



Rules & Regulations

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SECTION A - MEMBERSHIP IN THE RED ANGUS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

1. MEMBERSHIP CLASSES

a. Regular Membership

i. Membership Requirements

1. Must be at least eighteen years of age.
2. Complete and submit membership application form for approval by the Association.
3. Maintain current dues status (dues are assessed annually each July).
4. Maintain an account balance less than 120 days.
5. Own at least one active registered female in the RAAA database.
6. Participate in Total Herd Reporting (THR).
7. Agree to abide and uphold the Bylaws, and Rules and Regulations of the RAAA.

ii. Membership Privileges

1. Access reports on data submitted to the Association as provided under the breed improvement programs and registration procedures.
2. Receive a 1-year subscription to the *American Red Angus* magazine.
3. Participate in National Cattle Evaluation (NCE).
4. Online access to Personal Account Information.
5. Eligible to vote for area and regional candidates from within their membership area, office of president, and association matters presented to the membership attending the annual convention.
6. Members in good standing may run for board positions from area or region in which member resides after meeting requirements as identified in the RAAA constitution and bylaws.
7. May exhibit in Regional and National Red Angus show events.
8. Has the opportunity to serve on a RAAA Committee.

b. Junior Membership

i. Membership Requirements

1. Must be under twenty-one years of age.

2. Complete and submit membership application form for approval by the Association.
3. Maintain current dues status (dues are assessed annually each July).
4. Maintain an account balance less than 120 days.
5. Participate in Total Herd Reporting, when eligible.
6. Agree to abide and uphold the Bylaws, and Rules and Regulations of the RAAA and JRA.

ii. Membership Privileges

1. Access reports on data submitted to the Association as provided under the breed improvement programs and registration procedures.
2. Receive a 1-year subscription to the *American Red Angus* magazine.
3. Participate in National Cattle Evaluation (NCE).
4. Online access to Personal Account Information.
5. Eligible to participate in Regional and National Junior Red Angus shows and events.
6. Members in good standing may run for board positions with the Junior Red Angus Association, after meeting requirements as identified in the Junior Red Angus constitution and bylaws.
7. Junior members may convert membership to Regular membership once they reach 18 years of age or remain as a junior member until they reach 21 years of age. Conversion to regular membership requires filling out an application and paying associated fees.

c. Associate Membership

i. Membership Requirements

1. Complete and submit membership application form for approval by the Association
2. Maintain current dues status.
3. Have an interest in or other connection to the promotion of the Red Angus breed.

ii. Membership Privileges

1. Receive a 1-year subscription to the *American Red Angus* magazine.
2. Eligible to record data under the compute option for commercial cattle or research herds.

2. VOTING

- a. Only Regular and Life members may vote or hold office. Junior members may vote and hold office in the Junior Association.
- b. Each member meeting regular membership requirements shall be entitled to one (1) vote on each matter submitted to a vote of Members. Only those members in attendance at the annual meeting are entitled to vote. Junior members and associate members may not vote.
- c. Cumulative voting (no one individual may vote more than one membership) and voting by proxy shall not be permitted. Each Member, whether an individual, family, partnership, corporation or firm, shall have only one (1) vote.
- d. A family, partnership, corporation, firm or association owning a voting membership in its name shall, before the Membership meeting, designate the individual thereof who is to vote. That individual will be so designated at the time of registration at the membership meeting.
- e. Caucuses - Members of the Association attending the Annual Meeting shall caucus by Area and Region as part of the official meeting, and shall vote for Area and Regional candidates for the Board of their respective Area or Region. The procedure for identifying, nominating and electing the Area Directors and Regional Directors shall be as follows:
 1. The April issue of the RAM shall list requirements to become a board member, the nomination process, nomination committee contact information, and expected vacancies.
 2. Members interested in becoming a candidate for a board position should contact the Nominating committee by June 15.
 3. The July/August issue of the RAM shall profile candidates for board positions.
 4. The Nominating Committee shall present board candidates on the first day of the Annual Meeting. Additional Candidates may announce their candidacy at this time.
 5. Members shall meet in their respective caucus to nominate candidate(s). Nominations from the floor are accepted at this time. Members will then cast their ballot for area and/or regional director.
 6. If only one candidate is nominated, that nominee is automatically considered to have been elected.
- f. In the event an Area or Regional caucus submits no nomination, nominations for that position shall be accepted from the floor for that Area or Region position.

In the event an area vote ends in a tie, a second area vote will be taken. In the event of a second tie, voting shall include members of the Region wherein the Area resides. A second tie vote in the region shall result in a vote by the general membership.

3. MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

- a. Membership name should be the same as the farm, ranch, partnership, or corporation. All authorized users must be listed on the application.
- b. Herd Prefix
 - i. Each membership will be assigned a unique individual herd prefix for the life of that membership. Since these code letter sequences cannot be duplicated, the herd prefix for new members will be assigned on the basis of availability.
 - ii. Three alternative herd prefix letter sequences should be listed on the membership application in the order of preference. Each sequence should contain no more than five letters and numbers but must end with a letter.
 - iii. In order to change your herd prefix letter sequence, current membership will be inactivated and a new membership application will be required along with a joining fee. All records will be transferred to the new membership.
- c. Membership application forms are available from the National Office, and online at www.redangus.org.

4. MEMBERSHIP NAME CHANGE

The name of a membership may be changed only upon written request (paper, fax or from the account holder's email address on file) to the Association. All existing Registration Certificates may be reissued in the new membership name.

5. INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP

- a. Memberships may be inactivated upon written request by the member.
- b. Memberships may be inactivated by the Association after 120 days of non-payment on an outstanding balance. This includes membership dues and total herd reporting fees.
- c. An inactive member may reinstate their membership by paying the membership reactivation fee, all charges billed within the fiscal year of reactivation, and any existing debt owed to the Association for services rendered.

6. MEMBERSHIP TRANSFERS

- a. A Membership may be transferred upon written request to the Association under one of the following provisions with legal documentation where requested:
 - i. An individual membership may be transferred to a joint membership with a spouse or other member of the immediate family.
 - ii. A transfer to an heir designated by Will or, if intestate (estate without a will), by designation of other heirs.

- iii. A transfer to a surviving partner of a partnership.
 - iv. A transfer to one of the individuals of a dissolved partnership, designated by transfer endorsement signed by the other partner(s).
 - v. A transfer to the stockholders of a corporation designated by transfer endorsement of the corporation, signed by its president or vice-president, attested by its secretary and sealed.
- b. Upon transfer of a membership as provided for above, all animals registered under the previous membership name may be transferred to the new membership.

7. VIOLATIONS AND FRAUDULENT PRACTICES

- a. Any member may be fined, suspended, placed on probation or denied all privileges of the association for violation of any rule, regulation, or by-law, as determined by the Association.
- b. Any member may be suspended and denied all privileges for the failure to pay when due any obligation owed to the association.
- c. All information furnished to the RAAA as a basis for any action by RAAA, or any of its officers shall be true and correct.
- d. No person shall represent any animal owned by him to be registered with the RAAA unless the same shall be registered in the official RAAA registry.
- e. No person shall engage in any conduct or action in connection with the registry, transfer of ownership, performance data or record keeping RAAA cattle which knowingly misrepresents RAAA and/or Red Angus cattle.
- f. In the event disciplinary action is taken against any member or non-member, notice of the Action may be published in the official breed publication.

8. INVESTIGATING VIOLATIONS AND FRAUDULENT PRACTICES

- a. The RAAA Chief Executive Officer (the “CEO”) has the authority to investigate alleged violations of any bylaw, rule or regulation of the Association, and at his/her discretion, may determine if there is sufficient evidence to schedule a hearing.
- b. The President of the Board of Directors of the RAAA, at his/her discretion, may form a hearing committee (the “Hearing Committee”) to review the allegations.
- c. When it is determined that there is sufficient cause for a hearing, the RAAA Board shall be notified, the person charged with an alleged violation of the RAAA by-laws, rules and/or regulations shall be given not less than 21 days notice of the time and place for hearing such accusation by the Hearing Committee, at which time he/she shall have the opportunity to present evidence on his own behalf, and to hear and refute evidence against him. The hearing may be in person or via conference call. Counsel may be present representing each party. Notice of the hearing shall be given to the person to be

served by U.S.P.S., signature required, to the last known address as it appears on the RAAA's records.

- d. The Hearing Committee may recommend disciplinary action to the CEO, who shall determine the disciplinary action concerning all parties involved.

9. DATA AND MATERIAL; OWNERSHIP

a. Data and Material

- i. Members shall agree and attest that, at the time of submission, all data or material submitted to the Association shall be accurate, and that upon submission, the Association has control over submitted data or material, including any right to utilize or publish said data or material. Accuracy of the data or material submitted remains the responsibility of the submitting party. The Association shall retain the exclusive right to verify accuracy of any data or material submitted, the right to purge any data found to be inaccurate, and the right to determine disciplinary actions, if any. This data will be used for breed improvement purposes or any other such purpose the Board of Directors may deem appropriate.

b. Submission

- i. Only an active Regular or Junior member may submit data.
- ii. Member must be the recorded owner of the dam at the time of calving. Exceptions to this are calves produced from leased cows or Embryo Transplant calves.
- iii. Breeder of the calf is the owner or Lessee of the dam at conception.
- iv. Applications for registration must be made to the RAAA on the proper forms as provided by the Association or via the electronic submission on-line REDSPro at RedAngus.org.
- v. Whenever the eligibility for registration of any animal is in doubt because of uncertain or unknown parentage, DNA will be required, at owner's expense.

SECTION B - REGISTRATION CATEGORIES

1. RED ANGUS DATABASE

The Official Record of animal registrations of the Red Angus Association of America shall be known as the Red Angus Database. Such records shall be maintained in sequential order by Registration Numbers of animals so registered. The four Red Angus registration categories are maintained separately within the Database. For an animal to maintain active status in the Red Angus Database, that animal must meet the requirements of Total Herd Reporting on an annual basis.

2. REGISTRATION CATEGORIES

All animals registered are classified according to their category. Categories are determined according to the following information:

The categories are:

- a. Category 1A
100% Angus blood content, no disqualifying features
- b. Category 1B
From 87% to and including less than 100% Angus blood content, no disqualifying features
- c. Category II
Equal to or greater than 87% up to and including 100% Angus blood content having one or more disqualifying characteristics
- d. Category III
Less than 87% Angus blood content, including Angus Plus and HybRED

SECTION C - REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

1. GENERAL REGISTRY REQUIREMENTS FOR CATEGORY 1A

- a. The sire and dam of any animal for which application for registration is being made, must be registered with an Association that is a member of the World Angus Secretariat in good standing.
- b. Animals must be solid red in color and must be polled, with no disqualifying characteristics.
- c. The actual birth date.
- d. The actual weaning weights and dates.
 - i. Calves weighed under 90 or over 310 days of age are not eligible for registration in Category 1A or 1B.

2. GENERAL REGISTRY REQUIREMENTS FOR CATEGORY 1B

- a. The sire and dam of any animal, for which application for registration is being made, must be registered with an Association that is a member of the World Angus Secretariat in good standing.
- b. Animals must be solid red in color and must be polled, with no disqualifying characteristics.
- c. The actual birth date.
- d. The actual weaning weights and dates.
 - i. Calves weighed under 90 or over 310 days of age are not eligible for registration in Category 1A or 1B.
- e. Animals must be at least 87% in Angus blood content. The exact percentage of Angus blood will be included on the Registration Certificate.
- f. To be eligible for registration in Category 1B an animal must have on record two complete ancestral generations, including one ancestral generation with known birth dates, weaning dates, and weaning weights. A multiple sire group can constitute one or more of the grandparent or great-grandparent generations, if all sires within the multiple sire group are identified and registered with an Association that is a member of the World Angus Secretariat in good standing.

3. DISQUALIFICATIONS FROM CATEGORIES 1A AND 1B

- a. Animals with any of the following will be ineligible for registration in Categories 1A and 1B, though they may be eligible for submission in Category II or III:
 - i. **SCURS OR HORNS:** Scurs are defined as any horn-like or cartilaginous tissue attached to or protruding through the skin but not attached to the skull, at the horn set of a polled animal. Animals showing any evidence of having had

scurs or “buttons” removed are considered ineligible for registration in Category 1A or 1B.

- ii. **INELIGIBLE WHITE:** Animals with white hair and white hide/skin on the underline in front of the navel scar, on legs, or above the underline are considered ineligible for Category 1A or 1B. **Exception:** Birthmarks are not grounds for ineligibility for registration in Category 1A or 1B. Birthmarks may have white or black hair color but do not include white skin/hide color.
 - iii. **BLACK PIGMENT:** Animals with black pigmentation must have black pigmentation on the nose, around the eyes and the anus to be considered ineligible for Category 1A or 1B.
 - iv. Progeny of multiple sire groups.
 - v. Missing actual birth date, or weaning weight and date.
- b. Any animal that has one or more disqualification(s) at the time application is made for registration, or is discovered to have one or more disqualification(s) after registration, will be placed in Category II.

4. GENERAL REGISTRY REQUIREMENTS FOR CATEGORY II

- a. Category II will contain those animals that are equal to or greater than 87% up to and including 100% Angus blood content which do not conform to one or more registration requirements for Category 1A or 1B.
- b. Birth year is required for registration in Category II.
- c. Foundation cattle of assessment age may be registered at their exact percentage Angus blood provided recordation of ancestry is provided.
- d. Red Angus cattle with unknown birth dates may be entered into Category II at their exact percentage up to but not exceeding 99% Angus blood content. These cattle must be submitted for registration with proper documentation regarding their origin, sires and dams, and year of birth. An animal without an exact birth date will be considered the progeny of a multiple sire group if its dam was exposed to more than one sire. Progeny of these Red Angus will never be eligible for registration in Category 1A, and will never exceed 99% Angus blood content.
- e. The blood percentage of the lowest blood content bull in the multiple sire groups will be used as the blood content for the sire of all calves in such group.
- f. Progeny of Category II animals may be eligible for Category 1A or 1B providing they meet all the requirements for Category under application.
- g. The Association has the right to DNA or blood type any animal enrolled in Category II because of disqualifying characteristics

5. GENERAL REGISTRY REQUIREMENTS FOR CATEGORY III

- a. Category III will contain animals that are less than 87% Angus blood content.

- b. Foundation cattle of assessment age may be registered at their exact percentage-Angus blood provided recordation of ancestry is provided.
- c. Progeny of Category III animals are eligible for Category II and 1B, providing they meet the requirements for those specific Categories.
- d. Birth year is required for registration in Category III.
- e. The blood percentage of the lowest blood content bull in a multiple sire group will be used as the blood content for the sire of all calves in such a group.
- f. **ANGUS PLUS DEFINITION** Angus Plus cattle will be defined as those cattle that are Brahman/Angus derivatives that have been derived from purebred lines (Red Angus, Angus, Brahman, Red Brangus, and/or Brangus) between 65% and 96% registered red or black Angus and a minimum of 4% registered Brahman. Birth date, weaning date and weaning weight are required in order to be registered as Angus Plus. After December 31, 2007, Angus Plus cattle that have been bred up, i.e. with commercial cattle in their pedigree, will no longer be designated Angus Plus X, and will be registered in their appropriate category. Animals registered prior to December 31, 2007 will remain Angus Plus X.
- g. **HybRED DEFINITION** HybRED cattle will be defined as those cattle qualifying for Category III that have been derived from Angus blood content equal to or more than 25% in their pedigree and no more than 13% bred up, i.e. commercial cattle in their pedigree. Birth date, weaning date and weaning weight are required in order to be registered as HybRED.

6. IRREGULAR CALVING

When the natural calf born is:

- i. within 290 days (irregular calving interval) following the birth of its dam's last natural calf, said calf is not eligible for registration except by DNA parentage to both calves to the greatest extent possible. Parent verification is required to the extent that the parent(s) SNP parentage genotypes are on file at an approved testing facility. Reference Section I – DNA Typing Resolution.
- ii. out of a parent who was bred at less than 10 months of age, registration of such calf requires DNA Parentage to the greatest extent to confirm submitted parents.

7. CALVES FROM MULTIPLE BIRTHS

Calves from multiple births are eligible for registration providing all registration requirements are met, and the application for registration states the calf is a twin, or of other multiple birth, and the sex of the other twin calf or calves of multiple birth is stated.

SECTION D - REGISTRATION INFORMATION

1. REGISTRATION OPTIONS

Listed below are three options for THR compliance:

I = Incomplete (calves being submitted prior to weaning) Pre-Registration

R = Registered (calves being submitted with all criteria to be registered)

C = Compute (calves being submitted to comply with THR for the dam)

- a. It is recommended that calves are submitted for registration after weaning weights are taken, with application made on the Registration Application / Report or the REDSPro online submission (Website). Registration Certificates will be issued at the direction of the breeder.
- b. Animals with (one or both parents) registered in another breed association must submit copies of their pedigree from the respective breed association – official web site pedigree or copy of registration certificate in order to complete the animal's registration.

2. FOREIGN IMPORT AND DUAL REGISTRATIONS

- a. Foreign Import
 - i. Foreign imports are completed when a member wants to register an animal itself or import a parent registered in a different breed association to record offspring. The animal being imported must be at registered status in the respective breed association.
 - ii. Imported animals will receive an RAAA registration number and be listed at Foreign (F) status within REDSPro. This allows members to report calves to the imported animal.
 1. Animals at Foreign (F) status are not subject to THR requirements and will not show up in the member's active inventory. These animals are viewable in the member's Foreign Inventory.
 2. Foreign (F) animals will receive EPDs once they are run through the National Cattle Evaluation on the normal processing schedule.
 - iii. Animals imported into RAAA are subject to the following:
 1. All animals imported into REDSPro must be at Registered status in the respective breed association. They are not required to be active.
 2. Foreign Imports will reflect three generations of the animal's pedigree (parents, grandparents, great-grandparents) and the breed percentage as shown on the respective breed association website.
 3. A one-time fee (see fee sheet) will be assessed to each animal imported that does not have both parents already entered into the REDSPro database. However, if both parents are in the REDSPro database without full pedigrees themselves the pedigree(s) will be built to comply with A.,iii,2. And the one-time fee applies.
 4. Foreign imports are only completed by RAAA staff. Once the import is complete, the RAAA registration number that was generated will be provided to the member and available for lookup in REDSPro.

5. The following information will be copied directly from the respective breed association and recorded in REDSPro: Animal ID, Prefix (if applicable), Pedigree (three generations), Sex, Birth Date, Name, Coat Color, HPS, Mating Type (if listed), Ownership, Breeder and DNA.
6. Both the RAAA and respective breed association registration numbers will be displayed in the Animal Search in REDSPro. Animals may have multiple registration numbers displayed if they are registered in more than one breed association.

iv. Ownership

1. Members requesting the import of a male are NOT required to be the owner or lessee of that animal in the respective breed association.
2. Members requesting the import of a female are REQUIRED to be the owner or lessee of that animal in the respective breed association.
 - a. In the event that the member was a previous owner of the female but is not listed as owner currently, RAAA staff will need to verify the ownership dates with the respective breed association. Additionally, staff will verify the birth date of the calf that the member desires to register to ensure the member was the owner of the female at the time of calving.
 - b. If the member has possession of the female but ownership has not been transferred, the member is required to have that female transferred into their name with the respective breed association before it can be imported into RAAA.
 - c. If the female being imported is a donor cow, the member is NOT required to be the current owner or lessee in the respective breed association. The member must notify staff in the import request that the female is a donor.

v. Breed Percent

1. Any animals registered with another breed association that claim Angus or Red Angus breed percentage over 10% must be traced back to a registered Angus or Red Angus ancestor in their pedigree.
 - a. Any Angus or Red Angus breed percent that is not traced back to a registered Angus or Red Angus animal will be reflected as Unknown (XX).
2. The exact breed percentage of the animal displayed in REDSPro is calculated based on the breed percentage of the parents.
3. Foreign (F) status animals are not given a category classification.

vi. DNA

1. If the animal has DNA SNPs on file with the respective breed association, staff will add those results into REDSPro, stating “case information confirmed with respective breed association.” This does **not** mean RAAA has the physical SNPs on file.

2. If the member wishes to have SNPs on file for the animal for parent verification purposes, it is the member's responsibility to contact the respective breed association and request that they send the DNA SNPs to the RAAA DNA Department.
3. If the animal has genetic defect information on file with the respective breed association, staff will duplicate those results in REDSPro.

b. Dual Registrations

- i. Dual registrations are completed to move a Foreign (F) imported animal to Registered status with RAAA. Dual registrations are only completed by RAAA staff.
 1. The import process listed above must be completed before the dual-registration process can be started. The registration number assigned during the import process will not be changed once the animal is dual-registered.
 2. The member must be the current owner of the animal in order to have it dual-registered.
 3. Animals being dual registered must comply with all registration, THR and DNA requirements outlined in the RAAA Rules and Regulations.
 - a. The one time dual-registration fee (see fee sheet) will be billed at the time of registration.
 - b. Dual-registered animals are listed in the member's active inventory.
 - c. If the dual registered animal has a herd prefix in the respective breed association that denoted prefix will be used for the animal in REDSPro. If no herd prefix is assigned from the respective breed association the animal will carry the herd prefix of the requesting party.
 4. In order to dual register an animal, the member must fill out a Registration Application Report with all required birth and weaning information. Import and dual-registration paperwork can be submitted at the same time.
 5. Once the dual registration is complete, the member will be notified and receive a hard copy of the registration certificate, if one was requested.

3. PRE-REGISTRATION – Incomplete Option

- a. Calves may be pre-registered any time before weaning weights are taken, THR will apply at time of submission.
- b. Breeder may submit the required information on the Registration Application/Report; the dam, sire and calf tattoos, birth date, sex, mating code, color code, HPS code and actual birth weight, if available.

- c. Breeder will be issued an “Incomplete Certificate” on any pre-registered calf. The Incomplete Certificate will be valid until registration has been completed or the calf reaches one year of age.
- d. Breeder may apply for transfer of pre-registered calves by submitting all required information on the dam’s application for transfer or on a separate application. Buyer’s name, address, and date of sale must be included. Animals must be registered or pre-registered prior to being transferred.
- e. Registration will be completed when weaning weight information is submitted to the Association.

4. COMPUTE OPTION

- a. The compute option is intended for:
 - i. Breeders who do not wish to register calves but want to record data. This option meets the total herd reporting requirements.
 - ii. Progeny data from commercial cattle.
 - iii. Progeny data from research herds in designed progeny test programs.
 - iv. Progeny data from other breeds or registries.
- b. All complete records on computed animals will be entered into the Association database and used in the National Cattle Evaluation and other performance calculations.
- c. Progeny of cows registered in the Database of the Red Angus Association should be entered in the compute option if the progeny are not intended to be utilized as registered breeding stock. However, no adjustment will be made on the assessment charged on the dams of such calves.
- d. Progeny data submitted from commercial cattle must meet BIF guidelines for a designed progeny test (BIF Guidelines for Uniform Beef Improvement Programs), and these cattle are charged per calf record submitted.
- e. Progeny data may be submitted from cattle that are contemporary grouped with Red Angus progeny, but are intended to be registered with their respective breed association (i.e. Black Angus in the American Angus Association, etc.) in order to complete the identified contemporary group. Progeny data will be charged per calf record submitted.
- f. No performance certificates will be issued on computed animals, and they will not have EPDs.

5. THR ASSESSMENT FEES

Under Total Herd Reporting, members will pay a single annual assessment on each female of “assessment age.”

Assessment age is defined as females at least 16 months of age or older on the date of inventory:

SPRING (JANUARY 1ST- JUNE 30TH)

Spring Herd Inventory is requested in January.

All females of assessment age (16 months of age as of January 1) will be listed on the Spring Herd Inventory report.

FALL (JULY 1ST - DECEMBER 31ST)

Fall Herd Inventory is requested in June.

All females of assessment age (16 months of age as of July 1) will be listed on the Fall Herd Inventory report.

If an animal is transferred to a new Member prior to THR billing the new owner is responsible for the THR assessment.

Assessments on leased females will be charged to the lessee.

BULLS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO BE LISTED ON ACTIVE INVENTORY IN ORDER TO BE USED AS A SIRE. BULLS ARE NOT ASSESSED THR FEES AND CAN BE INACTIVATED AND REACTIVATED WITHOUT CHARGE.

An assessment fee must be paid on each ET calf unless the recipient dam is an active registered female (i.e., current year assessment already paid), in which case no additional assessment is due. If the annual assessment on the donor dam has been paid, the owner of the donor dam is allowed **one calf registration**, whether natural or ET.

In the case of multiple births; twins, triplets, etc., no additional assessment beyond the cow's annual assessment will be incurred on a dam.

Payment of the annual assessment entitles the breeder at no extra cost to:

- i. Submit one calf born to each female during that 12-month period.
- ii. Transfer that calf to a new owner within 120 days of the date of sale. If the transfer application is received after 120 days, late fees will apply, see fee sheet for details.
- iii. Access to Individual Performance Data EPDS
- iv. Electronic submission and Herd Management Reports
- v. Submit updates to calves and request printed certificate of registration.

If assessments are not paid within 30 days of the date on the statement, the Association will provide no further services until the account is paid in full, unless otherwise authorized by the Chief Executive Officer.

6. TOTAL HERD REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Total Herd Reporting (THR) is simple, all females of assessment age must have a calf record or a reason code for no calf record each calendar year. If a record is not submitted the female will be subject to reactivation fees.

7. HERD INVENTORY

THR Assessments are based off of females of assessed age that are active on your herd inventory.

Electronic reminders to report will be sent at the beginning of the calving season. If paper reports are preferred, please notify the National office, they will not be sent out automatically.

On these reports, the member has the opportunity to dispose of females that are no longer in their herd. A member may have both spring-calving and fall-calving herds and can move cattle from one season to another by providing a reason code (moved to Next Calving Season) on the inventory report. The reports are due back to the Association as indicated on the THR calendar.

Do not mark animals that have been or will be transferred with a disposal code. Once the transfer is processed, the animal will be removed from the sellers' inventory. Disposing of a multiply owned animal will remove the animal from all owners' inventories.

Bulls are not required to be listed on active inventory in order to be used as a sire. Bulls are not assessed THR fees.

8. CALF DATA AND REASON CODES

During each calendar year one of the following must be received for each cow on inventory:

- A calf record through weaning, including dead or commercial calves
- *If the calf dies before weaning, the breeder is required to provide the appropriate calf disposal code plus sire information, calf sex, birth date or year, mating, color, and HPS code.*
- A reason code for the cow's failure to produce a calf (e.g., open, embryo transfer program, moved to the next calving season).
- A disposal code for the cow to remove her from inventory

Failure to comply will result in the female being inactivated and she will be subject to reactivation fees.

If a cow is removed from a member's inventory due a disposal and the member submits a calf born after this disposal date, the reinstatement fee plus the current year annual assessment will be required to reinstate the cow.

*****These dates are subject to change based on the current calendar year. An official dated calendar can be found on the website and in the yearly Christmas Card.***

***** Reporting is done electronically, however paper copies of all reports are available upon request.***

9. THR CALENDAR

Spring Calving	Fall Calving	Event
January 1	July 1	Updated Herd Inventory requested.
March 1	September 1	Updated Herd Inventory due date.
March 15	August 15	“No Progeny Report” requested for those members who have cows without a calf record or reason code for the previous year.
August 15	February 15	Heifer Exposure requested.
Nov 1	April 15	Heifer Exposure Due
May 15	October 15	Inactivation – Cows without either a calf record or reason code for previous year.
August 1	January 1	Association sends billing report for annual THR assessments based on your herd inventory. This is billed at 25% per month July through October for Spring calving herds, and December through March for Fall calving herds.
August 15	March 15	Birth/WW Requested. Calf data or reason code for no calf.
November 30	April 30	THR assessment must be paid in full by this date.

SECTION E – Naming and Permanent Identification

1. NAMING ANIMALS

- a. Names of animals must be limited to 28 spaces or less, including spaces between words making up the name. Names in excess of 28 spaces will be abbreviated.
- b. If the name submitted is reserved or is otherwise unacceptable, the Association office will contact the breeder for an alternate name.
- c. No name may be used that might confuse the origin or breeding of an animal, neither may another member or breeder name or designation be used with the exception of animals owned by a member which has a cooperator agreement on file in the National Office.

2. ANIMAL NAME CHANGE

- a. Names of registered animals without progeny reported may be changed provided all of the following are on file:
 - i. Written consent of the first owner is obtained.
 - ii. If an animal is multiple owned, written consent must be obtained from all owners.
- b. Names of registered animals with progeny reported may be changed provided all of the following are on file:
 - i. A pedigree correction has been made within 60 days of the name change request.
 - ii. Written consent of the first owner is obtained.
 - iii. If an animal is multiple owned, written consent must be obtained from all owners.

3. ANIMAL PEDIGREE CHANGE

- a. Animals without progeny
 - i. If DNA Parentage is not on file, parents can be changed or corrected at any time.
 - ii. If DNA Parentage is on file, parents can be changed or corrected through DNA verification, if applicable.
- b. Animals with progeny
 - i. Parents can be changed or corrected through DNA verification
 - ii. If a name change is desired as a result of this pedigree change, please see the requirements in Section E: Animal Name Change

4. PERMANENT IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURES

- a. Tattoo Option
 - i. Tattoos should be used as the preferred permanent identification and is considered a lifetime identifier of the animal.
 - ii. All animals submitted for registration into the RAAA Database must have:

- 1) An individual animal ID
- 2) Herd Prefix of the first owner on record
 - i. Each must be legible in at least one ear.
 - ii. Animal ID and herd prefix may be present in either one ear or both ears.
 - iii. When both are present in the same ear they must be on two lines (one above the other) for distinction between the animal ID and the herd prefix.
- iii. The calf's ear(s) must be tattooed with the individual animal ID.
 - 1) No more than six digits
 - 2) May carry the international birth year code
 - 3) Example: '9301' or '01C'
- iv. The herd prefix tattoo must:
 - 1) Be the herd prefix assigned to the first owner on record (the first owner on record is identified as the recorded owner of the dam or embryo at birth of calf).
 - 2) No more than five digits
 - 3) May contain letters and numbers, but must end in a letter, i.e. ABC, or 2SMS
- v. Animal ID must not be duplicated for animals of the same sex and year within the same herd.
- vi. Herd prefix and animal ID must never be changed or altered, except under the guidelines of item (x), (xi) and (xii) in this section.
- vii. Special symbols, diagonals, bars, joined letters, dashes, slashes, etc., will not be accepted as a legitimate herd prefix or an animal ID.
- viii. In the event an animal's ear is unfit for a tattoo or such that they cannot be tattooed properly, a suitable lip tattoo, brand or 840 EID button with the 15-digit non-repeatable number is acceptable for identification providing the lip tattoo, or brand includes the completed herd prefix and animal ID.
- ix. Calves should be tattooed at a young age prior to or at weaning when handling and identification is easier. It is also recommended that ear tags, hot/freeze brands, brisket tags, etc., should duplicate the animal ID number.
- x. If an animal is physically tattooed incorrectly:
 - 1) The first owner on record will be required to submit in writing both the incorrect and correct tattoo(s) to the RAAA National Office, then:
 - 2) Re-tattoo either above or below the existing tattoo(s) or re-tattoo the animal in a different location of the same ear OR in a different ear.
 - 3) Tattoo over (XXX out) the incorrect tattoo, so that it is no longer legible.

- 4) Correct the registration certificate of the animal with the National Office if necessary. A tattoo acknowledgment letter will be issued to the owner on record and will be required to stay with the certificate of registration for life.
- xi. If any tattoo is illegible:
- 1) Notify the National Office for documentation of an authorized tattoo correction.
 - 2) Re-tattoo either above or below the existing tattoo(s) OR re-tattoo the animal in a different location of the same ear OR in a different ear.
 - 3) Tattoo over the incorrect tattoo, so that it is no longer legible.
 - 4) A tattoo acknowledgment letter will be issued to the owner on record and will be required to stay with the certificate of registration for life.
 - 5) DNA parentage may be required at owner's expense.
- xii. Animal ID's of registered animals without progeny reported may be changed provided the following criteria is met:
- 1) ID is not duplicated in the same sex, same year.
 - 2) Written consent of the first owner on record is obtained.

b. Brand Option

- ii. Freeze and hot-iron brands can be used as permanent identification and is considered a lifetime identifier of the animal.
- iii. All animals submitted for registration with the Brand option into the RAAA Database must have:
 - 1) An individual animal ID
 - 2) Herd Prefix of the first owner on record
 - 3) Individual animal ID and Herd Prefix follow the same criteria as the tattoo option.
 - 4) If a brand is used the animal ID and herd prefix do not have to be present in either one ear or both ears as designated under the tattoo option. However, if the tattoo option is used in conjunction with the brand it must follow the criteria listed under the tattoo option and must be legible in at least one ear.
- iv. The brand location is at the discretion of the individual registering the animal. The herd prefix and animal ID must be branded on the animal to be considered the proper identification.
- v. Herd prefix and animal ID must never be changed or altered, except under the guidelines of item (ix), (x) and (xi) under the tattoo option section.

- vi. In the event an animal is unfit for a brand or such that they cannot be branded properly, a suitable lip tattoo, ear tattoo or 840 EID button with the 15-digit non-repeatable number is acceptable for identification providing the lip tattoo, ear tattoo includes the completed herd prefix and animal ID.
- vii. Calves should be branded at a young age prior to or at weaning when handling and identification is easier. It is also recommended that ear tags, hot/freeze brands, brisket tags, etc., should duplicate the animal ID number.
- viii. If an animal is physically branded incorrectly:
 - 1) The first owner on record will be required to submit in writing both the incorrect and correct brand(s) to the RAAA National Office, then:
 - 2) Can re-brand either above or below the existing brand(s), re-brand the animal in a different location or use another form of permanent identification.
 - 3) Correct the registration certificate of the animal with the National Office if necessary. A brand acknowledgment letter will be issued to the owner on record and will be required to stay with the certificate of registration for life.
- ix. If any brand is illegible:
 - 1) Notify the National Office for documentation of an authorized brand correction.
 - 2) Can re-brand either above or below the existing brand(s), re-brand the animal in a different location or use another form of permanent identification.
 - 3) A brand acknowledgment letter will be issued to the owner on record and will be required to stay with the certificate of registration for life.
 - 4) DNA parentage may be required at owner's expense.
- x. Animal ID's of registered animals without progeny reported may be changed provided the following criteria is met:
 - 1) ID is not duplicated in the same sex, same year.
 - 2) Written consent of the first owner on record is obtained.

c. EID (Electronic ID) Option

- i. An EID can be used as official identification if used in conjunction with a secondary identifier; either:
 - 1) Tattoo (with Herd Prefix and individual animal ID)
 - 2) Brand (with Herd Prefix and individual animal ID)
 - 3) DNA sample on file

- 4) a dangle tag present in either ear with a legible corresponding EID number and/or animal ID number.
- ii. All animals submitted for registration with the EID option into the RAAA Database must have:
 - 1) An EID with a 15-digit non-repeatable number unique to the animal that is tamper-evident for a one-time use. Only 840 EIDs are acceptable.
 - 2) An individual animal ID
 - 3) Herd Prefix of the first owner on record
 - 4) Individual animal ID and Herd Prefix follow the same criteria as the tattoo option.
 - 5) If the tattoo or brand option is used as the secondary identifier for the EID option it must follow the criteria listed under the respective option.
 - iii. Herd prefix and animal ID must never be changed or altered, except under the guidelines of item (x), (xi) and (xii) under the tattoo option.
 - iv. EID must never be changed or altered, expect under the guidelines of item (viii), and (ix) in this section.
 - v. The calf's ear must have the EID button present with a presentable secondary identifier. If a DNA sample is on file it must be viewable in REDSPro.
 - vi. In the event an animal's ears are unfit or such that they cannot carry the EID properly, another form of identification must be present such as a hot/freeze brand or lip tattoo is acceptable for identification providing the hot/freeze brand or lip tattoo includes the completed herd prefix and animal ID.
 - vii. Calves should be tagged with the EID button and a secondary identifier at a young age prior to or at weaning when handling and identification is easier. It is also recommended that ear tags, hot/freeze brands, brisket tags, etc., should duplicate the animal ID number and/or EID 15-digit number.
 - viii. If an animal is physically identified incorrectly and/or the EID is lost:
 - 1) Notify the National Office for documentation of an authorized EID correction.
 - a. DNA parentage may be required at owner's expense.
 - 2) The first owner on record will be required to submit in writing both the incorrect and correct EID numbers to the RAAA National Office, then:
 - 3) Re-application of EID in either the same ear OR in a different ear.
 - 4) Correct the registration certificate of the animal with the National Office if necessary. A EID reapplication acknowledgment letter will be issued to the owner on record and will be required to stay with the certificate of registration for life.
 - ix. EID of registered animals without progeny reported may be changed provided the following criteria is met:

- 1) EID is not duplicated.
- 2) Written consent of the first owner on record is obtained.

SECTION F - Registration of Animals from Advanced Reproductive Technologies

1. EMBRYO TRANSFER (ET)

In addition to the general requirements, the following shall also be required for registration or recordation of calves produced by embryo transplant:

a. REGISTRATION INFORMATION

- i. Registration of embryo transplant offspring shall be made on the Embryo Registration Application / Report or the REDSPro online submission (Website). The flush date of the embryo must be provided.
- ii. The owner of the donor dam at the time of the flush is the breeder of the embryo transplant calf.

b. DNA TESTING

- i. All parents that are being used for ET purposes must be DNA tested. Parent verification is required to the extent that the parents' SNP parentage genotypes are on file at an approved testing facility. A copy of the DNA on ET parents must be on file with the Association as a requirement of progeny.
- ii. DNA requirements may be waived for any donor dam or AI/ET service sire where DNA parentage cannot be established (see SECTION I - 5 and 6).
- iii. If the recipient cow is DNA tested and cannot be excluded as the dam, the determination of eligibility for registration shall be made by the Association after considering the DNA testing data, as well as other available information.
- iv. DNA testing of animals to be used as ET parents will be at the submitting party's expense.

c. PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

- i. Ratio information will not be published for ET calves and therefore will not be used in the MPPA calculation for the donor dam.
- ii. ET calves out of non-registered recipient dams will be placed in a single head contemporary group at birth, weaning and yearling.
- iii. ET calves out of registered recipient dams will be placed in a single head contemporary group at birth but given the opportunity to group with contemporaries at weaning and yearling if member listed management codes so designate.

2. CLONES

In addition to the Embryo Transfer registration requirements, the following shall also be required for registration or recordation of calves produced by cloning:

a. OBLIGATIONS OF APPLICANT

- i. Entities submitting an application for registration are obligated to notify the RAAA when an animal being submitted for registration is the result of cloning.
- ii. For an individual to have the right to clone an animal, they must have written consent from all owners of the genetic donor who are current members of the RAAA. Written consent must accompany the cloned animal(s) application for registration.

b. REGISTRATION INFORMATION

- i. The breeder of the clone will be listed as the breeder of the genetic donor at the time the original animal was conceived.
- ii. The owner of the clone will be listed as the first owner of the cloned animal.
- iii. The registration certificate of the clone will display “Clone of” and the registration number of the genetic donor.

c. NAMING

- i. Cloned animals will carry a unique name designated by the first owner of the clone but must carry the suffix of “CLN” (maximum of 28 characters including the CLN suffix).

d. DNA TESTING

- i. To be eligible for registration, both the genetic donor and clone must be DNA tested to the extent that the SNP parentage genotypes are on file at an approved testing facility. The DNA of the clone must be compared to the DNA of the genetic donor, meeting the probability of exclusion values.

e. PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

- i. Individual performance data for cloned animals will not be used in the estimation of expected progeny differences in the IGS-BOLT analysis.

3. GENE EDITED

All Gene Edited Founder (GEF) and Gene Edited Descendant (GED) animals that are submitted for registration will be subject to review and a processing fee (See Fee Sheet). The Association reserves the right to deny registration on any gene edited animal that it determines, in its sole and absolute discretion, does not advance Red Angus and Red Angus-influenced seedstock. In addition to the general requirements, the following shall also be required for registration or recordation of calves produced by gene editing based on site-directed nucleases (GE) technology.

a. OBLIGATIONS OF APPLICANT

- i. Entities submitting an application for registration of Gene Edited Founders (GEF) are obligated to notify the RAAA when an animal being submitted for registration is the result of gene editing. Entity must provide documentation to validate what allele was introgressed and where in the genome this occurred, and confirm that it is present and functional in the animal that is being submitted for registration.
- ii. All documentation submitted to and received from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and/or United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) must be provided to the RAAA.

b. REGISTRATION CATEGORIES

All gene edited animals that are registered will be subject to classification according to appropriate breed percent and category based on general requirements for RAAA

Registration Categories in addition to the following information. The category listed will include the indication of “- Gene Edited Founder” or “- Gene Edited Descendant”.

- i. **Gene edits sourced from within the *bos* genus** - Appropriate breed percent and category will be represented based on general requirements for RAAA Registration Categories.
 - ii. **Gene edits sourced from outside the *bos* genus** - Appropriate breed percent and category will be represented based on general requirements for RAAA Registration Categories.
 - iii. **Failed attempts to gene edit resulting in an unedited animal** - Appropriate breed percent and category will be represented based on general requirements for RAAA Registration Categories. These animals will NOT include the indication of GED/GEF in their category or name.
- c. **REGISTRATION INFORMATION**
- i. All existing requirements (see SECTIONS C – E) for registration of calves resulting from gene editing will apply.
 - ii. Registration of GEF animals shall be made on the Embryo Registration Application / Report or the REDSPro online submission (Website). The flush date of the embryo must be provided.
 - iii. Registration of GED animals shall be made on the Embryo Registration Application / Report, Registration Application / Report or the REDSPro online submission (Website). If a GED animal is the result of an ET mating, the flush date of the embryo must be provided.
 - iv. The breeder and/or owner designation for gene edited animals will reflect the rules indicated accordingly for natural dams (see SECTION A - 9), ET mating’s (see SECTION F – 1b) or clones (see SECTION F – 2b).
- d. **NAMING**
- i. Gene Edited Founder animals will carry a unique name designated by the first owner of the animal but must carry the suffix of “GEF” (maximum of 28 characters including the GEF suffix).
 - ii. Gene Edited Descendant animals will carry a unique name designated by the first owner of the animal but must carry the suffix of “GED” (maximum of 28 characters including the GED suffix).
- e. **DNA TESTING**
- i. All parents of GEF animals must be DNA tested to the extent that the parents’ SNP parentage genotypes are on file at an approved testing facility. A copy of the DNA on gene edited founder parents must be on file with the Association as a requirement of GEF progeny registration.
 - ii. Parents of GED animals must be DNA tested in accordance with the RAAA DNA Testing rules for the specified mating of the resulting GED animal. For NAT and AI mating GED animals see SECTION I – 5a and 5b. For ET mating GED animals see SECTION F – 1b.

- iii. All GEF and GED animals are required to be DNA tested through the RAAA on a 100K genomic panel and be parent verified to the greatest extent possible.

SECTION G - TRANSFER OF REGISTRATION

1. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

- a. Any registered or pre-registered animal is eligible for transfer with authorization from the present owner. The Application for Transfer is on the reverse side of the registration certificate, batch transfer, transfer on entry or Multiple Owner Form (MOF) and REDSPro. The following are procedures for transfer:
 - i. The current owner or authorized representative of the animal must sign the authorization of transfer if submitted on a printed form. Transfer information submitted electronically will be authorized by access of account number and password.
 - ii. The account number, complete name and address of the buyer and actual sale date must be provided.
 - iii. In order to transfer part interest in a bull, either a Multiple Owner Form (MOF), the back of the certificate of registration with the option for multiple owners, or the REDSPro submissions entry must be completed by the seller and filed in the National Office.
 - iv. If the animal is a bred female, the breeding section must be completed with bull's registration number and dates for each breeding, either natural or A.I.
 - v. If there is a calf at side, it is the Member's responsibility to pre-register the calf before it can be transferred. All calf information must be completed by the member. Failure to pre-register will make the calf ineligible for registration by the new owner. Only the member and owner of the dam at the time of calving can register the calf.

2. REGISTRATION TRANSFER

- a. Application for transfers received after the first 120 days from the date of sale will be subject to late fees as defined on the fee sheet.
- b. Seller should determine the exact fee amount required for each transfer of registration in accordance with the late fees set forth on the fee sheet.
- c. It shall be the duty of the seller to apply for transfer of registration. Every change of ownership of a registered animal must be recorded by official transfer on the records of the Red Angus Association of America.
- d. It shall be the duty of the seller before offering a registered animal for sale, or applying for transfer to verify that the animal carries legible tattoo marks on its ears corresponding to the tattoo marks entered on its certificate.
- e. Application for transfer of registration is located on the reverse side of the Registration Certificate, batch transfer or transfer on entry, multiple owner form (MOF) and REDSPro.

3. REGISTRATION AND/OR TRANSFER BY AFFIDAVIT

- a. In case of neglect or refusal of a member or nonmember of the Association to apply for transfer of registration and/or transfer, these transactions may be recorded, if approved by the Executive Committee or the Board of Directors, on the basis of the transferee's affidavit setting forth the facts and sworn to or affirmed by a Notary Public.
- b. Each such affidavit must be accompanied by proof of sale and payment in full of the purchase price of the animal or by evidence of an agreement to sell, purchase or transfer including the terms and conditions of service if any, in the case of females.

4. RESPONSIBILITY FOR LEGAL TITLE

- a. A transfer of registration entered on an application or a Registration Certificate, or on the records of the Association, shall not be construed as the conveyance of legal title by the Association.
- b. The Association assumes no liability for the purchase, sale, or terms of sale of registered animals, or the passage of legal title thereto.

SECTION H- GENETIC DEFECT POLICY

1. GENETIC DEFECT POLICY

a. Determining if Abnormality is Genetic in Nature and Procedures for Newly Identified Defect(s)

- i. RAAA will have no part in determining if the abnormality is the result of a genetic defect. RAAA will only serve as the coordinator of information between the owner of the suspected animal and a 3rd party genetic defect consultant. RAAA will present evidence to the 3rd party once an animal registered in the RAAA has produced at least two progeny which are positively identified with a potential genetic defect through visual observation or other means. The 3rd party genetic defect consultant will determine if adequate evidence is present to establish a definite genetic cause of a particular abnormality. All cases of abnormal animals will be observed, and a determination made, by the 3rd party genetic defect consultant.
- ii. The CEO of RAAA will be in charge of selecting the 3rd party genetic defect consultant who has the ability to determine if abnormal animals are the result of genetic defects.
- iii. If a possible genetic defect is reported, specific information identifying the animal(s) being evaluated will remain confidential until scientifically confirmed by the 3rd party genetic defect consultant.
- iv. If the identified genetic defect is a new genetic defect, it must then be scientifically documented by the 3rd party genetic defect consultant to be recognized by RAAA.
- v. If a new genetic defect is recognized the RAAA will notify in writing, including by email, the Owner(s) and Breeder of the confirmed carrier animal. This notification will contain evidence supporting the diagnosis of the genetic defect. Additionally, the Owner(s) and Breeder will be notified of RAAA's plan to designate the carrier animal as a confirmed carrier of a genetic defect.
- vi. Notification of the new defect shall be published in various media forms regularly employed by the RAAA.
- vii. If said defect is recessive, it shall be listed as a monitored genetic defect by the RAAA in the rules and regulations and on RAAA website.

b. Reporting of Animals with Possible Genetic Defects or DNA Test Results:

- i. RAAA members who become aware of a possible genetic defect that has occurred in their herd have the responsibility to immediately notify the RAAA National Office. The reporting member will be provided a document to explain the

abnormality, and instructions on the proper techniques for collecting and shipping materials from the abnormal animal. Appropriate DNA samples from both the sire and dam of the calf suspected of having a genetic defect will also be required to verify parentage.

- ii. In the event that an RAAA approved DNA test is available to identify an animal's status for a specific genetic defect, RAAA members are required to provide test results on registered animals to the RAAA National Office within 10 business days from the date that the submitting party received written documentation from an RAAA approved testing facility. In the case of animals not yet registered with RAAA, any DNA test results of an RAAA monitored genetic defect received by the submitting party must be on file at the RAAA National Office prior to the animal achieving registered status.
- iii. Failure to comply with RAAA Rules and Regulations relative to the reporting of animals with possible genetic defects or DNA test results may subject the member to disciplinary action (see Section A 7 Violations and Fraudulent Practices).

c. Animals known to exhibit any of the following defects monitored by the RAAA are not eligible for registration or recordation in the records of the RAAA.

- Arthrogyrosis Multiplex (AM)
- Contractural Arachnodactyly (CA)
- Developmental Duplication (DD)
- Alpha-Mannosidosis (MA)
- Neuropathic Hydrocephalus (NH)
- Osteopetrosis (OS)

- i. This does not apply to Confirmed Carrier animals that possess one copy of the genetic defect gene.

d. Diagnostic Tests for Normal Appearing Animals

- i. Upon the availability of an RAAA approved diagnostic test (ex. DNA tests) which can accurately determine the carrier or free status of an animal for a monitored genetic defect, those test results will supersede the requirement of two affected progeny (see E. above). Results of such diagnostic tests will only be accepted from RAAA approved testing facilities. Such approved testing facilities are accredited through the International Society of Animal Genetics.
- ii. In the event that positive test results (confirming that an animal is a carrier of a genetic defect) are received in the National Office that were submitted by a party other than an animal's current owner(s), breeder, previous owner, or lessee/agent on record, RAAA will notify the animal's breeder and/or current owner prior to

posting that animal as a carrier, thus, giving them the opportunity to contest the test results.

- iii. Through submitting samples of an animal registered in the RAAA for diagnostic testing, the submitting party must agree to remove RAAA from any and all liability or responsibility for the reliability or accuracy of the sample submitted for testing, accuracy of the test, performance of the diagnostic facility, and the test results. Test results not accompanied by such removal of liability and responsibility will not be accepted by RAAA.
- iv. Accepted test results are recorded upon receipt by the RAAA. The tested animals are posted on each pedigree.
- v. An animal's owner(s) and/or breeder have the right to request a second diagnostic test. Such additional diagnostic test must be performed by an RAAA approved testing facility and at the requesting parties' expense. In addition to the second diagnostic test, the requesting owner(s) and/or breeder must provide means to verify parentage of the animal in question.
- vi. If at the time an offspring is submitted for registration, a parent is on hold for genetic defect requirements and an actual sample from the parent cannot be obtained, all of the following will apply:
 - 1) Offspring must be tested for the same genetic defect tests required of the parent. The parent must have been disposed of in the database.
 - 2) Owner must submit the reason why the parent is not available. Parent will remain at an on hold registration status.

e. Rules Pertaining to Genetic Defects Monitored by the RAAA

- i. It is the responsibility of all RAAA members to be aware that animals containing a tested carrier animal in their pedigree without an intervening tested free animal have the potential to be a carrier animal.
- ii. Animals confirmed to be carriers of the genetic defects monitored by the RAAA are eligible for registration.
- iii. Animals applying for registration whose pedigree contains a tested carrier within the first two generations (parents or grandparents) without an intervening tested free animal must be tested by an RAAA approved facility to determine if the animal is a carrier, or free of the genetic defect. Registration of such animals will be placed on hold until approved test results are received by RAAA.
 - a. Arthrogyrosis Multiplex (AM): Beginning July 1, 2009
 - b. Contractural Arachnodactyly (CA): Beginning January 1, 2011
 - c. Developmental Duplication (DD): Beginning January 1, 2014
 - d. Alpha-Mannosidosis (MA): Beginning July 1, 2010
 - e. Neuropathic Hydrocephalus (NH): Beginning September 1, 2009
 - f. Osteopetrosis (OS): Beginning July 1, 2009

- iv. AI sires and Embryo parents whose pedigree contains a tested carrier without an intervening free animal must be tested by an RAAA approved facility to determine if the animal is a carrier, or free of the genetic defect. In the event that DNA is unavailable on an AI sire/Embryo parent then progeny will be required to be tested for the genetic defect as a requirement for registration.
 - a. Arthrogryposis Multiplex (AM): Beginning July 1, 2009
 - b. Contractural Arachnodactyly (CA): Beginning January 1, 2011
 - c. Developmental Duplication (DD): Beginning January 1, 2014
 - d. Alpha-Mannosidosis (MA): Beginning July 1, 2010
 - e. Neuropathic Hydrocephalus (NH): Beginning September 1, 2009
 - f. Osteopetrosis (OS): Beginning July 1, 2014

f. Notification to RAAA Membership and Beef Industry

I. Animals confirmed to be Carriers of a Genetic Defect

- a. Any animal within the RAAA registry that has been confirmed through progeny or DNA test to be a carrier of an RAAA monitored genetic defect will be placed on a CONFIRMED CARRIER list for the respective genetic defect. The CONFIRMED CARRIER list will be posted on the RAAA official website via the database/REDSPro and available upon request.
- b. Confirmed carriers will be identified within all documentation generated by RAAA, including the pedigrees of descendants, with a three (3) letter notation.
 - i. The first two of the three letters will notate the specific genetic defect for which that animal is a confirmed carrier.
 - ii. The third of three letters will be the letter “C” which will indicate: CONFIRMED CARRIER.
 - iii. Example: OSC would indicate that an animal has been confirmed to be a carrier of the genetic defect Osteopetrosis.

II. Animals Confirmed to be Free of a Genetic Defect

- a. Any animal within the RAAA registry that has been proven through DNA testing to be free of the causal mutation for an RAAA monitored genetic defect will be placed on a TESTED FREE list for that specific genetic defect. This list will be posted on the RAAA official website via the database/REDSPro and made available upon request.
- b. Animals that have been tested free of a genetic defect will be identified within all documentation generated by RAAA, including the pedigrees of descendants with a three (3) letter notation.

- i. The first two of the three letters will notate the specific genetic defect for which that animal has been proven to be free.
- ii. The third of the three letters will be the letter “F” which will indicate: TESTED FREE.
- iii. Example: OSF would indicate an animal that has been tested free of the causal mutation that produces Osteopetrosis.

SECTION I - DNA

1. DNA Submission

- a. The accuracy of submitted DNA to the RAAA is the responsibility of the submitting party. RAAA has control over DNA samples submitted including the right to use DNA material and the results achieved to be used for Breed Improvement purposes. The RAAA has the right to verify the accuracy of any DNA submitted, the right to purge DNA found inaccurate or compromised, and the right to determine disciplinary actions, if any.
- b. The RAAA or any subsidiary may not create new genetic material with DNA submitted to the Association, including cloning and the CRISPR technology.
- c. RAAA will release parentage SNPs to other cattle breed associations upon request and to testing facilities currently used by RAAA upon request from an owner of the animal(s). RAAA will only accept parentage SNPs from other cattle breed associations or testing facilities currently used by RAAA.
- d. RAAA will automatically transfer genotypes to International Genetic Solutions (IGS) on any registered animal tested through RAAA, for the benefit of the IGS – BOLT analysis. RAAA will release genotypes upon written request from the party who submitted the genotype(s) on the animal(s) or the recorded owner(s) of the animal(s) in the RAAA database at the listed rate (See Fee Sheet).

2. The Association's commitment and right to verify parentage of Red Angus animals thus preserving the integrity of the pedigrees, is hereby affirmed.

That broad authority is vested in the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer to continue the collection of DNA typing data which is to be maintained as a source of reference as related to further developments occurring from time to time in the technological area of parentage verification.

3. Effective July 1, 2012 only parentage results using SNP technology will be accepted. The National Office will review other technology results for parentage on case-by-case basis.
4. That a disclosure letter listing all information supplied by recognized DNA typing laboratories relative to parentage, shall be sent to the breeder and current owners of such animal or animals. Within, 30 days following such notification, a similar disclosure will be sent to the owner(s) of said animal's progeny.
5. That the RAAA has the authority to require DNA parentage on:
 - a. All bulls to be used from which the resultant calves are to be registered in the Red Angus Database.
 - i. All bulls that are the source of semen for A.I., parent verification is required to the extent that the parent(s) SNP parentage genotypes are on file at an approved testing facility. A copy of the DNA record on such bull must be on file with the Association as a requirement of progeny registration. DNA typing of the bulls to be used as AI sires will be at the submitting party's expense.

- ii. Beginning with the 2017 calf crop, all bulls that are the source of natural mating (pasture breeding), parent verification is required to the extent that the parent(s) SNP parentage genotypes are on file at an approved testing facility. A copy of the DNA record on such bull must be on file with the Association as a requirement of progeny registration. DNA typing of the bulls to be used as AI sires will be at the submitting party's expense. **(Rev. 6-15, beginning with calves born on or after January 1, 2017).**
- b. Any random sampling from members' herds, animals exhibited at shows, entered in bull tests, promoted in the ARA magazine, or whose pedigrees are otherwise represented to the industry, such testing will be administered at Association expense.
- c. All ET parents to be used from which the resultant calves are to be registered in the Red Angus Database. All donor dams being used for ET purposes must be DNA typed, except for donor dams that were flushed between June 1993 and June 1995 and are now dead. Parent verification is required to the extent that the parent(s) SNP parentage genotypes are on file at an approved testing facility. A copy of the DNA on such female must be on file with the Association as a requirement of progeny.
- d. Whenever the eligibility for registration of any animal is in doubt because of uncertain or unknown parentage, the Association will require DNA at the submitting party's expense.
- e. Whenever the integrity of the pedigree of an animal registered in the RAAA database is questioned. A written protest must be submitted by the party questioning a pedigree's accuracy to the National Office, and be accompanied by full payment of the protest fee (reference RAAA fee sheet). This fee shall cover all costs incurred through DNA parent verification of the animal's pedigree in question.
- f. In the event that the protest is upheld and the results of DNA parent verification exclude the reported parent(s):
 - i. The fee will be returned in full to the party who made the formal protest.
 - ii. The pedigree of the animal in question shall be amended according to the parent(s) excluded through parent verification process below.
 - iii. At their expense the owner of such animal will be given the opportunity to correct the pedigree through further DNA parent verification against other possible parent(s).
- g. In the event that the protest is not upheld and the results of DNA parent verification prove that the animal's pedigree in question is the result of the reported parent(s):
 - i. The fee will be retained by RAAA.
 - ii. The animal's pedigree in question shall remain as recorded in the RAAA Database.

- h. If the sire or dam is excluded through parent verification:
 - i. The registration status of the animal(s) that do not type to a parent will be suspended pending resolution, including the status of all related progeny.
 - ii. The parentage information submitted to RAAA and to the respective lab is correct. If alternative parent(s) is (are) possible, provide information to the respective lab.
 - iii. Upon notification of a verified parent through DNA, the animal will be returned to registered status after the pedigree is corrected in the Database.
 - i. Failure to establish parentage of an animal through DNA typing for any reason results in said animal being subject to:
 - i. The pedigree of the animal will be recorded with one of the following:
 - 1) An unidentified dam or sire in place of the excluded parent
 - 2) An identified multiple sire group
 - 3) An identified natural service sire or female without DNA parentage
 - 4) Rule of Repose
 - ii. This may result in category changes for the animal and all related progeny according to the rules and regulations of the RAAA Breeder's Guide.
 - iii. **RULE OF REPOSE:** If the sire or dam of an animal registered with this association is found to be excluded after eight years from the date of registration of such animal in the Red Angus Association of America, and parentage cannot be established, the pedigree of such animal as shown on the records shall remain as recorded without change.
6. DNA requirements may be waived for any donor dam or any sire where DNA parentage cannot be established for the following reasons:
- a. an actual sample from the donor dam or sire cannot be obtained.
7. If such DNA requirement for donor dam or any sire cannot be established then, as a requirement for registration, the resulting progeny:
- a. must be parent verified.
 - b. Must be tested for NH, MA, AM, DD, OS, and CA.
 - c. Must have an affidavit (Provided by RAAA Staff) verifying why sample on parent(s) could not be obtained. (See Fee Sheet)

SECTION J - SHOW REGULATIONS AND CLASSIFICATIONS

1. APPLICATION OF SHOW REGULATIONS AND CLASSIFICATIONS

- a. The Rules and Regulations set forth in Section J of the Red Angus Association of American (RAAA) Rules and Regulations apply to all RAAA sponsored shows:
 - i. Non-RAAA sponsored shows may use any portion of the RAAA Show Regulations and Classifications, but neither RAAA nor its staff will be responsible for interpretation or enforcement of said regulations/classifications, nor play any role in conducting a non-RAAA sponsored show.

- b. Terminology

- i. **RAAA Sponsored Shows** are defined as the following events:

National Open and Pen Show

Red Angus National Open Show will be held at Cattlemen's Congress.

National Junior Show

The Red Angus National Junior Show will be held on a rotational basis annually in the following locations:

- North American Junior Red Angus Event (NAJRAE)
- National Western Stock Show (NWSS), Denver, CO
- Northern International Livestock Exposition (NILE), Billings, MT
- North American International Livestock Exposition (NAILE), Louisville, KY
- Fort Worth Stock Show (FWSS), Fort Worth, TX

Regional Open and Junior Shows:

Red Angus Regional Shows will occur annually in the following locations:

- National Western Stock Show (NWSS), Denver, CO
- Cattlemen's Congress, Oklahoma City, OK
- Northern International Livestock Exposition (NILE), Billings, MT
- Red Western Classic (RWC), Reno, NV
- North American International Livestock Exposition (NAILE), Louisville, KY
- Fort Worth Stock Show (FWSS), Fort Worth, TX
- American Royal, Kansas City, MO

- ii. **Processing** is the verification of entry data and the scheduled inspection of each animal entered, prior to exhibition, to ensure its eligibility.

- iii. **Official Registered Status** identifies an animal's Registration Type as either **(R)** Registered or **(I)** Incomplete only. No other Registration Types will be accepted.

iv. **Bred and Owned** is the recorded breeder and owner on record in the RAAA database.

iv. **Exhibitor** refers to the recorded owner(s) or owner's representative.

2. MEMBERSHIP AND OWNERSHIP REQUIREMENTS

a. Regular Membership Requirements

- i. Must be at least eighteen years of age
- ii. Complete and submit membership application form for approval by the Association.
- iii. Maintain current dues status (dues are assessed annually each July).
- iv. Maintain an account balance less than 120 days.
- v. Own at least one active registered female in the RAAA database.
- vi. Participate in Total Herd Reporting (THR).
- vii. Agree to abide and uphold the Bylaws, and Rules and Regulations of the RAAA.

b. Junior Membership Requirements

- i. Must be under twenty-one years of age
- ii. Complete and submit membership application form for approval by the Association
- iii. Maintain current dues status (dues are assessed annually each July).
- iv. Maintain an account balance less than 120 days.
- v. Participate in Total Herd Reporting, when eligible.
- vi. Agree to abide and uphold the Bylaws, and Rules and Regulations of the RAAA and JRA.

- c. Open Show:
 - i. All animals entered will have at least one owner on record as a Regular or Junior Member of RAAA at the time of the Regional or National Shows' check-in. *(rev. 1/5/18)*
 - ii. Be registered with RAAA and meet all requirements for Category 1A or 1B at time of Regional or National Shows' published entry deadline. *(rev. 2/28/17)*
 - iii. Have official registered status at the time of the Regional or National Shows' check-in. *(rev 1/5/18)*
- d. Red Angus National Junior Show:
 - i. To be eligible to show in the Red Angus National or Regional Junior Show, each exhibitor must be a Member of the National Junior Red Angus Association at the time of the Regional or National Shows' check-in. *(rev. 1/5/18)*
 - ii. Be registered with RAAA and meet all requirements for Category 1A or 1B at the time of the Regional or National Shows' published entry deadline.
 - iii. Have official registered status at the time of the Regional or National Shows' check-in.
- e. Substitutions will only be permitted for animals within sex, according to the hosting show's deadline. *(rev. 3/31/20)*

3. GENERAL REGULATIONS

- a. Entries are accepted with the understanding that each exhibitor agrees to conform to the Rules and Regulations of the RAAA. Enforcement will be at the discretion of the RAAA authorized representatives and may include barring an animal or exhibitor.
- b. Exhibitors shall exhibit sportsmanship and professional behavior in and around the show ring. Abusive, discourteous, or threatening behavior towards judges, show officials, fellow exhibitors or RAAA authorized representatives will not be tolerated.
- c. All animals must have legible tattoos, which match the Animal ID and Herd Prefix as recorded in the RAAA database prior to processing.
 - i. Animal ID and Herd Prefix verification may be via printed registration certificate or real time electronic representation of the RAAA database.
 - ii. If the Animal ID and/or Herd Prefix are not legible and cannot be read during processing, it will be allowed to participate in the show. A fee of \$100 will be charged to the exhibitor for a DNA parentage test of said animal.

- iii. If the Animal ID and/or Herd Prefix are legible but are incorrect and/or no visible indications of a tattoo in either ear, the animal will not be allowed to show.
- d. Each animal will be exhibited in its natural conformation and structure and without any alterations or modifications, with the exception of acceptable fitting and grooming practices.
- e. The use of paints, and/or the addition of any hair or hair-like substances will not be allowed. (rev. 4/22/21)
- f. No Pumping
- g. At the time of processing, all females 20 months of age or older on publicized date of show must have the one of the following:
 - i. Certificate of pregnancy from a licensed veterinarian.
 - ii. Written statement by a licensed veterinarian or embryologist of having produced fertile eggs.
 - iii. A female's own natural born calf at side, which need not be registered, but must be eligible for category 1A or 1B registration in the RAAA.
- h. All bulls 9 months of age or older on publicized date of show must be shown with a nose lead.
- i. After processing, should the number of entries in any class exceed practicality, authorized representative of the RAAA have the authority to "split" classes and divisions according to age and at the date of birth that best encourages fair competition.
- j. Any calf exhibited at the side of their dam in a cow/calf class may be exhibited in an individual class subject to all pertinent RAAA Show Rules and Classifications.
- k. Any exhibitor who loses control of his/her animal twice in the show ring will be required to remove the animal from the ring.

4. DECLARATION OF PARTICIPATION

Each exhibitor is subject to the following "Declaration of Participation" in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the RAAA:

"I/We, as exhibitor of Red Angus, having made entry application to any Red Angus show or exhibition do hereby agree:

- *"To make our cattle available to any tests or examinations called for by authorized representatives of the RAAA or show officials with regard to acceptability of the cattle to be exhibited in the show.*
- *"To release the RAAA, it's Board of Directors, staff and authorized representatives, from any claims for damages resulting from any such examinations or tests requested by authorized representatives of the Association or show officials.*

- *“To retain the right to challenge the results of any such examination or test in due course and under the provisions of the Right to Appeal, in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the RAAA”.*

5. PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Official RAAA data will be provided to all judges for their utilization in making decisions. Only that data which is deemed by RAAA to provide the most meaningful prediction of animals’ genetic merit will be provided to judges and/or spectators.

6. RAAA HERDSMAN OF THE YEAR AWARD

A RAAA Herdsman of the Year Award will be presented at the Red Angus National Open Show. The award will be presented to the owner, or owner’s representative or employee thereof, who, in the opinion of the award’s designated judge(s), has most effectively presented their selves in a professional manner and their cattle while at the show.

(rev. 3/31/20)

7. EXHIBITORS’ RIGHT TO PROTEST OR APPEAL

- It is the explicit intent of the RAAA that RAAA sponsored shows, the conformation and breeding value of animals being exhibited and the conduct of exhibitors present a positive image for the Red Angus breed. RAAA’s Show Regulations and Classifications serve as the primary means to ensure competition is fair, unbiased and free of unethical conduct and practices.
- The RAAA will play no role in the resolution of conflicts, appeals, protests or complaints resulting from shows not sponsored by the RAAA.
- In the enforcement of said regulations and classifications, any exhibitor has the right to appeal (dispute or challenge):
 - The results of any examination or test administered to their animals as called for by an authorized representative of the RAAA or any show official.
 - Any decision made by an authorized representative of the RAAA or any show official as a result of any such examination or test.
 - Appeals must be made in writing to a member of the RAAA Executive Committee, and the exhibitor making such appeal agrees to accept the Executive Committee’s decision as final.
- Any exhibitor who believes the fairness of competition has been negatively impacted by the conduct or practices of another exhibitor, or the decision of a show official, may submit a formal protest.
 - In addition to the RAAA, major livestock shows and/or expositions have a provision for submitting “protests.” All exhibitors are responsible for understanding such provisions.
 - Any protest must be set forth in writing, signed by the person initiating the complaint, and delivered to the Chief Executive Officer of the RAAA within 10 days following the completed judging of the show.

- iii. An exhibitor making a protest will be required to submit the protest fee (reference RAAA fee sheet).
- iv. The Chief Executive Officer of the RAAA will present the exhibitor's complaint to RAAA Executive Committee for their consideration.
- v. The RAAA Executive Committee's disposition shall conclude the matter, and the exhibitor agrees to accept their decision.
- vi. In the event that the protest is upheld and the results of DNA parent verification exclude the reported parent(s):
 - 1) The fee will be returned in full to the party who made the formal protest.
 - 2) The pedigree of the animal in question shall be amended.
 - 3) At their expense, the owner of such animal will be given the opportunity to correct the pedigree through further DNA parent verification against other possible parent(s).
- vii. In the event that the protest is not upheld and the results of DNA parent verification prove that the animal/s pedigree in question is the result of the reported parent(s):
 - 1) The fee will be retained by RAAA.
 - 2) The animal's pedigree in question shall remain as recorded in the RAAA database.

8. ADDITIONAL RULES FOR THE NATIONAL/REGIONAL JUNIOR RED ANGUS SHOW

- a. To be eligible to show in the Red Angus National Junior Show, each exhibitor must be a member of the National Junior Red Angus Association.
- b. Exhibitors must be the only recorded owner on record in the RAAA database of each animal(s) they exhibit excluding bred and owned bulls. (See 8d for Bred and Owned bull ownership requirements).
- c. If the exhibitor is not the first owner on record in the RAAA database of the animal entered in the Red Angus National Junior Show they must have had a transfer of ownership completed so that the owner on record is identified in the RAAA database as the junior member at time the show's published entry date.
- d. Exhibitor substitutions will be allowed, per approval from the RAAA Show Coordinator or CEO on the following basis:
 - i. Medical note no later than 60 minutes prior to the cattle show.
 - ii. No exceptions will be made for non-medical reasons other than family emergencies.
 - iii. Exhibitors who show for the substituted junior exhibitor must be an active Junior Red Angus Association member.
- e. Bulls exhibited in the Red Angus Bred and Owned bull show must be under 18 months of age as of the publicized show date and be bred and owned by the exhibitor. The

exhibitor must be the recorded owner on record with a minimum of 50% ownership.
(rev. 1/5/18)

- f. Following processing, the number of entries of Bred and Owned females and bulls will be evaluated by an authorized representative of the RAAA, and classes will be set according to the age that best encourages fair competition.
- g. Any exhibitor who loses control of his/her animal twice in the show ring will be required to remove the animal from the ring.

9. RED ANGUS NATIONAL PEN SHOW

- a. The exhibitor must be either the breeder or first owner on record and one of the current recorded owners on record in the RAAA database of the animals entered.
- b. Classes will be broken after arrival and processing according to the average age in days. Class designations are calculated on the average age of the animals in the pen. Animals may be no more than 30 days older or younger than the age classification specified for the class. All substitutions must be processed and if exhibited will follow the above age determination. (rev. 4/22/21)

10. RED ANGUS PERCENTAGE FEMALE SHOW (rev. 5/8/19)

- a. Females must be registered with RAAA as a Category 2 or 3.
- b. Females must be no less than 50 percent Red Angus.
- c. The sire or the dam must be a registered Red Angus.
- d. Must be red hided and polled (no black hided or black animals, refer to the RAAA Breeder's Guide for disqualifying characteristics).
- e. All females must be under 2 years of age and will be shown as individuals.
- f. A scurred animal is considered polled if you choose not to remove the scurs, if you surgically or mechanically remove the scur you will be disqualified.
- g. Pairs will not be allowed in the show.
- h. Classes will be broken by the show committee by animal date of birth.

11. RED ANGUS STEER SHOW (rev. 5/8/19)

- a. Steers must be 50 percent or greater Red Angus from one registered parent and have registration papers.
- b. Steers must be 85 percent in color, polled and display enough breed characteristics which match the percentage or registration.
- c. Scurred animals are considered polled if the exhibitor chooses not to remove the scurs. If the exhibitor chooses to remove the scurs surgically or mechanically you will be disqualified.
- d. Steers will be show by weight.
- e. Classes will be determined after weigh-in and classification

RED ANGUS SHOW CLASSIFICATIONS – NATIONAL JUNIOR SHOW CLASSES

- *Red Angus Show year runs from July 1 to June 30.*

Class	Designation	Sex of Class	Calving Dates & Other
1	<i>May or Younger Calves</i>	Female Class	May 1 and after, same year as beginning of show year.
2	<i>April Calves</i>	Female Class	April 1 to April 30, same year as beginning of show year.
3	<i>March Calves</i>	Female Class	March 1 to March 31, same year as beginning of show year.
4	<i>Spring Calf Champion</i>	Female Class	Winners from Class 1, 2, and 3. (Rev. 1-08)
5	<i>Reserve Spring Calf Champion</i>	Female Class	Remaining class winners and the 2 nd place winner from the Class of the Spring Calf Champion. (Rev. 1-08)
6	<i>February Calves</i>	Female Class	February 1 to February 28, same year as beginning of show year.
7	<i>January Calves</i>	Female Class	January 1 to January 31, same year as beginning of show year.
8	<i>Junior Calf Champion</i>	Female Class	Winners of Class 6 and 7. (Rev. 1-08)
9	<i>Reserve Junior Calf Champion</i>	Female Class	Remaining Class winners and the 2 nd place winner from the Class of the Junior Calf Champion. (Rev. 1-08)
10	<i>Winter Calves</i>	Female Class	November 1 to December 31, year prior to beginning of show year.
11	<i>Senior Calves</i>	Female Class	September 1 to October 31, year prior to beginning of show year.
12	<i>Fall Calf Champion</i>	Female Class	Winners from Class 10 and 11. (Rev. 1-08)
13	<i>Reserve Fall Calf Champion</i>	Female Class	Remaining Class winners and the 2 nd place winner from the Class of the Fall Calf Champion. (Rev. 1-08)
14	<i>Late Summer Yearlings</i>	Female Class	July 1 to August 31, year prior to beginning of show year.
15	<i>Summer Yearlings</i>	Female Class	May 1 to June 30, year prior to beginning of show year.
16	<i>Intermediate Champion</i>	Female Class	Winners from Class 14 and 15 (Rev. 9-11)
17	<i>Reserve Intermediate Champion</i>	Female Class	Remaining Class winners and 2 nd place winner from the Class of the Intermediate Champion. (Rev. 9-11)
18	<i>April Spring Yearlings</i>	Female Class	April 1 to April 30, year prior to beginning of show year.
19	<i>March Spring Yearlings</i>	Female Class	March 1 to March 31, year prior to the beginning of the show year.
20	<i>Senior Intermediate Champion</i>	Female Class	Winners from class 18 and 19 (Rev. 5-19)
21	<i>Reserve Senior Intermediate Champion</i>	Female Class	Remaining Class Winners and the 2 nd place winner from the Class of the Senior Intermediate Champion (Rev. 5-19)
22	<i>February Junior Yearlings</i>	Female Class	February 1 to February 28, year prior to the beginning of the show year.
23	<i>January Junior Yearlings</i>	Female Class	January 1 to January 31, year prior to the beginning of the show year.

24	Junior Champion	Female Class	Winners from Class 22 and 23. (Rev. 5-19)
25	Reserve Junior Champion	Female Class	Remaining Class winners and the 2 nd place winner from the Class of the Junior Champion. (Rev. 5-19)
26	<i>Winter Yearlings</i>	Female Class	November 1 to December 31, Two years prior to the beginning of the show year (Rev. 3-20)
27	<i>Senior Yearlings</i>	Female Class	September 1 to October 31, Two years prior to the beginning of the show year (Rev. 3-20)
28	Senior Champion	Female Class	Winners from Class 26 and 27 (Rev. 3-20)
29	Reserve Senior Champion	Female Class	Remaining Class winners and the 2 nd prize winner from the Class of the Senior Champion. (Rev. 3-20)
30	<i>Two-Year-Old Cow with Calf</i>	Female Class	Cow must be born after January, two years prior to beginning of show year. Calf may not be an ET calf, must be under 250 days of age and still nursing.
31	<i>Mature Cow & Calf</i>	Female Class	Cow must be born before January, two years prior to beginning of show year. Calf may not be an ET calf, must be under 250 days of age and still nursing.
32	Cow Calf Champion	Female Class	Winners from Class 30 and 31 (Rev. 3-20)
33	Reserve Cow Calf Champion	Female Class	Remaining Class winners and the 2 nd prize winner from the Class of the Cow Calf Champion (Rev. 3-20)
34	Grand Champion	Female Class	Winners from Division 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, and 32. (Rev. 3-20)
35	Reserve Grand Champion	Female Class	Remaining Division winners and the Reserve Division winner from the Division of the Grand Champion.
36	Bred and Owned Females	Female Class	Junior Member must be the breeder and first and only recorded owner of the female. (Rev. 6-21)
37	Bred and Owned Bulls	Bull Class	Junior Member must be the breeder and must be the recorded owner on record with a minimum of 50% ownership. (Rev. 8-13)
38	Pee-wee Showmanship	Showmanship	Open to exhibitors 8 and under (Rev. 5-19)
39	Junior Showmanship	Showmanship	Only open to JRA members who are 9-13 years of age as of the publicized date of show. Junior Showmanship competitors must exhibit an animal they exhibited in a prior class of this show. (Rev. 5-19)
40	Intermediate Showmanship	Showmanship	Only open to JRA members who are 14-17 years of age as of the publicized date of show. Junior Showmanship competitors must exhibit an animal they exhibited in a prior class of this show. (Rev. 5-19)
41	Senior Showmanship	Showmanship	Only open to JRA members who are 18-21 years of age as of the publicized date of show. Senior Showmanship competitors must exhibit an animal that they exhibited in a prior class of this show. (Rev. 5-19)

RED ANGUS SHOW CLASSIFICATIONS – OPEN SHOW CLASSES - FEMALES

- *Red Angus Show year runs from July 1 to June 30.*

Class	Designation	Sex of Class	Calving Dates & Other
42	<i>May or Younger Calves</i>	Female Class	May 1 and after, same year as beginning of show year.
43	<i>April Calves</i>	Female Class	April 1 to April 30, same year as beginning of show year.
44	<i>March Calves</i>	Female Class	March 1 to March 31, same year as beginning of show year.
45	<i>Spring Calf Champion</i>	Female Class	Winners from Class 42, 43, and 44 (Rev. 1-08)
46	<i>Reserve Spring Calf Champion</i>	Female Class	Remaining Class winners and the 2 nd place winner from the Class of the Spring Calf Champion. (Rev. 1-08)
47	<i>February Calves</i>	Female Class	February 1 to February 28, same year as beginning of show year.
48	<i>January Calves</i>	Female Class	January 1 to January 31, same year as beginning of show year.
49	<i>Junior Calf Champion</i>	Female Class	Winners of Class 47 and 48. (Rev. 1-08)
50	<i>Reserve Junior Calf Champion</i>	Female Class	Remaining Class winners and the 2 nd place winner from the Class of the Junior Calf Champion (Rev. 1-08)
51	<i>Winter Calves</i>	Female Class	November 1 to December 31, year prior to beginning of show year.
52	<i>Senior Calves</i>	Female Class	September 1 to October 31, year prior to beginning of show year.
53	<i>Fall Calf Champion</i>	Female Class	Winners from Class 51 and 52 (Rev. 1-08)
54	<i>Reserve Fall Calf Champion</i>	Female Class	Remaining Class winners and the 2 nd place winner from the Class of the Fall Calf Champion. (Rev. 1-08)
55	<i>Late Summer Yearlings</i>	Female Class	July 1 to August 31, year prior to beginning of show year.
56	<i>Summer Yearlings</i>	Female Class	May 1 to June 30, year prior to beginning of show year.
57	<i>Intermediate Champion</i>	Female Class	Winners from Class 55 and 56. (Rev. 1-08)
58	<i>Reserve Intermediate Champion</i>	Female Class	Remaining Class winners and 2 nd place winner from the Class of the Intermediate Champion. (Rev. 1-08)
59	<i>April Spring Yearlings</i>	Female Class	April 1 to April 30, year prior to beginning of show year.
60	<i>March Spring Yearlings</i>	Female Class	March 1 to March 31, year prior to the beginning of the show year.

61	Senior Intermediate Champion	Female Class	Winners from Class 59 and 60 (Rev. 1-08)
62	Reserve Senior Intermediate Champion	Female Class	Remaining Class winners and 2 nd place winner from the Class of the Intermediate Champion. (Rev. 5-8-19)
63	<i>February Junior Yearlings</i>	Female Class	February 1 to February 28, year prior to the beginning of the show year.
64	<i>January Junior Yearlings</i>	Female Class	January 1 to January 31, year prior to the beginning of the show year.
65	Junior Champion	Female Class	Winners from Class 63 and 64 (Rev. 1-08)
66	Reserve Junior Champion	Female Class	Remaining Class winners and the 2 nd place winner from the Class of the Junior Champion. (Rev. 1-08)
67	<i>Winter Yearlings</i>	Female Class	November 1 to December 31, Two years prior to the beginning of the show year (Rev. 3-20)
68	<i>Senior Yearlings</i>	Female Class	September 1 to October 31, Two years prior to the beginning of the show year (Rev. 3-20)
69	Senior Champion	Female Class	Winners from Class 67 and 68 (Rev. 3-20)
70	Reserve Senior Champion	Female Class	Remaining Class winners and the 2 nd prize winner from the Class of the Senior Champion.
71	<i>Two-Year-Old Cow with Calf</i>	Female Class	Cow must be born after January, two years prior to beginning of show year. Calf may not be an ET calf, must be under 250 days of age and still nursing.
72	<i>Mature Cow & Calf</i>	Female Class	Cow must be born before January, two years prior to beginning of show year. Calf may not be an ET calf, must be under 250 days of age and still nursing.
73	Cow Calf Champion	Female Class	Winners from Class 71 and 72 (Rev. 3-20)
74	Reserve Cow Calf Champion	Female Class	Remaining Class winners and the 2 nd prize winner from the Class of the Cow Calf Champion (Rev. 3-20)
75	Grand Champion	Female Class	Winners from Division 45, 49, 53, 57, 61, 65, 69, and 73. (Rev. 3-20)
76	Reserve Grand Champion	Female Class	Remaining Division winners and the Reserve Division winner from the Division of the Grand Champion.

RED ANGUS SHOW CLASSIFICATIONS – OPEN SHOW CLASSES - BULLS

Class	Designation	Sex of Class	Calving Dates & Other
77	<i>May or Younger Calves</i>	Bull Class	May 1 and after, same year as beginning of show year.
78	<i>April Calves</i>	Bull Class	April 1 to April 30, same year as beginning of show year.
79	<i>March Calves</i>	Bull Class	March 1 to March 31, same year as beginning of show year.
80	<i>Spring Calf Champion</i>	Bull Class	Winners from Class 77, 78, and 79
81	<i>Reserve Spring Calf Champion</i>	Bull Class	Remaining Class winners and the 2 nd place winner from the Class of the Spring Calf Champion.
82	<i>February Calves</i>	Bull Class	February 1 to February 28, same year as beginning of show year.
83	<i>January Calves</i>	Bull Class	January 1 to January 31, same year as beginning of show year.
84	<i>Junior Calf Champion</i>	Bull Class	Winners of Class 82 and 83.
85	<i>Reserve Junior Calf Champion</i>	Bull Class	Remaining Class winners and the 2 nd place winner from the Class of the Junior Calf Champion.
86	<i>Winter Calves</i>	Bull Class	November 1 to December 31, year prior to beginning of show year.
87	<i>Senior Calves</i>	Bull Class	September 1 to October 31, year prior to beginning of show year.
88	<i>Fall Calf Champion</i>	Bull Class	Winners from Class 86 and 87.
89	<i>Reserve Fall Calf Champion</i>	Bull Class	Remaining Class winners and the 2 nd place winner from the Class of the Fall Calf Champion.
90	<i>Late Summer Yearlings</i>	Bull Class	July 1 to August 31, year prior to beginning of show year.
91	<i>Summer Yearlings</i>	Bull Class	May 1 to June 30, year prior to beginning of show year.
92	<i>Intermediate Champion</i>	Bull Class	Winners from Class 90 and 91.
93	<i>Reserve Intermediate Champion</i>	Bull Class	Remaining Class winners and 2 nd place winner from the Class of the Intermediate Champion.
94	<i>April Spring Yearlings</i>	Bull Class	April 1 to April 30, year prior to beginning of show year.
95	<i>March Spring Yearlings</i>	Bull Class	March 1 to March 31, year prior to the beginning of the show year.
96	<i>February Junior Yearlings</i>	Bull Class	February 1 to February 28, year prior to the beginning of the show year.
97	<i>January Junior Yearlings</i>	Bull Class	January 1 to January 31, year prior to the beginning of the show year.
98	<i>Junior Champion</i>	Bull Class	Winners from Class 94, 95, 96, and 97.
99	<i>Reserve Junior Champion</i>	Bull Class	Remaining Class winners and the 2 nd place winner from the Class of the Junior Champion.

100	<i>Senior Yearlings</i>	Bull Class	September 1 to December 31, two years prior to beginning of show year.
101	<i>Summer Senior Yearlings</i>	Bull Class	May 1 to August 31, two years prior to beginning of show year.
102	<i>Two Year Old Bulls</i>	Bull Class	Bulls born January 1 to April 30, two years prior to beginning of show year.
103	<i>Senior Champion</i>	Bull Class	Winners from Class 100, 101, and 102.
104	<i>Reserve Senior Champion</i>	Bull Class	Remaining Class winners and 2 nd place winner from the Class of the Senior Champion.
105	<i>Grand Champion</i>	Bull Class	Winners from Division 80, 84, 88, 92, 98, and 103.
106	<i>Reserve Grand Champion</i>	Bull Class	Remaining Division winners and the Reserve Division winner from the Division of the Grand Champion.

RED ANGUS NATIONAL OPEN SHOW – GROUP CLASSES

Class	Title	Description
107	<i>Produce-of-Dam</i>	Two animals by the same dam, either or both sexes, both shown in their respective classes. Animals shown in this class need not be owned by the exhibitor.
108	<i>Senior Get-of-Sire</i>	Four animals by the same sire, both sexes represented, need not be owned by the exhibitor. All animals must have been shown in their respective classes.
109	<i>Junior Get-of-Sire</i>	Three animals by the same sire, both sexes represented, need not be owned by the exhibitor. Entries must have been calved on or after September 1, year prior to beginning of show year. All animals must have been shown in their respective classes.
110	<i>Premier Breeder</i>	Will be computed from breeders' placement in individual classes only as follows: 3 points for each 1st; 2 points for each 2nd; 1 point for each 3rd. Maximum number of placements to be used to determine winner shall be limited to 5. Calculated on breeders of animals for exhibitors only. (In case of a tie, the next highest individual class placement will be used to determine the winner.)
111	<i>Premier Exhibitor</i>	Will be computed from exhibitors' placement in individual classes only as follows: 3 points for each 1st; 2 points for each 2nd; 1 point for each 3rd. Maximum number of placements to be used to determine winner shall be limited to 5. (In case of a tie, the next highest individual class placement will be used to determine the winner.)

RED ANGUS SHOW CLASSIFICATIONS – PEN SHOW CLASSES

Class	Title	Description
112	<i>Bred and Owned Pen of Three Females</i>	Calved after April 1, of prior year..
113	<i>Bred and Owned Pen of Three Females</i>	Calved January 1 – March 31, of prior year..
114	<i>Bred and Owned Pen of Three Females</i>	Calved January 1 – December 31, two years prior to year of show.
115	<i>Grand Champion Pen of Three Females</i>	Winning “Pens” from Classes 112, 113 and 114.
116	<i>Reserve Grand Champion Pen of Three Females</i>	Remaining winning pens and second place winner from class of Grand Champion Pen of Three Females.
117	<i>Bred and Owned Pen of Three Bulls</i>	Calved after April 1, of prior year.
118	<i>Bred and Owned Pen of Three Bulls</i>	Calved January 1 – March 31, of prior year.
119	<i>Bred and Owned Pen of Three Bulls</i>	Calved September 1 – December 31, two years prior to year of show.
120	<i>Bred and Owned Pen of Three Bulls</i>	Calved May. 1 – Aug. 31, two years prior to year of show.
121	<i>Bred and Owned Pen of Three Bulls</i>	Calved January 1 – April 30, two years prior to year of show.
122	<i>Grand Champion Pen of Three Bulls</i>	Winning “Pens” from Classes 117, 118, 119, 120, and 121.
123	<i>Reserve Grand Champion Pen of Three Bulls</i>	Remaining winning pens and second place winner from the class of Grand Champion Pen of Three Bulls.

Section K: PAYMENTS FOR ASSOCIATION SPONSORED RESEARCH PROJECTS

1. The Association rejects proposals from individuals or institutions that include any indirect cost components as part of the research proposal. This restriction includes university-related overhead and administrative costs disassociated from specific activities necessary for the execution of the project.