

# AGA Policy Book



*American Gelbvieh Association*

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## **Table of Contents**

- i. Herd Assessments**
- ii. Amnesty Program**
- iii. Fees**
- iv. Standards of registrations**
- v. Registration Papers**
- vi. AGA Failed DNA Samples**
- vii. Animals that do not meet the requirements**
- viii. National Show rules**
- ix. Other**



**i. Herd Assessments**

- a. The AGA practices Total Herd Reporting (THR) and allows the association to get an accurate representation of what each female is doing in the herd book. To go along with THR, the AGA's fees are based on yearly one-rate herd assessment fees for all active females 13 months of age or older... With this herd assessment, the member is able to register a calf, log in data on the calf and cow, and transfer the animal. Females must have herd assessments for consecutive years in order to stay active. If a member skips a year they will be charged to get the female caught up. If the female is not going to have a calf in that year, a reason code for not reporting a calf should be selected. If the member is disposing of the animal they can do that before putting her on that year's inventory. Females must be active and have a herd assessment for the current year in order to be transferred.
  - i. Females from external breed's animals are the exception to consecutive herd assessment fees. The AGA understands these animals may have a calf with their original registry of origin on particular year.
  - ii. Members only have the control to add a herd assessment over the current year we are in. If they need a past year herd assessment added they will need to call the AGA staff.

**b. Fees due annually by March 15<sup>th</sup>**

H.A.S. LATE FEES (beginning March 16<sup>th</sup>):

<u>Days Overdue</u>	<u>% Increase</u>	<u>\$ Increase</u>
1-30	5%	\$1.25
31-60	10%	\$2.50
60+	15%	\$3.75

**ii. AGA Amnesty Program**

- a. The fee to reactive any cow that has been inactive for three or more years is two times the one rate herd assessment fee.

iii. **Fees**

- a. There is a series of fees that are implemented when trying to complete certain actions in the association.

MEMBERSHIP	
Annual AGA membership dues (Includes one-year <i>Gelbvieh World</i> subscription.)	\$130.00
New AGJA membership fee	\$30.00
Annual AGJA membership dues	\$20.00
<i>Gelbvieh World</i> subscription	\$40.00

REGISTRATION	
Annual herd assessment (HAS) fee (Applies to females over 13 months of age.)	\$25.00 per cow
Animal registration fee (Active members)	Free, if paid HAS on dam
Transfer fee (Active members)	Free
Transfer fee (Non-members)	\$20.00
Foreign animal imported to AGA herdbook	\$25.00
Processing fee	\$2.00 per transaction per animal
Cow reactivation fee	\$25 for every year female not on inventory
A.I. sire permit	\$50.00
Genomic Testing Waiver	\$100.00

\*Processing fees include transactions made by AGA staff at the request of the member that could be administered themselves once access to account is granted by completing the AGA Online Registry User Agreement.

#### iv. **Standards for Registration**

##### a. Mandatory data required for reporting registration applications

1. Dam's AGA registration number or non-registered dam's I.D., year born and breed or other breed registry/registration number.
2. Sire's AGA registration number or non-registered sire's I.D., year born and breed or other breed registry/registration number
3. Date of birth of the calf; month, day, year.
4. Service type of the calf. Stating whether the calf was Natural Service (NS), Artificial Insemination (AI), or Embryo Transfer (ET).
  - a. Pasture exposure dates is optional
  - b. AI breeding date should be known. Without this information, gestation length will not be calculated.
  - c. For ET, flush date and transfer date is required
5. Prefix of the member owning the dam at the time of birth of the offspring, will also be the prefix of the calf born. ET calves will carry the prefix of the member owner the embryo at the time of registration. If tattoo is chosen as permanent form of identification, prefix and international year code should also be permanently affixed in the calf's ear.
6. Beginning with calves born in 2018, the tattoo must be denoted on the registration application at the time of calf registration for record-keeping purposes. Member can choose between tattoo, EID, or freeze brand as permanent form of identification and should be denoted in the registry. The permanent form of identification denoted in the registry should be permanently affixed to the animal.
  - i. If no other permanent form of identification is entered into the registry, tattoo will be considered the permanent form of identification and should be permanently affixed to the calf's ear.
  - ii. If freeze brand is used as the permanent form of identification, freeze brand does not have to include year letter code or herd prefix should also be permanently affixed to the animal.
7. Sex of the calf.
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. Birth Type/Twin Code anything other than single will be noted on the registration certificate.

b. Optional data for reporting registration applications

At birth:

- 1. Dam Temperament
  - a. 1) Docile – animal is easily managed or handled
  - b. 2) Restless – animal is unwilling or unable to stay still, quiet or calm.
  - c. 3) Nervous – animal is alarmed and high strung
  - d. 4) Flighty – animal is scared and has quick unpredictable behavior
  - e. 5) Aggressive – animal is expressing anger and intensity
  - f. 6) Very Aggressive – animal is likely to attack or confront
- 2. Dam Udder Suspension
  - a. 1) Very pendulous and broken down – large, heavy udder
  - b. 2)
  - c. 3) Pendulous, broken floor
  - d. 4)
  - e. 5) Moderately tight
  - f. 6)
  - g. 7) Tight, fairly level
  - h. 8)
  - i. 9) Very tight, level - udder carried high and tight
- 3. Dam Teat Score
  - a. 1) Very large – variable in length and symmetry

- b. 2)
  - c. 3) Large
  - d. 4)
  - e. 5) Intermediate
  - f. 6)
  - g. 7) Small
  - h. 8)
  - i. 9) Very small - symmetrical
  - 4. Calf: Horned -- Polled – Scurred
    - i. Horned is a horn growth affixed to the skull that has or has not been removed.
    - ii. Polled is an absence of horn growth.
    - iii. 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.
  - 5. Calf: Color of the animal.
  - 6. Calving ease if not reported, will be zero (0)
  - 7. Disposal code
    - a. 1) Calf died on arrival (calving difficulty)
    - b. 2) Calf died on arrival (other)
    - c. 3) Calf died preweaning (disease/heath)
    - d. 4) Calf died preweaning (injury)
    - e. 5) Calf died preweaning (other)
  - 8. Birth Weight
    - i. Birth weight, while not mandatory it is encouraged and should be taken as soon after birth as possible.
      - a. Members can chose from three methods of how birth weight was taken
        - i. Scale
        - ii. Hoof Tape
        - iii. Estimate (Estimated birth weights are not used in the genetic evaluation)
      - b. Actual birth weights will be adjusted for age of dam using the following equation and adjustments
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## ADJUSTED BIRTH WEIGHT

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

Birth Weight Adjusted for Age of Dam = Actual Birth Weight + Age of Dam Additive -  
BW Heterosis Effect



Age of Dam (days) Pounds

< 1004	+5
1004 - 1338	+3
1339 - 1703	+1
1704 - 3926	+0
> 3926	+2

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- ii. AGA will generate a birth weight ratio and ranking within a contemporary group for each animal, except E.T.s and multiples births. Ratios are calculated based on the following contemporary grouping criteria:
  - a. Premise (not pasture): Allows for cross-herd contemporary grouping. A premise ID is designed to be state-issued, but if they do not have one (or wish to identify it), the member ID will be used
  - b. Sex: bull or heifer
  - c. Service Type: AI/NS can be grouped together. ET in their own group
  - d. Twin code
  - e. Management Group/code as defined by member. This can be used to separate by cow age (heifers vs mature cows), breed comp (balancers vs purebreds, etc)
  - f. 90-day window: first calf begins a 90-day window.
  - g. Season: this allows the member to break the 90-day window. Example: a January /February group could include March calves, but maybe the member wants the March calves grouped with the April/May calves. Selecting the season will break the March calves from the Jan/Feb
- iii. 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. Ratios are calculated using adjusted weights.

iv. Adjusted Birth Weight Ratio:

$$(\text{Calf Adj. Birth Wt.} \div \text{Avg. Adj. Birth Wt. of contempor. group}) \times 100$$

9. Management code: is used to designate a set of calves managed differently from another set of calves. Orphaned, extremely sick or show calves should be assigned a separate group and not be compared against their normal herdmates.
10. Premise/pasture: pastures that are created in the registry and are actual physical locations used to help identify where animals are at a certain stages of production.
11. Recips dams: are not required.
  - a. If the recip is registered the calves' own data can be used, thus EPDs on ET calves out of the same flush will be different. With the move to BOLT, the ET calves' own weights can be used for everything except BW if we have the correct information (breed make-up and age) on the recip.

At weaning:

12. If weaning weight is applicable, *date and weight is required* for submission.
  - a. Weaning weights should be taken between 100-310 days of age. Animals weighed outside this range will not be used for national cattle evaluation.
  - b. 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.
  - c. A standard birth weight will be used when the actual is not available in order calculate adjusted weaning weight. Females at, 82 lbs and males at, 88 lbs.

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ADJUSTED WEANING WEIGHT (adjusted to 205 days)

$$\text{Pre-Weaning Gain} = (\text{Weaning Weight} - \text{Birth Weight}) \div \text{Age in Days}$$

$$\text{205 Day Adjusted Weight} = (\text{Pre-Weaning Gain} \times 205) + \text{Birth Weight} + \text{Age of Dam Adjustment} - \text{Heterosis Effect}$$

$$\text{E. T. Calves} = (\text{Pre-Weaning Gain} \times 205) + \text{Birth Weight WW Heterosis Effect}$$

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- d. Adjusted weaning weight ratio:

$$(\text{Calf Adj. 205-Day Wt.} \div \text{Avg. Adj. 205-Day Wt. of contemp. group}) \times 100$$

Age of dam additive factors

*Weaning Age of Dam (AOD) Adjustment for Heifers:*

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

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

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:

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

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

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

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

*Key for formulas above:*

Abbreviation	Term
adj.	adjusted
AOD	Age of dam

BW	Birth weight
DAGE	Dam age in days at the of calf's birth
act	Actual (unadjusted)
WW	Weaning Weight

- e. 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 management code and/or feed code by the member
- f. 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.
- g. Ratios are calculated by dividing each animal's adjusted weaning weight by the average of its contemporary group.
13. Management Code: Management code: is used to designate a set of calves managed differently from another set of calves. Orphaned, extremely sick or show calves should be assigned a separate group and not be compared against their normal herdmates
14. Calf temper
  - a. 1) Docile – animal is easily managed or handled
  - b. 2) Restless – animal is unwilling or unable to stay still, quiet or calm.
  - c. 3) Nervous – animal is alarmed and high strung
  - d. 4) Flighty – animal is scared and has quick unpredictable behavior
  - e. 5) Aggressive – animal is expressing anger and intensity
  - f. 6) Very Aggressive – animal is likely to attack or confront
15. Calf Hip Height: Contributes to calculating frame score, which describes the skeletal size of cattle.
  - a. Measurement should be taken at a point directly over the hip bones with the animal standing on a level surface.
16. Premise/Pasture: pastures that are created in the registry and are actual physical locations used to help identify where animals are at a certain stages of production
17. Feed Code:
  - a. Dam Only
  - b. Dam/Creep
  - c. Bucket Fed
  - d. Twin/No Dam
18. EID Code: Electronic Identification tag number. One number per calf for duration of lifetime.
19. Calf Status:

- a. 0) Active
- b. 3) Calf died – preweaning (disease/health)
- c. 4) Calf died – preweaning (injury)
- d. 5) Calf died – preweaning (other)
- e. 8) Calf culled – sold as a feeder calf
- f. 17) Calf culled – freemartin
- g. 23) Calf culled or died – genetic condition, affected
- h. 30) Calf culled – appearance
- i. 31) Calf culled – temperament
- j. 32) Calf culled – performance
- k. 33) Calf culled – poor feet/hoof condition
- l. 34) Calf culled – poor leg structure
- m. 35) Calf died – post weaning
- n. 15) Cow culled, bad feet legs
- o. 16) Cow culled, poor body condition
- p. 18) Cow culled or died – old age
- q. 19) Cow culled or died – calving difficulty
- r. 20) Cow culled or died – health
- s. 21) Cow culled or died – injury
- t. 22) Cow culled or died – prolapse
- u. 24) Cow culled or died – other
- v. 25) Cow culled or died – disease
- w. 26) Cow moved to commercial herd
- x. 27) Cow culled – herd reduction
- y. 28) Animal culled – genetic conditions carrier
- z. 29) Animal culled – color
- aa. 99) Moved to commercial herd
- bb. 94) On hold

20. Dam Status:

- a. 0) Active
- b. 9) Cow culled, open – exposed failed to conceive
- c. 10) Cow culled, aborted
- d. 11) Cow culled, had dead calf
- e. 12) Cow culled, inferior production
- f. 13) Cow culled, poor udder/teats
- g. 14) Cow culled, poor temperament
- h. 15) Cow culled, bad feet legs
- i. 16) Cow culled, poor body condition
- j. 18) Cow culled or died – old age
- k. 19) Cow culled or died – calving difficulty
- l. 20) Cow culled or died – health
- m. 21) Cow culled or died – injury
- n. 22) Cow culled or died – prolapse

- o. 24) Cow culled or died – other
- p. 25) Cow culled or died – disease
- q. 26) Cow moved to commercial herd
- r. 27) Cow culled – herd reduction
- s. 50) Non-Gelbvieh cow inactive in herd
- t. 28) Animal culled – genetic conditions carrier
- u. 29) Animal culled – color
- v. 99) Moved to commercial herd
- w. 98) Assessment not paid
- x. 49) Animal sold without transfer
- y. 94) On hold
- 21. Dam Weight: Mature cow weight at weaning
- 22. Dam Height: Mature cow height at weaning
- 23. Dam BCS: Body condition score at weaning
  - a. 1) Emaciated – Bone structure is very easily visible
  - b. 2) Poor – no fat disposition, bone structure is seen
  - c. 3) Thin – some fat disposition, bone structure is somewhat visible
  - d. 4) Borderline – muscle atrophy is noticeable, bone structure is identified
  - e. 5) Moderate – more fat disposition, showing slight muscle expression
  - f. 6) High moderate – smooth appearance, bone structure is not noticeable
  - g. 7) Good – Abundant fat cover over tailhead and other places, spare appearance in topline
  - h. 8) Fat – Bone structure cannot be seen, very smooth appearance
  - i. 9) Extremely Fat – bone structures cannot be identified, tailhead and other parts are buried in fat

\*Additional Information\*

Date: The date cannot be greater than 365 days from birth.

Date: The date cannot be before the birth date.

Weight: Valid measurements are between BW+60 and 1500.

Hip Height: Valid measurements are between 20 and 60.

Dam Weight: Valid measurements are between 600 and 2000.

Dam Hip Height: Valid measurements are between 35 and 60.

Advisory Out-of-Range (data can be committed to registry but does not conform to BIF guidelines)

Date: Valid weaning range is from 100 days to 310 days.

Weight: Valid measurements are between 331 and 1199.

Hip Height: Valid measurements are between 35 and 53.

Dam Hip Height: Valid measurements are between 35 and 53.

At yearling:

24. If weaning weight is applicable, *date and weight is required* for submission.
- Yearling weights should be taken between 270-500 days of age. Animals weighed outside this range will not be used in national cattle evaluation
  - 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.

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ADJUSTED YEARLING WEIGHT (adjusted to 205 days)

Post Weaning Average Daily Gain = (Yearling Wt. – Weaning Wt.) ÷ Number of Days between Weights

Post Weaning Gain = Post Weaning Average Daily Gain x 160

365 Day Adjusted Weight = (Post Weaning Gain \*160) + 205 Day Adjusted Weight - Heterosis Effect

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- c. Adjusted yearling weight ratio

**W + P**

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**X 100**

**Wu + Ps**

Where, **W** = adjusted 205-day weight of the individual

**P** = the 160-day post weaning gain of the individual calculated as follows:  
160 x post weaning average daily gain

**Wu**= the average 205-day adjusted weight of all calves weaned contemporarily with the calf in question

**Ps**= the average 160-day post weaning gain of all calves tested in a contemporary sex-management group

When no calves are culled at weaning, the expression “Wu + Ps” in the above formula becomes the average of all animals in the sex management code group.

The remainder of the formula remains the same for expressing the ratio of an individual animal as a percentage of its sex-management code group.

- d. 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 management code and/or feed code by the member
- e. ET calves will be ratioed together beginning at ultrasound
- f. 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.
- g. Ratios are calculated by dividing each animal's adjusted weaning weight by the average of its contemporary group.
- h. Alternate adjusted yearling weight:  
$$[(YW-BW)/ [age\ of\ calf]]*365 + Adj\ BW$$

25. Management Code: Management code: is used to designate a set of calves managed differently from another set of calves. Orphaned, extremely sick or show calves should be assigned a separate group and not be compared against their normal herdmates

26. Calf Temper

- a. 1) Docile – animal is easily managed or handled
- b. 2) Restless – animal is unwilling or unable to stay still, quiet or calm.
- c. 3) Nervous – animal is alarmed and high strung
- d. 4) Flighty – animal is scared and has quick unpredictable behavior
- e. 5) Aggressive – animal is expressing anger and intensity



- f. 6) Very Aggressive – animal is likely to attack or confront
- 27. Calf Hip Height and date

Contributes to calculating frame score, which describes the skeletal size of cattle.

- a. Measurement should be taken at a point directly over the hip bones with the animal standing on a level surface.

- 28. Calf Scrotal Circumference and date: Estimate of testes volume for potential sperm producing tissue.

- 29. Pelvic width, height and date: help successfully identify abnormal pelvises

- 30. Premise/pasture – pastures that are created in the registry and are actual physical locations used to help identify where animals are at a certain stages of production

- 31. Feed Code –

- a. Pasture or roughage
- b. Pasture or roughage with supplement
- c. Dry lot fed, low energy ration
- d. Dry lot fed, high energy ration
- e. Fitted
- f. Bull test
- g. Other

- 32. EID - Electronic Identification tag number. One number per calf for duration of lifetime.

- 33. Calf Status:

- a. 0) Active
- b. 2) Calf died on arrival (other)
- c. 3) Calf died – preweaning (disease/health)
- d. 4) Calf died – preweaning (injury)
- e. 5) Calf died – preweaning (other)
- f. 8) Calf culled – sold as a feeder calf
- g. 17) Calf culled – freemartin
- h. 23) Calf culled or died – genetic condition, affected
- i. 30) Calf culled – appearance
- j. 31) Calf culled – temperament
- k. 32) Calf culled – performance
- l. 33) Calf culled – poor feet/hoof condition
- m. 34) Calf culled – poor leg structure
- n. 35) Calf died – post weaning
- o. 9) Cow culled, open – exposed failed to conceive
- p. 10) Cow culled, aborted
- q. 11) Cow culled, had dead calf
- r. 12) Cow culled, inferior production
- s. 13) Cow culled, poor udder/teats
- t. 14) Cow culled, poor temperament

- u. 15) Cow culled, bad feet legs
- v. 16) Cow culled, poor body condition
- w. 18) Cow culled or died – old age
- x. 19) Cow culled or died – calving difficulty
- y. 20) Cow culled or died – health
- z. 21) Cow culled or died – injury
- aa.22) Cow culled or died – prolapse
- bb.24) Cow culled or died – other
- cc. 25) Cow culled or died – disease
- dd.26) Cow moved to commercial herd
- ee.27) Cow culled – herd reduction
- ff. 50) Non-Gelbvieh cow inactive in herd
- gg.39) Breeding bull – sold, less than 2 years of age
- hh.40) Breeding bull – bad feet, legs
- ii. 41) Breeding bull – temperament
- jj. 42) Breeding bull – old age
- kk. 43) Breeding bull – injury
- ll. 44) Breeding bull – failed BSE
- mm. 45) Breeding bull – sold, no longer used
- nn.46) Breeding bull – sold, other
- oo.28) Animal culled – genetic conditions carrier
- pp.29) Animal culled – color
- qq.99) Moved to commercial herd
- rr. 98) Assessment not paid
- ss. 49) Animal sold without transfer
- tt. 94) On hold

\*Additional Information\*

Date: The date must be after the calf was weaned.

Date: The date cannot be greater than 545 days from birth.

Weight: Valid measurements are between WW+30 and 2000.

Hip Height: Valid measurements are between 35 and 60.

Scrotal Circumference: Valid measurements are between 20 and 50.

Advisory Out-of-Range (data can be committed to registry but does not conform to BIF guidelines)

Date: Valid yearling range is from 270 days to 500 days.

Weight: Valid measurements are between WW+30 and 1500.

Hip Height: Valid measurements are between 40 and 55.

**v. Registration Papers**

- a. AGA members are able to view and print their animal's registration certificate using the AGA Online Registry Service. If a member is participating in an AGA or AGJA sanctioned event where registration papers are required the printable version of these papers are accepted. Members can request a printed registration certificate from the AGA office.

**vi. AGA Failed DNA Samples**

- a. Members are responsible for the cost of DNA testing for failed samples.
- b. After a member has submitted two different samples on one animal for the purpose of DNA testing and both samples have failed, the AGA will cover the cost of a third sample to be submitted for testing if the first sample that failed is a hair sample, the second sample must be a different sample type. If blood or tissue have been tried twice, the third sample must be a different sample type. There must be two different sample types used amongst the three testing attempts for the AGA to cover the cost of the third attempt.

**vii. Animals that do not meet DNA requirements**

- a. All AI sires must meet the requirements of **Gelbvieh Rule II.B.1**. External AI sires must meet the requirements of **Gelbvieh Rule II.B.4**.
- b. All donor dams must meet the requirements of **Gelbvieh Rule II.C**
  - i. Any AI sire or donor dam that does not meet these requirements, must be granted a waiver by the AGA Executive Committee in order to register calves. To request a waiver, members must complete a genomic/DNA testing waiver form obtained by contacting the AGA office. The AGA Executive Committee may grant or deny the waiver request in its discretion and impose whatever conditions it deems necessary on any granted waiver to insure the integrity of the AGA's records. There are no guarantees this waiver will be granted. The form must be submitted with a non-refundable payment of \$100.
- c. All natural sires must meet the requirements in Gelbvieh Rule II.B.2. If a herd sire is unable to meet these requirements due to the animal be disposed of and no DNA available, all calves needing to be registered out of the sire will need to have a DNA sample submitted and parentage markers on file in order to be registered with the AGA.

**viii. National Show Rules**

- a. Entry fees will be set by the host location of the upcoming year's National Gelbvieh Balancer Show. Fees will be payable to the host entity. All Canadian and International exhibitors must pay all fees in United States funds. All premiums will be paid directly from host show location offices.
- b. 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.
- c. 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: "Gelbvieh females seventy-five (75.0%) percent to one hundred (100%) percent will show together in the Gelbvieh show. Gelbvieh bulls seventy-five (75.0%) percent to one hundred (100%) percent will show together in the Gelbvieh show. A Gelbvieh female or bull that is at least 75.0% Gelbvieh or more and qualifies for the Balancer® trademark can choose whether to show as Gelbvieh or Balancer at the time of entry. No changes can be made after entry deadline. 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.
- d. 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.
- e. 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.
- f. 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 to the American Gelbvieh Association.
- g. 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.

- h. 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.
- i. Show committee prohibits the use of powders of any color, false tailheads and glued-on hair or hair-like substances.
- j. 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.
- k. 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.
- l. 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.
- m. Age of calf at side in cow/calf class must not exceed two hundred forty (240) days as of date of the show.
- n. Any person found guilty of misrepresentation, or not abiding by the show rules, will be disqualified and denied the privilege of showing.
- o. The following data will be provided to the judge for consideration and will also be included in the show program: weight at the show, scrotal circumference, and the most current EPDs. Neither actual or adjusted birth weight, weaning weight nor yearling weight will be provided.
- p. Classes will be split as evenly as possible after processing. Splits will be decided using total entries at processing. Class size will not exceed ten (10) head.
- q. The National Gelbvieh and Balancer Show host will stall all Gelbvieh and Balancer Open Show entries. Direct all requests to host location offices on entry form.
- r. During processing, separate individuals will take hip height and scrotal measurements and set animal's feet with handler's approval of placement. To

minimize variation in data collection, individuals collecting data will process all entries.

- s. 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.
- t. 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.
- u. 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.

**ix. Other**