

Sheep & Goat HEALTH REPORT

A National Institute for Animal Agriculture Publication

Spring/Summer 2004

MUMS Act Passed by Congress, Signed Into Law

American Association of Small Ruminant Practitioners, Others Applaud Action

The U.S. House of Representatives passed the Minor Use and Minors Species (MUMS) Animal Health Act on July 20, providing small ruminant and other veterinarians more options for treating minor species and uncommon conditions.

Mississippi Congressman Chip Pickering championed the House version of a companion bill that passed in the Senate earlier this spring. President Bush signed the legislation into law on Aug. 2. The MUMS Act will provide companies the opportunity to develop and approve minor use drugs, which are of vital interest to a large number of animal industries.

"Restricted market opportunity,

low profit margin and the requirement of massive capital investment prevents the economical feasibility of drug manufacturers in pursuing research, development and expensive government approval for medicines used in treating minor species and infrequent conditions and diseases," Pickering said. "This act produces a policy remedy for that problem."

Pickering noted that currently there is a severe shortage of approved animal drugs for use in minor animal species. These species include sheep, goats, game birds, ranched deer, rabbits, all fish and shellfish. A similar shortage of pharmaceutical medicines exists for major animal species for diseases that occur infrequently, or which occur only in limited geographic areas.

This produces not only unnecessary animal suffering, but could also pose a serious threat to human health while undermining the agricultural industry, said Pickering. "The MUMS Act does for animals and agriculture what the Human Orphan Drug Program did for human drug research. MUMS will benefit livestock and food animal producers, animal and pet owners, zoo and wildlife biologists and the animals themselves."

Besides providing benefits to livestock producers and animal owners, this measure will develop incentives and sanctioning programs for the pharmaceutical indus-

try while maintaining and ensuring public human health.

"MUMS creates incentives for animal drug manufacturers to invest in product development and obtain FDA drug marketing authorization, and creates mechanisms to alleviate the shortage of approved drugs while maintaining and ensuring protection of the public health and environment," said Alabama Senator Jeff Sessions, who was the chief sponsor of the Act in the Senate.

The American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA), American Farm Bureau Federation, Animal Health Institute, Food and Drug Administration (FDA), American Association of Small Ruminant Practitioners (AASRP) and other organizations representing minor animal species supported the legislation.

"Our MUMS Coalition has

(See MUMS Act | page 3)

Inside This Issue...

PAGE 2: AASRP JOINS FOOD SUPPLY VETERINARY MEDICINE COALITION

PAGE 4: SHEEP, GOAT ID PLANS PRESENTED AT ID/INFO EXPO 2004

PAGE 6: USDA, HHS ANNOUNCE ADDED BSE SAFEGUARDS

PAGE 7: SCRAPIE UPDATE

PAGE 8: SCRAPIE GUIDE FOR VETERINARIANS NOW AVAILABLE

"We commend the dedicated work of the MUMS Coalition, the members of Congress who championed this legislation, and others who have worked tirelessly to seek its passage."

— DR. PAUL JONES,
AASRP PRESIDENT

AASRP Joins Food Supply Veterinary Medicine Coalition

Study commissioned to examine the role of food supply veterinary medicine

The American Association of Small Ruminant Practitioners (AASRP) has announced its participation in a newly formed coalition to assure the public that food continues to be abundant, safe and wholesome by ensuring that veterinarians are appropriately involved throughout the food supply systems.

AASRP met with representatives from the American Association of Bovine Practitioners, American Association of Swine Veterinarians, the Association of American

Veterinary Medical Colleges, the Academy of Veterinary Consultants, and the American Veterinary Medical Association in Chicago on May 17 of this year to finalize an agreement to form the Food Supply Veterinary Medicine Coalition (FSVMC).

Food Supply Veterinary Medicine (FSVM) is a new term that encompasses all aspects of veterinary medicine's involvement in food supply systems, from traditional agricultural production to consumption.

"The availability of veterinarians for careers in food supply-related disciplines in North America appears to not be keeping up with growing demand," said AASRP President Dr. Paul Jones, a practitioner from Woodburn, Ore. We hope this study and subsequent action plan will result in recruitment, retention and training of indi-

viduals suited for an exciting and rewarding career in food supply veterinary medicine."

The Coalition's first major project is a comprehensive study comprised of multiple research phases addressing the demand for, and the availability of, food supply veterinarians in the United States and Canada. David M. Andrus, PhD, Professor and Head, Department of Marketing, Kansas State University, will head a research team on the study.

Dr. Rod Sydenham, FSVMC Chair, said, "This study will have profound and lasting effects on food supply veterinary medicine and it is hoped that it will serve as a framework for planning for the future."

Dr. Christine Navarre, Opelika, Ala., is representing AASRP on the coalition. The project is expected to be completed in late summer of 2005. ●

NSIIC Announces Grants Available for 2005

The National Sheep Industry Improvement Center (NSIIC) has announced the availability of \$300,000 in competitive grants for the sheep and goat industry. This is the fourth year of NSIIC's Sheep and Goat Grant Initiative. The projects funded will seek to address a variety of diverse issues that effect the sheep or goat industries at the local, regional, national or international level. This year's announcement retains very similar scoring criteria to the previous notices, but has a much easier format to follow.

"I am pleased with the overwhelming response that we have had with this program the past three years and I know the Board appreciates all of the innovative ideas from different segments of

our industries," said Chase Hibbard, Vice Chair of the NSIIC from Helena, Montana. "Last year the Board awarded over \$300,000 because of the quality and depth of the proposals dealing with a variety of issues affecting our livelihoods."

The full text of the announcement appears in the June 10, 2004 *Federal Register*. This notice, along with application forms and a summary of projects that have been funded in the past, can be found at www.nsiic.org. Further information can be obtained by e-mailing info@nsiic.org or calling (202) 690-0632 or (207) 236-6567.

Completed proposals must be received no later than Oct. 15, 2004 at the address given in the *Federal Register*. ●



Sheep & Goat Health Report

Spring/Summer 2004

Publisher

National Institute for
Animal Agriculture
Glenn N. Slack, President & CEO

Benjamin Richey, Editor

Sheep & Goat Health Report provides the latest information on issues pertinent to sheep and goat health initiatives, strategies, research and regulatory action. It is a communications initiative of the NIAA Sheep and Goat Health Committee and is produced in cooperation with USDA-APHIS. Reprinting is encouraged.

For a free subscription, send your name and mailing address to NIAA at:
1910 Lyda Avenue
Bowling Green, KY 42104-5809
ph.: 270-782-9798 fax: 270-782-0188
e-mail: NIAA@animalagriculture.org
Web site: www.animalagriculture.org

MUMS Act

(continued from page 1)

worked well together and we should feel good about what we have accomplished," said Dr. Randy MacMillan, coalition chairman. "Working together, particularly with the FDA-CVM as technical advisors and our key congressional sponsors, we have been able to amend the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act in a way never before accomplished."

MacMillan said a new Office of Minor Use and Minor Animal Species Drug Development will be created to issue grants, determine eligibility for legally marketed unapproved drugs and serve as an agency liaison to improve opportunity for drug approvals. "Time will ultimately determine how successful these incentives are but we should be optimistic."

MacMillan added that the Coalition's work is unfinished, despite the Act's passage. He said FDA will need to institute a rule-making process that will govern various aspects of the legislation and Coalition members will need to participate in that process. FDA will also require an appropriation from Congress to operate the grant and liaison program. Tax exemptions originally proposed in the legislation, but dropped to expedite passage, will likely be reconsidered by the Coalition to take to Capitol Hill.

"The American Association of Small Ruminant Practitioners is elated about the passage of the MUMS Act," said AASRP President Dr. Paul Jones, a practitioner in Woodburn, Ore. "We commend the dedicated work of the MUMS Coalition, the members of Congress who championed this legislation

and others who have worked tirelessly to seek its passage."

Jones said small ruminant practitioners are among the beneficiaries that will be better able to ease animal suffering and ensure healthy animal populations as a result of the MUMS Act.

"This legislation benefits all aspects of clinical veterinary medicine," said AVMA Governmental Relations Division director, Dr. H. Michael Chaddock. "More effective medications will become available for all species of animals with appropriate dosages and safe withdrawal times for food animals."

"This legislation benefits all aspects of clinical veterinary medicine,"

-- DR. H. MICHAEL CHADDOCK,
AVMA GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS
DIRECTOR

Speaking at a National Press Club luncheon in Washington on Aug. 2, Acting FDA Commissioner Dr. Lester Crawford said the enactment of MUMS has provided FDA with the wherewithal to bring long-awaited improvements to the Agency's responsibilities.

"The limited availability of animal drugs approved for use in sheep and goats has been a concern for many years," said Dr. Cindy Wolf, a small ruminant specialist at the University of Minnesota and chair of the National Institute for Animal Agriculture's Sheep and Goat Health Committee. She said the pending regulatory reform resulting from the MUMS Act should expedite the drug approval process at FDA for minor species and minor uses while maintaining product safety, efficacy and human food safety. ●

USDA to Compensate for Brucellosis-Infected Sheep, Goats

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has amended its regulations to allow compensation of producers whose sheep, goats and horses are destroyed because of brucellosis caused by *Brucella abortus* and *Brucella melitensis*.

The indemnity amount will be the appraised fair market value of the animal less its salvage value.

This amendment makes it easier to eliminate affected herds/flocks and infected animals as sources of infection by encouraging herd and flock owners to cooperate with APHIS' brucellosis eradication program. The goal is to help reduce the incidence of brucellosis and the likelihood of it spreading within the United States.

Although goats, sheep and horses are rarely infected with brucellosis in the U.S., they are susceptible to certain strains. When infected, it usually occurs as a result of direct contact with infected cattle, bison or swine. USDA's ability to pay indemnity for those animals is critical in encouraging livestock owners to destroy infected and exposed animals and eliminate the last sources of infection.

This final rule was published in the July 13 *Federal Register* and will be effective Aug. 12. APHIS documents published in the *Federal Register* and related information are available on the Internet at www.aphis.usda.gov/ppd/rad/webrepor.html. ●

Sheep and Goat ID Plans Presented at ID/INFO EXPO 2004

Nearly 500 stakeholders in animal agriculture gathered in Chicago in mid-May for ID/INFO EXPO 2004, facilitated by the National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA). The conference provided the latest input and information regarding the National Animal Identification System (NAIS), as announced by Agriculture Secretary Ann M. Veneman at the end of April.

"This is really a culmination of two years' work on a national system," said Rick Sibbel, chairman of the board for NIAA. "The evolution of the U.S. Animal Identification Plan [USAIP] is clearly moving forward, with the involvement of multiple species in a system that will help further safeguard the health of animal agriculture."

Key presenters from the conference included USDA Under Secretary Bill Hawks, newly appointed USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service deputy administrator for Veterinary Services Dr. John Clifford and Dr. Bret Marsh, state veterinarian for the

Indiana Board of Animal Health. Also included in the presentations were a series of highly anticipated reports from species and issues working groups, which have been



gathering information from their industries to give input for standards in the system. Working groups making presentations included beef, dairy, bison, equine, sheep, goat and swine, as well as the markets/processors issues sector. These presentations can be found on the Internet at www.animalagriculture.org/ID.

Both the sheep and goat industries have formed working groups to provide recommendations for NAIS. Once united, the species decided to separate to allow for more producer participation and the ability to focus more on species-specific issues.

Linda Campbell, a producer from Virginia, chairs the goat industry working group, a committee made up of 17 representatives from the goat industry. The group has worked at addressing issues such as economic viability for the industry, identification technology and standards, as well as how current methods can be applied to a national system.

"The goat industry is very fragmented," said Campbell, noting that the goat industry serves in areas of meat, dairy, fiber, pets, hiking/packing, brush-clearing and biotechnology. "We have a lot of individuals involved in organizations, and it's hard to get a handle on the numbers."

Industry acceptance could be a challenge, considering the diversity of producers. The group wants to make sure that goat identification is not burdensome to any part of the industry.

"In the end, we need something visible and most likely RFID," said Campbell. "That's the direction the committee feels we are heading –

USDA Hosting ID Listening Sessions across Country

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is hosting a series of listening sessions across the country to discuss the development, structure and implementation of a national animal ID program for all livestock and poultry.

"These sessions will provide public forums to discuss the national animal identification program," said Under Secretary Bill Hawks. "A national animal identification program will help

the government and industry more quickly control outbreaks of a variety of animal diseases and reduce the economic impacts on the market."

USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service has more than \$18 million to begin implementing a national system that will quickly and efficiently traceback diseased or potentially diseased animals. A premises identification system is currently under-

way, which will allow for states to test identification systems.

Remaining listening sessions are scheduled for: Ames, Iowa on Aug. 26; Joplin, Mo. on Aug. 27; Appleton, Wis. on Aug. 30; and St. Cloud, Minn. on Aug. 31. More details about each listening session, including the site, time of the meeting and transcripts are posted on the Internet at www.aphis.usda.gov/lpa/issues/nais/nais.html.

towards something that will move animals through markets quickly."

The goat industry also faces problems with tag retention. Campbell said that retention is nowhere near where it needs to be, and that the industry needs to continue to seek out tags or practices that can provide the performance for an ID system to be effective.

The group feels strongly about carrying over the scrapie program, meshing it with the national system. The industry is looking towards an evolution of that program, highlighting the importance of phasing it in and allowance for flexibility.

Similarly, the sheep industry working group is dealing with many congruent issues in their industry.

Dr. Cindy Wolf, a veterinarian with the University of Minnesota, notes the value of working within the already-established scrapie program.

"The initial phase should continue our current ID system, with some fine-tuning," said Wolf. "We don't want to start over."

The sheep industry currently utilizes a visual tag system, though RFID technology is strongly considered. The sheep industry working group recommends further research regarding those technologies, in order to find one that works well for sheep.

"Sheep's ears are very sensitive and can be prone to infection," added Wolf. "We need to get a lot of information through pilot projects, and even from other countries."

Wolf also said that even though the sheep industry has worked through confusion with identification, it is still skeptical. More and more producers are beginning to use the official tags as their management tags, so the group feels strongly about sticking with a system that works.

"Tags are currently provided, so

we would like to stick with this for a few more years," said Wolf.

The sheep industry working group has offered a variety of recommendations, including consideration of the scrapie program's definition of premises. Currently, about 80 percent of the sheep industry's producers have a registered premises. Wolf said that there have been very few complaints from the veterinarians using this definition. In addition, the sheep industry is much like the goat industry in terms of diversity, thus a variety of needs for those producers has to be addressed.

"We believe that tracking should only be required when commingling occurs," said Wolf, keeping in mind that there are some loopholes with the current scrapie program. "Exhibitions should immediately enforce compliance, for example."

Wolf also discussed details for group ID, identifying circumstances

that fit well for that identification system. Feedlot producers could utilize dynamic groups, such as a continuous flow system for animals that directly head to harvest. A single-ownership flock, utilizing a single system would benefit from a static group system. Records are a crucial part of these, resting on the producers' shoulders.

The sheep industry working group is looking toward the future as the National Animal Identification System takes shape. Three phases for the sheep industry have been identified, which coincide with the overall phases USDA has identified. Phase I is refinement of visual ID in the scrapie program, phase II is the phase-in of proven electronic technology and phase III is implementation of mandatory electronic tracking.

"Whatever we go out with needs to be workable and affordable for our industry, before it is mandatory," said Wolf. ●

WLIC Selected as Interim ID Model

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service has selected a premises registration system, as an interim solution, that will record locations where animals reside or will reside. This is an important first step in the implementation of a national animal identification system (NAIS). The Wisconsin Livestock Identification Consortium (WLIC) developed the system.

"Before animals can be tracked during a disease outbreak, we need to know where the animals are located," said APHIS Administrator W. Ron DeHaven. "Registering animal premises is a key component of a national animal identification system and will help trace animal

movements during any future outbreaks."

The interim system was selected based on the results of an independent review. Currently, USDA is enhancing the system for use in multiple states. It will be phased-in to ensure that any problems can be addressed before it is available nationally.

USDA will provide the interim standardized premises registration system that states or tribes can elect to use. States and tribes also can use other premises registration systems, as long as these systems meet national data standards. By early August, USDA will have evaluated other premises registration systems to ensure compliance with the national data standards.

USDA, HHS Announce Added BSE Safeguards

Comments on Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Due by Sept. 13

Health and Human Services Secretary Tommy G. Thompson and Agriculture Secretary Ann M. Veneman recently announced three actions being taken to further strengthen existing safeguards that protect consumers against the agent that causes bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE).

The three actions include:

- A joint USDA Food Safety & Inspection Service (FSIS), USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and Food and Drug Administration (FDA) notice that asks for public comment on additional preventive actions that are being considered concerning BSE;
- An interim final FDA rule that prohibits the use of certain cattle-derived materials in human food (including dietary supplements) and cosmetics; and
- A proposed FDA rule on record-keeping requirements for the interim final rule relating to this ban.

"This Administration is committed to science-based measures to enhance and protect public health," Veneman said. "The advance notice of proposed rulemaking will allow the public the opportunity to provide their input."

Numerous steps have already been taken to protect American consumers from exposure to BSE. Import controls on live cattle and certain ruminant products were put in place more than 15 years ago. In 1997, FDA finalized its animal feed ban, which is a critical safeguard to prevent the spread of BSE to the U.S. cattle population if tissue from a BSE-positive animal would actually reach rendered by-products. The animal feed ban prohibits the feed-

ing of most mammalian protein to cattle and other ruminant animals. USDA implemented additional measures in January to ensure that no cattle tissues known to be high risk for carrying the BSE agent are included in USDA-regulated products. Finally, as became evident last December, there is a contingency response plan, developed over the past several years, that is launched immediately to contain any potential damage after a BSE positive animal is found.

"With these additional measures, we will make a strong system even stronger..."

-- DR. LESTER CRAWFORD,
ACTING FDA COMMISSIONER

"The series of firewalls already in place offer excellent protection against BSE," said Acting Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, Dr. Lester M. Crawford. "With these additional measures, we will make a strong system even stronger by putting into effect the most comprehensive, science-based improvements possible."

An advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPR) was issued in the Federal Register on July 14 detailing the additional actions the federal government is considering regarding BSE. The ANPR also provides the public a report on the work of the international review team (IRT) convened by Secretary Veneman to review the U.S. response to the single case of BSE in the United States, along with a

summary of the many actions already taken by each agency on BSE. Comments must be submitted by Sept. 13 in order to be considered by USDA.

USDA's FSIS continues to seek and address comments on actions taken in relation to the BSE mitigation measures and put in place in January 2004. FSIS is also specifically seeking comments on whether a country's BSE status should be taken into account when determining whether a country's meat inspection system is equivalent to the U.S. regulations including the provisions in the FSIS interim final rules.

Animal ID Included

Additionally, USDA's APHIS is specifically seeking comments in the ANPR on the implementation of a national animal identification system. In April, USDA announced the availability of more than \$18 million in Commodity Credit Corporation funding to expedite development of a national animal identification system, which is currently underway. APHIS is inviting comments on when and under what circumstances the program should move from voluntary to mandatory, and which species should be covered now and over the long term.

The advance notice of proposed rulemaking (Docket # 04-04701, Federal Measures to Mitigate BSE Risks: Considerations for Further Action) is available on the Internet at www.regulations.gov. Instructions for locating this docket and submitting comments by the Sept. 13 deadline are included online. ●

Scrapie Program Continues Progress

Regulatory Scrapie Slaughter Surveillance, which began April 1, 2003, is a targeted slaughter surveillance program designed to identify infected flocks for clean-up. The foundation for the the targeted regulatory slaughter surveillance program (RSSS) evolved from the findings of the Scrapie: Ovine Slaughter Surveillance (SOSS) Program. Since its inauguration, samples have been collected from 23,643 sheep, of which results have been reported for 21,497 of them. Samples have been submitted from 29 plants. The latest numbers are as follows:

- 61 confirmed positive sheep identified by the National Veterinary Services Laboratory (NVSL).
- 42 confirmed positive cases from NVSL in FY 2004. Face colors include 37 black, three mottled and 2 white.
- During July 2004, 2,147 sheep were tested; 12 new confirmed positives reported by NVSL.

As a result of RSSS tracebacks of positive animals and on-farm surveillance by producers and veterinarians, new infected and source flocks have been identified. As of July 31, 2004, there were 71 flocks with a scrapie infected or source status with a total of 90 newly infected and source flocks reported for FY 2004. The total of infected and source flocks that have been released in FY 2004 is 60 with the ratio of infected and source flocks released to newly infected and source flocks for FY 2004 being 0.68 to one. As of July 31, 282 scrapie cases have been confirmed and reported by the NVSL in FY 2004, of which 42 were RSSS cases. Thirteen cases of scrapie in goats have been reported since 1990. One new goat case was reported in FY 2004.

Scrapie Testing

To date, 17,742 animals have been sampled and/or tested for scrapie: 15,656 RSSS; 1,711 regulatory field cases; 279 regulatory third eyelid biopsies; 13 third eyelid validations and 72 necropsy validations for FY 2004.

Animal ID

A total of 86,825 sheep and goat premises have been assigned identification numbers in the Scrapie National Generic Database. Official eartags have been issued to 61,098 of these premises.

The Scrapie Flock Certification Program

The July report shows 1,859 flocks participating in the Scrapie Flock Certification Program (SFCP). Of these flocks, 133 were certified flocks, while 1,728 were complete-monitored flocks and seven were selective-monitored flocks. There were seven flocks newly enrolled or certified in June.

Source: USDA, National Center for Animal Health Programs Eradication and Surveillance Team. ●

The scrapie eradication program focuses on four main action areas:

1. A targeted slaughter surveillance program for cull sheep with demonstrated higher risk for the disease;
2. The encouragement and support of programs aimed at increasing the genetic resistance of at risk flocks to scrapie infection;
3. The education of sheep producers to be alert to the signs of scrapie in their sheep and goats and report any suspects to an accredited or regulatory veterinarian and to properly use scrapie program ID devices on animals within their flocks; and
4. The continued encouragement of seedstock producers to enroll in and utilize the Scrapie Flock Certification Program to provide breeding stock with a very low risk of scrapie infection.

Dr. Maurice Shelton Honored



Dr. Maurice Shelton (left), Professor emeritus, Texas A&M University, was honored for over a decade of "enduring service and dedication" as editor of the Sheep & Goat Research Journal. The recognition was presented in April by the National Institute for Animal Agriculture during the 2004 NIAA Annual Meeting in Salt Lake City, Utah. Making the presentation to Shelton is Dr. Cindy Wolf, NIAA Sheep & Goat Health Committee Chair.

New Guide for Veterinarians on National Scrapie Eradication Program Now Available

A new publication, "A Guide to the National Scrapie Eradication Program for Veterinarians" is now being distributed to small ruminant practitioners across the nation and is available to other veterinarians and veterinary clinics upon request.

"This publication is an extremely handy, user-friendly reference piece on the National Scrapie Eradication Program (NSEP) and scrapie genetics, the use of genotyping in the eradication program," says Dr. Cindy Wolf, chair of the National Institute for Animal Agriculture's (NIAA) Sheep and Goat Health Committee and a small ruminant

specialist at the University of Minnesota.

"What makes this publication so useful is its format as well as the information it contains. It's designed similar to a wall calendar with tabs representing seven sections, allowing practitioners to quickly find what they need," states Dr. Wolf. "Further, we've prepared this guide so that a veterinarian can use it in explaining the rather complicated subject of scrapie genetics/genotyping to clients."

The guide is being distributed to members of the American Association of Small Ruminant Practitioners (AASRP) as well as state and federal animal health officials. Other veterinarians who would like a copy can contact NIAA at 270-782-9798. The guide can also be downloaded on the Internet at www.animalagriculture.org/scrapie. The Web site also contains a number of other informational resources on the NSEP and scrapie, most of which are aimed at producers.

The guide is the latest resource developed by the National Scrapie Education Initiative, a collaborative effort conducted by NIAA on behalf of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services, which administers the eradication program. AASRP provided technical assistance during the guide's development. ●



ASI 2005 National Convention Announced

The American Sheep Industry Association (ASI) has made plans for the 2005 ASI National Convention. The dates have been set for Jan. 26-29, 2005. The convention will be returning to John Ascuaga's Nugget in Reno, Nev.

ASI indicates that they are expecting yet another successful event with the inclusion of the National Lamb Feeders Association, National Sheep Industry Improvement Center, American Lamb Board, Western Range, ASI Women and the Make-It-Yourself-With-Wool participants. Detailed schedules will be available later this year.

**Sheep & Goat
Health Report**
National Institute for Animal Agriculture
1910 Lyda Avenue
Bowling Green, KY 42104

Non-Profit
Organization
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 82
Bowling Green, KY
42104