

# Regulatory Services News

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Feed - Fertilizer - Milk - Seed - Seed Testing - Soil Testing

Winter 2007

## A Century of Feed Consumer Protection

In 2006 the Division of Regulatory Services completed 100 years of regulatory work. The publication *Commercial Feeds in Kentucky, 2006* issued earlier this year provided results for the 100<sup>th</sup> year of regulation of commercial feed and pet food marketed and sold in Kentucky. The first state feed law went into effect June 11, 1906 and the regulatory work was assigned to the Agricultural Experiment Station along with fertilizer regulatory work already in progress. At that time, nutrition was of primary concern along with ingredient combinations. The Division's analytical laboratory has performed measurements for the Feed Regulatory Program during this century of regulation. Feed safety, consumer protection, and more comprehensive nutritional verification of products has become increasingly more relevant during the last 50 years.

Kentucky has been active in feed regulation dating back to the start of the Association of Feed Control Officials, which was founded in 1910. J. D. Turner, in charge of feedstuff regulation for the Agricultural Experiment Station in Lexington, KY was elected the first feed control association secretary. The name evolved to the Association of American Feed Control Officials Incorporated (AAFCO) and meetings continue to be held annually to develop feed regulations. This involves ingredient definitions, labeling of feed and other issues. The laboratory has supported these efforts by checking and comparing sample composition to ingredient listings and performing chemical analyses of components to compare to feed label guarantees.

*Continued on page 9*

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### What's inside...

NCIMS Summary.....	2
Renewal of Seed Registrations & Permits.....	2
Food Supply ALERT Initiative.....	3
Dairy Industry Survey Results.....	4
KY Fertilizer Registration.....	4
Bulk Milk Transportation Security Project Update.....	5
Fluid Fertilizers.....	7
Welcome June Murphy Crawford.....	7
Seed Test Dates.....	8
KSIA Winter Meeting Information.....	11
Division Winter Break Announcement.....	11

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College of Agriculture  
Division of Regulatory Services

## 2007 NCIMS Summary Document Available

The National Conference on Interstate Milk Shipments (NCIMS) meets biannually to review the dairy industries' guiding protocols for sanitary practices. The Pasteurized Milk Ordinance (PMO) and supporting documents are thoroughly examined during this meeting. Over 300 registrants attended the 31<sup>st</sup> NCIMS held May 5-10, 2007 in Salt Lake City, UT to deliberate 105 proposals submitted to modify these documents. Of these proposals, 56 were adopted either as submitted or as amended during the meeting.

Per Conference procedures, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has the opportunity to review Conference actions for acceptance. FDA has concurred with the 2007 actions and has recently released an official memorandum (IMS-a-46), which summarizes these changes. The FDA summary document can be reviewed on the Milk Program's website at [www.rs.uky.edu](http://www.rs.uky.edu). Be sure to review the document for changes impacting your area of dairy industry responsibilities.

*C.Thompson, Milk Program*

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## Renewal of Seed Registrations and Permits

Applications for renewal of annual seed registrations and seed permits will be mailed in December. Required applications will be mailed to the address of record of each location based on current permit/registration status.

The Kentucky Seed Law requires that a permit to label be obtained if you label agricultural seed and/or mixtures of agricultural seed. A second permit to label is required if you label vegetable seed, flower seed, or combination seed-mulch/fertilizer products. The fee for each of these permits is \$25.

The law requires that a seed dealer registration be obtained if a location sells agricultural seed at retail in container sizes of 40 pounds or more. Non-certified custom seed conditioners are also required to obtain a registration.

A number of locations across the Commonwealth do require multiple applications as these locations sell at retail, label and a few also custom clean non-certified seed. If a single location requires more than one application, but only one permit is involved, the fee is \$25. All applications must be filed but only one \$25 fee is required.

Please complete your application(s) and return those promptly. The fee required will be written on your renewal notice. Please send only the amount that is indicated. In most cases, the required fee for all applications mailed to a single location is \$25. Thank you in advance for your prompt response. Questions about the permit/registration process can be directed to the seed program at 859-257-7363 or [dbucking@uky.edu](mailto:dbucking@uky.edu).

*D. Buckingham, Seed Regulatory Program*

## ALERT Initiative

In an effort to raise awareness regarding food defense issues and preparedness, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture have established the **ALERT** initiative. This initiative is aimed at giving stakeholders a means to begin thinking about ways to protect the food industries and businesses from intentional food contamination from the farm-to-table supply chain. Our inspection staff will be discussing the ALERT initiative when we conduct the BSE inspections for FDA.

**An ALERT** for owners and operators of food establishments about the security of your facilities

In today's world it is important to be **ALERT** to protect your business.

**A** How do you **ASSURE** that the supplies and ingredients you use are from safe and secure sources?

**L** How do you **LOOK** after the security of the products and ingredients in your facility?

**E** What do you know about your **EMPLOYEES** and people coming in and out of your facility?

**R** Could you provide **REPORTS** about the security of your products while under your control?

**T** What do you do and whom do you notify if you have a **THREAT** or issue at your facility, including suspicious behavior?

**Can you answer these questions?**

For help in answering these questions, check [www.cfsan.fda.gov/alert](http://www.cfsan.fda.gov/alert)

- ASSURE:** Know your supplier  
Encourage suppliers to take food defense measures  
Request locked and/or sealed vehicles/containers/railcars  
Supervise off loading of incoming materials
- LOOK:** Implement a system for handling products  
Track materials  
Store product labels in a secure location and destroy outdated or discarded product labels  
Limit access and inspect facilities  
Keep track of finished products
- EMPLOYEES:** Conduct background checks on staff  
Know who belongs in your facility  
Establish an ID system for employees  
Limit access by staff  
Prevent customers access to critical areas of your facility
- REPORTS:** Periodically evaluate the effectiveness of your security management system  
Perform random food defense inspections  
Establishment and maintenance of records  
Evaluate lessons learned
- THREAT:** Hold any product that you believe may have been affected  
Contact the FDA or USDA/Food Safety and Inspection Service

*S. McMurry, Inspection Program*

## Dairy Industry Survey Results Are In!

Earlier this year a detailed survey of Kentucky dairy industry representatives was conducted by the College of Agriculture's Department of Community and Leadership Development (CLD). The survey was undertaken to gather information regarding our Milk Program's effectiveness and to serve as a steering document for our future activities. Kentucky's dairy representatives had a strong interest in the survey and participation was excellent with a 40% response rate. Thanks to each of you who participated.

Survey results are being compiled and a complete report will be given by CLD's Rick Maurer at the annual Kentucky Milk Handler's Advisory Board meeting on December 11<sup>th</sup>. Afterwards, all Kentucky dairy industry representatives will be mailed an executive summary of the survey results in early 2008. The complete report will be available on our website.

Rick's presentation at the Board meeting will also include a summary of information relevant to the Milk Program collected from the Kentucky Dairy Producer Survey in early 2007. Both the dairy producer and dairy industry survey efforts have provided the opportunity for *all* individuals impacted by the Milk Program to provide feedback on our activities. We are certainly looking forward to Rick's report at the meeting. From producers to processors; from haulers to laboratories and marketing agencies; your input is appreciated! Thanks again for your participation.



*C.Thompson, Milk Program*

### Fertilizer Registration for 2008 in Kentucky

All Kentucky fertilizer registrations and licenses expire on December 31, 2007 and must be renewed to legally sell fertilizer in the state for 2008. We will mail renewal notices to all current Kentucky registrants/licensees around November 20, 2007. The renewals will list all products registered in the state for 2007, all licenses approved for 2007, and instructions for completing the task.

We mailed each company their current registration/licenses status in June 2007, so renewals will be an update from that report.

**BE ON THE LOOK-OUT FOR YOUR RENEWAL NOTICE.**

As always if you have questions call: 859/257-2668, FAX: 859/257-9478, or email: [dterry@email.uky.edu](mailto:dterry@email.uky.edu).

*D. Terry, Fertilizer Program*

## Bulk Milk Transportation Security Project Update

Milk Program personnel have been working with researchers from the College of Agriculture's Department of Biosystems and Agricultural Engineering and Department of Animal and Food Sciences developing a prototype bulk milk transportation security system. Additionally, researchers from Western Kentucky University and the University of Louisville with expertise in transportation and logistics have been collaborating with UK on this project. The project is funded by a grant from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and is administered by Kentucky's Institute for Hometown Security, a group focusing on enhancing security in rural America. The goal of the project is to develop a security system for ensuring the safety of milk from the dairy farm to the processor in a practical, cost effective manner that will also provide an enhanced dairy record-keeping system.

Work on the project began in early 2006 and from the beginning has drawn interest from the national dairy industry. Industry support has been enthusiastic and input has been provided to the research and development team from hauling, producer, processor and tanker representatives. A number of Kentucky dairy entities (identified later in article) have been particularly helpful in providing recommendations regarding the project.

### **A brief description of the system and how it will operate**

Core components of the system include an electronic lock, seal and record keeping system that will identify who, when, where and why a tanker's door, valve or dome lid was opened. The system is also being designed to incorporate many practical "bonus" benefits for all users, including the milk hauler. Key components of the system include a small "dairy durable" handheld computer device a hauler will use to enter typical milk ticket information. The handheld device will provide the hauler with the most up-to-date information regarding pick-up scheduling, logistics, etc. The tanker itself will be outfitted with a computer processor to store the milk data. Other key components on the tanker in-

clude a GPS unit, locks on the dome lid and rear door, a key pad (to enter security codes when the handheld device is not available) and temperature sensors for the sample cooler and cargo.

On a typical route, the hauler will enter his/her identification into the handheld device along with the route and tanker ID at the beginning of each day. After the system confirms everything is OK, the hauler will begin picking up the route. After the tanker arrives at the farm, the GPS system confirms that it is indeed located at a legitimate producer location; the hauler then unlocks the rear door using the system and performs the normal milk pick-up procedures. Milk weight, temperature, etc. is entered into the handheld device and a producer record and sample label are printed with all required information. After the pick-up, the hauler closes and locks the tanker door and proceeds to the next farm. At the end of the route, the system will have all the farm information as well as the security data documented and stored. Finally, the hauler will be able to print a milk ticket upon arriving at the plant. The load information can also be communicated electronically to the plant, the marketing agency and the hauling company.

### **What is the status of the project?**

We are pleased to report our project is on schedule. The system functionality was demonstrated to our dairy industry collaborators and DHS officials in mid-September. Both groups were pleased with the demonstration. Each dairy sector — processors, marketing agencies, tanker companies and milk hauling companies — recognized the value of system for improved security and quicker access to more accurate milk transport information. Additionally, we conducted our preliminary field test in late October using a prototype truck to pick up and deliver milk on two different days. The preliminary test was a great success! We were able to successfully operate the locks on the truck, collect farm data, print producer records and sample labels, upload data to our main computer server and print a milk ticket.

*Continued on page 6*

## Bulk Milk Transportation Security

*continued from fifth page*

### What's next?

The system will continue to be “put to the test” over the next six months. With the assistance of our industry collaborators, we will utilize our prototype milk truck to continue picking up and delivering bulk milk. Plans are to use the system to pick up milk on a minimum of two different milk routes and deliver milk to two different processing facilities. During this field test phase we will be gathering more input from our collaborators and “fine-tuning” the overall system. In late summer or early fall of 2008 we plan to host a demonstration meeting to provide interested individuals the opportunity to hear a full description of the system.

### Concluding thoughts...

The goal of the system is to provide security along with meaningful, accurate data that can be useful to everyone. Haulers will be able to use the system to monitor route efficiencies and wait time on parking lots. Marketing agencies will be able to utilize producer milk pick up information to enhance a wide range of producer related activities. Processors will be able to use information provided by the system to operate receiving bays more efficiently. Each of these users should benefit by being able to get their needed information in a much shorter time frame that will provide a means for quick evaluation of bulk milk security coupled with rapid trace-back functions. What's more, consumers will be more assured that the dairy industry is working diligently to continually improve milk safety and security.

*C. Thompson, Milk Program*



*Dairy industry and DHS representatives closely examined the milk transport security systems as it was demonstrated in mid-September.*

**A Special Thanks To Our Kentucky Dairy Industry Collaborators!**

Alan Wilson Trucking, Somerset, KY  
Bluegrass Tank and Equipment, Elizabethtown, KY  
Dairy Farmers of America Mideast Council, Erlanger, KY  
Slayback Milk Transport, Owenton, KY  
Southern Belle Dairy, Somerset, KY  
Starr Stainless, Inc., Elizabethtown, KY  
Winchester Farms Dairy, Winchester, KY

## Fluid Fertilizers

With the recent increase in the price of fertilizers, I have been asked if liquid fertilizers are a better buy than dry fertilizers. When considering the purchase of fertilizers for your crop there are several factors to consider. The main ones are: (1) soil test recommendations for your crop which states the pounds of N, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, K<sub>2</sub>O, and other plant nutrients for your situation, (2) your knowledge of the history of your production, (3) availability and cost of the nutrients delivered to your production area. The soil test recommendations will not state whether the nutrients should be “dry” or “liquid” because under most Kentucky soil conditions there is no difference in response per pound of NPK between nutrients in liquid or dry form.

Cost per pound of nutrient has always been important but more so with the increase in cost of fertilizers. Here is the way to calculate your cost per pound of nutrient.

### **Look at the label of your fertilizer.**

It will state the percent by weight of each nutrient in the product. For example, a fertilizer with a grade of 5-20-20 means that there is 5% N, 20% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, and 20% K<sub>2</sub>O and there would be 100 pounds of N, 400 pounds of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, and 400 pounds of K<sub>2</sub>O in one ton (2000 pounds) of the fertilizer. In one ton there would be 900 (100 + 400 + 400) pounds of nutrients.

### **Look at the cost of one ton of the 5-20-20.**

Suppose the quoted price per ton of the 5-20-20 was \$400.

The cost per pound of nutrient would be:  $\$400/900 \text{ lbs} = \$0.44 \text{ per pound of dry nutrient}$ .

If this were a liquid, you might be quoted a price per gallon but since ALL fertilizer both DRY AND LIQUID must be guaranteed and sold on the basis of WEIGHT then you should insist on a price per pound or ton of the liquid. Suppose, however, that the quote was \$5 per gallon of 5-20-20. If a gallon weighs 11.5 pounds there would be 2000/11.5 or 173.9 gallons per ton. The cost per ton would be 173.9 gal X \$5/gal = \$869.50. The cost per pound of nutrient would be:  $\$869.50/900 = \$0.97 \text{ per pound of liquid nutrient}$ .

There may be considerations other than cost, such as, ease of handling, application, incorporation of needed (soil test recommended) secondary and micro-nutrients, etc. so you may choose liquids for those reasons.

**REMEMBER:** The Kentucky fertilizer law requires all fertilizers, liquid or dry, to be guaranteed on the basis of weight and to be sold on the basis of weight. Before purchasing your fertilizers be sure of the cost per pound of nutrient not of the total cost of the fertilizer.

*D. Terry, Fertilizer Program*

### **Welcome June Murphy Crawford**

Effective October 22, 2007, June Crawford joined the Division of Regulatory Services as the Staff Support Associate for the Fertilizer Regulatory Program. June comes to us from the private sector where she ran her own business and did an exceptional amount of volunteer work at schools in the area attended by her children. She has extensive experience in interacting with the public and will be a great asset to our Division and the Fertilizer Regulatory Program. The friendly voice that will answer the fertilizer program's telephone will be June's.

June, Welcome!

## Seed Test Dates

Each year, our inspection staff performs hundreds of inspections across the state. The purpose of these inspections is to assure seed stocks offered for sale are labeled to comply with the provisions of the Kentucky Seed Law. The most common violation encountered by our inspectors each year is seed offered for sale with an expired test date.

Seed offered for sale must have a test date not more than nine (9) months old, exclusive of the month the seed was tested. The Kentucky Seed Law specifies it is the dealer's responsibility to maintain test dates. The dealer should check all incoming shipments for a valid test date to ensure seed is in date at receipt.

Expired test date violations are most commonly noted in the lawn-turf market. Expired test dates are not encountered with nearly as much frequency at traditional agricultural dealers as in the specialty area. Lawn-turf products are commonly offered in large discount-type mass market chain stores, hardware chain stores, and other similar retailers. Inspection of these facilities began on a routine basis in 1997.

This market is serviced by a small number of seedsmen having nationwide distribution. These seedsmen usually maintain germination tests for most of their stock in distribution and can furnish updated labeling for products held over past the test date. Some of these firms employ representatives to assist chain store retailers in maintaining test dates and stocking. Out of date product can be relabeled with a test date sticker if the sticker also has a legible lot number and doesn't obscure other required label information.

Test dates are very simple to check. The following chart can be used to check your test dates to make sure your product is in date.

<b>Month tested:</b>		<b>Germ test expires 1<sup>st</sup> day of:</b>	
January	(1)	November	(11)
February	(2)	December	(12)
March	(3)	January	(1)
April	(4)	February	(2)
May	(5)	March	(3)
June	(6)	April	(4)
July	(7)	May	(5)
August	(8)	June	(6)
September	(9)	July	(7)
October	(10)	August	(8)
November	(11)	September	(9)
December	(12)	October	(10)

Please check all your seed stock for germination test date. The test date is your responsibility to maintain if you are selling in the retail market. Expired test date products should not be offered for sale.

*D. Buckingham, Seed Regulatory Program*



## Feed Consumer Protection

*continued from front page*

During this century, more than 238,500 feed samples have been analyzed (163,500+ samples over the last 50 years). The average sample support for the last 50 years of feed regulation was 3270 samples per year. For 2006, approximately 15,000 different commercial feeds and pet foods were registered for distribution by 915 feed companies and approximately 260 manufacturing facilities offered products for sale in Kentucky. Inspectors from the Division regularly call on retailers to examine and sample different kinds of feed and pet food registered for sale in the state. In 2006, approximately 3 million tons of commercial mixed feed and feed ingredients was subjected to inspection and the feed program took action on 3884 official samples and 86 unofficial samples of commercial feed based on 25,360 analyses. The Division helped to protect consumers in the agricultural businesses of the state and protected citizens who purchased pet food or feed for hobby purposes.

### An Historical Perspective

Including Dr. Melville Scovell, the first Director of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, since 1885 there have been nine individuals who directed the efforts of regulating agricultural products in the state. This history is noted in the table below. The department has benefited from excellent leadership by these individuals during the 100+ years of feed regulation.

#### University of Kentucky Regulatory Administrators

1885	Dr. Melville A. Scovell Director, Ag. Experiment Station
1906	Job D. Turner Head of Feed (1906) Head, Dept. of Feed/Fertilizer (1939)
1946	A. Bruce Poundstone Head, Dept. of Feed/Fertilizer
1966	<b>Division of Regulatory Services Established</b>
	A. Bruce Poundstone Director (1966-1971)
	Dr. Herbert F. Massey Director (1971-1980)
	Dr. Doyle Peaslee Director (1980-1990)
	Dr. David L. Terry Interim Director (1990-1992)
	Dr. Wilbur W. Frye Director (1992-2000)
	Dr. C. Eli Miller Director (2000-2006)
	Dr. William O. Thom Interim Director (2006) Director (2007 - )

In 1946, Bruce Poundstone became head of the Feed and Fertilizer Department. Under his leadership, the department was renamed the Division of Regulatory Services. Poundstone wrote about the first 50 years of feed regulatory service in the 1956 departmental newsletter and the Kentucky Farm and Home Science Newsletter. (This article can be found on the Division's website: <http://www.rs.uky.edu/other/newsletters/index.php>.) His article reviewed reasons why Kentucky needed a control law for feed and the leading cause was to deter shipment of inferior products into Kentucky since neighboring states had control laws being enforced. The backbone for enforcement of the law was in findings of the analytical laboratory, which provided a quality check on the feed products.

Poundstone impacted feed monitoring at the national level and he helped lead an effort to start the American Association of Feed Microscopy, which later became the Feed Microscopy Division of AOCS (The American Oil Chemists' Society). This organization continues to develop analytical methods and provides yearly training for new microscopists. Poundstone's newsletter article pointed out that chemical analysis provided nutritional data on samples, but the microscopic analysis provided identification of substances combined to produce feeds. This continues to be an important aspect of feed control activities in the laboratory today. Label ingredients and adulterants are currently verified and detected using these analytical techniques.

*Continued on page 10*

## Feed Consumer Protection

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Dr. Scovell established a regulatory laboratory facility to analyze fertilizers sold in the state after the fertilizer law was passed in 1886. Feed analysis was added in 1906, with the first feed regulatory bulletin with laboratory findings issued in 1907. The laboratory continues to analyze feed products offered for sale in Kentucky and publishes an annual report detailing activities.

In the early 1900s, feeds were simply mixtures of grains and milling by-products. Ensuring correct labeling involved protein analysis and a microscopic exam. By 1950, feeds were being analyzed for protein, fat, fiber and a limited number for calcium, phosphorus, salt, urea, fluorine and manganese.

Since Poundstone initially wrote about feed regulation, the laboratory has performed many additional analyses and has been integral in providing data for feed safety purposes. The department has invested in new analytical instrumentation over the years to improve the laboratory capability. The entire Division moved to a new facility in 1990 named the Bruce Poundstone building. The new facility was designed to be more efficient and provide more space for the regulatory and service programs. The new labs provided better work areas and improved safety for the lab operations. This effort continues as we enter the next century of feed regulation. The computerization of the laboratory, use of automated instruments and auto-samplers have increased the ability to analyze samples more efficiently.

In the 1960s, feeds were analyzed for drugs and antibiotics. Zoalene, amprolium, chlorotetracycline, oxytetracycline, piperazine, bacitracin, penicillin, sugar and other additives were included in the list of analytes. In the 1970s, the lab expanded the capabilities to analyze copper, zinc, iron, carbadox, tylosin, and vitamin A. In the 1980s, potassium, cobalt, and lysine methods were developed and the list of medications had grown to 22 different types.

A significant advancement in laboratory instrumentation for elemental analysis allowed simultaneous

measurement of more than 10 elements in a single sample. A more recent upgrade uses microchips, enabling detection of more than 30 elements at one time in a single sample.

Analysis of feed mycotoxins was implemented to protect health of susceptible animals. Aflatoxin analysis was performed in the 1980s using thin layer chromatography. In the 1990s, aflatoxin, fumonisin, and vomitoxin were analyzed using ELISA methods which are utilized in the lab today. The lab recently added a liquid chromatographic mass spectrometer for more accurate analysis of toxins.

Feed protein analysis historically used wet chemical techniques. Nitrogen content of grains and feeds is now determined by a combustion analysis technique and mathematically converted to a protein value. Protein analysis continues to be routinely performed on most feeds and grains.

Microscopes have recently been added to the lab to enhance feed analysis including digital photography capabilities to document findings. A compound microscope enables detection of prohibited protein components in feed. This has become increasingly important in the last few years with the awareness of BSE (mad cow disease).

Since 1956, laboratory staff have continued to serve on AAFCO committees that deal with the collaborative check sample program, laboratory services, and environmental issues. Staff also attend Association of Southern Feed, Fertilizer and Pesticide Control Officials (ASFFPCO) and AOAC International Section (AOACI) meetings and present technical papers. Lab personnel have performed service for regional and national associations and have hosted meetings in Kentucky. The lab routinely coordinates with other state laboratories on analytical methods and performs referee sample analyses. These professional functions have continued to bring the University of Kentucky and the Division of Regulatory Services recognition in industry, scientific, and regulatory organizations.

Recent Lab Coordinators for feed and fertilizer included Mr. Valva Midkiff, Dr. Robert Beine, and Dr. Melton Bryant. Midkiff worked for the department from 1945 until retirement in 1983. During his tenure, data quality was enhanced, sample preparation techniques were validated, and chemical methods and analytical efficiency were improved by development of multi-sample handling devices. His contributions applied to feed, fertilizer and soil chemical analysis. Dr. Beine served the department from 1974 until 2002. He modernized lab functions using computers and electronics to automate data flow, record sample weights, and calculate results. Since 2002, Dr. Bryant has added analytical capabilities to expand support for the feed program. Electronic spreadsheets for data recording and calculations have been implemented, which transfer data to the feed program database. He also is actively involved with national feed organizations and associations.

The success of the laboratory in performing the analytical chemistry over this second 50 years is the result of dedication, ability, and commitment by lab

staff. The laboratory has been fortunate to attract very capable and caring individuals and many staff members have worked well over 30 years in the organization. The excellence of personnel and their constant attention to detail has helped maintain the quality of results needed for feed regulatory functions. Their desire to serve the public and provide this important service for the citizens of Kentucky has resulted in continued laboratory success.

The second century of lab service to support feed regulation and to provide consumer protection for Kentucky citizens is important. The complexity of laboratory work is increasing and the rate of change in feed technology and nutritional information provides future challenges. The international feed and grain marketplace is also placing an increased demand on lab capabilities. Working effectively with industry, the scientific community, federal organizations, and feed associations is important for laboratory success. The lab continues to support the feed regulatory mission and functions of the Division of Regulatory Services to provide consumer protection for Kentucky citizens.

*M. Bryant, Feed-Fertilizer Laboratory*

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### **KSIA Winter Meeting**

The Kentucky Seed Improvement Winter Meeting is tentatively scheduled for February 7-8, 2008. This year, the meeting will be held in conjunction with the Kentucky Feed and Grain Association in Louisville.

For more information about KSIA or the winter meeting, contact:

Kenny E. Perry  
KSIA Secretary/Manager  
(859) 351-5325

### **Winter Break Announcement**

The Division of Regulatory Services will be closed for winter break beginning Tuesday, December 25 and will reopen Tuesday, January 2, 2008.

The Seed Testing Laboratory will be open over the winter break. To arrange sample drop-off or to contact Seed Lab personnel, call (859) 257-2785, extension 256. The seed program can also be reached by email at [Cindy.Finneseth@uky.edu](mailto:Cindy.Finneseth@uky.edu).

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