American Beefalo Association Meeting

County Extension Agent for Agriculture and Natural Resources
Cattle

Spring-Calving Cows

- Continue grass tetany prevention. Be sure that the mineral mix contains magnesium and that cows consume adequate amounts.

- The spring calving season should be in full swing now, top priority should be to get a live calf and keep cows in sufficient body condition to rebreed early. Calving areas should be accessible and as clean and free of mud as possible. Pastures which have good sod and are close to handling facilities work best.

- Check cows at least daily and first-calf heifers more frequently than that. Be ready to assist those not making progress after 1 to 2 hours of hard labor. Chilled calves should be dried and warmed as soon as possible.

- See that each calf gets colostrum within an hour of birth, or administer colostrum (or a commercial colostrum replacement) with an esophageal feeder if needed.

- Watch for calf scours! If scours become a problem, move cows which have not calved to a clean pasture. Be prepared to give fluids to scouring calves that become dehydrated. Consult your veterinarian for advice and send fecal samples to diagnostic lab to determine which drug therapy will be most effective. Try to avoid feeding hay in excessively muddy areas to avoid contamination of the dams’ udders.

- Plan to vaccinate calves for clostridial diseases (Blackleg, Malignant Edema) as soon as possible.

- Finalize plans for your spring breeding program. Purchase new bulls at least 30 days before the breeding season—demand performance records and check health history including immunizations. Use visual evaluation and expected progeny differences (EPD’s) to select bull that fits your program. Order semen now, if using artificial insemination.

Fall-Calving Cows

- Calves intended for feeders should be implanted.

- Bull(s) should be away from cows now!

- Plan to pregnancy check cows soon. You can also blood test for pregnancy 30 days after bull removal.

- Creep feed calves with grain, by-products or high quality forage. Calves will not make satisfactory gains on the dam’s milk alone after 4 months of age. Consider creep feeding on wheat pasture if available. Calves can also be early weaned.

- Consider adding weight and selling your fall calves as “heavy” feeder calves while prices are high. Keep them gaining! Prices are too high to waste time.

General

- Start thistle control. Chemical control must be early to be effective.
March 7
American Beefalo Association
97 Percent of all U.S. Farms are Family-Owned

Family-owned farms remain the backbone of the agriculture industry. The latest data come from the Census of Agriculture farm typology report and shines light on the question, "What is a family farm?"

"As we wrap up mining the 6 million data points from the latest Census of Agriculture, we used typology to further explore the demographics of who is farming and ranching today," said NASS Statistics Division Director Hubert Hamer. "What we found is that family-owned businesses, while very diverse, are at the core of the U.S. agriculture industry. In fact, 97 percent of all U.S. farms are family-owned."

The 2012 Census of Agriculture Farm Typology report is a special data series that primarily focuses on the "family farm." By definition, a family farm is any farm where the majority of the business is owned by the operator and individuals related to the operator, including through blood, marriage, or adoption. Key highlights from the report include the following five facts about family farms in the United States:

Five Facts to Know about Family Farms

- Food equals family – 97 percent of the 2.1 million farms in the United States are family-owned operations.
- Small business matters – 88 percent of all U.S. farms are small family farms.
- Local connections come in small packages – 58 percent of all direct farm sales to consumers come from small family farms.
- Big business matters too – 64 percent of all vegetable sales and 66 percent of all dairy sales come from the 3 percent of farms that are large or very large family farms.
- Farming provides new beginnings – 18 percent of principal operators on family farms in the U.S. started within the last 10 years.

"Whether small or large - on the East Coast, West Coast, or the Midwest - family farms produce food and fiber for people all across the U.S. and the world," said Hamer. "It's due in part to information such as this from the Census of Agriculture that we can help show the uniqueness and importance of U.S. agriculture to rural communities, families, and the world."

The 2012 Census of Agriculture Farm Typology report classifies all farms into unique categories based on three criteria: who owns the operation, whether farming is the principal operator's primary occupation, and gross cash farm cash income. Small family farms have GCFI less than $350,000; midsize family farms have GCFI from $350,000 to $999,999; and large family farms have GCFI of $1 million or more. Small farms are further divided based on whether the principal operator works primarily on or off the farm.

Source: USDA Southeast Farm Press
Kentucky named in Farm-to-School Initiative Funded by Walmart Foundation Grant

FRANKFORT, Ky. – Kentucky is one of three states that will partner with The Walmart Foundation and the National Farm to School Network to expand efforts to get more local foods into schools, the network announced Thursday.

“Kentucky has led the way in helping schools locate and purchase local foods for their students while at the same time helping farmers find new markets for their products,” Agriculture Commissioner James Comer said. “We’re grateful to the National Farm to School Network and The Walmart Foundation for recognizing Kentucky’s leadership and awarding private-sector funding to help us provide our students with fresh, nutritious local foods.”

The Seed Change project will “jump start” programs that get local foods into schools and enhance food education for more than 1.8 million school children in Kentucky, Louisiana, and Pennsylvania, the National Farm to School Network wrote in a news release.

A total of 100 farm-to-school sites in the participating states each will receive $5,000 grants to implement farm-to-school activities, the network’s statement said. Applications for mini-grants will be accepted later this spring. Two model school districts in each state will serve as demonstration sites and training hubs for other school districts. The three-state initiative is funded by a grant from the Walmart Foundation.

The news release points out that more than 12.5 million American children and adolescents between 2-19 years old are obese. More than 5 billion lunches and more than 2.2 billion school breakfasts were served in U.S. schools in 2013, the network said.

The Kentucky Department of Agriculture’s Farm to School Program connects school food service systems with local farmers and food producers. The program helps students learn to appreciate the importance of local foods and grow into well-informed consumers who demand local foods as adults.

Kentucky schools in the KDA program served local foods to an estimated 364,000 children in approximately 702 schools in the 2011-2012 school year. A total of 84 school districts are members of Kentucky Proud.

The Kentucky Farm to School Program runs the Farm to School Junior Chef competition, in which high school cooking teams throughout the Commonwealth compete for scholarships while learning basic cooking techniques and being educated about the importance of local foods.

For more information on the Kentucky Farm to School Program, go to www.kyagr.com or contact Tina Garland at (502) 382-7505 or tina.garland@ky.gov
March 18
ESP

Celebrating the Best
Alpha Kappa Chapter Epsilon Sigma Phi
March 19
ESP Workshop
USDA Wants to Change ‘Actively Engaged’ in Farm Operation Rule

The U.S. Department of Agriculture March 24 proposed a rule to limit farm payments to non-farmers. The proposed rule limits farm payments to individuals who may be designated as farm managers but are not actively engaged in farm management.

In the Farm Bill, Congress gave USDA the authority to address this loophole for joint ventures and general partnerships, while exempting family farm operations from being impacted by the new rule USDA ultimately implements.

The current definition of "actively engaged" for managers, established in 1987, is broad, the USDA says, allowing individuals with little to no contributions to critical farm management decisions to receive safety-net payments if they are classified as farm managers, and for some operations there were an unlimited number of managers that could receive payments.

Under the proposed rule, non-family joint ventures and general partnerships must document that their managers are making significant contributions to the farming operation, defined as 500 hours of substantial management work per year or 25 percent of the critical management time necessary for the success of the farming operation.

Many operations will be limited to only one manager who can receive a safety-net payment. Operators that can demonstrate they are large and complex could be allowed payments for up to three managers only if they can show all three are actively and substantially engaged in farm operations. The changes specified in the rule would apply to payment eligibility for 2016 and subsequent crop years for Agriculture Risk Coverage and Price Loss Coverage programs, loan deficiency payments and marketing loan gains realized via the Marketing Assistance Loan program.

"We want to make sure that farm program payments are going to the farmers and farm families that they are intended to help. So we’ve taken the steps to do that, to the extent that the Farm Bill allows," said Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack. "The Farm Bill gave USDA the authority to limit farm program payments to individuals who are not actively engaged in the management of the farming operation on non-family farms. This helps close a loophole that has been taken advantage of by some larger joint ventures and general partnerships."

As mandated by Congress, family farms will not be impacted. There will also be no change to existing rules for contributions to land, capital, equipment, or labor. Only non-family farm general partnerships or joint ventures comprised of more than one member will be impacted by this proposed rule.

Stakeholders interested in commenting on the proposed definition and changes are encouraged to provide written comments at www.regulations.gov by May 26, 2015.
March 23
Conservation
March 30
Roby Elementary School
Career Day
Comer touts Homegrown By Heroes in meeting with Joint Chiefs officials

FRANKFORT, Ky. – Agriculture Commissioner James Comer on Monday told national military officials that Homegrown By Heroes “is one small thing that we can do to show our appreciation for our military veteran farmers.”

Commissioner Comer hosted a presentation about Homegrown By Heroes for Col. James P. Isenhower III, director of the Chairman’s Office of Reintegration for the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Cmdr. Brent J. Embry, USN, Northern Region director of the Chairman’s Office of Reintegration. They were joined by state Rep. Kenny Imes, R-Murray, a member of the House Committee on Veterans, Military Affairs, and Public Safety; Heather French Henry, commissioner of the Kentucky Department of Veterans Affairs; and Homegrown By Heroes producers Alvina Maynard of Richmond and Danny Townsend of Jeffersonville, Ky.

“We think agriculture is a growth industry in the state,” Commissioner Comer said. “Agriculture is a perfect fit for a lot of military veterans. We at the Department of Agriculture are going to do everything we can to help add value to what our military veteran farmers are producing.”

Commissioner Comer said the unemployment rate of veterans and reservists in Kentucky is higher than the statewide average. Comer said he and his senior staff conceived of Homegrown By Heroes as a way to use the popularity of the Kentucky Proud farm marketing program to help Kentucky veterans make a living in agriculture.

More than 80 veteran/farmers are enrolled in Homegrown By Heroes in Kentucky, Commissioner Comer said.

Over a Kentucky Proud lunch from Wallace Station in Midway, Maynard and Townsend chatted with the guests from the Pentagon about their businesses and products. Maynard operates River Hill Ranch, which raises Suri alpacas, and Townsend owns Townsend Sorghum Mill, a fifth-generation family farm that produces sorghum and vegetables.

Homegrown By Heroes is a brand that designates agricultural products produced or manufactured by Kentucky military veterans. Commissioner Comer launched the program in January 2013, and the brand went national on Veterans Day 2013. Homegrown By Heroes is administered on the national level by the Farmer Veteran Coalition of Davis, Calif. For more information about Homegrown By Heroes, go to www.kyproud.com/veterans.
Reducing Drift
From Herbicide Application

Situations involving movement of herbicides to non-labeled crops or chemical trespass, is in everyone’s best interest. Control of herbicide drift is the users responsibility and legal obligation. Common sense and courtesy are two of the best management practices to address the issue.

There are several simple ways to reduce the amount of herbicide drift.

- Check wind speed/direction and soil moisture at the application site. Wind speed can vary considerably during the day. The law states that wind measurements must be taken prior to and every hour during application of organo-auxin herbicides. The wind speed at which you should stop application depends on what crops are nearby and the herbicide you are using. Check labels for specifics. Many herbicides have the ability to adhere to the soil and if applied during dry and windy conditions they can move off site in the form of dust. Thus the reason for checking soil moisture prior to application.

- Be familiar with the products you are applying. All herbicides can drift as spray droplets, but some can volatilize and cause plant injury from drift of vapor (fumes). Vapor drift occurs when a volatile herbicide changes from solid or liquid into its gas form and moves off target. Vapors can remain suspended in the air longer and drift farther than spray droplets.

- Use nozzles that produce large spray droplets.

- Droplet size is the major factor influencing herbicide drift. Smaller droplets can drift farther that larger ones because they take longer to fall to the ground. You should always use a nozzle and spray setup that produces the largest feasible droplet size.

- Use lower application pressures. Higher pressure produces smaller droplets. Lowering sprayer pressure will produce larger droplets. It is important to note that reducing pressure requires recalibration and adjustments in sprayer speed and carrier volume.

- Use lower boom heights. Decreasing the distance spray droplets travel to reach the target results in less off-target movement. Boom height depends on nozzle angle and spacing. Be aware of sensitive areas and communicate. One of the simplest and most often overlooked means of reducing the damage caused by drift is paying attention to your surroundings. Scout fields ahead of time and take note of nearby crops, both on your property and neighboring fields.

Contact the Bullitt County Extension Office to set up an appointment for Pesticide Training and Certification. 543-2257

Information for this article was taken from “Tips for reducing drift from herbicide applications” by Curtis Rainbolt and IFAS Extension.
Securing Land
Still Young Farmers' Top Concern

Finding and securing adequate land to grow crops and raise animals was once again the top challenge identified in the American Farm Bureau Federation’s annual outlook survey of participants in the Young Farmers & Ranchers program.

That challenge was identified by 29 percent of respondents, followed by government regulations, which was identified by 13 percent of the respondents.

“For young people who want to begin farming or ranching or expand an established farm or ranch, securing adequate land remains their top challenge,” said Jon Hegeman, Calhoun County, Ala., farmer and AFBF’s national YF&R committee chair. “Another major challenge is coping with burdensome government regulations.”

Other issues ranked as top concerns by young farmers and ranchers included the willingness of parents to turn over the reins, 10 percent; overall profitability, 10 percent; taxes and the availability of water, both 7 percent; and urbanization and the availability of ag financing, each coming in at 5 percent.

The 23rd annual YF&R survey revealed that 84 percent of those surveyed are more optimistic about farming and ranching than they were five years ago. Last year, 91 percent of those surveyed said they were more optimistic about farming compared to five years ago.

Again this year the young farmers and ranchers were asked about their rural entrepreneurship efforts, with 45 percent reporting they had started a new business in the last three years or plan to start one in the near future. Among those respondents, access to start-up funding, help developing business plans and navigating legal issues were identified as areas of greatest concern.

The 2015 survey also shows 92 percent of the nation’s young farmers and ranchers say they are better off than they were five years ago. Last year, 93 percent reported being better off.

Ninety-one percent of respondents considered themselves lifetime farmers, while 97 percent would like to see their children follow in their footsteps. The informal survey reveals that 88 percent believe their children will be able to follow in their footsteps.

The majority of those surveyed – 75 percent – consider communicating with consumers a formal part of their jobs. Many use social media platforms as a tool to accomplish this, in addition to traditional outreach methods such as farm tours, agritourism and farmers’ markets.

The popular social media site Facebook is used by 74 percent of those surveyed. Twenty-three percent of respondents said they use the social networking site Twitter, 19 percent have a farm blog or webpage and 14 percent use YouTube to post videos of their farms and ranches.

(Continued on next page)
Despite the weather, sales totaled $1.39M, Creating New Record at the 2015 Beef Expo

Winter Storm Thor was no match for enthusiastic buyers who shattered records at the 29th annual Kentucky Farm Bureau Beef Expo March 6 – 8 at the Kentucky Exposition Center.

Sales totaled $1.39 million, breaking last year’s record of $1.14 million and crossing the $1 million barrier for the fourth consecutive year. The 445 lots averaged $3,127, beating out the previous record of $2,547 in 2014.

The sale topper was the reserve champion Angus female, which Emilee Taylor of Lexington bought for $16,500. The grand champion Angus female fetched the second-highest bid of $11,200 from David Hobbs of Vine Grove.

Seven lots sold for $10,000 or more. The 49 Simmental lots averaged $4,473 to lead all breeds. The Gelbvieh sale averaged $4,394 for 28 head and the Angus sale averaged $4,332 for 42 head.

Cconsignors from 18 states brought animals to the Beef Expo.

The junior show attracted 379 head, of which 154 were Kentucky animals. A youth judging contest and a trade show also took place during the Beef Expo.

AFBF President Bob Stallman said the results of the YF&R survey show young farmers are optimistic and U.S. agriculture is in very capable hands.

“I am confident that the optimism and dedication of our young farmers and ranchers will ensure that a bright future lies ahead for our country and agriculture,” Stallman said. “They are the hope for the future of American agriculture and food production.”

The informal survey of young farmers and ranchers, ages 18-35, was conducted online in February.
Spring Pasture Essentials

How you manage your pasture in the spring can make all the difference in your pasture's and animals' growth and health. Here are a few tips to keep your pastures healthy and productive.

**Turning animals onto spring pastures**

To keep your pasture healthy and productive, wait to turn your animals out until the soil has firmed up and plants have enough new growth. Animals turned out too early in the spring will compact the soft soil and damage plants. Grass shoots and roots get trampled and cut by hooves. Your pasture will be more prone to weed invasion and soil erosion, and the pasture's lifespan will be reduced significantly (Figure 1). Horses can founder when they graze grass too much or too early in the spring (Figure 2).

When turned out too early, animals will pull grass out by its roots, killing the plants. Always do the “pull test” to decide if it’s safe for turnout: grab a handful of grass and tug. If you can pull it out by the roots, so can grazing animals.

**How much plant growth is enough?**

Plants should be 6 to 8 inches tall at time of turnout. Take livestock off when plants are grazed down to 3 to 4 inches tall. Studies show that 50 percent of root growth is stopped when more than 50 percent of the above-ground portion of a grass plant is removed. As shown in Table 1, plant growth above ground mirrors what is occurring below ground. A small root system can only support a small amount of plant growth.

It takes longer for a plant grazed very short to recover following grazing, too. Grass regrowth is based on how much green leaf area is left. Growth also depends on environmental conditions such as air and soil temperature and soil moisture. When plant growth is slow, recovery takes longer.

**Rotational grazing**

You can improve grass production and help prevent both overgrazing and undergrazing by using rotational grazing. Subdivide pastures

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into several smaller units (called cells). Move your animals through the cells as grass is grazed down to 3 to 4 inches high. You might need a sacrifice area (all-season pen) and some additional hay to hold animals until grass has re-grown and is ready again for grazing (6 to 8 inches tall). In dryland areas, it may be months before cells can be grazed again.

To help control internal parasites, move your animals to the next grazing cell after 4 or 5 days. Be sure not to return to a cell sooner than 21 days.

**Safety**

Each year before turnout, walk your pastures to make sure they are safe for animals.

- Check fences for breaks and down wires.
- Look for toxic plants and weeds. For more information, see the USDA publication *Plants Poisonous to Livestock in the Western States*.
- Scout for dangerous debris that winter floods may have carried onto pastures.
- Look for holes that animals could step in and injure a leg.

- Remove any old wire, metal, car batteries and other types of batteries, sources of lead paint, etc.

**Landowners are resource managers**

Good planning and a little patience before spring turnout will reap long-term rewards of improved health, good growth, and long life for your pasture (Figure 3). Making good decisions about spring turnout avoids having weeds replace your useful plants, which would mean buying more hay and increasing other expenses. Manage your grass to keep your pasture green and productive and your animals healthy and safe. And, a healthy pasture erodes less, so you don’t lose your topsoil and pollute streams.

**Other publications**

For more pasture and animal management information, please see these other Oregon State University Extension Service Living on The Land publications:

- *Pasture and Livestock Essentials* (EC 1634)
- *Winter Livestock Care* (EC 1635)

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Figure 3. The grass behind the fence was grazed too short during the winter and is still too short to be grazed. The grass in front was rested in the winter and is tall enough to graze in the spring.
Mastitis in ewes and does

Mastitis is one of the more common health problems affecting sheep and goats. Severe cases can result in death of the ewe, but more often it takes its toll in the form of treatment costs, premature culling, and reduced performance of lambs and kids.

Mastitis is an inflammation of the mammary gland (udder). It can be caused by physical injury or stress or by bacteria which invade the mammary gland. The bacteria which are known to cause mastitis in cows, sheep and goats are *Streptococcus sp.*, *Staphylococcus sp.*, *Pasteurella sp.*, and coliforms, such as *E. coli*. Mastitis is usually observed shortly after lambing until the post-weaning period. It can take on several forms.

Clinical mastitis (chronic or acute) involves physical changes in the udder. The udder becomes swollen and warm, sometimes painful to the touch.

In severe cases, blood supply to the udder is affected and a blue discoloration may result, hence the name "blue bag." Ewes affected with mastitis become feverish, go off feed and become depressed. They may hold their rear foot up, as if they are lame, and refuse to allow their lambs to nurse.

Ewes with sub-clinical mastitis usually appear quite healthy, but there is a reduction in their milk supply and development of lumps (scar tissue) in their udders, hence the name "hard bag." This is probably the most "serious" form of mastitis to the producer, since it often goes undetected. Keen observation is necessary to pick out these cases and prevent the potential damage.

Ewes which show signs of mastitis should be separated from the rest of the flock and treated with antibiotics. It may be necessary to bottle feed their lambs. Treatment usually involves intramammary infusions of antibiotics and systemic antibiotics. It is helpful to collect milk samples from affected ewes to determine the main bacteria involved and the correct medication to use. Treatment should be continued for several days until the clinical signs have gone away. The udders of ewes should be examined after weaning and before breeding. Ewes with hard lumps in the udders should be culled, as these ewes will become increasingly poor producers of milk. Ewes that can only nurse one lamb should be culled from the flock. There is some evidence as to a genetic component to mastitis.

Mastitis can be controlled with good management and sanitation. Bedding in drop pens, mixing pens and lambing jugs should be clean and dry. There should be good drainage around the barn and lots. Animals should not be overcrowded. The incidence of mastitis is greater in closely confined flocks.

(Continued on next page)
Preventing respiratory disease in lambs may help to prevent mastitis, as *Pasteurella hemolytica*, the bacteria that causes baby lamb pneumonia is a major cause of ewe mastitis. Sore mouth is another contributing factor, as lambs with mouth lesions can infect their dams and any other ewe they may nurse. The OPP (ovine progressive pneumonia) virus may be involved in cases where both halves of the udder are affected.

Weaning lambs from ewes whose milk production has not declined sufficiently puts severe stress on the udder; therefore proper management at weaning is also necessary to prevent mastitis. After weaning, it is advisable to restrict the feed and water of ewes for 1 to 2 days to rapidly decrease their milk production. Some producers will reduce water and all feed 1 to 2 days before weaning. Others will remove grain from the ration 3 to 7 days before weaning. Delaying weaning until after milk production has decreased sufficiently will lessen the occurrence of mastitis.

Susan Schoenian is an Extension Sheep & Goat Specialist at the University of Maryland's Western Maryland Research & Education Center.
It is estimated that one in four car crashes involve cell phone use. There are many myths regarding cell phone use and driving. Many people know that using cell phones to text while driving is dangerous, but many underestimate the danger that is still present when using the cell phone for a conversation while driving.

**MYTH 1: A person driving a car can multitask.**

Multitasking seems like an everyday occurrence. Many people think that not only can they multitask, but they are good at it. But the truth is, people are not really good at multitasking when both tasks require thinking. Both driving and talking are complex activities that require many areas of the brain to be working at one time. When a person is driving and
Continued from page 1

talking, the brain is not working on both at the same time. The brain is switching from focusing on one activity to the other — back and forth.

**MYTH 2: Talking to someone on the cell phone is the same as talking to someone in the car.**

When there are two people in a car talking, there are actually an extra set of eyes on the road. If a car passenger feels as though there is a traffic condition that needs attention, he or she is likely to alert the driver. A person who is talking to a driver on the other end of a cell phone conversation cannot see the traffic conditions on the road and therefore cannot alert the driver. Studies have also found that adult passengers tend to slow down conversation when traffic looks more challenging. Again, a person on the other end of a call cannot see the traffic and slow down the conversation accordingly.

**MYTH 3: Hands-free driving is safe driving.**

Even if a person is using hands-free devices to talk on the phone while driving, they are still distracted. One study found that a person talking while driving can miss up to 50 percent of what is happening around them, including red lights and pedestrians. Many times a distracted driver may look, but they do not really see what is happening as the brain is trying to engage in conversation.

**MYTH 4: A person who is talking while driving has a quicker reaction time than a person who is driving under the influence.**

In a driving simulator experiment, those on the cell phone while driving actually had SLOWER reaction times than participants who were at the legal intoxication level of 0.08 blood alcohol content.

Talking on a cell phone while driving is risky. You can eliminate your risk by simply not using the phone when you drive. If you need to stay in touch with someone, be sure to call before you leave and/or after you arrive at your destination.

**Sources:**
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