

Sheep & Goat HEALTH REPORT

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Winter 2004

Sheep Industry Working Group Mulling U.S. Animal ID Plan

A U.S. Animal Health Association resolution passed in October 2003, calling for the formation of species working groups to further provide key details for the development of the U.S. Animal Identification Plan (USAIP), has resulted in a working group representing sheep industry interests.

Dr. Cindy Wolf, a small ruminant specialist at the University of Minnesota College of Veterinary Medicine, is a member of a national animal identification development team responsible for the development of the draft USAIP and chairs the sheep industry working group. The USAIP focuses on enhancing the nation's capa-

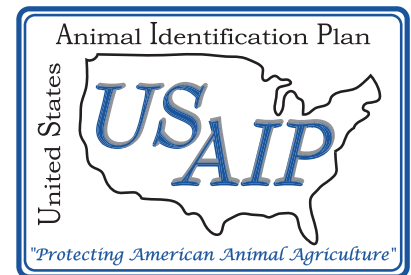
bility to locate and trace individual animals and/or groups of animals within 48 hours should an animal health emergency arise.

Each species working group has been asked to write a report, due in April, to address species-specific identification requirements, premises definition, animal movements that require tracking, definitions unique to the species and its management, implementation timeline, and a cost-sharing proposal.

The sheep industry working group has had two face-to-face meetings, and while emphasizing the sheep working group is ongoing in its endeavor to create a report for the whole of the sheep industry, Wolf said, "The sheep working group feels that further development and field trial work with electronic identification in sheep is needed.

"We will be recommending that the sheep industry continue to utilize identification similar to what is required by the National Scrapie Eradication Program," said Wolf.

Members of the Sheep Working Group represent producers, feedlots, auction markets, lamb co-ops, packers, purebred breeders, educators, sheep equipment suppliers, veterinarians, government, the American Sheep Industry Association and the National Lamb Feeders Association. Linda Campbell, a member of the National Identification Development Team,



chairs the Goat Industry Working Group and serves as a liaison to the sheep working group.

The USAIP has involved more than 100 animal industry and state/federal government professionals from more than 70 allied associations/organizations. The plan's core purpose is using animal identification to improve protection of animal agriculture by safeguarding animal health, ultimately promoting human health; providing wholesome, reliable, secure food resources,

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Sheep Industry ID Working Group

Cindy Wolf, Chair	Judy Malone
Bill Brennan	Chuck Palmer
Linda Campbell	Stan Poe, Sr.
John Cargile	Stan Potratz
Paul Frischknecht	Paul Rodgers
David Greene	Bill Salina
Neil Hammerschmidt	Bill Seals
Lyndon Irwin	Sandy Snider
Cleon Kimberling	Diane Sutton

CEAH: Producer Awareness of Scrapie High

USDA's National Animal Health Monitoring System (NAHMS) has released additional data resulting from its Sheep 2001 study. The new information focuses on scrapie awareness and prevention.

Producer awareness of scrapie was high. Overall, 92.6 percent of producers had at the very least heard of scrapie.

Two-thirds (66.9 percent) of producers who had at least heard of scrapie reported being moderately or highly concerned about the disease, yet only 3.4 percent participated in the National Scrapie Flock

Certification Program in 2000, and nearly half (49.8 percent) had never heard of the program.

Overall, 10.8 percent of operations that had heard of scrapie used genetic selection to control or prevent the disease.

Of those operations, 22.6 percent selected less-susceptible, or low prevalence, breeds of rams or ewes; 17.2 percent culled genetically more-susceptible ewes; 27.0 percent selected genetically less-susceptible ewes; and 76.8 percent selected replacement rams that were genetically less susceptible to scrapie.

As a means of decreasing the amount of environmental contamination, 75.2 percent of operations removed placentas from pens or lambing areas.

One-fourth (24.8 percent) of operations with a lambing structure cleaned manure and waste bedding from the area between each ewe as a means of preventing disease exposure to newborn lambs. The majority (51.4 percent) of producers cleaned lambing areas at the end of the lamb-

ing season, and an additional 16.2 percent of operations cleaned lambing areas between two or more ewes, leaving 7.6 percent of operations that never cleaned lambing areas.

Over one-third (34.1 percent) of operations added ewes or ewe lambs during the previous year, while 19.8 percent had not added ewes or ewe lambs for 10 or more years. A total of 14.3 percent of operations that added bred ewes separated these new additions from the flock until they lambed.

NAHMS collected data on sheep health and management practices from a stratified random sample of sheep production sites in 22 states as part of the Sheep 2001 study. These states represented 87.4 percent of the U.S. sheep inventory and 72.3 percent of U.S. sheep producers with one or more sheep. Overall, 3,210 operations participated in the first interview from Dec. 29, 2000, to Jan. 26, 2001. A second interview was completed by 1,101 of these operations with 20 or more ewes between Feb. 5 and April 27, 2001.



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Glenn N. Slack, President & CEO

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.

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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

Flock Additions

New additions to the flock are a potential source of infection. Separating new arrivals (quarantining) may allow identification of animals infected with a variety of diseases and prevent exposure to the rest of the flock. Because of scrapie's long incubation period, routine quarantine is not effective. Risk can be limited by acquiring animals from flocks of known scrapie status or by getting only genetically resistant sheep. Risk can be reduced further by lambing new additions separately and by immediately removing and disposing placentas and bed-

ding soiled by birth fluids.

Knowing the health status of the source flock for replacement ewes and rams can reduce the risks associated with introducing new animals. Flocks that participate in the National Scrapie Flock Certification Program are a source of low risk replacement sheep. For operations that had heard of scrapie and had acquired ewes or rams during 2000, 9.6 percent obtained some or all of their ewes, and 11.0 percent obtained some or all of their rams, from flocks participating in this program.

Source: USDA

Secretary Announces Administration Proposal for Full Funding of Ames Animal Health Complex at Construction Launch Ceremony



Officials break ground at new National Centers for Animal Health in Ames, Iowa on Jan. 13. Pictured left to right: Dr. Kenneth Olson, Chairman of the Board of the National Institute for Animal Agriculture, U.S. Senator Tom Harkin, Agriculture Secretary Ann M. Veneman, U.S. Congressman Tom Latham, and Dr. Joseph Jen, USDA Undersecretary for Research, Education and Economics. Photo courtesy of USDA.

Agriculture Secretary Ann M. Veneman has announced that President Bush will include \$178 million in the FY 2005 budget to complete the renovation of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's new National Centers for Animal Health.

"When completed, the center will become the most modern and best-equipped animal disease research facility in the world," Veneman said during remarks at the official groundbreaking ceremony for the complex on Jan. 13. "The work that is done here is a crucial link to the overall effort to protect animal agriculture."

The Ames complex is USDA's "flagship laboratory" for large animal research and diagnosis. It includes the National Animal Disease Center, operated by USDA's Agricultural Research Service (ARS), and the National Veterinary Services Laboratory and the Center for Veterinary Biologics, both operated by USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. (APHIS).

"The request of \$178 million

by the President would represent the final installment of the \$460 million needed to fully renovate these facilities," Veneman said. "If approved by Congress, these funds will permit us to fully complete this project by the end of 2007. We intend to use accelerated contract procedures and construction techniques to meet this schedule."

Veneman said the facility is more important than ever before in the context of recent animal disease threats. For instance, the National Veterinary Services Laboratory conducted the initial tests to confirm the case of bovine spongiform encephalopathy, BSE, from a single cow in Washington state.

"Even though the ultimate confirmation was made in England, we had the confidence in our own experts at the National Veterinary Services Laboratory in order to make an immediate announcement and respond quickly," Veneman said.

National Institute for Animal Agriculture Chairman of the Board Kenneth E. Olson represented

industry stakeholders at the groundbreaking ceremony. "It is truly a great day for animal agriculture and I offer our congratulations to USDA for reaching this milestone," he said in his remarks.

Olson said industry stakeholders have long been impressed with the work being done by USDA laboratory personnel at Ames, but held concerns about the conditions of the facilities there. He said the Secretary's announcement that proposed full funding to accelerate construction was "great news."

"It has been a long time coming, but we are very pleased to be at the stage of groundbreaking for this facility," said Olson, noting the importance of protecting the health of U.S. livestock. "We appreciate the way that USDA, through ARS and APHIS in particular, has worked with industry to make this a reality."

When completed, Veneman said the National Centers for Animal Health would include almost one million square feet of thoroughly modern facilities that will be biosafe, energy-efficient and will provide state-of-the-art capabilities for research and diagnosis. It will house in a single location a critical mass of scientists who are at the top of their fields with programs across animal disease research, diagnostics and biologics making USDA better able to respond to foreign animal diseases and bioterrorism.

Olson took the opportunity in his remarks, with Veneman, Harkin and other officials listening on, to say that more needs to be done in the U.S. to improve the nation's animal disease diagnostic capabilities, beyond the Ames Center. "We look forward to continuing to partner with you to see the construction here completed and also to move forward other needed parts of the system including the national laboratory network and needed upgrades at the Plum Island Animal Disease Center."

BSE Diagnosed in Washington State

Holstein Cow Marks First Known Case in the United States

An investigation into the first known case of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in the United States has come to a close, but possible changes in surveillance efforts and feeding practices are still being explored by federal officials.

On Dec. 23, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) confirmed that the National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) in Ames, Iowa, diagnosed a presumptive positive case of BSE in an adult Holstein cow located in the state of Washington. Subsequent confirmation from the World Reference Laboratory in England was received on Christmas Day.

Infected tissues from the cow were rendered, with only skeletal muscle meat products – deemed

safe for human consumption – entering the food chain. USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service issued a Class II recall of the meat "out of an abundance of caution."

Nearly three-dozen countries imposed restrictions on U.S. cattle, beef and beef products following the discovery, adversely impacting the U.S. beef export market. Live cattle prices traded down the limit for over a week before rebounding to near record high levels enjoyed prior to the Dec. 23 announcement. U.S. consumption of beef was not deterred, largely due to USDA's progressive actions in keeping the media and public at-large informed.

"The constant assurances that were communicated in daily briefings by U.S. Chief Veterinary

Officer Ron DeHaven were delivered in a credible, effective manner, said NIAA President and Chief Executive Officer Glenn N. Slack. "His contributions in maintaining public confidence in the early days of this investigation cannot be underestimated."

Epidemiological tracing and DNA evidence concluded that the index cow was born on a dairy farm in Clamar, Alberta, Canada on April 9, 1997. An investigation to find additional animals from the source herd led to a total of 189 investigations. All premises involved have since been released from a federal hold order.

A total of 255 "animals of interest", defined as animals that were or could have been from the

Veneman Announces Expanded BSE Surveillance Program

Agriculture Secretary Ann M. Veneman has announced details for an expanded effort for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in the United States.

"We are committed to ensuring that a robust U.S. surveillance program continues in this country," said Veneman. "This one-time extensive surveillance plan reflects the recommendations of the international scientific review panel."

On Dec. 30, Veneman announced that an international scientific review panel would review the U.S. Department of Agriculture's investigation into the BSE find in Washington state and provide recommendations for future actions. In February,

the panel, operating as a subcommittee of the Secretary's Advisory Committee on Foreign Animal and Poultry Diseases, recommended a one-year enhanced surveillance program targeting cattle from the populations considered at high risk for the disease, as well as a random sampling of animals from the aged cattle population.

The panel also complimented USDA on its investigative efforts as well as commented that the removal of specified risk materials from the food supply was the single most important action USDA took to protect public health.

Veneman said that \$70 million would be transferred from the USDA Commodity Credit Corporation to fund the enhanced

program with the goal to test as many cattle as possible in the high-risk population as well as to test a sampling of the normal, aged cattle population over a 12 to 18 month time frame.

The enhanced surveillance plan incorporates recommendations from the international scientific review panel and the Harvard Center for Risk Analysis; both have reviewed and support the plan.

The primary focus of USDA's enhanced surveillance effort will continue to be the highest risk populations for the disease, but USDA will greatly increase the number of target animals surveyed and will include a random sampling of apparently normal, aged animals.

source herd, were identified on 10 premises in Washington, Oregon and Idaho. These animals were depopulated and BSE testing was negative on all 255 head.

"We feel confident that the remaining animals represent very little risk."

DR. RON DEHAVEN
CHIEF VETERINARY OFFICER
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Included in the 255 animals of interest were 28 head positively identified back to a group of 81 cattle that entered the U.S. with the index cow, as well as seven heifers out of a group of 17 which were also known to be from the source herd – some, but not all of which, entered the U.S.

"We feel confident that the remaining animals represent very little risk," said DeHaven. "Even

in countries like the United Kingdom where the prevalence of BSE has been very high, it is uncommon to find more than one or maybe two positive animals within a herd."

Officials with the Harvard Center for Risk Analysis reiterated its earlier conclusions from a comprehensive risk assessment that the risk of spread of BSE, or its presence resulting in public health consequences, were it to be diagnosed in the U.S., was extremely low.

"The finding of this isolated case is a result of a strong BSE surveillance system that has been at work in our country since 1990," said NIAA Chairman of the Board Dr. Kenneth E. Olson. "Due to proactive measures that have been in place for several years, the risk of BSE spreading to other animals or humans in the U.S. is low."

DeHaven announced on Feb. 9 that USDA has officially concluded

its field investigation of the Washington state case, however changes in surveillance efforts and feeding practices are likely in the coming weeks and months.

A chronology of events and other detailed information on the BSE investigation is available on the Internet at www.usda.gov.

First Scrapie Info Session a Success

The first in a series of regionalized National Scrapie Eradication Program Information Sessions was held in Sacramento, Calif., on Jan. 21.

During the Sacramento session, Dr. Katherine Marshall from USDA's Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health presented the results of the Scrapie Ovine Slaughter Surveillance Study, reporting that the national prevalence was 0.2 percent.

University of Minnesota small ruminant specialist Dr. Cindy Wolf shared a presentation with the participants entitled, 'Genotyping – A New Tool for Producers,' which provided information on genetic resistance to scrapie infection.

Dr. Diane Sutton, national scrapie program coordinator for USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services, concluded the session with a status report of the scrapie program from inception to present and then opened the floor to questions from participants.

No question was left unanswered at the well-attended session, said American Sheep Industry Association's Paul Rodgers. ASI is facilitating the sessions.

USDA Reopens Comment Period on BSE Rule

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service has reopened the comment period on the proposed rule to amend the regulations regarding the importation of animals and animal products from countries that have had isolated cases of BSE. The proposed rule would include Canada in a category of regions that present a minimal risk.

The proposed rule was first issued on Oct. 31, 2003, before the report of a BSE cow in Washington state and implementation of the several amelioration measures announced on Dec. 30. The initial comment period closed Jan. 5, 2004.

In the rule, APHIS proposed to allow the importation of certain low-risk live ruminants and rumi-

nant products and byproducts from minimal risk regions under certain conditions. This action will allow interested persons additional time to prepare and submit comments. Additionally, this notice requests comments on whether to allow the importation from BSE minimal risk regions of beef from cattle 30 months of age or older in which the specified risk materials has been removed.

Consideration will be given to comments received on or before April 7. The proposed rule, published in the *Federal Register* on March 8 as Docket No. 03-080-2, and instructions for submitting comments is available on the Internet at www.aphis.usda.gov/ppd/rad/webrepor.html.

NIAA Supports Veneman's Call for Immediate Implementation of National Animal ID System

The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA), a long-time advocate of a coordinated, national system for animal identification in the United States, is urging congressional leaders to support Agriculture Secretary Ann M. Veneman's call for immediate implementation of a national tracking system for animals.

On Dec. 30, 2003, Secretary Veneman announced that USDA would begin immediate implementation of a national animal identification system. "USDA has worked with partners at the federal and state levels and in industry for the past year and a half on the adoption of standards for a verifiable nationwide animal identification system to help enhance the speed and accuracy of our response to disease outbreaks across many different animal species," Veneman said. "I have asked USDA's Chief Information Officer to expedite the development of the technology architecture to implement this system a top priority."

The Secretary's comments on animal ID prefaced her announcement of additional safeguards to bolster the U.S. protection systems against bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE).

In a letter mailed to Congressional leaders from NIAA Chairman of the Board Dr. Kenneth E. Olson and NIAA President and Chief Executive Officer Glenn N. Slack, it was stated that NIAA:

- Believes a national system for animal identification will enhance protection of our nation's agriculture industry and its contribution to the U.S. economy against the ever-present threat of agroterrorism as well as unintentional foreign animal disease incursions.
- Endorses the U.S. Animal Identifi-

fication Plan (www.usaip.info) as the foundation for USDA and Congress to work with the animal agriculture industry in development and implementation.

Olson said USAIP was developed in 2003 by a USDA-led National Identification Development Team consisting of industry representatives and state and federal government officials. "The plan is built around the objective of

“. . . the Secretary's call for immediacy could help remove bureaucratic hurdles and barriers that typically exist when implementing a new program."

being able to trace the origin of any animal within 48 hours," he said.

- Supports Agriculture Secretary Ann M. Veneman's call for immediate implementation of a national animal identification and tracking system in the United States.

Slack said USAIP already sets an aggressive timetable for implementation – some components of the plan would be implemented beginning in July of this year – "but, the Secretary's call for immediacy could help remove bureaucratic hurdles and barriers that typically exist when implementing a new program."

- Recommends public financing by the federal government to subsidize a national animal ID and tracking system that will work to protect public health and allow the U.S. to remain competitive in international markets.

"How to fund a national system for animal identification in the United States is a question that has not been fully resolved," said Slack.

"The federal government currently requires identification for a number of regulatory programs. The coordination and consolidation of these programs may provide some funding that is already budgeted." However, Slack says some estimates have suggested that the USAIP will require approximately \$100 million annually to maintain.

"Clearly, the need for traceability of food animals has been punctuated by the recent diagnosis of BSE in the United States," said Slack. "The Secretary's call for immediate implementation is out of concern for consumer protection. NIAA believes that public financing is appropriate to provide tracking of animals and animal products."

"The lack of adequate federal funding will likely continue to impede implementation," he said. "Adequate funding, on the other hand, would allow acceleration of the USAIP timeline."

- Urges Congress to take action to maintain producer confidentiality and render the information collected through a national tracking system FOIA exempt.

"It is imperative to achieve full cooperation of animal owners," said Olson, "and that will require that USDA or Congress address producer concerns that USAIP or any other animal tracking system ensure a degree of confidentiality of production records and exemption from the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

Olson and Slack hope that Congress will embrace USAIP, but acknowledge that certain lawmakers have introduced – with others likely to do so in the coming days – a barrage of legislation concerning animal tracking in the wake of the BSE diagnosis that occurred over the Congressional holiday recess.

Sheep Industry ID Working Group

(continued from page 1)

mitigating national economic threats and enhancing a sustainable environment.

Wolf encourages producers and other industry stakeholders to go to www.usaip.info on the Internet to review the sheep sections of the document.

Industry stakeholders who would like to provide comments on USAIP to the Sheep Industry Working Group may do so via Email to kuhlm004@umn.edu or contact Eileen Kuhlmann in Dr. Wolf's office at 612-625-1780.

Sheep Industry Presents ID Testimony

Representatives from the American Sheep Industry Association (ASI) provided testimony recently at two hearings before the U. S. Senate and the U.S. House of Representatives regarding the development of a national animal identification program.

In Washington, D.C., on Mar. 4, Montana Wool Growers Association President Bob Lehfeldt addressed a Senate Agriculture Subcommittee with industry-specific comments.

A.H. "Chico" Denis III, a Texas producer and feeder and first vice-president of the Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers' Association, delivered remarks to the House Committee on Agriculture at a field hearing on Mar. 5 in Houston, Texas.

"I commend both sheep producer leaders for sharing their concerns and comments with Congress and representing the industry on this important topic," stated ASI Executive Director Peter Orwick.

The messages offered to both congressional bodies expressed ASI's endorsement of the concept of a mandatory national identification program for livestock. The sheep industry has a national animal health program in place that already includes a mandatory identification system under the federal scrapie eradication program. With more than 50,000 operations nationwide enrolled with premise identification and millions of ID tags distributed, it is believed that this is a solid model for fitting the sheep industry into a national animal ID system.

Presenters also addressed the necessity to utilize a premise identification that is tied to the "head-quarters" of an operation, identify animals by lot or group when they move as a flock through the production channels, and review the cost and distribution of expenses for individual identification devices as well the application process.

Animal Identification to be Highlighted During National Conference and Trade Show

The National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA) has announced ID/INFO EXPO 2004, a conference and trade show devoted to the subject of animal identification and information systems.

ID/INFO EXPO 2004 is scheduled for May 18-20, 2004, in Chicago, Ill. This event follows a similar national gathering facilitated by NIAA in 2002 and will focus largely on the U.S. Animal Identification Plan that has been proposed by a team of industry representatives and government officials working on a national system for animal identification in the U.S.

Agriculture Secretary Ann M. Veneman's recent call for immediate implementation of a national

animal tracking system (prompted by the diagnosis of bovine spongiform encephalopathy, or BSE, in Washington state) provides further

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impetus for this event, which was already being planned by NIAA officials prior to her remarks on Dec. 30, 2003.

The preliminary schedule of events has a pre-conference seminar scheduled for May 18 for newcomers to the topic and a technology seminar also on that day. General sessions, seminars, and breakout dis-

cussion groups are scheduled for May 19 and 20. The trade show, showcasing a variety of animal identification manufacturers and information systems service providers, will open the evening of May 18 and run through the morning of May 20.

Topics will include premises identification, group/lot ID, ID distribution, ID devices/methods, governance, security, confidentiality, and many more.

Program and registration information will be published in late March. Individuals wanting to be sure they are included on the mailing list are encouraged to go to www.animalagriculture.org, click on the ID/INFO EXPO logo and fill out an online information request form.

Test Detects Brucella Bacteria in Goat's Milk

Goat milk sold in the United States may soon be better protected against brucellosis-causing bacteria, thanks to recent research conducted by two U.S. Department of Agriculture agencies in Ames, Iowa.

A test for detecting the bacteria *Brucella melitensis* in bulk goat milk has been developed by research chemist Louisa Tabatabai of the Agricultural Research Service's National Animal Disease Center (NADC), Barbara Martin of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service's (APHIS) National Veterinary Services Laboratories, and graduate student Nathan Funk of Iowa State University. The test relies on an adaptation of an enzyme-linked

immunoassay (ELISA) that Tabatabai helped develop in 1984 for testing cattle for *B. abortus*.

B. melitensis, one of six known species of *Brucella* bacteria that induce abortions in animals, mainly infects sheep and goats. In humans, *B. melitensis* infection causes Malta fever, which is characterized by fever and headaches.

Few cases of this infection in goats have occurred in the United States since 1972. But it is essential that vigilance be maintained to prevent introductions of the bacteria into the country. *B. melitensis* is particularly common in Latin America, central and southwest Asia, and the Mediterranean region.

Dairy goat milk is slowly gain-

ing popularity due to its high protein and low cholesterol levels, as well as its compatibility for people with intolerance to cow's milk. About 1 million goats are raised for milk and cheese production in the United States.

In the studies, the assay – which detects *B. melitensis* antibodies – identified one goat with a high concentration of infection in a herd of more than 1,600 animals, and one goat with a low concentration in a herd of 50 animals. It also correctly identified all 13 positive and 134 negative bulk milk samples tested. The researchers recommend that herds be sampled in groups of 50 animals or less for bulk milk testing.

Luis Pons, ARS

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