The project studied orbivirus exposure in geographically diverse cattle herds in Nebraska. The goal was to develop sentinel herd methods that may be sustainable in BTV/EHDV surveillance program and investigate whether the distribution of Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease Virus (EHDV) mirrors that of the Blue Tongue Virus (BTV). Nine sites were chosen in the Central Eastern part of Nebraska because this area received the most viral activity. Each location contained a sentinel herd of thirty heifers that were individually serologically tested. The two methods used for testing were AGID plates and cELISAs, which tested for the presence of antibody against both viruses. The AGID plates told us the percentage of each herd exposed to the EHDV. The competitive ELISA told us the percentage of each herd exposed to the BTV. With this project we were able to test the extremity of both virus in cattle herds at several locations as well as the variation of biting midges found at each location.