

Regulatory Services News

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

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Director's Digest

A recent study conducted by the Agriculture Economics Department here at UK is titled "The Influence of the Agricultural Cluster to Woodford County's Economy." For those of you not familiar with Woodford County, it joins Fayette County (Lexington) to the northwest and contains many horse farms plus the Woodford Reserve distillery. The term "Agricultural Cluster" was new to me but in addition to employment associated with production agriculture it includes employment connected to agricultural inputs and food processing and manufacturing. In addition, this study considered other businesses that are tied to agriculture such as finance, veterinary, recreation, transportation, wholesale and retail businesses.

Another new term to this animal scientist is "location quotient (LQ)" which measures the concentration of a business in an area compared to the national average. An LQ above 1 means the concentration in that area is above the national average. Production agriculture in Woodford County has an LQ of 15.4 so it is an important part of the county economy behind only manufacturing and the government sector.

This is a lengthy study with many interesting points and you can read the full report at https://cedik.ca.uky.edu/sites/cedik.ca.uky.edu/files/final_woodford_forward_report_april_23.pdf but there were two points that I found particularly interesting. One is that when you define the Agricultural Cluster to include business services, retail, and wholesale trade dedicated to agriculture it is estimated that 2,783 jobs are attributed to agriculture out of approximately 9,478 in the total county. This suggests that roughly 1 out of every 3 jobs is directly or indirectly associated with agriculture. Woodford County may have a higher proportion of agriculture than many other counties in Kentucky but this study shows the importance of looking at all the other businesses in the county connected to agriculture when considering the economic impact. This impact needs to be pointed out to the county leadership in your county when decisions that may be detrimental to agriculture are under consideration.

The second point concerns developing an

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agricultural workforce for the future. The table below shows an overview of the expected replacement demand as a percentage of the existing workforce in Woodford County for the next ten years (this is only a partial table from the original).

REPLACEMENT DEMAND FOR WOODFORD COUNTY OCCUPATIONS

Job Title	Percent Replacement Demand
Animal Trainers	83%
Farmworkers, Farm, Ranch, and Aquacultural Animals	76%
Farmers, Ranchers, and Other Agricultural Managers	61%
Nonfarm Animal Caretakers	26%
Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop, Nursery, and Greenhouse	25%
First-Line Supervisors of Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Workers	29%
Agricultural and Food Science Technicians	43%
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	27%
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	19%
Weighers, Measurers, Checkers, and Samplers, Recording	30%
Agricultural Equipment Operators	27%
Managers, All others	58%
Agricultural Workers, All other	19%

Source: JobsEQ, 2016

Notice that animal trainers, farmworkers and farm managers are the categories with the highest replacement demand over the next 10 years. This illustrates the need for apprenticeship programs, recruiting efforts, and educational offerings. I recently served on a review team for the Animal and Food Sciences Program here at UK and a major concern of stakeholders was that students are not receiving enough experiential learning. While some of this is the responsibility of the college, it is more likely to happen if businesses and farmers step up to offer more opportunities within their businesses. The automotive industry in Kentucky has done a great job of working with colleges to provide technical training for their current and future workers. It would be nice to see the agricultural community do something similar.

Another study from Cornell University looked at the impacts of agriculture beyond just economic benefits. They facilitated a series of focus groups to gauge public and agriculture-industry understandings of a range of non-economic benefits that agriculture provides to local communities. They conducted three focus groups in one of each of the following types of counties: rural; rapidly suburbanizing; and dominated by a metropolitan area. They asked people if having agriculture in their community was important to them and for what reasons. Respondents were to post their comments under the categories of “social/cultural,” “environmental” and “economic”. The results are shown in the table on page 4.

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Benefit Theme Category	Percent
Social/Cultural (143 Comments)	
Provides high-quality & local food	29%
Contributes to community & quality of life	25%
Maintains important heritage/tradition/work ethic	22%
Promotes public awareness of importance of agriculture	17%
Contributes to local food security and safety	7%
	100%
Environmental (94 Comments)	
Provides aesthetic benefits & open space	60%
Agriculture is consistent with environmental ethic & wildlife	30%
Agriculture is a clean industry	10%
	100%
Economic (71 Comments)	
Provides employment	41%
Supports economy (including local)	38%
Provides tourism benefits & opportunities	13%
Contributes taxes & public services	8%
	100%

In group discussions, those without ties to agriculture tended to differentiate the impacts of agriculture by farm size and articulate the environmental and social contributions of small- and medium-scale agriculture. They were more favorable to small family farms versus what they perceived as large corporate farms. While participants had diverse views on agriculture, they tended to think that agriculture has many economic, social and environmental benefits. I found it refreshing that the overall views of agriculture, even by the non-farming community, were positive. We in the agriculture community need to do all we can to foster this attitude and not provide them reasons to think differently.

*Dr. Darrell Johnson,
Executive Director*

Successful Training Held

The FSPCA training course on Preventive Controls for Animal Food was held at the Holiday Inn of Bowling Green on October 10-12. We ended up with 93 attendees who received certificates to be Preventive Controls Qualified Individuals. This qualifies them to write a Food Safety Plan for

their feed facility.

We had 64 people turn in evaluations of the course and 59 of those rated the course as excellent or exceptional. Dave Fairfield and Matt Frederking did not disappoint as instructors and I think everyone went home thinking of at least one thing they can do better in their facility.

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Training, continued

We had a good cross representation of the industry with livestock feed producers, ingredient suppliers, pet food manufacturers, supplement manufacturers and regulators. It was good to get all these people together for discussions and we are open to host more trainings if the industry has a need. Please let us know if there are topics you think would be beneficial for future trainings.

Below are some pictures from the session:



The room was full to learn about writing a Food Safety Plan.



Dave Fairfield from the National Grain and Feed Association was one of the lead instructors.

***Dr. Darrell Johnson,
Executive Director***

Seed Registration and Permit Renewals for 2018

The renewal process for seed registrations and permits will occur in the next few weeks. Applications will be emailed or mailed to seedsmen, seed dealers, and seed conditioners who were permitted and registered in 2017.

Firms that sell seed at retail in container sizes of 40 pounds or more are required to register as Seed Dealers. Locations that condition uncertified seed for distribution in Kentucky are required to register as NonCertified Seed Conditioners. Those who condition only certified seed are registered as a part of the certification process under the Kentucky Seed Improvement Association.

Anyone who labels agricultural seed or agricultural seed mixtures is required to obtain a Permit to Label Agricultural Seed. Those who obtain this permit are also required to file Semi-Annual reports and pay fees based on the container size of the product. Semi-Annual reporting forms are emailed or mailed to agricultural seed permit holders at the end of each period and are required to be filed within 45 days after the end of each period.

Anyone who labels vegetable seed, flower seed, or combination mulch, seed and fertilizer is required to obtain a Permit to Label Vegetable Seed, Flower Seed, or Combination Mulch, Seed, and Fertilizer Products. These products are not subject to the Semi-Annual reporting schedule.

Fees for registrations and permits are \$25 each. Locations that are required to obtain both a labeling permit and a registration or both registrations only pay one \$25 fee for all. It is common for a location to be involved in conditioning seed, labeling seed and also selling seed at retail. All three applications are required, but only one \$25 fee is paid. A \$50 fee would only be required if both labeling permits are needed. The registration fees are waived if one or both permits are obtained.

Applications will be emailed or mailed to your location and are based on the applications that you currently have. Please complete the applications and return with the application fee stated to our office. If you have questions about this process, please contact Marilyn Smith at 859-218-2468.

***Steve McMurry,
Director of Fertilizer and Seed Programs***

Pet Food Sampling Program

Our Regulatory Services inspectors, under the authority of our Kentucky Feed Law (KRS 250.581), collect samples of commercial products offered for sale as feed or for mixing in feed. The majority of these samples are feeds or ingredients intended for livestock feeding but about 40% are pet foods. Our pet food category would include foods for dogs and cats (complete foods, supplements, treats) and specialty foods (basically any pet other than a dog or cat).

The overall goal of our compliance sampling program is to sample what is in the market in proportion to the volume in the market. With pet foods, we worry less about volume and more about the number of products in distribution. This allows for a broader sampling of products in the market. Prior to our sampling surveys, inspectors are assigned

companies with registered products and given target numbers for each company. They are also instructed to sample brands and products that they have not seen in the past. Often times, these products are not registered and labels have not been reviewed. The vast majority of pet food samples are purchased at retail pet stores but our inspectors will sample at any location offering pet food for sale including feed mills and grocery stores.

Table 1 shows livestock feed and pet food sampling for 2017. The overall numbers are a little misleading since pet food sampling is complete for the year and the last two months will focus on livestock feed and ingredient sampling. The proportion of samples meeting all their tested guarantees is very similar between livestock feed and pet food. Pet food sampling does represent more companies (or guarantors) than livestock feeds and ingredients.

Table 1. UKDRS Sample Summary: Livestock Feed vs. Pet Food
Official samples with guarantees Jan-Oct 2017

	Livestock Feed and Ingredients	Pet Food
Total # samples	1392	1232
% samples passed	80.0%	81.2%
# analytes per sample	5.7	7.7
% analytes passed	95.5%	96.6%
# companies represented	259	283

Pet food sampling is further broken down in Table 2. We do test for more analytes in dog and cat foods driven by more mineral guarantees. Treats and specialty foods are a little less likely to meet all their guarantees than are dog and cat foods. The higher number of analytes tested in dog and cat foods (primarily minerals) relates to the use of pet food profiles published by the Association of American Feed Control Officials (AAFCO). Kentucky and most other states require that dog and cat foods labeled as complete foods meet the nutrient requirements established by AAFCO, the product meets

nutrient requirements based on feeding trials (using AAFCO protocols), or the product falls in a “product family” that meets nutrient requirements based on feeding trials. Life stages include gestation, lactation, growth, and maintenance. The more commonly used AAFCO statements will indicate that products are intended for growth, maintenance, or all life stages. Products not intended to meet all the dog or cat’s nutrient requirements must indicate that they are for intermittent feeding, are supplemental, or are intended as treats.

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Table 2. UKDRS Sample Summary: Pet Food by Type
Official samples with guarantees Jan-Oct 2017

	Dog Food	Cat Food	Dog/Cat Treats	Specialty Food
Total # samples	432	274	415	111
% samples passed	79.6%	92.3%	76.6%	76.6%
# analytes per sample	11.8	10.9	2.4	3.1
% analytes passed	97.1%	99.1%	88.4%	92.1%
# companies represented	121	94	162	39

Our sampling program does allow us to see trends in the pet food market. Most dog and cat complete foods are labeled as being formulated to meet AAFCO profiles but we are seeing more companies offering products that have undergone feeding trials. The raw and frozen foods category is still a smaller portion of the market but is growing and we do make an effort to sample these products. The number and variety of treats in the market continues to increase and our office receives many calls and

emails with questions on selling treats from a home-based business. No matter the size of the business or the type of pet food product, Kentucky requires registration of the product and a proper label that provides information to the consumer on what they are purchasing and how the product is intended to be fed.

***Dr. G. Alan Harrison,
Director of Feed and Milk Programs***

SURVEY OF COMMERCIAL VALUES OF FERTILIZER NUTRIENTS

Over the next few weeks you will receive or you may have already received a survey to determine the commercial values of fertilizer nutrients. Under the provisions of KRS 250.401, I am conducting a survey to determine the commercial values of the fertilizer nutrients for Calendar Year 2018. This survey is of utmost importance for the Division as well as the retail community of fertilizer sales. The values will be published and used in determining and assessing penalty payments if needed. Due to the fluctuating prices over the past several years it is important that we include as many surveys as possible. Our inspection staff will be asking if you have received and/or responded to this survey. Please note

that we want the current retail value of fertilizers in dollars per ton. All information will, of course, be held in strict confidence.

You can give the survey to your respective inspector or fax to 859-257-9478 to the attention of Steve McMurry or e-mail to smcmurry@uky.edu.

Last year's values are located on our website below:

[http://www.rs.uky.edu/regulatory/fertilizer/
index.php](http://www.rs.uky.edu/regulatory/fertilizer/index.php)

***Steve McMurry,
Director of Fertilizer and Seed Programs***

Testing Hemp for THC

Hemp was once an abundant and productive crop in Kentucky but it was made illegal to grow in the United States in 1937 due to its similarity to marijuana. The 2014 Farm Bill changed that by allowing state departments of agriculture to oversee pilot programs for the purpose of research. At least 15 states are allowing production of hemp in pilot programs with 10 to 9,000 acres per state planted in 2017. Production of hemp is allowed in Kentucky in the industrial research pilot program with an approved license from the Kentucky Department of Agriculture (KDA) (<http://www.kyagr.com/marketing/hemp-pilot.html>). More than 3,200 acres were planted in 2017 in this program.

Hemp's visual similarity to marijuana requires many controls to be placed on its production. Hemp and marijuana belong to the same plant species (*Cannabis sativa*). However, hemp does not contain as much of the chemical compound (THC) that causes the "high" obtained when smoking or ingesting marijuana. There are three types of hemp plants being produced. One type is for fiber, another is for grain for food products, and another type is for production of CBD which is a chemical compound similar to THC. CBD is marketed in several products such as oil drops, syrups, teas, lotions and creams for health and wellness benefits. However, it is illegal to market CBD as a drug since it has not received FDA approval.

The 2014 Farm Bill has defined industrial hemp to be *Cannabis sativa* plants with THC not more than 0.3%. Our Division is analyzing THC in hemp grown in Kentucky to ensure the plants are industrial hemp and not marijuana. Inspectors from KDA obtain samples of hemp close to harvest time, dry them, and deliver them to us for analysis. Two-hundred fifty two samples have been analyzed so far this year. If THC analysis results from a pre-harvest sample are above the limit, the plot may have a post-harvest retest, but if the post-harvest retest has a THC concentration at 0.4% or above the material must be destroyed.

The future appears to be bright for production of hemp in Kentucky. This state was once the prime location for growing hemp due to our climate and soils. Future production will require continued testing of plants for THC to ensure the plants are hemp

and not marijuana. The analysis of THC is still in its infancy and future work will be conducted to ensure uniformity of analysis in the various state laboratories.

*Dr. Frank Sikora,
Director of Laboratories and Soils*

*Dr. Solomon Kariuki,
Laboratory Manager*

INSPECTOR NEWS

Feed Mill Inspections: The purpose of the feed mill inspection, conducted by a state inspector or by a FDA employee, is to ensure the safe manufacturing of animal feed. The safety issue is for both the safety of the animal that consumes the feed and also the safety of the consumer who either handles the feed or consumes meat or milk from the animals.

The implementation of the Food Safety Modernization Act will change the types of inspections starting this year. Most of you are familiar with the BSE inspections to prevent Mad Cow Disease. Also, if you have been making medicated feed you are familiar with the current Good Manufacturing Practices (cGMP) Medicated feed mill inspections.

Firms that distribute or manufacture animal feed will now be subject to preventative control and/or cGMP inspections. The implementation dates for preventative controls and cGMP's are spread over 3 years (starting in September 2016) based on the size of the firm. Implementation of preventative controls will require a food safety plan that is specific to that manufacturing firm. The plan will be based on the types of hazards and risks associated with the type of feed you make. While FDA has delayed inspections until September of 2018, cGMP inspections will begin this fall for those firms required to implement these new rules.

The cGMP's are current good manufacturing practices that you use during the manufacturing of animal feed, if followed correctly should ensure safe feed production. There are several components that the inspectors review when completing a cGMP inspection.

Buildings and Grounds: This part of the inspection is to make sure the facility is clean of spilled grains, trash, or any other environments that

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that would attract or increase the likelihood of pest or rodent problems. Routine housekeeping and maintenance will assist with this part of the inspection.

Equipment: This includes all mixers, loading equipment, and scales. Clean equipment is essential to making safe feed.

Work and Storage Areas: This includes all areas where feed and drugs are stored.

Components: This part of the inspection reviews all ingredients, either bulk or bag, used for making the final feed products including the proper storage and inventory of any drugs used in making feed.

Assays: Reviews records of testing of medicated feed to ensure that drugs are properly mixed.

Equipment Cleanout Procedures: Reviews the procedures for cleanout of equipment to ensure that other medicated feed or non-medicated feed is not contaminated.

Labeling: Review of labels for feed ingredients used in the production of manufacturing feed and also the review of the final label of feeds manufactured in the facility.

Records: Review of any and all records related to incoming feeds or feed ingredients, invoices, feeds made at the facility including batch records and final labels. Also, records are required related to employee training, pest control, housekeeping schedule, drug inventory, and any additional necessary records.

If you follow these cGMP's, it will help ensure that you are manufacturing a safe animal feed.

*Jim True,
Inspector Coordinator*

FERTILIZER PRODUCT REGISTRATION FOR 2017 IN KENTUCKY

All Kentucky fertilizer registrations and licenses expire on December 31, 2017 and must be renewed to legally sell fertilizer in the state for 2018. Renewal notices to all current Kentucky registrants/licensees will be mailed or emailed Mid-November. The renewals list all products registered in the state for 2017, all licenses approved for 2017, and instructions for completing the task.

BE ON THE LOOK-OUT FOR YOUR RENEWAL
NOTICE

As always, if you have questions
Call: 859 257-2785,
Fax: 859 257-9478, or
E-Mail: June.Crawford@uky.edu

*Steve McMurry,
Director of Fertilizer and Seed Programs*

SO HOW MUCH NUTRIENT IS ACTUALLY IN THAT GALLON JUG?

Our office registers many different fertilizer products in a given year for all types of field crops and specialty applications. Many are dry fertilizer products but we see a fair amount of liquid products as well. 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. Because of this we can calculate the amount of nutrient in a given volume of liquid.

To figure out how much of a given nutrient is in the product you will need to review the label to find the nutrient guaranteed percentage as well as the Density of the liquid (lbs/gallon). As an example, you may find a Zinc (Zn) guarantee of 10% and the Density of the product to be 9.68 lbs/gallon. The following formula will give you the amount of nutrient in the gallon jug.

Density x Nutrient Guarantee = lbs Nutrient/gallon

9.68 lbs/gallon x 10% Zn = 0.968 lbs Zn/gallon

If that was the only nutrient guaranteed the gallon jug would contain 0.968 lbs of Zn and 8.712 lbs of water. The formula above can be used to figure any nutrient guaranteed in a liquid fertilizer.

*Steve McMurry,
Director of Fertilizer and Seed Programs*

Personnel News

This is the biggest list of personnel changes we have had in several years. We had several retirements this summer and a couple of employees that decided they wanted a different career path. We appreciate all that our former employees contributed but are also really excited about the potential of our new employees. We are fortunate in that we have a large number of people who apply for each opening we have. This allows us to choose some very talented people as I think you will see on the next few pages.

Ryan Baldwin moved from being a Lab Tech Sr. in the Milk Lab to being a Research Analyst in the Feed/Fertilizer Laboratory in August. He had worked in the Milk Lab since June of 2016. In his new position, Ryan will be involved with the analysis of phosphate and potash in fertilizer and responsible for the analysis of THC in industrial hemp. Ryan has a degree in Chemistry from the University of Pikeville.

Ryan, his wife Morgan and their 3-year old son Preston live here in Lexington. He lists UK sports as a hobby and is enjoying UK football this year.



Michelle Young began working for us as a Staff Associate for the Feed Program in August. She came to us from Examcrackers in Nicholasville and replaced Kay Phillips who retired in June.

Michelle is a native of upstate New York but has lived in Kentucky since the early 90's. She lives in Lexington with her husband Charles who is a vice-principal in Jessamine County. They have two children; Caitlin who is 15 and Matthew who is 13. As you might imagine, when Michelle is away from work she spends a lot of time being involved with extracurricular activities for her children and is also very active in her church.

Kate Crawford started as the Data Entry Clerk for the Division on August 21. She replaced Charlene Vest who retired in June. Kate previously worked as a Shift Manager for NPC International and also worked as a Temporary Student Lab Assistant in the Soils Lab in the spring of 2011.

Kate lives in Lexington. In her free time she enjoys reading, painting, and growing/ learning about different types of succulent plants.



Meagan Payne began her position as Laboratory Technician Senior for the Milk and Feed Laboratory on September 25. Meagan has a B.S. in Biology/General Biology from Eastern Kentucky University. While completing her undergraduate degree, she worked at EKU in the Biology Department and also in the Plant Pathology Department at UK. Meagan also worked as Landscape Gardener Supervisor for the Capitol and Governor's Mansion in Frankfort. Meagan came to us from Neogen Corporation where she was employed as a QA/QC Technician 1.

Meagan and her husband Ethan live in Mt. Sterling with their cat Samson. She enjoys exercising, watching BBC movies, painting and spending quality time with her family.

Monica Benjamin started working as a Staff Support Associate on September 19. She serves as our receptionist and also works with data entry and accounts receivable. Monica was born and raised in Toledo, OH. She moved to Michigan several years ago but moved to Kentucky to be near her grandchildren. Her 12 year old grandson lives here in Lexington and she has two granddaughters in Toledo.

In her spare time, Monica loves to read and watch movies.



Personnel News, continued

Dusty Stewart is our new Staff Associate for the Milk and Inspection programs. She replaced Yvonna Daily who moved to Indiana. Dusty is a native of Idaho and moved here this past summer with her husband Morgan who works in the Hispanic Studies department here at UK. She came to us from Utah Valley University where she was an Accounts Receivable Technician.

Being new to Lexington and this part of the country, Dusty and her husband enjoy exploring this area during their free time. She also enjoys reading and trying new recipes. She is very excited about the new Star Wars movie coming out late this fall.



Robert Reed began working for us as a Laboratory Technician Senior in the soils laboratory on October 24. He replaces Paul Wilson who left to start his own business.

Robert was born in Florida but moved to Lexington when he was young. He graduated from UK with a degree in Chemistry. Before starting with us, Robert worked in the Molecular & Cellular Biochemistry department where they were working on a cure for TB. Robert and his wife live in Lexington. In his spare time he enjoys reading and a sport called orienteering.

Upcoming Meetings

American Assoc. of Feed Control Officials (AAFCO)

2018 Midyear Meeting

January 22-25, 2018

Anaheim, California

<http://www.aafco.org/Meetings>

Assoc. of Amer. Plant Food Control Officials (AAPFCO)

2018 Winter Annual Meeting

February 17-24, 2018

Savannah, Georgia

<http://www.aapfco.org/meetings.html>

More Pictures from the FSPCA Training



We did eat well and the socialization was good.

Matt Frederking from Mid America Pet Food was the second lead instructor.



*Have a Great Thanksgiving
and a Merry Christmas*



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