA programs and services.

These two events were great opportunities to expand our grassroots availability to present and future customers in the East!



*Fred Kelley and Cindy Bertoli at Empire Farm Days.*



*Fred is joined by Larry Poss and Mary Heisey at Ag Progress Days.*

## For Your Health

*Mavis Rogers, Washington, DC*

The flu is very contagious and spreads quickly. Health experts estimate the illness strikes 20 to 50 percent of Americans each year. But, don't give in without a fight - here's how to help protect yourself from the flu or minimize its effects if you catch it.

Your first line of defense against the flu is good overall physical condition. Maintain your natural immunity by eating a healthy diet, exercising regularly, getting enough sleep, and controlling stress. And, avoid exposure to the virus whenever possible. You can reduce your exposure by washing your hands frequently.

Immunization is another powerful weapon against the influenza virus. Even if you catch the flu, a flu shot will make your symptoms much milder. Flu shots are especially important for people at high risk of complications from the illness: people over 65; anyone with asthma, anemia, diabetes, heart disease or another medical condition that could be made worse by the flu; and anyone with an impaired immune system. Flu vaccines cannot give you the flu!

If you get the flu, help your body fight the disease by getting plenty of rest and drinking lots of fluids. Over-the-counter medications such as acetaminophen or ibuprofen for head, muscle and body aches; cough suppressants and expectorants for cough; nasal-decongestant sprays or drops to open nasal passages can make you feel better.

Seek medical attention if you: cough hard for more than 10 days; have a high fever for 3 days; have severe ear pain, trouble breathing, or difficulty swallowing.

# A History of Daylight Saving Time

*Ray Hart, Washington, DC*

- 1883 Time zones first used by the railroads standardize their schedules.
- 1884 The International Prime Meridian Conference in Washington set the system of international standard time we still use today.
- 1907 After reportedly passing by a home where the shades were down, even though the sun was up, Englishman William Willett suggested moving the clock ahead by 80 minutes in 4 moves of 20 minutes each during the spring and summer months in a pamphlet called "The Waste of Daylight."
- 1908 The British House of Commons rejected advancing the clock by one hour in the spring and back again in the autumn.
- 1916 To save energy during World War I, Britain passed the British Summer Time Act which mandated setting clocks one hour ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) during the summer months.
- 1918 Congress made the U.S. rail zones official under federal law and gave the responsibility to make any changes to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the only federal transportation regulatory agency at the time. (When Congress created the Department of Transportation in 1966, it transferred the responsibility for the time laws to the new department. ) To conserve resources for the war effort, the U.S. Congress placed the country on Daylight Saving Time for the remainder of WW I. It was observed for seven months in 1918 and 1919. The law, however, proved so unpopular that it was later repealed.
- 1942 With America again at war, Congress reinstated Daylight Saving Time to save energy. America's time remained 1 hour forward year-round until September 30, 1945.
- 1945-66 No U.S. law governed Daylight Saving Time - states and localities were free to observe it or not. This, however, caused confusion — especially for the broadcasting industry, and for trains and buses.
- 1966 Some 100 million Americans were observing Daylight Saving Time through their own local laws and customs. Congress stepped in to end the confusion by passing the Uniform Time Act of 1966. The Act created Daylight Saving Time to begin on the last Sunday of April and to end on the last Sunday of October. Any area that wanted to be exempt from Daylight Saving Time could do so by passing a local ordinance.
- 1973 Following the 1973 Arab Oil Embargo, Congress put most of the nation on extended Daylight Saving Time for 2 years to save energy. This experiment worked, but was not continued in 1975 because of opposition — mostly from the farming states. A U.S. Department of Transportation study found that observing Daylight Saving Time in March and April saved the equivalent in energy of 10,000 barrels of oil each day — a total of 600,000 barrels in each of those two years.
- 1986 Public Law 99-359 changed Daylight Saving Time from the last Sunday in April to the first Sunday in April to conserve more energy. Adding the entire month of April is estimated to save nationwide about 300,000 barrels of oil each year.

*GIPSA News* is the employee newsletter of the USDA Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration. Send your news, ideas, suggestions, comments, questions, or thoughts for the next issue to:

**Dana Stewart**

USDA, GIPSA, Stop 3601  
1400 Independence Avenue, SW  
Washington, D.C. 20250-3601  
Phone (202) 720-5091  
FAX (202) 205-9237  
dstewart@gipsadc.usda.gov

**by November 25, 2000!**

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR  
USDA, GRAIN INSPECTION, PACKERS  
AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION  
STOP 3601  
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