

Regulatory Services News

Vol. 53, No. 1

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

Spring 2009

DIRECTOR'S DIGEST

Two-and-a-half years have come and gone since I joined the team at Regulatory Services. As they say, a lot of water has passed over the dam in that time. But, as we move into a new year there is always the age-old feeling that we are to be optimistic about the future. The Division continues to be optimistic and consumer-oriented with the programs that we administer. We have some new faces leading some of our programs since I arrived in 2006.

Our fertilizer regulatory program is now led by Stephen McMurry who began his new responsibilities as Coordinator on December 15 of last year. Steve replaced the long-time occupant of that position, Dr. David Terry. Dr. Terry chose to reduce his work load to half-time since last February and then fully stepped down at the end of December. Steve has 11 years of experience in the Division, first as a field inspector and more recently as the Coordinator of the Field Inspection Program. He is assisted by June Crawford and together they will be very helpful in getting concerns or issues with the fertilizer program resolved.

Since April 2007, our feed program has been coordinated by Frank Jaramillo. Frank came to us from the well-recognized regulatory program in Texas. He has experience in the feed industry, as a field inspector and in the state office with the Texas feed program. His assistant, Kay Phillips, is the person you may talk to when calling about the feed program. Frank has been able to visit several feed manufacturers to become more acquainted with feeds produced and listen to

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Director

Bill Thom
wthom@uky.edu

Feed Program

Frank Jaramillo - Coordinator
Frank.Jaramillo@uky.edu

Fertilizer Program

Steve McMurry - Coordinator
smcmurry@uky.edu

Feed-Fertilizer Laboratory

Mel Bryant - Coordinator
mbryant@uky.edu

Milk Program

Chris Thompson - Coordinator
Chris.Thompson@uky.edu

Inspection Program

Vacant

Seed Regulatory Program

David Buckingham - Coordinator
dbucking@uky.edu

Seed Testing Laboratory

Cindy Finneseth - Coordinator
Cindy.Finneseth@uky.edu

Soil Testing Program

Frank Sikora - Coordinator
fsikora@uky.edu

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UNIVERSITY
OF KENTUCKY

College of Agriculture
Division of Regulatory Services

Director's Digest
Continued from front page

concerns from those manufacturers. Meagan Davis contributes a major effort in handling product labeling and registrations.

Chris Thompson is the very energetic coordinator of our milk program supported in the office by Cathy Buckingham. The program now certifies 21 laboratories that test milk from Kentucky's milk producers. Recently, this program has consulted with our fledgling goat cheese industry to assist in developing quality milk for making good products.

Our seed regulatory program continues in the capable hands of David Buckingham, a well-recognized leader among state and industry seedsmen. A strong

laboratory program led by Cindy Finneseth supports the regulatory program and offers an extensive array of seed testing services to the seed industry and others interested in seed quality. Both programs are supported by Karen Nichol.

Frank Sikora leads our other service program — soil testing — involving two locations, Lexington and Princeton, analyzing about 50,000 samples annually submitted by county extension agents. The results of these samples benefit crop producers and homeowners across the state.

These capable individuals are keeping in touch with the latest changes occurring in such areas as fertilizer products, feeds and feed

ingredients, producing quality milk for specialty products, maintaining quality seed, seed testing methods, and maintaining a relevant soil testing program. The program leaders in the Division have a goal of using a cooperative, science-based approach in conducting their programs. In the ever increasing interest of product knowledge and safety, we are partnering with other agencies and groups to ensure a safe food and feed supply. We are consumer based and value your comments on our programs at any time. Please feel free to contact us at any time with a concern or suggestion.

Have a great 2009.

Bill Thom, Director

Weed Free Hay and Straw Certification Program

Kentucky Seed Improvement Association (KSIA), the seed certification agency of Kentucky, has recently been designated as the official agency to administer a Noxious Weed Seed Free Hay and Straw Program in the state by the Kentucky Department of Agriculture.

Use of certified weed free hay and straw will assist in limiting the spread of noxious weeds. KSIA's voluntary certification program is designed to assure that hay and straw sold with proper certification identification meets minimum standards designed to limit the spread of noxious weeds. Buyers are provided assurance that hay and straw certified through this program meets these minimum standards.

The program is in place beginning spring, 2009. Questions and comments can be directed to Kenny Hunter, Manager KSIA/KFSP, 3250 Iron Works Pike, Lexington KY 40511; phone: (859) 281-1029; fax: (859) 253-3119; email: kyseed1@gmail.com or khunter.ksia@gmail.com.

KENTUCKY CERTIFIED SEED



COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER VALUES FOR 2009

Commercial fertilizer values are determined and published each year. A state-wide survey was conducted in December 2008 to determine the averages for 2009. Under the provisions of Chapter 250.401 of the Kentucky Fertilizer Law, the following unit values are announced for use in determining and assessing penalties of deficient fertilizer. They represent the average of responses from throughout the state for retail value of bulk mixed fertilizers. If you have any questions, please call (859-257-2785) or email (smcmurry@uky.edu).

*S. McMurry,
Fertilizer Program*

NUTRIENT	DOLLARS/UNIT (20 LBS.)
Total Nitrogen (N)	\$14.70
Avail. Phosphate (P ₂ O ₅)	\$29.62
Soluble Potash (K ₂ O)	
*Tobacco (low Cl)	\$23.41
*Non-Tobacco	\$14.53
Calcium (Ca)	\$11.50
Magnesium (Mg)	\$13.19
Sulfur (S)	\$10.12
Boron (B)	\$83.21
Copper (Cu)	\$122.22
Iron (Fe)	\$14.05
Manganese (Mn)	\$21.68
Molybdenum (Mo)	\$18.52
Zinc (Zn)	\$38.09

Calculation Notes:

- (1) The N value for DAP & MAP was assigned from anhydrous ammonia (AA).
- (2) The value of P from DAP and MAP was calculated using the assigned value of N from AA.
- (3) The final values for N and P are weighted averages based on FY 08 (distributed) tonnage for ammonium nitrate, Urea, DAP, TSP, MAP, and ammonium sulfate.



'KN Morris' hybrid sweet sorghum on right, 'Dale' on left. Photo courtesy KFSP.

Kentucky Seed Improvement Association (KSIA) Kentucky Foundation Seed Project (KFSP) Update

KSIA and KFSP have a new website: www.kyseed.org. Information regarding seed certification, certification standards, details of the new weed seed free hay and straw program, a crops/variety directory as well as contact information for both organizations can be easily located online.

Note: KN Morris Hybrid Sweet Sorghum was released in 2007 by Dr. Todd Pfeiffer, UK Plant and Soil Science Department. Following a seed increase by the Foundation Seed Project in 2008, certified seed is being offered for sale for production in 2009.

Dairy Industry Training Opportunities Available from the Milk Program

Some of the most important objectives of the milk program include achieving voluntary compliance, enhancing awareness of dairy industry requirements and the strengthening of our relationships with stakeholders. Each of these objectives is supported through outreach programs. Extending outreach by providing meaningful training programs to dairy industry stakeholders is a responsibility we take seriously. Several of our most recognized and regularly offered training programs are conducted cooperatively with state agencies, such as the Milk Safety Branch, as well as with other University and dairy industry experts. Specialized training programs have also been developed by milk program staff to target specific topics for Kentucky's dairy industry.



*Bob Hickerson,
Milk Inspection Program*

Our most recognized training programs are available to dairy personnel who are required to obtain a license and permit to sample, weigh and physically handle official milk samples. The Kentucky Milk Haulers

School is offered on a quarterly basis at locations in both Lexington and Bowling Green. Milk Plant Receiver Schools are typically offered twice per year at locations in central and western Kentucky. Since 2007, over 125 dairy representatives have attended these programs. Most attend to qualify for taking the written examination required to obtain a Kentucky milk sampler's license and permit. However, these sessions are also regularly attended by supervisors, new employees and others who are interested in learning more about approved dairy industry procedures. In addition to milk sampling, weighing and sample care procedures; other subjects covered during these sessions include biosecurity, worker safety and a wide-range of current dairy topics.



*Chris Thompson,
Milk Regulatory Program*

Keep in mind, if you sample milk for official purposes or are responsible for oversight and care of official milk samples, you will need to attend one of these training programs to obtain Kentucky credentials. You are automatically registered for the next

continued on following page

2009 Tentative Hauler School Dates

Lexington Schools

Monday, May 4
Monday, August 3
Monday, October 26

Bowling Green Schools

Tuesday, May 5
Tuesday, August 4
Tuesday, October 27

2009 Tentative Milk Plant Receiver School Dates

Thursday, May 7
Date to be determined

Clark County Cooperative Extension Office
Western Kentucky Location

Milk training, *continued from previous page*

training program whenever you apply for a temporary license and permit to sample milk in Kentucky. On the other hand, if you're just curious about this aspect of the dairy industry, we welcome your participation and ask that you register for the program by contacting our office. Our 2009 tentative schedule is on the previous page.

We also offer training programs for laboratory technicians regarding milk testing as well as seminars appropriate for dairy producers and dairy farm employees. If you have a specialized topic you would like addressed for your organization or company, please contact us and we will work with you to develop a program to suit your needs. Additionally, if you would prefer a condensed version of one of our milk hauler or plant receiver programs as a refresher course for your employees, let us know. More information about training programs and materials along with appropriate license and permit applications can be found on the milk program website at www.rs.uky.edu. Just click on "milk" and "training program information" or contact us at (859) 257-2785 or chris.thompson@uky.edu.

*C. Thompson
Milk Program*

**Electronic Delivery
of
Regulatory Services News**

To reduce printing, paper and postage costs, Regulatory Services News is now available for electronic delivery to your email address.

If you are interested in receiving the quarterly newsletter in the electronic form, please visit the Division's website at www.rs.uky.edu, navigate to the Newsletter page and submit your contact information.

Newsletter editions dating to 2001 are also available online.

**FEED
PROGRAM
UPDATES**

Recently, new information has been posted to the Feed Section of our website (www.rs.uky.edu) under "What's Inside."

The new information includes:

A revised Tonnage Report and Addendum along with instructions. These may be found under the "Forms and Instructions".

A listing of all guarantors with registered commercial feeds in Kentucky, found under "Feed Registrants." Kentucky consumers are encouraged to verify that guarantors of commercial feed are on this list before purchasing products.

Revised example feed labels, found under "Feed Labels".

If you are unable to access this information via the internet, please contact Ms. Kay Phillips (859-257-2785) to receive this information by mail.

The devastating winter storm that struck Kentucky in the last week of January caused the cancellation of the Feed Advisory Board meeting scheduled on January 29. This meeting is being rescheduled for some time within the last two weeks of March. Please refer to the "Advisory Board" webpage for current information.

*F. Jaramillo
and
M. Davis,
Feed Program*

Seed Notes

Get Ready for Spring

Spring is just around the corner. I wanted to give everyone a quick list of things that may need attention now or may be of interest to you ahead of spring planting.

1. Check your carryover seed stock. Kentucky has a nine month test date requirement. Seed that has expired or will expire during the spring should have a new germination test to avoid a stop sale order. Check new stock orders when delivered to make sure the test date is current and you are receiving what you ordered.
2. Permit and registration applications were mailed in December and should be completed and returned by now. If you did not renew your permit or registration and are still in the seed business, this needs to be taken care of as soon as possible. A return date of January 15 was requested.
3. Be aware that last fall there was an unusually high number of low germination findings on official samples of Tall Fescue and Orchardgrass in agricultural seed, and Tall Fescue, Red Fescue and Kentucky Bluegrass in lawn seed. Dealers - ask your wholesale supplier to make sure his offerings for this year have been properly tested for germination. If you are a wholesale supplier, check your incoming lots for germination.
4. Seed dealers should make sure wholesale suppliers are supplying product from labelers who have a Kentucky permit. If in doubt, a quick call to our office can provide permit information regarding the labeler.
5. Seed dealers and wholesalers of corn and soybeans should always make sure that corn labeling does specify and identify the corn hybrid designation and that soybeans are always labeled with a variety name that is identified as such. We always issue stop sales in the spring because seed corn and soybeans are not identified with a hybrid designation or variety name.
6. Kentucky has a number of registered seed dealers that are making direct-to-farm seed sales. This is permitted as long as the products are legally labeled, the dealer is registered, and the seed company doing the labeling has a valid Kentucky permit to label. We have identified and registered several direct-to-farm seed dealers as a result of office inquiries about dealer status. We encourage anyone who has information about unregistered seed dealers to provide information that will allow us to contact these individuals and get them properly registered.
7. We will be screening samples of non-GMO soybeans and hybrid corn for the presence of GMO traits this spring. We are using immunoassay test strips to detect the presence of specific traits. The testing is not absolutely quantitative, but it does identify presence of low level contamination. There is a growing market for non-GMO corn and soybeans and we feel it is prudent to begin this testing regimen.
8. Corn has been marketed in Kentucky for a number of years on an 80,000 seed count unit basis. The net weight, however, varies dependant upon sizing. You may see some companies offering soybeans on the basis of a 140,000 seed count unit this year. In the recent past, there were soybean seed lots marketed on the basis of a 130,000 seed count unit. The net weight will also vary for soybeans offered on a seed count basis.

These are items you need to be aware of and some that may need your attention before planting season. If you have any questions about any of these, please give us a call.

*D. Buckingham,
Seed Regulatory Program*

How to Determine if a Seed is a Weed or Crop

In the course of an analysis, seeds other than the kind intended (pure seed) are encountered. For example, in a tall fescue sample, orchardgrass or ryegrass are commonly present.

How does the lab determine when a seed is a crop or a weed? There is a publication entitled Uniform Classification of Weed and Crop Seeds (Handbook 25), updated each year by the Association of Official Seed Analysts (AOSA). Most laboratories in North America follow the AOSA *Rules for Testing Seeds*, which includes this handbook, so seeds should be consistently classified regardless of where the analysis was conducted.

How are classifications determined? The Uniform Classification is based on national and regional contributions from seed analysts, weed specialists and agronomists. Supporting evidence from these sources and common sense are used as the basis to establish classification.

What are the possible classifications? All seeds in commerce are classified as: Agricultural (A), Flower (F), Herbs and Spices (H), Revegetation and Rangeland (R), Shrub and Trees (S), Turf (T), Vegetable (V) and Weeds (W). When found as a seed lot contaminant, seeds are classified as either Weeds (W) or Other Crop (C).

Most seed kinds are straightforward and easy to classify. For example, the winter annual chickweed (*Stellaria media*), is classified as a weed regardless of the crop kind in which it is found; the crop wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) is a crop regardless of the seed kind in which it is found (Table 1). Some seed kinds are more difficult to classify. A crop like chives (*Allium schoenoprasum*) can be a crop or weed depending on the sample in which it is found. If found in wheat (an agricultural crop), it is a weed, but if found in broccoli (a vegetable crop), this seed kind would be classified as a crop.

Table 1. Excerpt from AOSA Uniform Classification of Weed and Crop Seeds

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	SPP. CLASS	CONTAMINATING CLASSIFICATION						
				A	F	H	R	S	T	V
<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	chives	Alliaceae	H, V	W	C	C	W	W	W	C
<i>Brassica oleraceae</i> var. <i>botrytis</i>	broccoli	Brassicaceae	V	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
<i>Stellaria media</i>	chickweed	Caryophyllaceae	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> subsp. <i>aestivum</i>	wheat	Poaceae	A	C	C	C	C	C	C	C

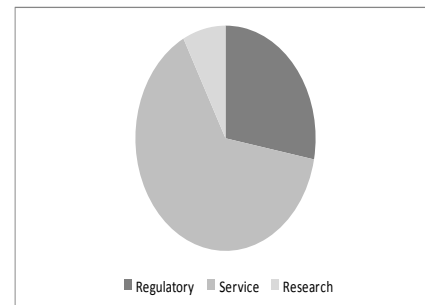
This explanation applies the general sense although some seed kinds have multiple species classifications. For example, tall fescue is used as a turf (T) and as a forage (A). Seed kinds found in tall fescue could be classified differently depending on the intended usage of the seed lot. Also, seed mixtures present challenges in regard to the overall species classification and the status of a contaminating species, depending on which seed kinds are found in the laboratory analysis.

Allowing the customer to evaluate what seed kinds are found is one of the many reasons we list the scientific and common names of the seeds we identify on the Report of Analysis in addition to the percentages by weight. It is especially important to review seed lot contaminants when shipping seed into other states which may have different prohibited or restricted noxious weed seeds. For more information about seed testing and classification of seed kinds, please contact the seed testing program (859-257-2785 or Cindy.Finneseth@uky.edu).

C. Finneseth
Seed Testing Program

University of Kentucky Seed Testing Laboratory Overview of 2008

The Seed Testing Laboratory at the University of Kentucky has two separate but related functions. We test regulatory or official samples obtained by the Division's inspection staff at retail and wholesale locations across the state for comparison to the seed tag to ensure the seed is labeled properly. We also operate the fee-based service lab where we receive samples from seedsmen, farmers, homeowners, researchers and others interested in seed lot quality characteristics. In 2008, 64% of our activity was service work, 28% regulatory and 8% research. To prevent potential conflicts of interest, the regulatory program is treated as a customer of the lab and has no access to service sample information. The laboratory maintains status as an Association of Official Seed Analysts (AOSA)-approved lab and all analysts are certified seed analysts (CSA) in purity and/or germination.



2008 Sample distribution by type

In 2008, the seed lab conducted tests on more than 5000 service samples and 2200 official samples. We receive samples year-round, but the majority of samples are received in spring (February – April) and fall (September – November). Kentucky firms submitted 94% of the service samples received. Much of the research testing we performed in 2008 related to soybean seed quality and endophyte infection. In cooperation with the University of Arkansas, we tested more 300 samples for standard germination and vigor (AA) to evaluate soybean seed quality. We also actively participated in the College's Equine Initiative, testing tillers from more than 100 pastures for detection of endophyte infection.

Table 1. Seed kind and number of samples most commonly tested in 2008.

<u>Tall Fescue</u>	<u>1219</u>
<u>Mixtures</u>	<u>1008</u>
<u>Wheat</u>	<u>958</u>
<u>Tobacco (burley)</u>	<u>796</u>
<u>Soybeans (yellow)</u>	<u>603</u>
<u>Corn</u>	<u>474</u>

The laboratory tests all seed kinds, but those most frequently analyzed include tobacco, grasses, small grains, vegetables, clovers, alfalfa, soybeans and corn as well as mixtures of these and other seed kinds (Table 1). More than 175 different crops were tested in 2008. A current trend in our lab is increased testing of native species; we have at least four companies in the state that specialize in these seed kinds. Certified seed kinds most frequently tested in the laboratory included tobacco, timothy, orchardgrass and wheat. In 2008, 1390 Certified (17% of all samples), 10 Registered and 7 Foundation samples were tested in the laboratory. Many of these seed lots collected by the regulatory inspection staff were not of a Kentucky origin and certified by an agency other than Kentucky Seed Improvement Association (KSIA).

The most routine test in our lab is a complete test, in which the seed lot is examined for pure seed, inert matter, common weed seed and other crop seed. These components are reported as percentages based on weight and the report includes identification of weed and other crop seeds that were found. A complete test also includes an exam for noxious weeds and a germination evaluation.

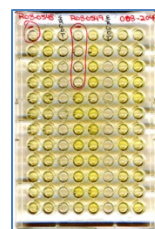
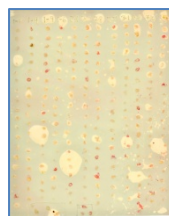
More than 20,000 different individual tests were conducted last year, the most common tests being germination and purity (Table 2). Head scab (*Fusarium*) infection of wheat was not severe in 2008, but more than 30 samples were hand-treated to provide information about potential improvement with fungicide application. Other services offered by the lab include rush service, email, fax and online reporting.

Table 2. Individual test numbers conducted in 2008.

Germination	9768	< 30 each
Purity	4002	Peroxidase
Endophyte (seed & plant)	516	Hypocotyl
Fluorescence	497	STS tolerance
Seed count	462	Moisture test
Accelerated aging	157	GMO screen
TZ test	144	Photodormancy
Cold test	122	Bulk exam
Roundup Ready	64	Test weight
Treated germination	38	Species ID
Sand test	36	Noxious exam

In 2008, we added new test capabilities in the lab. We now offer an STS herbicide tolerance bioassay, endophyte seed and tiller immunoassays, ELISA (ergovaline) testing for endophyte and corn and soybean GMO trait immunoassays. Trait testing available for corn includes: YieldGard® corn borer (Cry1Ab/Bt11) and rootworm (Cry3Bb), Herculex® I (Cry1F) and RW (Cry34) for cutworm, corn borer and armyworm, LibertyLink® (T25), StarLink™ (Cry9C), Roundup® (Event 603). We can also run a rapid test for presence of Roundup® in soybean seed lots. Other new items new to the lab in 2008 include availability of FFA Seed ID Kits and tag printing.

Left to right: STS Herbicide bioassay, endophyte tiller immunoassay, endophyte ergovaline ELISA and GMO screen test strip for corn.



Future activities will include offering seed schools on topics of interest to the seed industry and an update of regulations, which will include a fee increase. The lab is committed to supporting the state seed industry from production to end use and we seek to assist in expanding the industry's economic opportunities by sharing our knowledge and expertise. We strive to respond quickly to industry needs. For more information about our services or to schedule a visit, please contact the seed testing laboratory at 859-257-2785 or by email (Cindy.Finneseth@uky.edu).

*C. Finneseth
Seed Testing Program*

Kentucky Feed Regulation and the Association of American Feed Control Officials

Regulation of the feed industry in Kentucky impacts producers, consumers, and feed manufacturers. The Kentucky Commercial Feed Law and Regulations are used by Regulatory Services as the basis for regulatory activities. The Law and Regulations were developed for consumer protection and to provide uniform and equitable regulation of the feed industry. Understanding this important work and the efforts to provide up-to-date decisions and actions is an ongoing educational effort for Regulatory Services at the University of Kentucky.

Since September, 1909, the Association of American Feed Control Officials (AAFCO) has developed and shaped feed laws and regulations for Kentucky and other regulatory organizations. The Association was started with a group of control officials gathered after attendance at 1909 American Feed Manufacturers Association meeting (currently the American Feed Industry Association - AFIA). The control officials from several states decided that an organization was needed to prepare and provide the industry with a general consensus from the regulatory community on feed matters. Kentucky has been actively involved in this association since inception and continues to contribute at meetings to discuss feed issues and develop regulatory guidelines and analytical methods. The official publication of the Association plays a large role in regulatory activities because it is often directly referenced in state law and regulation. AAFCO is not a regulatory agency, but it does bring together regulatory control officials and in-

dustry to formulate and distribute a set of model bills and regulations that can be used for feed regulation.

The Official Publication of the Association is published yearly and includes proceedings of the mid-year and annual meetings. The publication includes statements on the philosophy, purpose, function, and strategic plan of the organization. Also, the by-laws and guidelines are included. The Model Bill and Regulations are provided for use by regulatory organizations. Feed ingredient names and definitions are provided for label use.

In July-August of 2009 at the annual meeting in Washington, D.C., the 100th year of AAFCO will be celebrated. Regulatory, industry, producers, and others are being encouraged to attend this meeting. There will be special activities relating to the history of AAFCO and invited speakers will provide perspectives on feed regulation and production as well as consumer protection.

A more detailed explanation of AAFCO and the role it plays in the efforts of the Regulatory Services Department for decisions and actions will be provided in future newsletters of 2009. As the feed industry has evolved, AAFCO has developed and revised regulatory provisions, incorporated scientific data, and addressed manufacturing techniques. This has provided the basis for cooperative efforts in the regulation of the feed industry in Kentucky.

*M. Bryant, Analytical Laboratory
F. Jaramillo, Jr., Feed Program*

2009 Official Publication, Association of American Feed Control Officials Incorporated, 100th Anniversary, 1909-2009. (<http://www.aafco.org>)

Employee News

Diane Hunter Receives the 2008 Poundstone Award

The Poundstone Award recognizes one Regulatory Services' staff employee annually for outstanding job performance. A committee of co-workers selects the winner from a pool of nominees recommended by Division employees. Criteria for selecting the winner is employee participation in Divisional activities surpassing normal job expectations, recognition for outstanding work from both inside the Division and from related professional and service organizations, and employee participation in professional development activities.



Diane Hunter, 2008 Poundstone Award winner and Bill Thom, Director, Regulatory Services

Diane Hunter, the 2008 recipient, has worked for Regulatory Services in the Soil Service Laboratory for three years. Her current duties include routine Mehlich III soil extractions (from which derive the fertilizer recommendations for the producer), greenhouse media and water testing, and determination of cation exchange capacity. She is always positive and upbeat and possesses a cheerful disposition as well as a service attitude. She volunteers to assist others in the Soil Lab and other areas within the Division. She is very efficient in her work duties and results produced from her efforts are of the highest quality. Upon completion of her regular duties, she enthusiastically inquires of others if they would like assistance.

Diane works diligently to maintain and improve upon her status as a professional soil scientist. Although certifications from the Soil Science Society of America (SSSA) are not required by our Division or the Commonwealth of Kentucky, Diane has taken the initiative to remain current with her education and professional status in soil science. Shortly upon completion of her Bachelor of Science degree, she earned certification as an Associate Professional Soil Scientist. In October of 2008, Diane achieved the next level of certification from SSSA as a Certified Professional Soil Scientist.

At a special meeting for Regulatory Services employees in December, Diane was honored and presented the ninth annual Poundstone Award. She received a monetary award and her name was inscribed on a perpetual plaque displayed in the lobby at the Regulatory Services Building.

*S. Webb
Instrumental Analysis*

History of the Poundstone Award

The Poundstone Award was created in 2000 by former Division Director, Wilbur Frye, to honor a Regulatory Services staff member who has shown outstanding performance in their job. Bruce Poundstone was the Director of Regulatory Services from 1946 – 1971. He was nationally recognized for his leadership and the contribution he made to advancements in the feed, seed, and fertilizer arenas. He founded the Feed Microscopy Association, began the Association of American Feed Control Officials (AAFCO) Feed Control Seminar, and was an active participant in developing the Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) concept for feed manufacturing. He was a distinguished leader in AAFCO, the Association of American Plant Food Control Officials, and the Association of Southern Feed, Fertilizer, and Pesticide Control Officials. Because of Mr. Poundstone's contributions to the advancement of agriculture, locally, regionally, and nationally, it is befitting to name this award recognizing outstanding Regulatory Services staff members after him. The Regulatory Services building is also named in his honor.

Previous Poundstone Award Winners:

Sue Stone, 2000
Ellen Bishop, 2001
Ed Hill, 2002
Beth Nichol, 2003
Debie Sipe, 2004
Connie Williams, 2005
Cathy Buckingham, 2006
Kay Phillips, 2007

Division of Regulatory Services
103 Regulatory Services Building
Lexington, KY 40546-0275
859-257-2785
www.ca.uky.edu



Regulatory Services News is published quarterly for the feed, fertilizer, milk and seed regulatory programs and the seed and soil service testing programs of the Division of Regulatory Services. It is provided free to persons interested in these programs. For subscriptions or address changes, contact Cindy Finneseth either by email at Cindy.Finneseth@uky.edu or by telephone at (859) 257-2785. You can also request electronic delivery and access past issues of Regulatory Services News on the Internet at <http://www.rs.uky.edu>.
Editor: Cindy Finneseth.

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Division of Regulatory Services
College of Agriculture
University of Kentucky
103 Regulatory Services Building
Lexington, KY 40546-0275

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED