

AGA GELBVIEH RULES



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RULE I. Gelbvieh Registry

- A. The American Gelbvieh Association, to be known as AGA, shall maintain a system for the registration and computation of Gelbvieh cattle. A complete set of records shall be properly indexed and placed into a permanent file to be known as the AGA Registry.**

This file will contain copies of applications for registration, weaning/yearling worksheets, registration certificates, requests for transfer of ownership and all other information or documents pertaining to the registration or computation of Gelbvieh cattle.

1. Domestic Gelbvieh Registry pertains to Gelbvieh cattle that meet the Standards for Registration (Rule II) and whose sire and/or dam are registered with the AGA.
2. Foreign/Imported Gelbvieh Registry pertains to Gelbvieh cattle that meet the Standards for Registration (Rule II) and
 - a. whose sire and dam are registered in a country (other than USA) recognized by American Gelbvieh Association,
 - b. photocopies of the registration certificates from the country of origin of the sire and dam must accompany the registration application,
 - c. must be DNA typed through the official AGA DNA laboratory (Rule II,G,2,e).
 - d. Foreign sires to be registered by the AGA must meet all other standards for Registration, be DNA typed in the country of origin by a DNA laboratory approved by the AGA, the results provided to and approved by the official AGA DNA laboratory.

RULE II. Standards for Registration

- A. Eligibility for registration concerning percent Gelbvieh.**

1. Fullblood registration is available to all animals having not less than one hundred (100) percent Gelbvieh blood.
 - a. Fullblood registration is available to all animals which are offspring of both a sire and dam registered as Fullblood in the AGA herdbook and meet all other requirements for registry.
 - b. Fullblood registration is available to all imported animals which are recorded as Fullblood in the herdbook of the national Gelbvieh Association in the country of origin, recognized by the AGA, and whose ancestry were originally recorded prior to 1971, in the German Gelbvieh Association herdbook and meet all other requirements for registry.
 - c. Fullblood is defined as a term describing those animals whose entire ancestry can be traced and verified as having been recorded in the German Gelbvieh Association herdbook prior to 1971.
 - d. Eligibility for Fullblood registration of an animal which has been listed in the AGA herdbook as a Fullblood prior to the effective date of this amendment shall not be contested.
2. Purebred registration is available to all animals meeting the requirements of the following applicable Percent Gelbvieh calculating chart, provided that:
 - a. The sire and dam are registered with AGA, excluding foreign/imported described in Rule 1,A,2.
3. Hybrid registration is available to all animals meeting the requirements of the AGA Hybrid Rules (see AGA Hybrid Rules for details).
4. Rules for calculating percent Gelbvieh for animals born on or after January 1, 2017.
 - a. Sire and Dam contribute equally to offspring % Gelbvieh
 - b. Fullbloods (100%) can only be the result of two fullblood parents (FB Registry)

- c. The maximum % GV for non-fullblood GV = 94% (15/16)
- d. Bulls and Females that are 94%(15/16) and 7/8 Gelbvieh are considered Purebred Gelbvieh (PB Registry).
- e. 94% Gelbvieh parents contribute 50% GV to their offspring. For all other mating see Chart A below.
- f. Gelbvieh % is calculated based on the average of the parents rounded down if necessary to the nearest 1/8 with the exception of 94% (15/16).
- g. Animals with less than 7/8 Gelbvieh are automatically recorded in the Gelbvieh Hybrid Registry. Qualifying hybrids are recorded as Balancers® or other hybrid designation as available in the Hybrid Rules.
- h. Purebred animal genetic makeup is limited to 99.9% as printed on registration certificates and published on the AGA Online Registry Service

Gelbiveh percent will be based on actual genetic makeup. If the genetic makeup is equal to greater than one-half between a bucket the animal will round up to the nearest bucket. If the genetic makeup is less than one-half between the bucket the animal will round down. Effective for animals born on or after January 1, 2017.

PC0 = Anything less than 6.5% Gelbvieh
 PC13 = 6.6% - 19%.
 PC25 = 19.1% - 31.5% GV
 PC38 = 31.6% - 44%
 PC50 = 44.1% - 56.5%
 PC63 = 56.6% - 69%
 PC75 = 69.1% - 81.5%

Balancer Animals must follow the Balancer® Trademark of containing 1/4 to 3/4 Gelbvieh and 1/4 to 3/4 Angus or Red Angus, with a maximum 1/8 unknown or other breed genetics.

BA25 = 25% - 31.5%
 BA38 = 31.6% - 44%
 BA50 = 44.1% - 56.5%
 BA63 = 56.5% - 69.9%
 BA75 = 69.1% - 75%

 PB88 = 81.6% - 91%
 PB94 = 91.1% – 99.9%
 FB = Result of 2 FB parents.

- 5. Rules for calculating percent Gelbvieh for animals born on or after January 1, 2009 – December 31, 2016. (see appendix A).
- 6. Percent Gelbvieh calculating chart for animals born between January 1, 2002 and December 31, 2008. (see Appendix 1a).
- 7. Percent Gelbvieh calculating chart for animals born on or before December 31, 2001 (see Appendix 1b).

B. Eligibility for registration concerning the sire.

1. Registration will be accomplished under the same requirements whether the animal to be registered is the result of natural or artificial mating, see Rule II,B,3 and Rule VIII,D.
2. A breeder need not own any interest in a bull in order to register his offspring, see Rule VIII,D,2.
3. Artificial Insemination sires must be tested with the Genomic Option #1 (GGP- HD) panel, tested for all monitored genetic conditions and parent verified (Rule II,G,2,a) and have an AI permit (Rule II,G,2,a) as well as any required Genetic Defect testing on file at the AGA before any offspring can be registered.
4. AGA recognizes the use of multiple sires only in cases when progeny are DNA verified and the service sire can be properly identified. If used, the resulting offspring will not be active in the registry until the animals are sire verified. A multiple sire mating is defined as any mating in which the female was bred in the same heat period to two (2) or more bulls, whether it be natural or artificial mating. This includes the mixing or blending of semen from two (2) or more sires. Also see Rule II,G,2,d.
5. Effective January 1, 2016 all sires of pasture exposed calves born on or after January 1, 2016 are required to have a minimum of Genomic Option # 2 (GGP-LD) test on file prior to registration of 2016 calves. Any external sire must have an equivalent low density test on file with the registry of origin and parentage markers must be on file with the AGA, if no such test is available parentage markers must be on file with the AGA

C. Eligibility for registration concerning the dam.

1. Only the owner or co-owner of record (Rule II,C,4) of a dam can register her offspring.
2. Embryo Transfer (E.T.) offspring being registered from a dam not owned by the member must be accompanied by an Authorization of Embryo Transfer Form.
 - a. In the event of the sale of an embryo and/or recipient carrying an embryo, the breeder (owner of record of the dam at the time of flush) must complete and issue the Authorization of Embryo Transfer Form to the purchaser. This document allows the purchaser to register or compute one E.T. calf per form.
3. Donor dams must be tested with the Genomic Option #1 (GGP-HD) panel, for all monitored genetic conditions and parent verified (Rule II,G,2,b) in order for any offspring to be registered.
4. When a registered Gelbvieh female is leased for breeding purposes the lessor and/or lessee shall submit a completed AGA Cow Leasing Agreement. The lessee shall be considered the breeder of any offspring conceived during the time frame specified on the leasing agreement. Also see Rule III,B,7.

D. Reporting of mandatory data using the required Registration Application.

1. Dam's AGA registration number, prefix and tattoo or non-registered dam's I.D., year born and breed or other breed registry/registration number.
2. Sire's AGA registration number or other breed registry/registration number and non-registered Gelbvieh sire's breed.
3. Prefix of the member owning the dam at the time of birth of the offspring, should also be permanently affixed in the calf's ear.
4. Tattoo of the calf including the international year code, should also be permanently affixed in the calf's ear.
5. Date of birth of the calf; month, day, year.
6. Sex of the calf.
7. Number born, any other than single will be noted on the registration certificate.

8. Names, while not mandatory, will consist of the animal's prefix and tattoo unless the member specifies another name before the registration certificate is generated.
 - a. The animal's name shall not exceed twenty-four (24) letters, numbers, and/or spaces (do not include prefix).
 - b. Any animal resulting from Embryo Transfer shall contain "ET" as a part of its name.
 - c. To change an animal's name the following must be complied with:
 - i. an animal's name may be changed providing it has no registered offspring.
 - ii. if the animal's name is other than simply prefix and tattoo, and is currently owned by someone other than the original applicant for registration of the animal, the present owner must first obtain permission from the original applicant for registration.
9. Heifer exposure data is recorded in tandem with herd assessments beginning with heifers exposed in the year 2017.

E. Reporting of optional data using the required Registration Application and/or Weaning/Yearling Worksheet.

1. If the calf being recorded is the result of an AI service, also see Rule II,B,1,2,3; Rule II,G,2,a; Rule VIII D.
2. Breeding date, if AI was used the date should be known. Without this information, gestation length will not be calculated.
3. Horned -- Polled -- Scurred.
 - a. Horned is a horn growth affixed to the skull that has or has not been removed.
 - b. Polled is an absence of horn growth.
 - c. Scurred is rudimentary horn growth that will not develop into a horn. The rudimentary horn growth may or may not become attached to the skull at an older age.
4. Color of the calf.
5. Birth weight, while not mandatory it is encouraged and should be taken as soon after birth as possible.
 - a. Actual birth weights will be adjusted for age of dam using the following equation and adjustments in accordance with the Beef Improvement Federation.

ADJUSTED BIRTH WEIGHT

The following additive factors adjust birth weight for differences in age of dam.

<u>Age of Cow (days)</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
< 1004	+5
1004 - 1338	+3
1339 - 1703	+1
1704 - 3926	+0
> 3926	+2

-
- b. AGA will generate birth weight ratio and ranking within a contemporary group for each animal, except E.T.s and multiple

births. All ratios will be calculated within the following groups:

- i. birth within ninety (90) days
 - ii. each sex group (bull or heifer)
 - iii. additional management groups designated (with a group I.D. by the breeder (Rule II,E,8).
- c. Ratios refer to the performance of an individual relative to the average of all animals in the same contemporary group. A ratio of 100 means the animal is exactly average in its group. A ratio of 110 means it is 10% above the average of its group, while a ratio of 90 means it is 10% below the average of its group.

BIRTH WEIGHT RATIO

$$\text{birth weight ratio} = \frac{\text{average of adjusted birth weight of contemporary group}}{\text{actual birth weight} + \text{additive age of dam adjustment factor}} \times 100$$

d. A standard birth weight will be used when the actual is not available.

- 6. Calving ease, if not reported, will be zero (0).
- 7. Pelvic height, pelvic width, scrotal circumference and hip height can be submitted.
- 8. Group I.D. for birth, weaning and yearling data is designated by the member and creates contemporary groups within the automatic contemporary groups. AGA automatically divides contemporary groups by sex, birth within ninety (90) days and date weighed for weaning and yearling. (Rule II,D,9,d; II,D,10,d; II,E,5,b).
- 9. Reporting Weaning Data.
 - a. Actual weaning weight and the date the weight was taken must be reported along with the contemporary group I.D. if applicable.
 - b. Weaning weights should be taken between 160-250 days of age. Animals weighed outside this range will not be used for national cattle evaluation.
 - c. AGA will adjust all calves to a standard of 205 days of age and will adjust for age of dam using the following equation and adjustments. All in accordance with the Beef Improvement Federation.

ADJUSTED WEANING WEIGHT

$$\text{adjusted 205-day weight} = \frac{\text{actual weaning weight} - \text{birth weight}}{\text{age in days at weaning}} \times 205 + \text{birth weight} + \text{age of dam additive factor}$$

AGE OF DAM ADDITIVE FACTORS

Weaning Age of Dam (AOD) Adjustment for Heifers:

If dam age in days(DAGE) is less than 2152:

$$\text{AOD adj.} = (-0.1339213 \times (\text{DAGE} - 2152)) - (0.0000311 \times ((\text{DAGE})^2 - (2152)^2))$$

If dam age in days (DAGE) is greater than 3000:

$$\text{AOD adj.} = (-0.01802287 \times (\text{DAGE} - 3000))$$

If dam age is greater than 4293, then use 4293 as the value of the DAGE variable in the formula.

Weaning Age of Dam Adjustment for Bulls and Steers:

If dam age in days (DAGE) is less than 2087:

$$\text{AOD adj.} = (-0.1819058 * (\text{DAGE} - 2087)) - (0.0000436 * ((\text{DAGE})^2 - (2087)^2))$$

If dam age in days (DAGE) is greater than 3000:

$$\text{AOD adj.} = (-0.01625617 * (\text{DAGE} - 3000))$$

If dam age is greater than 4293, then use 4293 as the value of the DAGE variable in the formula.

Abbreviations and Terms:

- adj. adjusted
- AOD Age of dam
- BW Birth weight
- DAGE Dam age in days at time of calf's birth
- act. Actual (unadjusted)
- WW Weaning weight

- d. AGA will generate weaning weight ratios and ranking within a contemporary group for each animal, except E.T.s. and multiple births. All ratios will be calculated within the following groups:
 - i. each weigh date reported,
 - ii. each sex group (bull, heifer and steer),
 - iii. additional management groups designated with a group I.D. by the member (Rule II,E,8).
- e. Ratios refer to the performance of an individual relative to the average of all animals in the same contemporary group. A ratio of 100 means the animal is exactly average in its group. A ratio of 110 means it is 10% above the average of its group, while a ratio of 90 means it is 10% below the average of its group.
- f. Ratios are calculated by dividing each animal's adjusted weaning weight by the average of its contemporary group.

10. Yearling Data Reporting.

- a. Actual yearling weight and the date the weight was taken must be reported along with a contemporary group I.D. if applicable.
- b. Yearling weights should be taken between 270-500 days of age. Animals weighed outside this range will be not be used in national cattle evaluation.
- c. AGA will adjust all animals to a standard of 160 days between weaning and yearling weights using the following equation. All in accordance with the Beef Improvement Federation.

ADJUSTED YEARLING WEIGHT				
adjusted 365 day weight =	actual yearling weight -	actual weaning weight	x	160 +
	number of days between weights			adjusted weaning weight

- d. AGA will calculate animals with weaning weights recorded outside of the 160-250 day range with the following adjusted yearling weight calculations.

Alternate adjusted yearling weight = $[(\text{YW} - \text{BW}) / (\text{age of calf})] * 365 + \text{Adj BW}$

- e. AGA will generate yearling weight ratios and ranking within a

contemporary group for each animal, except E.T.s and multiple births. All ratios will be calculated within the following groups (if they were ratioed together at weaning):

- i. each weigh date reported
 - ii. each sex group (bull, heifer and steer)
 - iii. additional management groups designated with a group I.D. by the breeder (Rule II,E,8).
- f. ET calves will be ratioed together beginning at ultrasound
- g. Ratios refer to the performance of an individual relative to the average of all animals in the same contemporary group. A ratio of 100 means the animal is exactly average in its group. A ratio of 110 means it is 10% above the average of its group, while a ratio of 90 means it is 10% below the average of its group.
- h. Ratios are calculated by dividing each animal's adjusted yearling weight by the average of its contemporary group.
11. All forms of data submitted must be signed by the membership's authorized representative and by doing so verifies all the information reported to be true and accurate.

F. Registration certificates are available to be printed by members for any animal owned by them via their online account. If the member submits a registration application for data entry at the AGA office, certificates will be printed by AGA and mailed. Animals transferred online or in the AGA will have a new certificate issued and mailed to the buyer from the AGA office.

G. DNA typing and verification of records.

1. All DNA/Genomics testing for parentage markers for the AGA will be processed by the AGA's official DNA laboratory.
 - a. After July 1, 2002, all animals that require DNA/Genomics testing must have applicable DNA Genotype(s) on file. If parent verification is required, animal must be parent verified to sire and dam via DNA parentage markers of parents except in cases when one or both parents are deceased and no sample is available for DNA testing.
 - b. Any progeny as a result of a donor dam (ET or clone), AI sire, or natural service sire not having the required DNA tests on file with AGA due to said animal being deceased and no DNA available for testing will need to test all progeny to meet the DNA requirements of the missing parent(s) before animal can be deemed active in the database.
 - c. All animals voluntarily genomically parentage tested, where one parent could not be verified, the unknown parent will carry the AMXX designation.
2. AGA requires, as of March 1, 2013, Genomics testing with parentage markers and/or parent verification for the following situations:
 - a. All sires whose semen has been collected for AI use must have the Genomic Option #1 test with parentage markers on file, tested for all monitored genetic conditions and be parent verified. It is the responsibility of the owner of record of the bull at the time of collection to notify AGA and request the necessary DNA typing material. The Genomic test shall be done at the owner's expense and parentage marker results must be on file at AGA before animals as a result of these matings are registered.
 - i. All sires who have a genomic option #1 (GGP-HD) test on file, tested for all monitored genetic conditions and parent verified are eligible to receive a AI Permit. This permit allows the progeny of said sire, produced from artificial insemination, to be eligible for registration or computation. AI sires may apply for the permit which will require a \$50.00 one time fee. All sires holding a permit will be so recognized in online displays of animal information or in future editions of the AGA Sire Summary.

Before registration or computation of offspring of AI sires, the permit must have been issued and on file with AGA (Rule II,B,3).

- ii. Blood or DNA typing and parent verification shall not be required for AI sires born prior to December 31, 1988 who are deceased. (Rule II,G,2a,2). Sires born prior to January 1, 1989 could apply for a A.I. permit at no cost.
 - iii. Effective January 1, 2016 all sires of pasture exposed calves born on or after January 1,2016 are required to have a minimum of Genomic Option # 2 (GGP-LD) test on file prior to registration of 2016 calves. Any external sire must have an equivalent low density test on file with the registry of origin and parentage markers must be on file with the AGA, if no such test is available parentage markers must be on file with the AGA.
 - iv. AI sires qualified prior to 2013 will meet the qualifications for registration of both natural service and AI-sired calves.
- b. As of March 1, 2013 all females used as donor dams in an embryo transfer program must have the Genomics Option #1 (GGP-HD) test be parent verified, and be tested for all monitored genetic conditions. Donor dams verified prior to above date should have DNA parentage markers on file or parentage or have been blood typed prior to 5/1/2002. The DNA-marker-type shall be done at the owner's expense and results must be on file at the AGA before resulting progeny can be registered with the AGA (Rule II,C,3).
- i. Non-AMGV donor females must have Genomic Option #1, high-density genomic test on file with their registry of origin before progeny can be accepted for registry at the AGA. If the DNA profile is on file at their native association, any E.T. progeny must be then verified to the AMGV sire of record for that E.T. progeny to be registered or computed.
- c. All registered offspring resulting from matings wherein the dam was exposed to more than one (1) sire within twenty-four (24) days; whether by artificial or natural mating will be evaluated for required sire verification by DNA parentage markers. Using a 10 day window on either side of the calf's birthdate for service dates, if AI Date(s) and the beginning natural service date fall within the window the calf must have DNA parentage markers typed for sire verification. The DNA parentage markers shall be done at the expense of the owner of the dam at the time of breeding and DNA parentage results must be on file at AGA before the registration certificate will be issued. Animals recorded prior to these results being on file will be placed on hold until parentage results are received. Also see Rule II, B,4.
- d. All foreign/imported Gelbvieh (Rule I,A,2) must be DNA typed. DNA parentage markers shall be done at the owner's expense and DNA parentage markers must be on file at AGA before the registration certificate will be issued.
- e. Where parentage is questioned by AGA, DNA parentage marker testing will be required at the owner's expense.
- f. AGA reserves the right for the executive committee to grant exceptions in parent verification if the dam and/or sire are dead/disposed or are located in a foreign country.
3. Requirements for additional DNA testing specific to Genetic Abnormalities are outlined in Rule IX.
- a. As of August 16, 2013 all new AI sires and Donor dam will be required to be tested for genetic abnormalities with monitor status.
4. Any blood or DNA sample from an animal registered in the AGA Registry and received by the AGA official DNA laboratory may be parent verified if the records for dam and/or sire are on file.

5. If, after the recording of an animal in the AGA Registry, anything shall be learned which raises a doubt as to the propriety of such registration, the Executive Director may cause the matter to be investigated and will have power to suspend the registration, pending the investigation. If, upon due hearing by the Executive Committee, it is found that an animal has been improperly registered, they may cause the registry of the animal and any offspring in the AGA Registry, to be expunged, or corrected and take any other steps the case may require, subject, however, to an appeal to the Board of Directors either by the owner of said animal or by any person financially interested in maintaining its registry or by any two (2) members of the Board itself under appeal procedure similar to that provided in Subsection E and F of Section 3 of the By-Laws.
6. The Executive Director may, with cause, investigate or cause to be investigated, examined, identified or DNA tested, any animal or herd of registered Gelbvieh cattle and may examine the breeding and herd records maintained for the purpose of verifying the applications and records on file in the AGA office or for the purpose of investigating other matters in which the AGA may be interested.
7. Blood or DNA type phenotypes shall be treated as confidential information by the AGA and shall not be released except in cases where the information is necessary for foreign export or with permission of the owner(s).

H. Mandatory total herd reporting.

1. For a cow to remain active, she must have a calf reported to the AGA or be assigned a reproductive status code (open, aborted, etc.) prior to the herd assessment deadline.

I. Cell-cloned transplants

The following requirements shall apply to the registration of calves resulting from cell-cloned transplants.

1. Only replication cell-cloned animals shall be eligible for registration.
2. The cell-donor animal must be DNA-marker-typed by the official DNA testing laboratory of the AGA **prior to the cell cloned animal being registered with the AGA**. As of December 10, 2016, cell-donor animals must be tested with the Genomic Option #1 (GGP-HD) and for all monitored genetic conditions. DNA-marker-typing of the recipient dams, may be required by the Association.
3. Cell-cloned animal may be required to be DNA-marker typed and verified back to the cell-donor animal. If the cell-cloned animal does not verify, this animal will be suspended in the registry.
4. Owner of the cell-donor dam must report embryo inventory to the online registry service before resulting progeny can be registered. If inventory is sold to another member, record of sale must also be recorded to the online registry service before resulting progeny can be registered.
5. The suffix "ETN" shall be added to the names of offspring resulting from cloning or other advanced reproductive technology. If cloned offspring are registered with the same name as the source animal, the name of each clone will be distinguished by a **consecutive** Arabic number **preceding** the suffix of "ETN" starting with the digit "2" (i.e., **2ETN or 3ETN**). The sire and dam of a clone will be shown on the registration certificate as being the same as the sire and dam of the source animal, fetus or embryo.
6. When cloned calves are registered, the breeder of the entity from which the nuclear **material** originates will be recorded as the breeder **of all resultant offspring**. The herd prefix that will be used for the registration of a clone calf will be the herd prefix of the owner of the genetic material used to produce the clone.
7. The owner of record of the cell-donor on the date of biopsy removal, shall be identified as the first owner, unless the calf is a result of a pregnant recipient, purchased embryo, fresh or frozen, in which case the purchaser **will** be identified as the first owner. If the applicant for registration is other than the breeder, the **written** transfer of ownership of the cell-cloned animal from the breeder to the applicant must be documented as required by the Association.
8. Calves conceived after death of **nuclear material**-donor animals, shall be eligible for registration under the same conditions and provisions governing the eligibility of calves prior to the death of said animal.

9. Registration certificates issued for cell-cloned transplants shall be designated. The name and registration number of the animal which is being cell-cloned, shall also be stated on the certificate of registration.
10. The Association shall not be responsible for determining the ownership rights of any retained cell material, if any. Ownership rights shall be determined by the original **written** agreement between the owner of the cloned animal and the purchaser of the cell-cloned transplant(s).
11. Even though clones will share the same genetic information, only those production and classification records from each specific animal will be displayed on its own performance products.
12. All other requirements for the registration of offspring resulting from embryo transfer not inconsistent with these rules and rules regarding the sale and transfer of embryos will also apply to cell-cloned transplant(s).
13. The Association shall develop forms necessary to identify the source of the nuclear DNA, the host cytoplasm/oocytes and a certificate of embryo production from the **combination of such nuclear material and host cytoplasm/oocytes**.

RULE III. Transfer of Animals

- A. Request for transfer may be submitted by the owner of record or the authorized representative on any registered animal in the AGA Registry.** It is imperative that the new owner's name and full address and date of sale be legible. The seller, designated representative or sale management must sign the request and submit, or transfer the animal via AGA Registry.

The first person listed in the ownership of a multiple-owned animal must be the addressee and shall act as the designated representative for purposes of conducting business with AGA regarding the multiple-owned animal.

A request for transfer must specify to whom the new registration certificate is to be sent after the transfer is completed. If not specified, the transferred certificate will be sent to the new owner.

- B. A transfer of registration requested in any of the following forms will transfer ownership in the AGA Registry,** but is not to be construed as the conveyance of legal title by the Association. The Association shall in no way be involved in or assume liability for the purchase, sale or terms of a sale of registered animals or the passage of legal title.

1. Transfer of a calf at the time it's being registered can be accomplished by the owner of record of the dam using the "Application for Transfer" form.
2. Transfer of a registered calf, prior to issuance of a registration certificate, can be accomplished with a written request from the owner of record. If performance data will be collected by the new owner, AGA will supply them with a sheet for reporting said performance data.
3. Transfer of a calf while submitting weaning data can be accomplished by including a list of calves to be transferred, the new owner and their complete address using the "Application for Transfer" form.
4. Transfer of a female after she has been issued a registration certificate can be accomplished by completing the back side of the female's certificate or completing transfer to new ownership via AGA Registry.
 - a. If the female has been exposed to a bull through natural or artificial service (Rule VIII), it must be included on the back of the certificate or inputted into the AGA Registry by seller at the time of transfer. This information will allow the new owner to register the subsequent calf listing the owner at time of conception as the breeder.
 - b. If the female is being sold with calf at side and the calf is to be transferred, it is the responsibility of the seller to complete the required information on the dam's registration certificate. Any calf sold at side that is to be transferred must be

registered either prior to or at the same time as its transfer, using the standard registration application.

5. Transfer of a bull after he has been issued a registration certificate can be accomplished by completing the back side of the bull's certificate or completing transfer via online AGA Registry account.
7. Transfer of calves resulting from leased females (Rule II,C,4) can be transferred between the two parties for one-half (1/2) the current transfer fee .
8. It will be the policy of AGA the seller will pay any registration and/or transfer fees. However, seller may authorize another party to pay registration and/or transfer fees.

RULE IV. Fees

- A. AGA is on a cash basis.** If the correct fee does not accompany the transaction, or not paid within 30 days, all material is subject to being returned to the sender and membership account is suspended until full payment is received. In any event, no transaction will be completed until full payment is received.
- B. Membership dues are assessed on annual basis.** If payment is not made by the due date, the amount shall be delinquent and the membership subject to automatic suspension of non-payment of charges.
- C. Herd assessments are billed each calendar year. If payment is not received by the due date, the amount shall be delinquent and the membership subject to automatic suspension for non-payment of charges. After suspension, a member can be re-activated by paying the delinquent charges plus any appropriate reactivation fees.**

A reactivation fee will apply to all animals that were disposed or deactivated for non-payment of herd assessment fees.

- D. AGA One-Rate Plan.** To register animals with the American Gelbvieh Association, individuals must have an active membership. Yearly Herd Assessments will be charged at the current rate for females over 13 months of age, as of January 1 each year. One-Rate credit is tied to the cow each year with no expiration date and the credit stays with the cow, even if the cow is transferred. Credits cannot be used for a calf born in a different year from the same cow or transferred to another cow. Transfers for active members will be free. Transfers from non-members will cost \$20.00.
- E. It is AGA policy the seller pays all fees including the one-rate charge on females that are over 13 months of age before transferring.**
- F. Fees may be changed at the discretion of the AGA Board of Directors at any regularly scheduled meeting or special meeting called for that purpose.**

RULE V. Erroneous Entry

- A. Should any animal be recorded or transferred in the AGA Registry through error, misrepresentation or fraud, the Executive Committee may declare the animal void, along with any descendants of said animal.** The Executive Committee may direct the Executive Director to refuse for registration, computation or transfer any subsequent animal dependent upon the signature of any person implicated in a fraudulent transaction.
- B. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, the AGA assumes no responsibility, financial or otherwise, for any loss or damage** that may be sustained by any individual, partnership, firm or corporation by reason of the suspension, cancellation or correction of any registration, transfer or other documents or by reason of the rejection of any application for membership in the AGA.

RULE VI. National Gelbvieh Sire Summary

- A. The AGA shall publish, at regular intervals, a national sire summary** indicating the expected progeny differences (EPD) values of all the qualifying registered purebred/fullblood bulls in the AGA Registry. Prior to release of EPDs from any further NCE runs or the initial BOLT run, EPDs should be properly vetted and validated by a third party and simultaneously the board should have 48 hours to review EPDs on their own cowherd.

RULE VII. Gelbvieh Herdbuilder Program

**The Herdbuilder Program was discontinued on January 1,1987.
Following are the guidelines that governed the program
while it was in existence.**

- A. The purpose of the Herdbuilder program is to aid in promoting the Gelbvieh breed in the United States by making the first step of a grading up program available** to breeders who cannot use artificial insemination. Registered three- quarter (3/4) and seven-eighths (7/8) bulls may be recorded as Herdbuilder bulls and used only in a first cross.
(Herdbuilder bull x foundation dam = Herdbuilder female).
1. The name of any registered Herdbuilder female must contain the word Herdbuilder.
- B. Any three-quarter (3/4) or seven-eighths (7/8) bull must be registered according to the Standards of Registration (Rule II) by the time he is twenty-four (24) months of age to be eligible for the Herdbuilder program.**
1. The Herdbuilder fee is \$100.00, payable at the time of application for admittance into the program.
 2. The word Herdbuilder must appear in the bull's name and comply with Rule II,D,8. (e.g. AGA Mr. Herdbuilder 123F)
 3. Any Herdbuilder bull used in Artificial Insemination or an embryo transplant program must be blood typed (Rule II,G,2,a).
- C. The female progeny of Herdbuilder females sired by purebred or fullblood registered Gelbvieh bulls may be registered as three-quarter (3/4) bloods;** as long as the Herdbuilder female can produce them, or until the AGA Board of Directors votes to stop recognizing these females.

RULE VIII. Voluntary Artificial Insemination Semen Certificate Program

- A. By enrolling a bull in this program the member agrees to abide by and comply with the following rules.**
- B. The owner(s) of a registered purebred, fullblood, or hybrid Gelbvieh bull may enroll said sire in the AI Semen Certificate Program, at the option of the owner(s), subject to the following requirements:**
1. The application for enrollment must be made to the AGA office on the form prescribed by AGA. All owners of record must sign the application and designate one individual who shall be authorized by the owner(s) to purchase AI Semen Certificates from AGA for distribution to holders of semen or services and represent the owner(s) in all matters before the AGA in regard to enrollment of the bull in the AI Semen Certificate Program.
 2. The enrolled bull must be currently registered with AGA and have been issued an AI Permit by AGA verifying compliance with all AGA blood or DNA typing requirements, including parent verification (Rule II,G,2,a).

3. Once a bull has been accepted for enrollment by AGA, he may not be withdrawn.

C. **Enrollment fee is \$1000.00.** This fee must be submitted at the time of application and is not refundable in the event the application is withdrawn or the bull does not qualify. This fee shall be subject to change by the Board of Directors.

D. Requirements for registration of offspring are as follows:

1. Application for registration of offspring sired by an enrolled bull must be accompanied by an AI Semen Certificate on the form prescribed by AGA and completed and signed by the owner or the authorized representative Rule VIII, B, 1.
2. Registration of offspring of an enrolled sire shall not be issued by the AGA without the applicant having submitted an AI Semen Certificate with his application unless one of the following exceptions apply:
 - a. The owner of the dam at time of registration of the offspring is also listed in the records of AGA as an owner of the enrolled bull.
 - b. The owner of the dam at time of registration of the offspring is a member of the immediate family of the owner of the bull.
 - c. The application for registration of offspring is submitted by a college or university using donated semen from an enrolled bull for research purposes.

E. **Owner(s) or authorized representative of enrolled bulls may purchase blank AI Semen Certificates** from AGA authorizing the holder to register one purebred or fullblood offspring from the enrolled bull designated thereon, when completed and submitted with the application for registration of the offspring by the owner of the dam.

1. Official AI Semen Certificate prepared by the AGA will be issued to the owner(s) or authorized representative of enrolled bulls for a non-refundable fee of \$5.00 each. Applications for the certificates must be submitted on the form prescribed by the AGA and payment must accompany the request for certificates.
2. Owner(s) or authorized representative of enrolled bulls may purchase for resale an unlimited number of semen certificates. They may sell, trade, or otherwise transfer those certificates at their discretion within the Rules of the AGA Voluntary AI Semen Certificate Program.
3. AGA shall not become involved in the negotiation or sale of the certificates between the owner(s) of enrolled bulls and their customers. Nor shall AGA become involved in any conflicts or disputes between the buyer and seller, except as provided in Rule VIII,F.

F. **In the event semen or service(s) has been distributed prior to enrollment from a newly enrolled bull, the owner(s) of the enrolled bull must certify compliance with the following:**

1. The owner(s) of the enrolled bull must agree to purchase AI Semen Certificates from the AGA and provide them at no charge to all the holders of semen or service(s) at the time of enrollment of the enrolled bull.
2. In addition, the holders of semen or service(s) from bulls subsequently enrolled may request AI Semen Certificates from enrolled bull owner(s), at no charge, in relation to his reasonably anticipated needs for registration, however, the number of AI Semen Certificates requested shall not exceed the number of units of semen or service(s) held.
3. It shall be the responsibility of the owner(s) of an enrolled bull to insure compliance of subsections 1 and 2 above.
4. Owner(s) of enrolled bulls assume, by the voluntary enrollment of a bull, all responsibility to insure adequate compliance with the rules and maintain good public relations with all buyers, owners, or holders of semen or service(s) from their enrolled bulls.

G. **In the event the holder of semen or service(s) from an enrolled bull cannot obtain an**

AI Semen Certificate from the enrolled bull's owner(s) due to neglect, refusal, death, disability or absence, or he cannot obtain the AI Semen Certificate in a timely manner, he may request the AGA Executive Director to waive the requirement of submitting an AI Semen Certificate with an application for registration, upon verifying to the Executive Director his attempts to obtain the required AI Semen Certificate.

The Executive Director may investigate the allegations and cause to be waived the requirement of submitting an AI Semen Certificate with an application for registration of offspring from an enrolled bull, for just cause, in accordance with the By-Laws and current policy of the AGA Board of Directors.

- H. **The effective date for initiation of the Voluntary AI Semen Certificate Program shall be October 1, 1990.** Bull owners who wish to enroll a bull may request an enrollment application from the AGA after September 1, 1990.

RULE IX. Genetic Abnormalities

- A. **In order to maintain a viable breed relatively free of undesirable genetic factors** and to insure today's breeding practices will help tomorrow's Gelbvieh cattle stay free of undesirable traits, it is recommended that every AGA member or breeder of Gelbvieh cattle report the occurrence of any abnormal Gelbvieh animal. In order for said reports to be recognized as authentic and valid, the animal must be DNA typed to verify parentage.

1. Abnormal calves should be reported to the AGA Executive Director by telephone as soon as they are discovered. Based on the description of the abnormal animal and depending upon whether it is dead or alive, the AGA may ask the caller to complete an abnormal calf report. This can be done over the phone or by the owner or his veterinarian. Generally, a blood sample should be drawn from the calf as well as its sire and dam (if not already on file) and submitted to the approved AGA serology laboratory to verify parentage.
2. Members are encouraged to send abnormal calves (either dead or alive) to an AGA approved research facility for examination, or in special cases, the research facility may arrange to examine the animal on location or pick-up the animal themselves for examination at their facility.
3. AGA will pay DNA typing fees for all abnormal animals (but not for parents) for which it requests parentage verification.
4. To facilitate reporting abnormal Gelbvieh animals, an official form may be printed annually in an official AGA publication, AGA website or they can be obtained directly from the AGA office. These forms shall be completed and filed with AGA.

- B. **The AGA Executive Director shall receive, keep on file and monitor all information concerning abnormalities of any registered Gelbvieh animal.** File shall be cross referenced by sire, breeder and abnormality; however, the owners' and breeders' names will be kept confidential (pending a final decision by the AGA Board of Directors). A copy of the abnormality report and blood analysis will be sent to an AGA approved research facility. The AGA office and owner of the abnormal animal will each receive a copy of the research facility's findings and diagnosis.

1. Each case will be handled on an individual basis and an effort will be made to diagnose all cases whether the problem is genetic or caused by other factors.
2. When evidence is available that an animal is a possible carrier of a deleterious genetic factor, the owner of the animal and the owner of the animal's parents will be notified in writing by AGA. Before taking final action, the owner of the subject animal and the owner of the animal's parents will be given the opportunity for a hearing before the AGA Board of Directors.

- C. **A deleterious genetic factor is defined as one that causes death or impairment of the usefulness of the animal.** The AGA Board of Directors shall, based upon advice of its scientific

advisors, determine what deleterious genetic factors should receive special attention and monitoring.

1. Genetic Condition will be classified by the following designations:

Monitor – DNA test for this genetic condition is available. The mutation for this genetic condition is a deleterious genetic factor. Members will follow the “Genetic Condition Policy” for requirements for testing and registration of animals in the AGA Herdbook.

Warning – DNA test for this genetic condition is available. This genetic condition is typically not a lethal recessive and exists at the time of classification in a low frequency in the Gelbvieh and/or Balancer population. Members will follow the “Genetic Conditions Policy” for requirements for testing and registration of animals in the AGA Herdbook.

Watch – DNA test is not currently available for this abnormality. Abnormality has been reported in the Gelbvieh and/or Balancer population. Members will follow provisions in Gelbvieh Rule IX for reporting of additional abnormal animals and designation and reporting of genetic condition status.

D. AGA shall publish periodically on the AGA website and/or in an official AGA publication a notation of any animal that has been tested for a genetic condition and reported to the AGA. The notation will include the specific genetic condition the animal possesses. AGA may also release and disclose such information to any of its members, to others who register or transfer animals or otherwise use privileges of the AGA and who may request the same without AGA or any of its officers, directors, employees, agents or members becoming liable for damages or otherwise for such release and disclosure.

1. The AGA Board of Directors will determine a criteria by which an animal shall be classified as a "proven carrier" for each genetic condition. In most cases this will be a recognized and validated DNA test for the genetic condition.
2. In the absence of a DNA test the recognized guideline for testing bulls for recessive genes is to mate a bull to at least 35 of his own daughters. If all normal calves result (35 calves from 35 matings), there is a 99.6% probability that the bull is free from autosomal recessive deleterious genetic factors.
3. The expense of any test(s) to determine whether an animal is “proven clean” or a “proven carrier” of a genetic condition designated with a Monitor or Warning status will be the responsibility of the owner of the animal.

RULE X. Membership and Voting

Approved by the Board of Directors, April 30, 1990

A. Voting by Absentee Ballot (New)

1. Any member who meets all other requirements for voting at the annual meeting or any special membership meeting, called for the election of directors, may submit an application for absentee ballot to the AGA National Office not more than 60 days or less than 10 days prior to the annual or special meeting. The application for absentee ballots may be submitted to the national office by letter, telephone, fax or email.
2. An absentee ballot shall be prepared which will permit an absentee member to vote in the election of directors of the association. The ballot shall provide for "write-in" candidates for the election to the Board of Directors as well as those nominated by the nominating committee, who will be printed on the ballot.
3. Ballots shall be mailed to the members applying for them not later than ten (10) days prior to the date stated in the 60 day meeting notice. Each member applying for the absentee ballot shall be mailed a ballot, a plain envelope with "Ballot" printed upon it with instructions to vote the ballot, place it in the plain envelope marked "Ballot" and seal; the envelope containing the ballot will then be placed in an outer envelope marked "Statement of Voting Member", wherein each

absentee member shall sign a statement in writing stating that he, she or it is eligible to vote, and has enclosed the ballot as his, her or its vote.

4. All envelopes containing the ballots shall be mailed to the AGA office. All ballots received by five O'clock P.M., of the day stated in the 60 day meeting notice. The sealed ballots shall first be checked by the AGA staff for eligibility of the absentee member, and then delivered to the AGA President who shall deliver the sealed ballots and report of the AGA staff regarding eligibility to the inspectors and counters at the annual meeting for counting and tabulation.
5. Results of the absentee voting will remain confidential and will be included by the inspectors and counters in the combined results of the total vote.
6. If a member who has voted by absentee ballot attends the meeting he may either withdraw his absentee ballot if done so prior to the meeting and vote in person, or allow his absentee ballot to count. No member may vote more than once in any election.

B. Elections and Voting

1. **Time and Place.** The election of Directors shall be conducted during the Annual Meeting of members at the time and place designated by the Board of Directors pursuant to Article VII (A) of the By-Laws for the purpose of electing replacement to the Board of Directors for seats vacated by term of office, resignation, or removal from office.
2. **Inspectors of Election.** The Chairman of the Annual Meeting shall appoint three inspectors from those members present to assist in conducting the election of directors and the counting of votes on other matters presented during the Annual Meeting. The three inspectors shall choose among their number, a Counter to Count the number of votes and call out the number to the recorder, a Judge to make a determination of the validity of any ballots and to observe the counting, and a Recorder to record the number of votes, certify the results of the election and preserve the ballots. Following the election, the Recorder shall deliver to the Chairman the results of the election to be announced during the Annual Meeting. The number of votes cast for each candidate shall not be announced to the General Assembly, only the results.
3. **Voting by Ballot.** Voting shall be conducted by written ballot by those members present or voting by Absentee Ballot as provided in Rule X herein, unless a motion to elect the slate nominated by the Nominating Committee by the unanimous ballot of those present is passed by a majority vote of those members present and eligible to vote at the Annual Meeting.
4. **Distribution of Ballots.** Ballots shall be distributed by the Executive Director or his staff at the time of election to all eligible voters present at the Annual Meeting. The Executive Director shall prepare and have available at the Annual Meeting and any special meeting of members where voting may take place, a membership list showing all members eligible to vote at such meeting pursuant to the By-Laws of the American Gelbvieh Association. Each membership shall be entitled to only one vote.

In the event of any dispute regarding eligibility of members for voting, such dispute shall be decided by the inspectors of the election subject to appeal to the General Assembly.

Ballots for those eligible members voting by Absentee Ballot shall be distributed pursuant to Rule X (A). In the event a member who has previously voted by Absentee Ballot is able to attend the Annual Meeting, he/she may withdraw his/her earlier Absentee Ballot prior to voting in person.

5. **Form of Ballot.** The written ballot for election of directors by those members present at the Annual Meeting shall be in the form prescribed by the Chairman of the Rules Committee, and shall contain a list of all candidates nominated by the Nominating Committee as well as blank spaces for the voter to write in the names of those candidates nominated from the floor of the Assembly during the Annual Meeting. The list of candidates shall be listed in alphabetical order with a blank line adjacent to each name for the voter to designate by either an "X" or checkmark in the blank space his/her vote for such candidate.
6. **Number of Votes on Ballot.** A voter may not vote for more candidates on each ballot than there are vacancies; however, a voter may cast less votes on each ballot than there are vacancies. In the event a voter votes for more candidates than there are vacancies, the ballot shall be rendered void.
7. **Counting of Ballots.** All ballots cast either by those members present or by Absentee Ballot shall be counted by the inspectors. Those candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected to the seats being vacated by term of office, resignation or removal, with those candidates receiving the highest number of votes being elected for the longest terms of office being filled.
8. **Tie Vote.** In the event of a tie vote in the election of Directors, a runoff election between the candidates receiving the same number of votes shall be conducted by written ballot, following the announcement of the tie vote.
9. **Preservation of Ballots.** The ballots shall be preserved by the inspector designated as Recorder for a minimum of one year from the date of the election. In the event there has been no request for a recount, or other dispute regarding the election, the ballots shall be destroyed. In the event Legal Counsel or the Executive Director requests the ballots be preserved for longer than one year, the recorder shall continue to preserve the ballots until further notice from the officer requesting that the ballots be further preserved.
10. **Certificate of Election.** Prior to the commencement of voting at the Annual Meeting three inspectors shall execute their oath of office on a form prepared by the Chairman of the Rules Committee. Upon completion of the Annual Meeting, the inspectors shall complete and file with the AGA Secretary a Certificate of Election on a form prepared by the Chairman of the Rules Committee, certifying that proper notice was given for the meeting, the existence of a quorum and further certifying the results of the election of directors and any other votes taken by written ballot.

RULE XI. Gelbvieh and Balancer National Show Rules

Gelbvieh and Balancer National Show Rules

1. Entry fees are fifty-five (\$55.00) dollars per entry, payable to the National Western Stock Show. All Canadian and International exhibitors must pay all fees in United States funds. All premiums will be paid directly from National Western Stock Show offices.
2. Gelbvieh and Balancer cattle will each compete within their respective shows. Group classes can be made up of a combination of Gelbvieh and Balancer cattle, but no group can be entirely made up of Balancers.
3. All animals exhibited must be recorded in the name of the exhibitor prior to December 15. A copy of the registration paper or an affidavit of registration must accompany each entry to the show. All cattle will show by the breed percentage rules adopted by the AGA Board of Directors that determines animal category. Animals are placed in the category based on the rule of the year that animal was born: "Percentage, purebred and full blood Gelbvieh females seventy-five (75%) percent to one hundred (100%) percent by category will show together in the Gelbvieh show. Percentage,

purebred and full- blood Gelbvieh bulls seventy-five (75%) percent to one hundred (100%) percent by category will show together in the Gelbvieh show. A 75% Gelbvieh female or bull that is 25% Angus or Red Angus can choose whether to show as Gelbvieh or Balancer at the time of entry. No changes can be made after entry deadline. A 75% Gelbvieh female or bull that is 25% other (Hereford, Simmental, etc.) does not have a choice and must show in the Gelbvieh show.” To qualify for the Balancer® Show all cattle must meet the American Gelbvieh Association’s Balancer trademark rules for registration as a Balancer. Exhibitor must designate Gelbvieh or Balancer as breed on the entry form.

4. Proof of satisfactory semen evaluation for bulls twelve (12) months of age or older as of December 31 must be submitted at the time of check-in. Bulls over two (2) years of age must have a semen evaluation certificate issued within 90 days of the show.
5. Cattle must be entered and under the recorded ownership at the time of the show entry deadline date. Jointly owned animals must be entered and shown under the multi-ownership (all co-owners) in the individual classes.
6. All animals must be properly tattooed, including herd prefix, and will be inspected at the show. If the tattoo is illegible or does not correspond to registration certificate, the animal is ineligible to show or may be re-tattooed by the exhibitor and re-checked at the end of processing for a fee of \$50, payable at that time.
7. All protests against exhibitors, dealing with age or genetic background of show cattle, must be in writing and signed by five (5) active members of the AGA, accompanied by one hundred fifty (\$150.00) dollars in cash, unless more is required by the show, and then presented to the show Superintendent within twelve (12) hours before starting of the show.
8. All cattle must meet the health requirements set out by the Show Management. Any deviation from the health requirements will be just cause for immediate disqualification from the show.
9. Show committee prohibits the use of powders of any color, false tailheads and glued-on hair or hair-like substances.
10. All bulls must show with a noselead. Entry into the show ring without one will be an automatic disqualification. The right to disqualify from the show any animal deemed unmanageable is reserved by the show committee.
11. All females six hundred and thirteen (613) days to eight hundred and fifty five (855) days must be accompanied by a verification of pregnancy signed by a licensed veterinarian. Exception to the rule will apply to a donor female that has produced fertile eggs in the previous twelve (12) months as verified in a written statement from a licensed veterinarian or has a natural calf at side.
12. All females shown in cow/calf class with a calf over one hundred fifty (150) days of age must be bred back and must be accompanied by a verification of pregnancy signed by a licensed veterinarian. Exception to the rule of safe in calf will apply to a donor female that has produced fertile eggs in the previous twelve (12) months as verified in a written statement from a licensed veterinarian.
13. Age of calf at side in cow/calf class must not exceed two hundred forty (240) days as of date of the show.
14. Any person found guilty of misrepresentation, or not abiding by the show rules, will be disqualified and denied the privilege of showing.
15. The following data will be provided to the judge for consideration and will also be included in the show program: frame score, weight at the show, scrotal circumference, and the most current EPDs. Neither actual or adjusted birth weight, weaning weight or yearling weight will be provided.
16. Classes will be split as evenly as possible after processing. Splits will be decided using total entries at processing.
17. National Western will stall all Gelbvieh and Balancer Open Show entries. Direct all requests to National Western on entry form.
18. During processing, separate individuals will take hip height and scrotal measurements and set animal’s feet with handlers approval of placement. To minimize variation in data collection, individuals collecting data will process all entries.
19. After animals have left chute following initial processing, they may be re-measured once with the payment of \$50 per head at time of re-measurement. The second measurement is final and will replace original measurement. Re-measurement will only be done at conclusion of regular processing.
20. Sweater vest is required for all handlers. Vest will be available at check-in or call AGA office prior to the show.
21. It is expected and required that all parties involved in any Gelbvieh or Balancer show shall respect, cooperate, and be courteous to the judge, show management, exhibitors, the American Gelbvieh Association, AGA staff, and spectators before, during, or after a show. If an exhibitor, employee, or family member of exhibiting operation should violate this via phone call, text message, email, social media, and/or in person, that operation will be removed from the show and/or be banned from exhibiting in any Gelbvieh or Balancer show for a year including AGJA Junior Nationals and the

national Gelbvieh and Balancer show. Any Gelbvieh or Balancer animal co-owned by offending operation will also not be allowed to be exhibited at any AGA sanctioned show for that year.

22. The AGA follows the National Show Ring Code of Ethics. If these codes of ethics are violated, disciplinary action will be taken by the AGA Executive Committee.

Appendix 1 : Prior Percentage Gelbvieh Calculating Charts

a. Percent Gelbvieh Calculating Chart for Animals Born on or after January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2016

Chart A: Percentage Gelbvieh Designation as of 1/1/2009

		PARENT 1 - % GV									
		0	1/8	1/4	3/8	1/2	5/8	3/4	PB 7/8	PB 94% or PB 15/16	
PARENT 2 % GV	0	0	0	1/8	1/8	1/4	1/4	3/8	3/8	1/2	1/2
	1/8	0	1/8	1/8	1/4	1/4	3/8	3/8	1/2	1/2	5/8
	1/4	1/8	1/8	1/4	1/4	3/8	3/8	1/2	1/2	5/8	5/8
	3/8	1/8	1/4	1/4	3/8	3/8	1/2	1/2	5/8	5/8	3/4
	1/2	1/4	1/4	3/8	3/8	1/2	1/2	5/8	5/8	3/4	3/4
	5/8	1/4	3/8	3/8	1/2	1/2	5/8	5/8	3/4	3/4	PB 7/8
	3/4	3/8	3/8	1/2	1/2	5/8	5/8	3/4	3/4	PB 7/8	PB 15/16
	PB 7/8	3/8	1/2	1/2	5/8	5/8	3/4	3/4	PB 7/8	PB 15/16	PB 94% PB 15/16
	PB 94% or PB 15/16	1/2	1/2	5/8	5/8	3/4	3/4	PB 7/8	PB 15/16	PB 15/16	PB 94% PB 15/16

b. Percent Gelbvieh Calculating Chart for Animals Born on or after January 1, 2002 to December 31, 2008

<u>Parent 1</u>	<u>Parent 2</u>	<u>Progeny</u>	<u>Registry</u>	<u>Parent 1</u>	<u>Parent 2</u>	<u>Progeny</u>	<u>Registry</u>
100	100	100	Fullblood	75	75	75 (3/4)	Hyb/pct*
100	94	94 (15/16)	Purebred	75	63	63 (5/8)	Hyb/pct*
100	88	94 (15/16)	Purebred	75	50	63 (5/8)	Hyb/pct*
100	75	88 (7/8)	PB female, 7/8 bull	75	38	50 (1/2)	Hyb/pct*
100	63	75 (3/4)	Hyb/pct*	75	25	50 (1/2)	Hyb/pct*
100	50	75 (3/4)	Hyb/pct*	75	13	38 (3/8)	Hybrid
100	38	63 (5/8)	Hyb/pct*	75	0	38 (3/8)	Hybrid
100	25	63 (5/8)	Hyb/pct*				
100	13	50 (1/2)	Hyb/pct*	63	63	63 (5/8)	Hyb/pct*
100	0	50 (1/2)	Hyb/pct*	63	50	50 (1/2)	Hyb/pct*
				63	38	50 (1/2)	Hyb/pct*
94	94	94 (15/16)	Purebred	63	25	38 (3/8)	Hybrid
94	88	94 (15/16)	Purebred	63	13	38 (3/8)	Hybrid
94	75	88 (7/8)	PB female, 7/8 bull	63	0	25 (1/4)	Hybrid
94	63	75 (3/4)	Hyb/pct*				
94	50	75 (3/4)	Hyb/pct*	50	50	50 (1/2)	Hyb/pct*
94	38	63 (5/8)	Hyb/pct*	50	38	38 (3/8)	Hybrid
94	25	63 (5/8)	Hyb/pct*	50	25	38 (3/8)	Hybrid
94	13	50 (1/2)	Hyb/pct*	50	13	25 (1/4)	Hybrid
94	0	50 (1/2)	Hyb/pct*	50	0	25 (1/4)	Hybrid
88	88	88 (7/8)	PB female, 7/8 bull	38	38	38 (3/8)	Hybrid
88	75	75 (3/4)	Hyb/pct*	38	25	25 (1/4)	Hybrid
88	63	75 (3/4)	Hyb/pct*	38	13	25 (1/4)	Hybrid
88	50	63 (5/8)	Hyb/pct*	38	0	13 (1/8)	Hybrid
88	38	63 (5/8)	Hyb/pct*				
88	25	50 (1/2)	Hyb/pct*	25	25	25 (1/4)	Hybrid
88	13	50 (1/2)	Hyb/pct*	25	13	13 (1/8)	Hybrid

88	0	38 (3/8)	Hybrid	25	0	13 (1/8)	Hybrid
				13	13	13 (1/8)	Hybrid
				13	0	0	Hybrid

*can be recorded as hybrids or as percentage Gelbvieh

c. Percent Gelbvieh Calculating Chart for Animals Born on or Before December 31, 2001

SIRE	DAM	CALF
Foundation	Foundation	Unrecordable
Foundation	Herdbuilder	Unrecordable
Foundation	Halfblood	Unrecordable
Foundation	Three quarter	Unrecordable
Foundation	Purebred/Fullblood	Halfblood
Halfblood	Foundation	Unrecordable
Halfblood	Herdbuilder	Unrecordable
Halfblood	Halfblood	Halfblood
Halfblood	Three quarter	Halfblood
Halfblood	Purebred/Fullblood	Halfblood
Three quarter	Foundation	Unrecordable
Three quarter	Herdbuilder	Unrecordable
Three quarter	Halfblood	Halfblood
Three quarter	Three quarter	Three quarter
Three quarter	Purebred/Fullblood	Three quarter
Seven eighths	Foundation	Unrecordable
Seven eighths	Herdbuilder	Unrecordable
Seven eighths	Halfblood	Halfblood
Seven eighths	Three quarter	Three quarter
Seven eighths	Purebred	Purebred heifer
Seven eighths	Fullblood	Seven eighths bull
Seven eighths	Fullblood	Purebred heifer
Seven eighths	Fullblood	Seven eighths bull
Purebred/Fullblood	Foundation	Halfblood
Purebred/Fullblood	Herdbuilder	Unrecordable
Purebred/Fullblood	Halfblood	Three quarter
Purebred/Fullblood	Three quarter	Purebred heifer
Purebred/Fullblood	Purebred	Seven eighths bull
Purebred	Fullblood	Purebred
Purebred	Fullblood	Purebred
Fullblood	Fullblood	Fullblood