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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	June 23, 2003
3	DR. DENTON: I think everyone is here who we
4	were expecting to be at the meeting this evening. I
5	think we probably all know who each other are, but I'll
6	go ahead and kick off just making sure. I am James
7	Denton, Professor at the University of Arkansas. I work
8	in the Poultry Center there and have been there for the
9	past 12 years.
10	MR. KOWALCYK: My name is Michael Kowalcyk, I
11	am a member of STOP and Co-President of the Dane County
12	Wisconsin Chapter of Safe Tables, Our Priority.
13	MS. BALDWIN: I am Deanna Baldwin, I am with
14	the Maryland Department of Agriculture. I have been
15	there 25 years working in our Food Safety Programs.
16	MS. KELLY: Karlease Kelly, Deputy Director for the
17	FSIS Center for Burning.
18	MR. LINK: I am Charles Link, I am Director of
19	Regulatory Affairs for Cargill Meat Solutions Platform.
20	I have been with them for a couple of years. This is my
21	second term on this Advisory Committee.
22	MR. BAYSE: Gladys Bayse, Deli Conte
23	Department of Chemistry. I teach and I do some research
24	on the potential human impact of some animal foods.
25	DR. DENTON: Thank you. I appreciate everyone
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1	being here and participating in this session this
2	evening. And without further ado, I think we will jump
3	directly into the questions there, and the first
4	question that has been posed for us is what feedback do
5	we have regarding the objectives that were outlined with
6	regards to delivery of training and education. I would
7	like to compliment Karlease for the very thorough job
8	that she did in laying out the agenda for us, and
9	talking about the strategic goals that they have
10	established. With that I will throw the floor over for
11	comments or discussion. I suppose it might be a good
12	idea to follow down through each of the goals that were
13	outlined to make sure that we have addressed all of
14	these goals independently. Goal number one is to
15	strengthen the Public Health scientific and technical
16	skills of the work force.
17	MR. LINK: I have a question I was going to
18	ask earlier today, but I thought I would wait. How many
19	of these 7,500 or whatever the number was inspectors who
20	are actually GS8 known?
21	MR. KELLY: That is a question that I am not
22	sure I know the answer to right off the top of my head,
23	but I could get that answer.
24	MR. LINK: I figure percentage wise it has to
25	be pretty small, because I look at some of these

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1	processing plants, they have 12 inspectors in them and
2	10 are them on the line, two of them are on the floor
3	doing the GS8 level basically. The reason I ask the
4	question is because I am wondering if some of these
5	objectives could we focus on the guys that are on the
6	floor making the decisions as opposed to the guys that
7	are pretty much tied to the line with routine tasks.
8	MR. KELLY: Right, and don't forget that the
9	consumer safety inspector it includes the GS8 but it
10	also includes all processing inspectors. So those would
11	be people with patrol assignments.
12	MR. LINK: Right, I was just thinking
13	primarily about the guys that are on the slaughter line
14	because that has got to be a large percentage in number,
15	I just don't know what it is, I was wondering.
16	MR. KELLY: I'm sorry, I don't know
17	specifically to give you a good answer for that.
18	MR. LINK: The only reason I asked is because
19	it is a tough deal obviously training 7,500 people, but
20	if you do a third of that many, because that many are on
21	the floor doing things, as opposed to tied to the line,
22	then that makes your job a little easier and certainly
23	you can kind of target what you are doing.
24	MR. KELLY: I know we have a goal in the Food
25	Safety Regulatory Essentials when we kind of did a

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- 1 That is really the target group for Food Safety survey. 2 Regulatory Essentials. It was something like 3,800. 3 MR. LINK: That is a big number. 4 MS. KELLY: It is. 5 MS. BAYSE: I was interested in your math 6 where you had pulled apart the different segments, and 7 it occurred to me that I think it is highly likely that 8 each of those state segments there are universities with 9 distance learning facilities. And that seems to be a 10 really good way to do some of this, because it is at 11 least interactive, they can ask questions of the 12 presenter and get responses, and it just seems a little 13 more human, sort of person related than just looking at 14 something, a tape of some kind or a safety of some kind. And also I guess as a teacher, one always wants to think 15 16 of a really clear syllabus that would lay out not only 17 content, but the expectations at the end of this 18 training, and I thought it was really a good idea if 19 there could be something like continuing education
 - MS. BALDWIN: When I was looking at this goal
 I was thinking there is really two kinds of training
 involved. One would be like the theory, like if you are
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credit or something that went on the work record of

whatever level this person was. That would be maybe

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somewhat motivating.

1	talking about how to understand the principles is one
2	kind, and that is kind of suited to the university. But
3	then you have the interpretation for like doing the
4	inspection task in, I don't know you get a lot of
5	regional differences in interpretation. So I think that
6	would have to be done by FSIS almost.
7	MS. KELLY: It sounds like more of a
8	partnership approach you are thinking about.
9	MR. BALDWIN: Yes. Understanding hasn't been
10	the principles is entirely different than doing the
11	enforcement or inspection activities.
12	MR. KOWALCYK: I would like to add that in
13	looking at this first goal, I look at it from two
14	vantage points. One perspective new hires, your front
15	line inspectors. It was mentioned during the full
16	committee the possibility of pre-hire testing
17	requirements, a certain aptitude level, so these folks
18	can make decisions while thinking on their feet, be able
19	to do that and be able to follow through the
20	regulations. Then the other aspect I would say would be
21	what we refer to at my place of employment is your
22	continuing education and this might be a condition of
23	ones going for promotion within the organization, where
24	you would have to have to many hours of training and as
25	an example, looking at HACCP is a relatively new
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1	practice in the industry and you have a large percentage
2	of inspectors that are going to be eligible for
3	retirement. These folks basically their job role has
4	changed. So that continuing education I feel is very
5	important especially since good industry is going to be
6	innovative. For the companies to be more competitive
7	they are going to try to innovate and try to find better
8	ways to produce their product. So I think continuing
9	education is an important aspect, as well as entry level
10	education. I also agree that taking advantage of state
11	grant universities that have agricultural science
12	programs, even technical college, so that the training
13	is localized so the agency doesn't have to incur the
14	traveling expense. I feel that would apply to both
15	continuing, as well as entry level education.
16	MR. LINK: I think while you are looking at
17	entry level education levels and what people are capable
18	of doing come back on this separation issue, but if you
19	are going to be on the line looking at dead animals, you
20	need a certain level of education. If you are going to
21	be on the floor making decisions that effect food safety
22	issues and things of that sort, you are probably going
23	to have a different level. I don't know how you
24	separate those two, and you have to look at one point
25	and say well if you are going to be a GS8 level, a
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1	processing inspector, you need certain education. You
2	probably need to understand microbiology better than the
3	guy on the line. You probably need to understand
4	statistics better than the guy on the line. A lot of
5	things that they have to deal with on a daily basis, and
6	if a guy on the line gets promoted off the line, he
7	probably ought to go through a series of training before
8	he gets that opportunity to be on the floor, which is
9	different from what it has been in the past, I guess.
10	In the past it has primarily been I have been there
11	longer than you, therefore.
12	MS. KELLY: Right.
13	MR. LINK: That is kind of what it has been.
14	And I agree, I think if you can get out who was it said
15	the sun rises and sets on College Station. You got to
16	get those guys into College Station and you can't work
17	forever in the process plants running short staffed with
18	USDA inspectors. And there is always a problem trying
19	to find bodies anyway, and then they have to send have

struggle for everybody financially and for the processing plants too, because they are having to pay an

of them to Texas, three of the to Texas for that matter

for two weeks or however long they are there, is a real

operator while those guys aren't around. So while I

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agree that universities can add a lot to it, and have

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got they are all over. The Trade Associations have some excellent training programs in specific areas like --whatever. I don't know they put together training programs for the industries. That is something that could be looked into that they would be more than happy to have USDA inspectors sitting in the room to talk It is a good idea to share back about whatever issues. and forth so maybe we ought to talk about joint training, because whatever we are doing, everybody has got a different point in view and it is a great idea to sit and share these things, as opposed to coming at just from one side.

DR. DENTON: I completely agree with what you are saying, it is kind of like Karlease was talking this morning about the accessibility of training at the local level. Your point about having universities within each of those districts that have the distance education capabilities, web based approach, anything that you can do that makes it possible for that employee that is currently on line there at the plant to stay at home, do their job, and still have access to that educational experience is going to be a key part in this. Because sending everybody to College Station costs too much money. Number one and it takes too many people out of the work force for too long a time.

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1	MS. BAYSE: It is not working anymore.
2	MR. LINK: Just looking at Harrisonburg,
3	Virginia, we can't send people to College Station
4	regularly, so that is why we looked, Virginia Tech comes
5	up and does acid training, or we have had the American
6	come in and do Listeria training. Come do it so you
7	can get people there. Because that is the only way we
8	can do it, the same issue with getting USDA inspectors
9	in, you just can't do it.
10	MS. BAYSE: And I would think to dovetail with
11	whatever is to be done about Homeland Security, which
12	sounds like many of the same folks have now got to add
13	that, as a new responsibility, that is very tough and if
14	they are not motivated being able to not travel all the
15	way across the country, and get their boss all upset
16	because they are gone two or three weeks. If there is
17	some way to break it down all together.
18	MS. BALDWIN: The joint training that you
19	mentioned with industry, you mentioned it today that
20	FSIS was going to be including the states, but I do
21	think that is really a good idea that the state
22	inspectors and FSIS inspectors are in the same room and
23	getting the same kind of training.
24	MR. LINK: I know you mentioned universities
25	can provide services. When it gets down to the internal
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1	regulations it would almost have to come from the USDA.
2	The industry folks have to know the interpretation of
3	the regulations too, so even then regardless of who
4	teaches it, we all ought to hear the same message,
5	state, federal and industry.
6	MS. KELLY: I will add, I didn't share it this
7	morning, but there has been in the past with the CSO
8	methods what we call for maybe lack of a better term, a
9	walk through, a regulatory walk through of the training
10	materials. And we are planning to do that with Food
11	Safety Regulatory Essentials where we essentially have a
12	meeting and International HACCP Alliance would probably
13	coordinate that meeting. But basically we will be
14	walking through the materials, a lot of materials that
15	we use to train our inspectors with. So it is not
16	actually sitting in the room and attending joint
17	training, but it is having the opportunity to discuss
18	the training essentially.
19	DR. DENTON: And this is with the industry.
20	MS. KELLY: Yes.
21	MS. BALDWIN: Will that also be offered to
22	state people also, or is it a different approach?
23	MS. KELLY: I don't see why we shouldn't offer
24	it to anybody who would be interested, so states
25	included, consumer groups included, anybody who wanted
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1	to walk through, people from Macedemia [ph] to walk
2	through and discuss what we are covering in training.
3	MS. BAYSE: I think it is a really great idea
4	that Charles brought it up first, to pull all this
5	together. Speaking from my own known situation it is
6	very easy to get these adversarial feelings. It is not
7	like it is science versus non science for example. It
8	might be industry versus government. And what I have
9	found in all these many years is that you can have that
10	sort of tension between the group, but when you are in
11	an individual setting it is really hard to feel the same
12	way, and that would bring individuals together. I am
13	not a psychologist, but I have just seen it, it really
14	matters if you know the individual as opposed to saying
15	oh them and us kind of thing. So I think that would be
16	great for the USDA and industry.
17	MR. LINK: I sat through, I went to College
18	Station, this has been a lot of years ago, but there was
19	a totally quality control class. And I think it was
20	five weeks long, but two weeks of that they allowed
21	industry to sit in and the other three weeks was
22	strictly USDA. But for that two weeks that we were
23	there might have been eight industry people there 20
24	USDA people, but it was a great exchange. And
25	interestingly enough, they had the same concerns and
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1	issues that we have because we are sitting around
2	blaming USDA for something, they are sitting around
3	blaming us for something. When we were sitting there in
4	that room talking for two weeks, the same issues and you
5	were able to get it on the table and talk through it.
6	And we had one of our local inspectors was there, so it
7	was a good opportunity for us to be able to do that. I
8	just see joint training.
9	MR. KOWALCYK: I would like to add as a
10	consumer advocate I think as a consumer health officers
11	which FSIS hires to protect public health. Consumers
12	feel that they are paying for something when a product
13	has a USDA Seal of Approval on it. And if decentralized
14	training, if joint training will bring the training
15	level up so that inspectors can speak the same language
16	as those within industry so that problems can be
17	addressed earlier, rather than later, I think everybody
18	would come out ahead. I would also like to see some
19	participation by consumer groups in the training. To
20	say yes your job is very important. It is a line job
21	and it is a monotonous job, but it is important because
22	of the end result. I am also advocating that FSIS
23	maintain control over the curriculum so that the
24	curriculum is consistent throughout the federal system
25	as well as the states. In talking to a fellow from a
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1	small operation that is state inspected, there is a lot
2	of confusion over what rules should they follow and if
3	you have two competing sets of rules, it causes a lot of
4	gray area, and I think a lot gets lost in that.
5	DR. DENTON: I agree with you and we have been
6	advocating consistency for as long as I can remember,
7	what do we have 17 districts now, is that right. We
8	have 17 different ways to do the same set of rules. So
9	I agree if we can get it, this is it, this is the
10	training, this is what we all learn and we all come in
11	and do it, we would all be better off.
12	MS. BALDWIN: With that, I think having the
13	centralized training with Dr. Kelly as opposed to like I
14	have dealt with other branches of USDA and they do it
15	differently. Some of them will develop their training
16	region by region. And if you talk to anybody in any
17	other region, they did not get the same training. They
18	were given the same subjects to address and it was
19	entirely different, so the interpretation is entirely
20	different when you get back in there to do it. So I
21	think control from your office over this, is what we are
22	going to have out there in the training, even though it
23	is done by other people, it would be the same curriculum
24	would provide that uniformity with everybody.
25	MR. LINK: I am not sure we are following your

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1 list. 2 DR. DENTON: That's okay. 3 This stuff is coming in my head, I MR. LINK: 4 need to speak it. 5 DR. DENTON: That's okay, it's captured. 6 Looking at goal number two, enhancing the ability of the 7 workforce to protect the meat, poultry and egg products 8 from intentional harm, that is the Homeland Security 9 issue which Gladys has already addressed. Indicating 10 that we need to provide security trying to facilitate 11 import liaisons surveillance, inspection training and 12 specialized animal disease topics into the VMO training. 13 I think our question is still are these appropriate 14 And from what I have heard stated here the 15 answer to that is probably yes. I am not quite sure how 16 we do that just yet. I think it is an appropriate goal. 17 I will tell you what we are doing MS. KELLY: 18 I didn't tell you a lot of details about it right now. 19 his morning but the district office training that we are 20 offering includes district office personnel, circuit 21 supervisors, then state officials are invited and local 22 law enforcement officials are invited so that also I 23 believe other federal agencies that are located in the 24 area are invited, so that everybody who may need to 25 cooperate in case of an emergency have an opportunity to York Stenographic Services, Inc.

1	meet each other face to face, and walk through some
2	scenarios so that they really have a good understanding
3	of how they work together and then when we go to the
4	plant setting, it is sort of a repeat of that. We have
5	obviously FSIS employees, but we also have plant
6	employees interacting, and again the local law
7	enforcement officials, and anybody who happens to be
8	within the area to come together to talk about things.
9	Something as simple as making sure that these people
10	would know how to have access to the plant if there was
11	some catastrophic event that occurred there. Which is
12	the best way to come into a plant. So everybody has the
13	opportunity to be on the same page and talk about how it
14	is going to be everybody working together in that
15	situation. Really understanding how to cooperate.
16	MR. LINK: You know a lot of that started
17	going through regulations and things of that sort. You
18	already got the emergency rescue squad, the fire people,
19	the police, so you need to go through all that stuff, so
20	you know if you have an emergency what to do, how to go
21	in, when not to go in. Which way the wind is blowing
22	even. So a lot of that stuff is done and we are adding
23	to it now to make sure public issues beyond what do we
24	call it process safety management, the regulations,
25	something beyond that and then we are looking at more
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- 1 security issues as opposed to hazardous materials. So a
- 2 lot of that is done.
- 3 MS. BAYSE: So the local health care workers
- 4 would also be involved in this as well.
- 5 MS. KELLY: Yes.
- 6 MS. BAYSE: If it had gone far enough to be
- 7 detected.
- 8 MS. KELLY: That is the general approach that
- 9 we are going with is to try to involve everybody who
- 10 potentially could be involved in a critical situation
- 11 like that.
- MS. BAYSE: I think the scenario I was going
- 13 to ask that, but specific scenarios put to the group,
- 14 what if.
- MR. LINK: Have you guys talked to the OSHA or
- 16 EPA people with regard to what their requirements are?
- 17 Because you are adding on to what they are already
- doing, and I am wondering if there is a way to just kind
- of hook on, instead of reamend it, you now what I mean.
- 20 Simply because they already require it, and certainly it
- 21 is a smart idea to have your local law enforcement
- 22 involved. In any kind of emergency situation.
- MS. KELLY: I know also there is awareness, it
- is raising level of awareness with the training. I
- 25 haven't actually participated in the training myself. I

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- 1 will next week in fact participate in the training. 2 decided that we would have it for all of us a training, 3 and we are inviting everyone in our building, because we 4 are not in a federal building we are in a commercial 5 building. And we have no building security. 6 think the other thing that they are teaching is just 7 awareness of your situation. What things might indicate 8 sudden danger signals and how to handle those potential 9 signals. DR. DENTON: Okay.
- 10
- 11 MS. KELLY: Any other thoughts, or any thing 12 else?
- 13 MR. KOWALCYK: I think one concern I would 14 like to add is training with respect to protecting from biosecurity attack or other terrorist attack. 15 I would 16 not want to see it detracting from the other duties that 17 FSIS inspectors are to conduct while on site. 18 think part of the training should be the development of 19 contingency plans and this would probably involve cooperation with the producers as well, because I am 20 21 sure the producers have contingency plans if they have 22 to shut the line down because something terrible 23 happened. It is just a matter of my one concern is it 24 was said in the presentation today that DC was in chaos 25 on 9/11, however, the producers kept producing.

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1	MS. KELLY: Well I can tell you exactly what
2	happened on 9/11, because I was part of the group that
3	was trained to be in a we were in a standby situation
4	in case there was ever a reason for us not to be able to
5	operate. And we were called as soon as soon as the
6	south building was evacuated, so we essentially put in
7	what we call the continuity of operations plan, an
8	alternate headquarters, with different people, totally
9	different people running the agency, since the people
10	who normally run the agency were not available. And we
11	did that until those people could get in and they
12	continued running the agency, and that is why things
13	were a little bit keep operating, because we didn't shut
14	down, we just essentially transferred that function to a
15	group of people who were trained. We were one of the
16	few federal agencies that a lot of federal buildings
17	just people shut down and went home. We were like no,
18	we can't do that. We are going to keep operating,
19	people have to eat, and they have to eat safe food.
20	This could cause a terrible chain reaction. So FSIS is
21	one of the few agencies that had continuity of
22	operations plan and we implemented it on 9/11 and just
23	kept operating with people in charge. We didn't close
24	anything down. Just to make that clear. When Jesse was
25	talking I think about the city, he wasn't talking about York Stenographic Services, Inc.
	i oik bioliographio boi vicos, illo.

- 1 the functions of the organization.
- MR. LINK: I heard stories about the south
- 3 building, they would run out they would run back in, run
- 4 out. You can't be on the street get back in there.
- 5 Well the DC Police was in charge but you also had your
- 6 own security at the south building and they were in
- 7 charge and nobody was in charge. I am wondering, it was
- 8 a good point to get to practice it.
- 9 MS. KELLY: Well we have practiced it in
- scenarios by phone we had practiced those things. But
- 11 we sent a message immediately to the field, to tell them
- we have an alternate headquarters that is operating now.
- 13 If you have any questions that you would normally route
- 14 that direction, they need to be rerouted and we had a
- process for ramping up and ramping down. But I think
- 16 everybody learned a lot of lessons.
- DR. DENTON: Okay.
- MR. LINK: I just wanted to say something
- 19 here.
- DR. DENTON: You have something else.
- 21 MR. LINK: Not detracting from their main
- 22 goals, because I think it was I think it was Mike Govro
- 23 today mentioned just put it through security and HACCP.
- I know it is not our topic but if you were to put it in
- 25 HACCP, you would probably have to ask the question well

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1 is this reasonably likely to occur. 2 MS. KELLY: Right, and the answer would be no. 3 DR. DENTON: So should we really spend a lot 4 of effort on it, probably not. Yes awareness is a key, 5 that is something we need to know, but when you get 6 right down to it. 7 I'll tell you also just to add on MS. KELLY: 8 All of our district offices have plans for to that. 9 operating in case for some reason, it doesn't really 10 matter what the reason is. An ice storm, a snow storm, 11 whatever, that makes operating out of your normal conditions not possible. They have plans for continuing 12 13 operations, because we realize that business must 14 continue. Food safety must be protected. 15 DR. DENTON: Good point, Charles, I had 16 forgotten about that. Okay moving on to goal number 17 three. Make training and education accessible at the 18 work site and three bullet points underneath that, 19 regional approach to training, entry level employees 20 within their probationary period, and then computer 21 based training. All three of which I happen to agree 22 with. 23 Yes, me too, I think we have kind MR. LINK: 24 of beat on it and made a point to make sure that you

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guys control what it is, but so that everybody is

25

1	getting the same message. It needs to be brought out at
2	College Station. I was hoping to get a copy of that
3	map, because I wanted to see how you have broken down
4	this regional deal.
5	MS. KELLY: If you look at the map you really
6	can't see anything, and the reason why you can't see
7	anything other than just sort of states burst out in
8	different directions is because we haven't made any
9	decisions as of today on where those locations will be.
10	I can tell you some of our thinking about those
11	locations. One is that we don't have the staff
12	resources to put say a trainer in every district. But
13	that may be our long term goal. It is possible that
14	could be our long term goal. We have to consider things
15	like workload. And we know that some districts have
16	larger numbers of turn over, larger numbers of plants
17	and employees than others. So it may be that we don't
18	put a person in every district, but every district has
19	someone who is their regional trainer, someone they can
20	rely on. And maybe more than one someone. But we
21	probably will be implementing that concept in steps.
22	And some of the things that we have been thinking about
23	in terms of where to locate this and maybe you all have
24	some thoughts on where a regional trainer would be
25	effective to locate in terms of that activity. We have
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1	been thinking about hiring patterns. For example where
2	is there a high degree of turn over, or a high degree of
3	hiring. Because if we are putting a lot of emphasis on
4	the entry level employee, we need to be accessible in
5	those locations where there is a lot of new people
6	coming in. Another thing is the large number of
7	employees. Obviously we have a large number of
8	employees, and I am going to anticipate that you would
9	need training for that number of employees. So you
10	might balance, if you are putting a region together, a
11	high number of employees in one district with a lower
12	number to give better balance in workload. Another
13	thing we are thinking about is proximity to academic
14	institutions that we can partner with. In fact we know
15	already that there are some districts that have
16	effective, ongoing relationships with academic
17	institutions. Now given the current budget environment,
18	I don't know how much of that would survive. But we
19	want to think about that. Another thing that we are
20	thinking about is type of species in a region. The way
21	we have our training set up because we are again
22	thinking about the entry level employee a lot. We do
23	have some different regulations for poultry slaughter
24	inspection than we do for livestock slaughter
25	inspection. There are some parts of the country that
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1	are heavier in different types of concentrations for
2	poultry or swine or livestock. So maybe it makes sense
3	to group some regional trainers in that manner. Because
4	it is maybe just a little bit easier on our trainers.
5	They don't have to be the jack of all trades, they can
6	kind of specialize in an area. We have also tried to
7	think of course about cost effectiveness. There is
8	probably no getting away from the fact that there may be
9	some travel, especially as you get farther west of the
10	Mississippi. Because you know there is a larger
11	geographic distribution of where these people are going
12	to be working, versus where they might be trained. And
13	it is probably only in like large metropolitan areas
14	where people could actually be trained in the same place
15	where their duty station is. So instead of driving to
16	work one day, they drive to training one day. But when
17	you get out to some place like the Boulder district
18	which is huge, like five states, we are going to have
19	some travel involved in that. So we have to think about
20	airports, location proximity to airports. We have to
21	think about per diem rates, some things like that when
22	we get into those issues.
23	DR. DENTON: That is one of those issues where
24	it really becomes critical to think about what we can
25	deliver via distance education. Because those are the
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1 things that really beg for that type of delivery system 2 where it is possible to do it and still do a good job. 3 MS. KELLY: That's true. So those are some of the main factors that we are thinking about. 4 There may 5 be some other things that we need to think about, in 6 determining where to put these regional trainers. 7 MR. LINK: I agree with you, I mean if you 8 look where a poultry issue primarily it is easy, you 9 know. Arkansas, Virginia, North Carolina, South 10 Caroline. 11 Don't forget Maryland. MS. BALDWIN: 12 MS. KELLY: That region or several regions. 13 MR. LINK: You can head out to Kansas, Kansas, 14 Texas, Oklahoma. 15 MS. BALDWIN: You actually have more 16 employees. 17 MS. KELLY: Yes, we do under the current 18 situation. 19 I agree with the specialization MR. KOWALCYK: 20 of the trainers so that you have your trainers that are 21 experts in that every inspection. I think that is a very 22 logical way to split up the training workforce, and not 23 to say that if someone in a district out west that is an 24 inspector at a poultry plant somewhere out there, they

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can travel or distance learning they would be

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1	restricted. One question I had about training of the
2	entry level employees. What percentage of that training
3	is on site, versus classroom?
4	MS KELLY: We have some current models and to

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be honest with you for the veterinary medical officer and for the inspector, we are in the process of really taking a serious hard look at our models. And trying to make them more cost effective as well as make sure we can provide that training when they enter on duty. Don't allow them the situation where they go to their duty assignment and never get to come to training. part of the problem with the current models is that we can't actually get them to work the way that they were intended to work. Because the system has so much trouble with staffing. We have so much trouble with staffing. We can't get people to go through the models the way that we had planned. But for example the veterinary medical officer training model, it depends on how you look at it. Some people would say it is a year long training program. And in that year, they have a lot of time in a plant setting with a field trainer who spends a lot of time showing them, modeling, on the job coaching, shadowing, they shadow that individual and they have for three weeks, I think it is three weeks of classroom training and then they have a long list of York Stenographic Services, Inc.

1	computer based training that they do at the work site.
2	And then the slaughter inspector model is a shorter time
3	frame. They are also supposed to have some on the job
4	kinds of experiences and they have two weeks of
5	classroom training in their model. So those are
6	there is I think an inevitability that some of the
7	training is going to be on the job because in sort of
8	the ideal world you could take advantage of virtual
9	reality where people actually feel like they are in a
10	plant and can really visualize some of those situations.
11	But from what I hear in talking to people, there is no
12	getting away from the fact that some of that training is
13	going to be an on the job application, what they learn
14	in the classroom. What we are trying to do is put that
15	classroom training up front, and a lot of that is to
16	determine if people have the ability, do they have the
17	ability to understand the concepts that we need them to
18	understand when they get to the plant.
19	MS. BAYSE: You might have mentioned this,
20	this morning and I missed it. But after the training
21	what sort of assessment is done to see how much has been
22	osmoses in by the participants. I mean is there a
23	follow up on that?
24	MS. KELLY: Right now the only follow up that
25	we can say for sure that we have would be the
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1	supervisor's assessment of how well that individual
2	performs, which is really kind of part of our normal
3	performance evaluation system. In the new models that
4	we are looking at, we would be assessing people,
5	assessing their mastery of the content of that training
6	and if we afford it, if we can implement it, we would
7	also like to have somebody like it could be one of the
8	roles of a regional trainer to go to another region to
9	do a job audit on someone who received training, forget
10	the conflict of interest, if you are assessing somebody
11	that you trained, of course you have a paradigm of how
12	well they went forth. Doing some kind of assessment of
13	the performance, the job audit concept. That is what we
14	would like to do. So we are essentially assessing them
15	on two levels. What they know and then how they do what
16	they know. And realistically knowing that some people
17	won't pass that first cut and get to the application
18	part. Obviously people who can't read and write are not
19	going to be able to demonstrate what they know.
20	MS. BAYSE: I was going to say just thinking
21	of college students, I mean it can be the best
22	presentation anyone ever gave, and you know some are
23	there and some are not there.
24	MS. KELLY: I think they will be there, when
25	they realize they have a test at the end.

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1	MS. BAYSE. Well that is where I am going.
2	DR. DENTON: I think one of the things that we
3	have found to be successful is you got to train them and
4	then you got to train them, and then you got to train
5	them. These guys find out they learn what you train
6	them. And part of that is the manager of the area has
7	got to get them to go back in the office and go through
8	it with them again. Since you have essentially been on
9	the job now three weeks, what do you remember, what did
10	you see, what can I do to help you get it better. I
11	don't know the modes or what they do with the training
12	pieces. But in my mind they ought to be trained
13	trainers in certain areas anyway. So when a new
14	employee comes in they can work them, pull them back in,
15	coach them, guide them, lead them, and maybe keep them
16	so you don't have such a turn over problem. But I am
17	not sure how much they are involved in that, other than
18	I make sure going down the line you guys are call the
19	right stuff and we are throwing away the right kind of
20	birds. But I don't know if they pull them back in and
21	go through all the stuff with them, I am not sure if
22	they are trained in that. Maybe that is a coaching
23	skill those guys need to be trained in.
24	MS. KELLY: Well we are as I said we have some
25	field trainers right now who have essentially our field
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1	trainers are in plant IIC's who have an additional job
2	element to be a field trainer. It is what they call a
3	collateral 2E. And we are looking at that role as well.
4	One of the issues is I think our field operations that
5	headquarters has determined that the role for training
6	should belong to the training center. And the role for
7	intermittent coaching may be a supervisory role. So we
8	want to make sure we have some clearly defined roles.
9	So the role of our field trainer may be changing to one
10	that is a lot more of a mentoring coaching than it is
11	training per se.
12	DR. DENTON: And that makes really good sense,
13	I guess more logical to work that way. Because you got
14	that training from the person whose job and abilities
15	are as an educator and then you got that support network
16	out there at the local level to help with the mentoring
17	process. It works a little bit like it does with new
18	faculty and new employees at any place else.
19	MS. BALDWIN: I would think that the training
20	materials that they take back with them, if they were
21	set up so they are a reference to what they are doing
22	each day, that would be helpful with what you are
23	talking about. I mean they may know it now but four
24	weeks from now something comes up that hadn't come up

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before, they can go back to that reference.

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1	DR. DENTON: That's okay, we'll move to goal
2	number four which is goal that addresses improving
3	training for managers, updating courses for frontline
4	supervisors, educational assignments, leadership
5	assessment and development program and coordinating
6	management training with succession planning. That
7	speaks to the issue of what we do. I think you said 50
8	percent.
9	MS. KELLY: 55 percent are eligible to retire
10	by 2005.
11	DR. DENTON: And 70 percent by 2007.
12	MS. KELLY: Now eligible and actually retiring
13	are two different things now. They don't always retire
14	when they are eligible. Especially those people who are
15	having a good time.
16	MS. RUSSELL: Or have their retirement stop
17	funds.
18	DR. DENTON: There are some mitigating
19	factors.
20	MS. KELLY: But we realize that we need to be
21	prepared in case all those 55 percent say hey, I am
22	going to move on to something else in my life. And some
23	of those positions no doubt may be filled with people
24	from outside of FSIS and I think we think there is a
25	good healthy blend of having people who have been
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1	brought up organizationally in say other federal
2	agencies or state agencies or other kinds of areas that
3	would prepare somebody for work in the federal
4	environment. But I think we are realizing that
5	mentoring, coaching and growing our own so to speak also
6	has some benefits. Not to mention the fact as I said
7	earlier that we realize most of our great majority of
8	our managers and supervisors are from the technical
9	ranks and don't have a lot of background, weren't
10	necessarily initially hired for their management and
11	supervisory skills.
12	MR. LINK: I think if 55 percent leave you are
13	going to have to hire from outside. And it may not be a
14	bad idea because when you think about as you just
15	mentioned most of the folks have kind of come up through
16	the system. Maybe their training wasn't the best and
17	now they perpetuate a bad system. And if FSIS tries to
18	move from an organization whose primary goal was to
19	identify animal diseases once upon a time, to public
20	health, then you ought to be looking at public health
21	officials and technical expertise out there in the
22	industry or in Macedemia, wherever that could help you
23	guys get where you want to go. Not just because
24	somebody has a veterinary degree.
25	MS. KELLY: I think, I mean Dr. McKee is a
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1 primary example.

2 DR. DENTON: Let me jump in there because you 3 said I agree with. And at the same time I am conflicted 4 just a little bit with regards to having people that are 5 trying technically like what you are saying. Because I think that is an important element. But what I heard 6 7 Karlease say is that there is a missing component with 8 regard to the managerial part of that. And how you 9 manage and supervise people. And get the best out of 10 them, which may not be the same background as someone 11 that is very well qualified as a public health official unless they bring that skill with them. 12 So we have got 13 two very essential components in that. One is the 14 technical ability to understand what the issues are with 15 regard to safety. The other one is personnel management 16 and interpersonal skills that are necessary to get the 17 best out of your employees. Am I hearing that 18 correctly?

MS. KELLY: Yes.

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MR. LINK: And I think you mentioned this improved training for managers, and that is part of what I think they need is more of the interpersonal coaching, mentoring. They got the technical piece but the other part of it is how do you -- I am sure these inspectors are somehow pleasant here and they can't training,

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1 coaching, mentor because there is probably a union issue 2 with it but I am not sure what that is. 3 MS. KELLY: Any other comments on this goal? 4 One other thing that I thought MR. LINK: 5 about, and here again this kind of comes from my own 6 perspective. You and I have visited and I have 7 mentioned this in prior meetings about our food safety 8 and quality business education program. How important 9 is it -- well maybe that is not the right way to answer 10 that, the right way to ask that. I'll start down the 11 path and maybe I'll figure out the right way to phrase 12 the question by the time I get there. How do we bring 13 into play something like the certification program that 14 we have for a HACCP Coordinator that we get called in because it was built to serve the needs of industry that 15 16 has got six modules, three hours each, that will qualify 17 them and they take things like basic food microbiology, 18 in the day. Fundamentals of food microbiology 19 statistical process control and auditing, food loss 20 regulations, food sanitation and principles of food 21 processing are advance HACCP or what we would expect 22 somebody that works for you would be able to certify 23 that they are proficient in these things. The next tier 24 in that program is one that is for a food safety manager 25 and that one is fundamentals of food processing York Stenographic Services, Inc.

1	engineering which is building on what they learned in
2	fundamental of food processing, principles of
3	epidemiology, human diseased, advanced food micro,
4	quality management and food toxicology. That then
5	becomes a smaller sub set of the first group that become
6	your food section managers within a corporate structure,
7	but similar situation to what your needs are with regard
8	to having all these managerial folks move out of the
9	agency. Are there enough of the managerial qualified
10	people that something like that, being distance
11	education there would be a way that you can fill some of
12	the shortages that you anticipate over the next two to
13	four years.
14	MS. KELLY: That is possible, and I think it
15	is also recognized in some of the things that we are
16	planning that even our managers, because of the nature
17	of our work is technical. Even our managers need some
18	technical training to have a basis for decision making.
19	MR. LINK: Not saying we are inappropriate but
20	think of a way that could be of benefit to the agency in
21	that particular part where it is really short of folks.
22	DR. DENTON: You can almost see that as your
23	first part is probably entry level.
24	MR. LINK: They need to know that to start.
25	DR. DENTON: I mean you need to know this. If
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1 you want to move beyond that.

MS. KELLY:

we are taking a look at other public health agencies and the competencies that they define to see if there is anything that we can work from that. Because we had some defined competencies for our entry level, mid-level

Another thing that we are doing is

7 and executive positions. So we are taking a look at

8 whether we need to do some revision on those skills and

competencies that we are trying to train for, and assess

10 for.

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- MR. LINK: There are, I wish I could remember what Mike Govro said, there are some other types of training that are available through other groups. You mentioned the AMI but he mentioned AFDO Association of Food and Drug Officials those types of educational experiences that would feed into this same area here. So that we are talking about a mixture of technical colleges, universities, trade groups, professional societies, wherever we find the subject matter content that fits within what your needs are for that training and education. I keep coming back to education because I think that is where we solve the problem over the long term. It is a longer term commitment.
- MS. BAYSE: I think it is real important not to try to reinvent the wheel because we have already York Stenographic Services, Inc.

1	admitted I think that you are asking now in terms of
2	security for example the same persons who are inspecting
3	the food to do this. I mean no matter how dedicated
4	individuals are, they is sort of a limit. So to the
5	extent that there are good programs out there in
6	industry or other federal agencies. It can be sometimes
7	awkward, but in the end I think worse it to try to use
8	them.
9	MS. BALDWIN: You had rotational assignments
10	listed under the pretraining for managers. How would
11	you envision that working?
12	MS. KELLY: The agency has had a program in
13	the past we call it a RAP program or rotational
14	assignment program. We didn't have the funding to
15	implement that program this year, but it will take
16	people. People have to apply for the program. Usually
17	they are at a mid-level kind of position, maybe a
18	supervisory position and they are aspiring to move up
19	through the organization to more of a managerial, like
20	managing a program versus supervising a staff. So they
21	apply, they have a selection process and get a cadre of
22	people move in, get a special assignment for a period of
23	some weeks that is outside their normal area of
24	expertise. Something that requires them to essentially
25	expand their view of organization. Work with people,
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1	different than who they would normally work with. I
2	know a couple of people who were on rotational
3	assignments before. We had some people from clients
4	that was essentially their whole world view, that is
5	definitely a world view of compliance. And we moved that
6	individual out to planning the first agency public
7	meeting on epidemiology. So they had to work with
8	people from the Office of Public Health and Science.
9	People from policy office, people from all these outside
10	groups that were coming in to make presentations and
11	make public comments. So it really expanded that
12	person's view of how the organization works and kind of
13	gave them a taste for if you are a manager your scope of
14	operating is at a different level, and you are going to
15	interact with people outside the area that you were sort
16	of have familiarity with. And then another person was
17	assigned, they were supervisor of a small staff at the
18	technical service center. They got an assignment to
19	work on a project to redesign a policy. And again, they
20	had to work with all these different people. And it is
21	essentially like learning by doing. So you get an
22	assignment and you have to execute that assignment in a
23	short period of time.
24	DR. DENTON: Okay, I think that moves us up to
25	goal five, and as I am looking at this it is one that we
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1	have already covered. Maintain and improve the training
2	infrastructures. It goes back to a point that Mike made
3	earlier make successful training a condition of
4	employment, so that they come in with a fundamental
5	skill set. Test employees who complete the training,
6	conduct a needs assessment and then evaluate the
7	training. Anyone have additional thoughts or comments
8	on that particular goal. Because I think it is an
9	intregal part of we are trying to accomplish.
10	MR. KOWALCYK: I think I would like to add
11	with respect to the continued training and this be a
12	point in training for managers. I don't know how much
13	flexibility the agency has with my economics background,
14	but if you incest people financially, they are going to
15	strive for reaching the next level. So if there is an
16	incentive to you can go up a level into a management
17	position based on your completion of this course and
18	testing out of passing an assessment of how much you
19	learned from that course. And if the flexibility is
20	there, to provide an incentive for that advancement,
21	that may help with retention problems as well as filling
22	in management gaps. But again I don't know how much
23	flexibility you have.
24	DR. DENTON: A lead in for Charles, he can tie
25	to a job description, he can tie it to a merit increase
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1 and he can tie it to a promotion. 2 MS. KELLY: Yes we don't have merit pay, but 3 we do have awards. But that is not nearly as much as an 4 But I think that one of the things that I am incentive. 5 hearing that we probably need to work on is people 6 sometimes call it career ladders or where we need to 7 essentially link, if you have accomplished this 8 training, then you are eligible for this next level. 9 we need to try to develop those links as we are making 10 training as a condition of employment. 11 MS. BAYSE: And I think with a really lower 12 level person who is down on the line, at the lowest 13 level person in terms of background and training. 14 Sometimes it is just, we got these gorgeous certificates today, but sometimes to a person at that level it is 15 16 just something done on the computer, kind of recognition 17 they never got. And I mean I think you know what I 18 You talk about conducting the needs assessment. mean. 19 I think when you do that, you get people buying into the 20 They say I need training in this area and 21 then they see it offered in that particular area they 22 feel like there is some attention being paid to them, 23 they are more willing to put the effort into it. Also 24 on that too we talked about including like industry and 25 state people, it might be helpful. It just opens the

1 box to so many people. But if there was some way to 2 solicit some kind of comments about what other kind of 3 training is needed when the industry has idea or the 4 state, either one. 5 MS. KELLY: That is on training needs? 6 MR. BAYSE: Yes. 7 MS. KELLY: Okay. That is very helpful. 8 mean the thing we know for sure, even though we have 9 asked for more resources and physically we are up for, 10 we have no quarantee of getting those. We don't have 11 unlimited resources so if we were to do some joint 12 activities it probably would be good to check in with 13 people and say what would your priority be for joint 14 activity. Would you like to have a joint activity on 15 CSO methodology, would you like to have a joint activity 16 on Food Safety Regulatory Essentials or you know. So to 17 do more engaging, involving in trying to find some 18 mutual priorities. 19 Okay, moving on to goal six. DR. DENTON: 20 Respond to emerging and specialized needs. Address 21 needs of specialized groups such as egg product 22 inspectors, foreign government officials, quickly 23 develop training programs to support new policies, 24 procedures and regulations. Comments? 25 MR. LINK: If you want to know how to do it, York Stenographic Services, Inc.

- talk to the training association because every time a
 new rule comes out we whip up a training program to deal
 with it. Make sure they understand what they are, how
 to comply. We really do.
- MS. BALDWIN: Okay, if you -- we talked earlier about some of the other items about FSIS having training staff regionally that are kind of specialized. So if they are trained to be trainers they could quickly learn a new curriculum instead of having everybody come to them. I mean that is one person that you can send out to multiple locations pretty quickly, to get that training done.

MR. KOWALCYK: Yes, I would agree with that having the infrastructure set up so you have specialized trainers, so that inspectors from the line level on up, if there is a new directive, a new reg. that they are required to follow that effects their job. To have that on site training there from a USDA trainer so that they clearly know what there new responsibilities are. I think that is very important and I think the training association is a good idea because they are going to react quickly. But I think it if comes from their ultimate employer which is the USDA, I think then you want a consistent message to all your people.

MS. KELLY: Can I add one thing since we have York Stenographic Services, Inc. 34 North George St., York, PA 17401 - (717) 854-0077

1	gone through those six goals. If you were going to make
2	up the goals for training and education in FSIS is there
3	something you would add, is there something we have left
4	out? I mean we are kind of going through these goals
5	and saying we think they are good, but is there
6	something missing?

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I only have two things that I wrote MR. LINK: I tried to think about this before I came. down. is the rigor of what we are trying to incorporate into the educational experience, can you actually as the agency would. You want to get with regard to the training, and tie that to an examination so they have to demonstrate proficiency at every one of these steps along the way. That is one. And the second one and here I don't know what kind of flexibility you have. Ιt kind of goes back a little bit to what we were talking about before on making these employees buy into this whole concept. Is there something, I would call it release time, maybe not the right terminology. they get as part of their employment the right to participate in these educational activities while they are working, so that there is then a commitment to the employee on the part of the agency and reciprocal to that on the part of the agency act, the employee's active agency. The agency is going to allow work time York Stenographic Services, Inc.

1	to participate in the educational experience that the
2	employee might be committed to the agency for a
3	specified time. Rather than getting their education at
4	the cost of the agency.
5	MS. KELLY: Take the education and run.
6	MR. LINK: I mean realistically it is the same
7	situation you would be in, if you were going to get
8	somebody to pursue a Master's Degree without some sort
9	of commitment from them, before you would pay for it.
10	That they are going to stay with you for a certain
11	length of time. But that comes down to the fundamental
12	issues of the loyalty of the employee and back to the
13	employer.
14	MR. KOWALCYK: Which comes to the only point
15	that I was going to bring up in this whole issue you
16	really need to focus on the potential. You can train
17	they and they leave you, but hopefully you will keep
18	them and they can walk through the succession ladder.
19	But that is an area that is hard to deal with and I know
20	if you look at our processing plants, we have got plants
21	that are really lean, so over time we figure out what
22	the good guys are doing and what the others aren't. But
23	it costs a lot of money to replace employees, train
24	then, lose them, start all over again. So you might
25	want to try to find a way to keep the ones you got. So

1	train them in micropiology, ligure out now to keep them.
2	MS. BAYSE: On the other side you are going to
3	begin to do some training maybe at the lower level. It
4	is important that it not be a dreaded fearsome thing. I
5	mean I do believe in the system to see if they really
6	learned something. But there is some kind of fine line
7	between maybe it is to do with the pride of some
8	achievement. But you don't want it to be a frightening
9	thing. I really believe as a teacher, if you got a
10	scared student, they don't hear anything. So the
11	teachers that have these horrible reputations, they
12	never give A's or students never make A's. I mean I
13	didn't believe that until I talked for so long that
14	receptiveness is almost a psychological thing. So with
15	a person who is not going to be so well trained, they
16	are going to leave you, I think you also on the other
17	hand want to give them a sense of pride and at the same
18	time not fear that if they don't do well they are going
19	to lose their job. So it is a tough job. But it sounds
20	to me like you know how to do it.
21	MR. LINK: If there is someway to assess the
22	employees background educational level so that they are
23	appropriately slotted into the educational experience,
24	so that they are not set up. It goes back to a point we
25	talked about earlier.

1	MR. BAYSE: We would call it a pretext that
2	you are going to take the course. If their math is
3	terrible, don't put them in the first year course. And
4	again I don't know how feasible that is.
5	DR. DENTON: You want them to succeed at what
6	they are doing if they are making that commitment. Okay,
7	I have a suggestion here. I think that we have covered
8	the goals. What we need to do is two things I think and
9	one is to steal this map so we can make a very brief
10	statement about each one of those goals with regard to
11	the appropriate area. We will also need to address the
12	second question here which is what other suggestions do
13	you have. I think we got most of that answered
14	throughout the discussion. It may be a matter of simply
15	organizing them into two separate columns to answer
16	question one and question two. Does that sound like a
17	reasonable approach.
18	MS. KELLY: Anybody need a break?
19	MR. LINK: I do.
20	MS. KELLY: Me too.
21	DR. DENTON: It will be condensed to a brief
22	statement, or maybe two statements. I think we have
23	agreed that all six of them are appropriate goals, but I
24	think we need to make a little bit of a statement with
25	regard to each one of them. That would satisfy the

1 question that has been laid out for us in question 2 number one. Then I think we can pull from these 3 comments specific recommendations that we might have 4 that would be of benefits to this issue of delivering 5 education and training and says what suggestions to you 6 have, because in some cases we strayed a little bit. 7 MR. LINK: So we need a statement. 8 DR. DENTON: For goal one, goal two. 9 Something that kind of captures the essence of that 10 haven't decided what they are yet. So I think we can 11 pull that down and reread the goals. MS. RUSSELL: Can folks read my writing, and 12 13 you can see the charts okay. 14 Absolutely, you have done a DR. DENTON: marvelous job. Goal number one is to strengthen the 15 public health, scientific and technical skills of the 16 17 workforce. And underneath that provide updated advanced 18 education programs that lead to certification and 19 credit. Provide updated passive training and address 20 training needs of new types of employees such as CSK's and public health officers. And I see two or three 21 22 thinks that link together. Mike's two perspectives with 23 regard to new hires and continuing education of current 24 professionals. Two kinds of training the theory and 25 practical part of it. Universities and trade

1	associations and any other source that doesn't have to
2	be a university it can be college or technical
3	institute. With distance learning facilities provide
4	continuing education credit for that. With joint
5	training and accessibility at the local level.
6	MS. RUSSELL: Are those two different things
7	joint training and accessibility, or is the
8	accessibility for joint training?
9	DR. DENTON: I think those are two separate
10	issues. Accessibility to training at the local level
11	and any joint training that can be conducted involving
12	FSIS, state and industry would be beneficial.
13	UNIDENTIFIED: Dr. Denton, I'm sorry I came in
14	late. I made a mistake by going to my office and then
15	coming back. But on a joint training, are you talking
16	about both the science and the regulatory aspect? The
17	role that the inspector has in terms of enforcing
18	regulations having the industry involved with that, or
19	are you just
20	DR. DENTON: Primarily focusing on the science
21	when I think about joint training with the exception of
22	having FSIS and state inspection personnel working
23	closely together. So there are two separate kinds of
24	things. And it would depend on what the content of the
25	educational experience is, because I think based on what

1	I hear this morning from Lee and Mike and the folks that
2	represent the state folks, that they would benefit
3	immensely from participating in the same types of
4	educational experiences as our federal counterpart.
5	MR. LINK: But at the same point I am not sure
6	why there would be a concern if we are talking about
7	regulations and I happen to be sitting here listening.
8	I am just wondering too about the regulations.
9	DR. DENTON: Folks come in from a different
10	perspective in terms of their roles and I am not sure
11	how the company officials along with the FSIS staff in
12	the same room learning about enforcement is prominent.
13	I think the first thing we need to identify the training
14	requirements for line training and processing plant they
15	are going to be different, and the continuing training.
16	If the FSIS training center or whoever has the
17	expertise.
18	MR. LINK: And to your point the joint
19	training there is no problem with that either. Think
20	about it is there?
21	DR. DENTON: I missed that.
22	MR. LINK: Joint training you were talking
23	about industry, FSIS, state inspector consumer
24	representation.
25	MS. KELLY: Oh absolutely. It should include
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1 whoever wants to participate. 2 DR. DENTON: I think there is a goal for 3 everybody to be better informed with regard to what our 4 obligations are. 5 MS. RUSSELL: Now are you trying to get it 6 into points that you will develop into a statement, or 7 do you want to get a summary statement. 8 MR. LINK: We are going to end up restating 9 everything. 10 MS. BAYSE: It has to be typed up and 11 presented tomorrow. 12 MR. LINK: So we want three or four bullets 13 under each goal or one bullet? 14 MS. RUSSELL: Those were in fact goal one over 15 there in the file. 16 MS. BAYSE: Which piece, the missing goals or 17 the summary? 18 MS. RUSSELL: The statements, goal one about 19 new hires and continuing education for current 20 employees, two types of training theory and practice, 21 joint training with industry FSIS and states and 22 accessibility to training at the local level. 23 there any other points that you see for goal one? 24 MR. LINK: The only other piece would be the

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centralized control of the training content by FSIS and

25

1	industry.
2	MS. RUSSELL: Would that go more with goal
3	three, because we are trying to because they all kind
4	of ran together in our discussion so we have to make
5	training and education accessible at the work site. The
6	first bullet is regional approach to training. We could
7	just add to that statement with centralized control of
8	content would fit in there and take that out of the goal
9	one and maybe add to the goal one what we are talking
10	about with the joint training and the different kinds of
11	training, maybe not limit this to the workforce but to
12	the industry workforce in related.
13	DR. DENTON: It works for me whatever you
14	said.
15	MS. RUSSELL: I'll never remember it.
16	Strengthen the public health, scientific and technical
17	skills of the workforce which would mean FSIS people,
18	industry and other government agencies which would
19	include state and local agencies, whatever might be
20	involved in getting the job done.
21	MR. LINK: By identifying the new hire trained
22	continuing education requirements et cetera, et cetera.
23	MS. RUSSELL: Yes, I mean even to make it

clear we could add another bullet, provide joint

training as appropriate.

24

25

1	MS. KELLY: Okay, I think we have got the
2	joint training.
3	MR. LINK: It runs all kind of together,
4	doesn't it.
5	MS. KELLY: Maybe your comments don't
6	necessarily have to be with a specific goal, if you feel
7	like they are comments that are general. That should
8	apply to more than one goal.
9	DR. DENTON: Can someone catch me up to speed
10	here?
11	MS. RUSSELL: The group was sort of looking at
12	having the bullets along with goal one rather than like
13	a three sentence description.
14	DR. DENTON: I think at the end it will be
15	pretty good, if you just kind of add a statement with
16	that. Strengthen the public health, scientific,
17	technical skills of the workforce.
18	MS. RUSSELL: Industry and other effected
19	agencies. I wrote it down so I wouldn't forget it.
20	MR. LINK: Those the identification of
21	training requirements for new hires, continuing
22	education, joint training when appropriate.
23	MS. KELLY: Can I ask that you get that down
24	in a flowing sentence if they want it that way.
25	MR. LINK: And the accessibility at local
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- level, leave off and pick up.
- MS. RUSSELL: Yes, because number three we had
- 3 the regional approach to training and we were saying
- 4 just add to that one with centralized control.
- 5 MR. LINK: That would go into the training?
- 6 MS. RUSSELL: That would go under number
- 7 three.
- 8 MR. LINK: We talked about these a little bit
- 9 out of order. That is just making clear what the
- message is to the inspectors.
- 11 MS. BAYSE: We don't want to reinvent the
- wheel either, but put provide updated advance education
- programs if we just insert uniform. That goals back to
- 14 goal one the first bullet you had. Provide updated
- advanced education programs, insert the word uniform or
- 16 consistent.
- 17 MS. RUSSELL: Which goal are we on may I ask?
- MR. LINK: We are still on one believe it or
- 19 not.
- MS. BALDWIN: We will be modifying those
- 21 goals.
- MR. LINK: The second one the only thing we
- 23 did was we have one little page on it. I think part of
- 24 what we talked about was not detracting from the primary
- 25 goal in life which is through safety. Because there is

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1	a chance that somebody might decide to attack our plan.
2	MR. KOWALCYK: Above reaching what OSHA for
3	example current processes without extending the thought
4	of averting resources unnecessarily away from food
5	safety inspection.
6	DR. DENTON: That is a good point, because as
7	you mentioned part of it is pulling all local emergency
8	folks in, which was probably already done through other
9	programs and it may be a matter of awareness that food
10	security ought to be part of that whole discussion too.
11	MS. RUSSELL: Is there kind of one statement
12	that I could write down that would help you a bit?
13	MS. KELLY: Maybe the goal to add, this is
14	what I hear people saying to add the concepts of
15	leveraging what we know and what is in place without
16	diverting resources from food safety.
17	MS. BAYSE: I think you are absolutely right,
18	but somebody is tired of just ordinary food safety could
19	be a little motivated I think. I don't mean to make
20	light of it but is almost like I am responsible for this
21	in a different sense.
22	DR. DENTON: What I captured in the language
23	in this one and some of this is from Karlease and some
24	from Mike with regard to some activity being done away
25	with. We talked security and the key element there
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- 1 being continuity of operation plan and then follow on
- with the issue of activities of security should not
- detract from the normal duties, more or less added on to
- 4 that.
- 5 MR. LINK: We basically don't want inspectors
- 6 outside the gate looking for suspicious activity.
- 7 DR. DENTON: That's right.
- 8 MS. RUSSELL: Does this capture it? They
- 9 might ask who is we.
- 10 MS. KELLY: Similar to goal three we want to
- add with centralized control of content.
- MS. RUSSELL: I'm sorry.
- MS. KELLY: Add to that goal with centralized
- 14 control of content, so the message is consistent. There
- may be other things we want to add too.
- MS. BAYSE: So message is consistent or
- 17 training is consistent?
- MS. KELLY: Message.
- MS. RUSSELL: We brought it up several
- different ways about incentives for training, whether it
- 21 was recognizing the employee for doing it, or money,
- financial incentives. But maybe a general statement
- about incentives.
- MR. LINK: Will that fit under maintain and
- improve the training infrastructure.

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1 MS. RUSSELL: Okay. 2 MR. LINK: And using the universities whenever 3 you can to bring it to the workplace. I guess you have 4 gotten it in there. 5 DR. DENTON: Now we will go to four is that 6 The key thing about this is we need to take 7 advantage of anyplace that we find training that would 8 be appropriate for managers, whether it is public health 9 groups, universities. 10 MS. RUSSELL: That was training for managers 11 did you say? 12 DR. DENTON: Yes. 13 MR. LINK: Is this where we were also talking 14 about your succession planning and trying to make sure 15 that we have got kind of lined out what an inspector has 16 to do to become a manager? 17 MS. BAYSE: Yes. 18 MS. RUSSELL: So do you want succession 19 training put up there or career paths? 20 MS. BAYSE: Succession plannings are a part of 21 this. 22 MS. RUSSELL: Okay. So we are going to add 23 career ladder concept. 24 MS. BAYSE: I am having a little bit of a 25 problem, do we need to be more specific, take advantage

- 1 of anyplace we can find training. I know we know what 2 that means, but I am still thinking about presenting it 3 to the group tomorrow. 4 MS. RUSSELL: Would you want to say address 5 sources of training. 6 Sources of training for example MR. LINK: 7 technical colleges, associations, other federal 8 agencies. 9 MR. KOWALCYK: Do we want rotational 10 assignments within that, because that is maybe I 11 misinterpreted it, but rotational assignments is increasing their experience across different areas. 12 So 13 providing them with more exposure through those 14 rotational assignments. 15 That is listed as one of your DR. DENTON: bullets. 16 17 It might be also in addition to. MS. BAYSE: 18 MS. RUSSELL: I am just going to put goal five 19 out of the way so you can look at goal five. 20 MR. LINK: Did we add in four before we go 21 away the mentoring, coaching aspect for management
- DR. DENTON: Yes.

training?

22

- MS. KELLY: And about goal five, you already
- 25 said to add provide incentive for training and

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1 education. 2 DR. DENTON: Incentive for continued learning. 3 MR. LINK: As opposed to monetary it might be 4 the opportunity to participate in some of this 5 rotational stuff, or something to give them an 6 opportunity to do something new and different. Because 7 they would be trained. 8 DR. DENTON: That recognition. 9 MS. RUSSELL: Anything else? 10 DR. DENTON: I think we can add recognition 11 award for successfully completing it. 12 MR. LINK: I am think that need assessment 13 piece to access the state agencies, the industry and 14 help identify what those needs are. 15 MS. RUSSELL: I'm sorry you said? 16 MR. LINK: The needs assessment just to 17 comment to emphasize to look outside its doors to help 18 identify what those needs are. Just the state agencies 19 or whomever. 20 MR. KOWALCYK: We also talked a little bit 21 about, I don't think it was this point, I don't think it 22 was specifically number five, but as far as the 23 evaluation of the training where you had within FSIS a 24 training specialist trained a group of people having an 25 evaluation by a third party within FSIS, so there is no York Stenographic Services, Inc.

1 bias in the evaluation. 2 MS. RUSSELL: So that would be evaluation 3 would you say by outside party or third party, or how 4 did you want to put that? MR. KOWALCYK: I would say evaluation would 5 6 still occur within the agency, but by ... 7 DR. DENTON: A regional trainer from another 8 region going in to do a job audit in a different region 9 than where they work. 10 MS. RUSSELL: Does that capture five? 11 DR. DENTON: Yes. 12 MS. RUSSELL: I almost ran out of paper. 13 DR. DENTON: We'll have to kill another tree. 14 MS. RUSSELL: I used to work for the Forrest 15 Service so am I being a traitor now? I am going to 16 move out of the way so you can see six. 17 This one I have we mentioned DR. DENTON: 18 specialized training as may be new rules for example 19 there have got to be people in the agency who are 20 experts on the subject matter, they could help put 21 together to have access to that. Make sure everybody 22 understands. 23 MS. RUSSELL: So you want to be a little more 24 specific have specialized trainers? 25 MR. LINK: They would either be accessing York Stenographic Services, Inc. 34 North George St., York, PA 17401 - (717) 854-0077

- 1 somebody outside of FSIS as you need that expertise.
- 2 The University of Arkansas has certain expertise, they
- 3 help train on a certain subject matter. Tap into it if
- 4 something is coming up.
- DR. DENTON: Right.
- 6 MS. RUSSELL: Can you get us some Brownies?
- 7 MS. BAYSE: Tomorrow afternoon you have to
- 8 wait for you reward.
- 9 MR. LINK: We need incentive now.
- MS. BAYSE: Bureaucracy, things do not occur
- 11 immediately.
- MR. LINK: We have only got ten minutes here.
- MS. RUSSELL: Any description along with the
- 14 affirmative?
- MR. LINK: I think the second one is like the
- last page.
- 17 DR. DENTON: I think we have really done what
- we were supposed to do on question two, along with the
- 19 attendant goals.
- 20 MR. LINK: But the missing goals addresses
- 21 that.
- DR. DENTON: Say that again.
- MR. LINK: That last piece of missing goals we
- 24 got three things there that covers it.
- DR. DENTON: I forgot we did that.

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1 MS. BAYSE: Students get creative when the 2 bell is about to ring. 3 MR. KOWALCYK: We talked a lot about in five 4 and six the incentives and infrastructure and I don't 5 know forgive me for not being up to date on this, but as 6 far as certification levels within the agency. Is there 7 anything that could be formally set up kind of along 8 that career ladder. 9 MS. KELLY: I think that is something that we 10 need to do. 11 MS. RUSSELL: How should we state that? 12 MS. RUSSELL: Set up a career ladder with 13 certification and testing. 14 MS. RUSSELL: Would it be a career ladder or 15 several? 16 MS. KELLY: Multiple yes, as applicable. 17 MS. BAYSE: This is apart from job 18 descriptions are they not? 19 MS. KELLY: They don't have to be linked to 20 that. 21 MR. LINK: Well I think you have a job 22 description in a company but I don't know how to get 23 If somebody can give me if you get this 24 certification and this and this, then we can consider 25 you for that. Just because they know that I have got

- 1 the education. So I agree it ties to that.
- MS. RUSSELL: Is this the best way to state
- 3 it, or would you like to change it a bit?
- 4 DR. DENTON: I think establishing a career
- 5 ladder or educational requirements associated with the
- job description. That way we have got those linked.
- 7 MR. KOWALCYK: And plus your point about what
- 8 you are incorporating it into.
- 9 MS. RUSSELL: And I'm sorry, Dr. Denton,
- 10 establish career ladder with...
- DR. DENTON: With educational requirements
- 12 linked to the job description.
- MS. RUSSELL: Take out the testing
- certification then, this replaces that?
- DR. DENTON: Yes, they will have testing and
- 16 educational requirements. Agreed?
- 17 MR. LINK: Yes, we have already beat on
- incentive somewhere.
- 19 DR. DENTON: We got a little word sniffing to
- do on this but I think we got the key elements there.
- 21 MS. RUSSELL: Will we do the missing goals as
- 22 bullets?
- MS. KELLY: Incorporate it into that.
- DR. DENTON: Have we missed anything?
- MR. LINK: Are you good?

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1	MS. KELLY: I wanted to say thank you for this						
2	input because I really think this helps make things						
3	clearer and you have given me some ideas about how to						
4	improve where we are headed with our future direction.						
5	So thank you.						
6	MS. BAYSE: You started us with that good						
7	presentation.						
8	DR. DENTON: Thank you folks, I appreciate						
9	your help.						
10	***						
11	[End of Proceedings]						

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