



Rules & Regulations

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Rules and Regulations Table of Contents

SECTION A - MEMBERSHIP IN THE RED ANGUS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA	3
SECTION B - REGISTRATION CATEGORIES	10
SECTION C - REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS	11
SECTION D - REGISTRATION INFORMATION	15
THR CALENDAR	23
SECTION E - NAMING AND PERMANENT IDENTIFICATION	24
SECTION F - Registration of Animals from Advanced Reproductive Technologies	29
SECTION G - TRANSFER OF REGISTRATION	33
SECTION H - GENETIC DEFECT POLICY	35
SECTION I - DNA	40
SECTION J - SHOW REGULATIONS AND CLASSIFICATIONS	44
RED ANGUS SHOW CLASSIFICATIONS – NATIONAL JUNIOR SHOW CLASSES	57
RED ANGUS SHOW CLASSIFICATIONS – OPEN SHOW CLASSES - FEMALES	59
RED ANGUS SHOW CLASSIFICATIONS – OPEN SHOW CLASSES - BULLS	61
RED ANGUS NATIONAL OPEN SHOW – GROUP CLASSES	63
RED ANGUS SHOW CLASSIFICATIONS – PEN SHOW CLASSES	64

SECTION A - MEMBERSHIP IN THE RED ANGUS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

1. MEMBERSHIP CLASSES

a. Regular Membership

i. Membership Requirements

1. Must be at least 18 years of age.
2. Complete and submit membership application form for approval by RAAA.
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 REDSPro database.
6. Participate in Total Herd Reporting (THR).
7. Agree to abide and uphold the bylaws, and Rules and Regulations of RAAA.

ii. Membership Privileges

1. Access reports on data submitted to RAAA as provided under the breed improvement programs and registration procedures.
2. Receive a one-year subscription to the *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 the area or region in which the 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. Have the opportunity to serve on RAAA committees.

b. Junior Membership

i. Membership Requirements

1. Must be under 21 years of age.
2. Complete and submit membership application form for approval by RAAA.
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 RAAA and JRA.

ii. Membership Privileges

1. Access reports on data submitted to RAAA as provided under the breed improvement programs and registration procedures.
2. Receive a one-year subscription to the *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 of America, 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 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 RAAA.
 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 one-year subscription to the *Red Angus Magazine*.
 2. Eligible to record data under the compute option for commercial cattle or research herds.

2. VOTING

- a. Only regular members may vote or hold office. Junior members may vote and hold office in JRA.
- b. Each regular member shall be entitled to one vote on each matter submitted to a vote of members. Only members in attendance at the annual meeting are entitled to vote. Junior members and associate members may not vote.
- c. Cumulative voting (individual voting under more than one membership) and voting by proxy is not permitted. Each member, whether an individual, family, partnership, corporation or firm, shall have only one 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 designated at the time of registration at the membership meeting.
- e. Caucuses - Members of RAAA attending the annual convention 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 RAM will outline the requirements for becoming a board member, the nomination process, nomination committee contact information and expected vacancies.
 2. Members interested in 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 will present board candidates on the first day of the annual convention. Additional candidates may announce their candidacy at this time.
 5. Members will 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, the nominee is automatically considered elected.
- f. If an area or regional caucus does not submit a nomination, floor nominations will be accepted 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 based on 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 RAAA office, and online at www.redangus.org.

4. MEMBERSHIP NAME CHANGE

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

5. INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP

- a. Memberships may be inactivated upon the member's written request.
- b. Memberships may be inactivated by RAAA 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 RAAA for services rendered.

6. MEMBERSHIP TRANSFERS

- a. A membership may be transferred upon written request to RAAA 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. When a membership is transferred as outlined above, all animals registered under the previous membership name may also 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 RAAA.
- a. Any member may be suspended and denied all privileges for the failure to pay when due any obligation owed to RAAA.
- b. All information furnished to RAAA as a basis for any action by RAAA, or any of its officers, shall be true and correct.

- c. No person shall represent any animal owned by him to be registered with RAAA unless the same shall be registered in the official RAAA registry.
- d. 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 or Red Angus cattle.
- e. 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. RAAA EVP/EDO has the authority to investigate alleged violations of any bylaw, rule or regulation of RAAA and at his/her discretion, may determine if there is sufficient evidence to schedule a hearing.
- b. The president of RAAA board of directors, at his/her discretion, may form a hearing committee to review the allegations.
- c. If a hearing is deemed necessary, the RAAA board will be notified and the accused will be given at least 21 days notice of the hearing's time and place. The hearing, conducted by the hearing committee, may be in person or via conference call, with both parties allowed legal representation. The accused may present evidence, hear evidence against them and provide a rebuttal. Notice will be sent via USPS, with a signature required, to the last known address on RAAA records.
- d. The hearing committee may recommend disciplinary action to the EVP/EDO, who will determine the disciplinary action concerning all parties involved.

9. DATA AND MATERIAL: OWNERSHIP

- a. Data and Material
 - i. Members must attest that all data or material submitted to RAAA are accurate at the time of submission. Once submitted, RAAA retains control, including the right to use or publish the data. While accuracy remains the responsibility of the submitting party, RAAA reserves the exclusive right to verify accuracy of submissions, purge inaccurate data and determine disciplinary actions if necessary. Submitted data will be used for breed improvement or other purposes deemed appropriate by the board of directors.
- 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 RAAA on the proper forms as provided by RAAA or via electronic submission on REDSPro.
- 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 RAAA animal registrations will be known as the Red Angus database. Such records will be maintained in sequential order by registration numbers of animals 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 a registration application 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.

2. GENERAL REGISTRY REQUIREMENTS FOR CATEGORY 1B

- a. The sire and dam of any animal for which a registration application 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 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.

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 the 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 animals 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. RAAA 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 cattle that are Brahman/Angus derivatives and derived from purebred lines (Red Angus, Angus, Brahman, Red Brangus 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 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 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 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 TYPES

Listed below are the registration types:

I = Incomplete (calves being submitted prior to weaning)

R = Registered (animal meets all criteria to be registered)

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

U = Animals that require genetic defect testing in order to reach Registered status (See Section H, e – Rules Pertaining to Genetic Defects Monitored by RAAA)

Z = Animals that require DNA on one or both parents in order to reach Registered status (see Section I – DNA)

B = Animals that have a DNA exclusion in their pedigree

F = Foreign imported animals (see section 2 below)

- a. It is recommended that calves are submitted for registration after weaning weights are taken, with application made on the registration application/report or REDSPro. Registration certificates will be issued at the direction of the breeder.
- b. Animals with one or both parents registered in another breed association may 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 into the REDSPro database.
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 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. If 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 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 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. 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 registered any time before weaning weights are taken, THR may 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. Calves will move to Category 2 once they reach one year of age if weaning information is not submitted.
- 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 RAAA.

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 REDSPro database and used in the National Cattle Evaluation and other performance calculations.
- c. Progeny of cows registered in the REDSPro database should be entered in the compute option if the progeny are not intended to be used 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 registration certificates will be issued on computed animals.

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 1- JUNE 30)

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 1 - DECEMBER 31)

Fall herd inventory is requested in July.

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 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 a printed certificate of registration.

If assessments are not paid within 30 days of the date on the statement, RAAA will provide no further services until the account is paid in full, unless otherwise authorized by the EVP/EDO.

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 on 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 RAAA office. They will not be sent out automatically.

On these reports, the member can 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 on the inventory report. The reports are due back to RAAA 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.

8. CALF DATA AND REASON CODES

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

- i. A calf record through weaning, including dead or commercial calves.
- ii. 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.
- iii. A reason code for the cow's failure to produce a calf (e.g., exposed and failed to conceive, not exposed, moved to the next calving season embryo transfer program, abortion, calf not found).
- iv. 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 to 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.

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

THR CALENDAR

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 annual Christmas card.

Spring Calving	Fall Calving	Event
January 1	July 1	Updated Herd Inventory requested.
March 1	September 1	Updated Herd Inventory due.
March 15	August 15	No Progeny Report requested for cows without a calf record or reason code for the previous year.
August 15	February 15	Heifer Exposure Report requested.
November 30	April 30	Heifer Exposure Report recommended due date.
May 25	October 25	Inactivation of cows without either a calf record or reason code for previous year.
August 1	January 1	RAAA sends a billing statement for annual THR assessments based on your herd inventory. For herds with over 10 cows, this is billed at 25% per month July through October (Spring calving herds) and December through March (Fall calving herds). Herds with under 10 cows are billed 100% in July and December.
August 15	March 15	Birth and Weaning Report requested. Report calf data or a 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 exceeding 28 spaces will be abbreviated.
- b. If the name submitted is reserved or is otherwise unacceptable, RAAA 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 except for animals owned by a member which has a cooperator agreement on file in the RAAA office.

2. ANIMAL NAME CHANGE

- a. Names of registered animals without progeny reported may be changed provided the following are on file:
 - i. Written consent of the first owner is obtained.
 - ii. If an animal is multiply owned, written consent must be obtained from all owners.
- b. Names of registered animals with progeny reported may be changed provided 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 multiply 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 REDSPro 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) Be no more than five digits.
 - 3) May contain letters and numbers, but must end in a letter, e.g. 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 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 RAAA 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 RAAA 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 the owner's expense.
- xii. Animal IDs 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 REDSPro 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 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 RAAA 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 RAAA 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 the owner's expense.
- x. Animal IDs 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 a:
 - 1) Tattoo (with herd prefix and individual animal ID)
 - 2) Brand (with herd prefix and individual animal ID)
 - 3) DNA sample on file
 - 4) 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 REDSPro 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 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 EID tagged incorrectly and/or the EID is lost:
 - 1) Notify the RAAA office for documentation of an authorized EID correction.
 - a. DNA parentage may be required at the 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 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 RAAA office if necessary. An 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 REDSPro. 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 RAAA 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 RAAA 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 ET 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 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 ANIMALS

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). RAAA 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 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 it's 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 RAAA.

b. REGISTRATION CATEGORIES

All registered gene-edited animals 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 will be made on the embryo registration application/report or REDSPro. The flush date of the embryo must be provided.
- iii. Registration of GED animals will be made on the embryo registration application/report, registration application/report or REDSPro. If a GED animal is the result of an ET mating, the flush date of the embryo must be provided.
- iv. The breeder 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 – 1a) 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 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 RAAA 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 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, transfer form, transfer on entry, 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. To transfer part interest in a bull the back of the certificate of registration must be filled out with the option for multiple owners or the REDSPro submission must be completed by the seller with all owners entered.
 - 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 AI.
 - 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 RAAA.
- 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.

3. REGISTRATION AND/OR TRANSFER BY AFFIDAVIT

- a. In case of neglect or refusal of a member or nonmember of RAAA 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 RAAA, will not be construed as the conveyance of legal title by RAAA.
- b. RAAA 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 third-party genetic defect consultant. RAAA will present evidence to the third 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 third-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 third-party genetic defect consultant.
- ii. The EVP/EDO of RAAA will select a third-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 third-party genetic defect consultant.
- iv. If the identified genetic defect is a new genetic defect, it must be scientifically documented by the third-party genetic defect consultant to be recognized by RAAA.
- v. If a new genetic defect is recognized, 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 RAAA.
- vii. If said defect is recessive, it will be listed as a monitored genetic defect by RAAA in the rules and regulations and on the 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 has occurred in their herd have the responsibility to immediately notify the RAAA 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 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 office within 10 business days from the date 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 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 A7 Violations and Fraudulent Practices).

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

- Arthrogryposis 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. If positive test results (confirming that an animal is a carrier of a genetic defect)

are received by the RAAA office and 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 or current owner prior to posting that animal as a carrier, giving them the opportunity to contest the test results.

- iii. Through submitting samples of an animal registered with 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) 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) 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 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 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 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. 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, 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. If 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

- 1. 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 REDSPro database and available upon request.
 - b. Confirmed carriers will be identified within all documentation generated by RAAA, including the pedigrees of descendants, with a three-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

2. 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 REDSPro database and made available upon request.
- b. Animals tested free of a genetic defect will be identified within all documentation generated by RAAA, including the pedigrees of descendants with a three-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 free of the causal mutation that produces osteopetrosis.

SECTION I - DNA

1. DNA Submission

- a. The accuracy of submitted DNA to 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. 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. RAAA or any subsidiary may not create new genetic material with DNA submitted to RAAA, 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 REDSPro database at the listed rate (see fee sheet).

2. RAAA'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 EVP/EDO 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. RAAA will review other technology results for parentage on a case-by-case basis.
4. 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. 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 AI, 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 RAAA 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 RAAA 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 Jan. 1, 2017).*
- b. Any random sampling from member's herds, animals exhibited at shows, entered in bull tests, promoted in the Red Angus Magazine, or whose pedigrees are otherwise represented to the industry, such testing will be administered at RAAA 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 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 RAAA as a requirement of progeny.
- d. Whenever the eligibility for registration of any animal is in doubt because of uncertain or unknown parentage, the RAAA will require DNA at the submitting party's expense.
- e. Whenever the integrity of the pedigree of an animal registered in the REDSPro database is questioned. A written protest must be submitted by the party questioning a pedigree's accuracy to the RAAA 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. If 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 REDSPro 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 REDSPro 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 RAAA rules and regulations.
 - iii. **RULE OF REPOSE:** If the sire or dam of an animal registered with RAAA is found to be excluded after eight years from the date of registration of such animal 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 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 annually at the Red Angus Youth Expo, designated location TBA each year.

Regional Open and Junior Shows:

Red Angus regional shows will occur annually in the following locations:

- Iowa State Fair, Des Moines, Iowa
- Keystone International Livestock Exposition (KILE), Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
- American Royal, Kansas City, Missouri
- Northern International Livestock Exposition (NILE), Billings, Montana
- Western National Red Angus Show, Reno, Nevada
- North American International Livestock Exposition (NAILE), Louisville, Kentucky
- Cattlemen's Congress, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma – Regional Junior Show

- Fort Worth Stock Show (FWSSR), Fort Worth, Texas
- 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.
 - a. Cattle must meet all show qualifications under RAAA show rules, including category, etc.
- iv. **Bred and Owned** is the recorded breeder and owner on record in the REDSPro database.
- v. **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 RAAA.
- 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 REDSPro database.
- vi. Participate in total herd reporting (THR).
- vii. Agree to abide and uphold the bylaws and Rules and Regulations of RAAA.

b. Junior Membership Requirements

- i. Must be under 21 years of age (see d, i and ii for further details).
- ii. Complete and submit membership application form for approval by RAAA.
- 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 show's 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 show's published entry deadline. *(rev. 5/28/24)*
- iii. Have official registered status at the time of the regional or national show's 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 Junior Red Angus Association of America at the time of the regional or national show's check-in. *(rev. 1/5/18)*

1. Age requirement:

Exhibitors must be seven years old and not yet 22 years old by Jan. 1 (of that show year) and a current JRA/RAAA member.

****Exhibitors must be ages seven to 21 as of Jan. 1 of the current year with birth dates ranging from Jan. 1, 20** through Dec. 31, 20**. Exhibitors must be a junior or adult regular member of RAAA. Junior membership shall be issued only to an individual and shall expire upon attainment of age 21. Participation is acceptable through the calendar year of the individual's 21st birthday as long as the member has obtained a regular membership.**

- ii. Be registered with RAAA and meet all requirements for Category 1A or 1B at the time of the regional or national show's published entry deadline.
 - iii. Have official registered status at the time of the regional or national show's 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 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 an 840 EID button present in the ear, which must match the animal record in the REDSPro database prior to check-in.
 - i. 840 EID verification may be via printed registration certificate or real time electronic representation of the REDSPro database. If the EID is not present, the animal ID and herd prefix will be verified and must match the animal record.
 - 1. 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.
 - 2. If the animal ID and/or herd prefix are legible but are incorrect or will not be allowed to show.
 - ii. Tattoos/EIDs will be re-verified on all registered champion and reserve champion females, bulls and steers at all regional and national shows.
- d. DNA: Parent verification (Parentage test) must be completed and recorded in REDSPro on the individual animal and verified to the greatest extent possible before shown at any Red Angus National or Regional show including the Red Angus Youth Expo. The animal must be on R or I status.
 - a. All cattle must meet status for both (parentage test and registration status) by noon the following day after check in at the following junior and open shows if time

permits depending on the show schedule: Iowa State Fair, KILE, NILE, American Royal, Western National Red Angus, NAILE, Cattlemen's Congress, Fort Worth Stock Show

- b. All Grand and Reserve Champions and overall animals in all shows will have DNA collected to be parentage verified to the greatest extent.
- e. 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.
- f. The use of paints or the addition of any hair or hair-like substances will not be allowed. (rev. 4/22/21)
- g. No pumping
- h. At the time of processing, all females 20 months of age or older on publicized date of show must have one of the following (must be turned in at time of processing):
 - 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 registration in RAAA.
- i. All bulls nine months of age or older on publicized date of show must be shown with a nose lead.
- j. After processing, should the number of entries in any class exceed practicality, authorized representative(s) of RAAA have the authority to "split" classes and divisions according to age and at the date of birth that best encourages fair competition.
- k. 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.
- l. 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 RAAA:

“I/We, as exhibitor(s) 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 RAAA or show officials with regard to acceptability of the cattle to be exhibited in the show.*
- *To release the RAAA, its board of directors, staff and authorized representatives, from any claims for damages resulting from any such examinations or tests requested by authorized representatives of RAAA 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 RAAA.”*

5. PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Official RAAA data will be provided to all judges for their utilization in making decisions. Only data which is deemed by RAAA to provide the most meaningful prediction of animal’s genetic merit will be provided to judges 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 themselves in a professional manner and their cattle while at the show. *(rev. 3/31/20)*

7. EXHIBITORS’ RIGHT TO PROTEST OR APPEAL

- a. It is the explicit intent of 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.
- b. The RAAA will play no role in the resolution of conflicts, appeals, protests or complaints resulting from shows not sponsored by the RAAA.
- c. In the enforcement of said regulations and classifications, any exhibitor has the right to appeal (dispute or challenge):
 - i. The results of any examination or test administered to their animals as called for by an authorized representative of RAAA or any show official.

- ii. Any decision made by an authorized representative of RAAA or any show official as a result of any such examination or test.
 - iii. 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.
- d. 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.
 - i. In addition to RAAA, major livestock shows or expositions have a provision for submitting "protests." All exhibitors are responsible for understanding such provisions.
 - ii. Any protest must be set forth in writing, signed by the person initiating the complaint and delivered to the EVP/EDO of 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 EVP/EDO of RAAA will present the exhibitor's complaint to the 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 REDSPro 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 Junior Red Angus Association of America.
- b. Exhibitors must be the only recorded owner on record in the REDSPro database of each animal(s) they exhibit, excluding bred and owned bulls.
 - a. 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*).
- c. If the exhibitor is not the first owner on record in the REDSPro 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 REDSPro 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 EVP/EDO 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 JRA member.
- e. Classes will be broken by the show coordinator by animal date of birth.
- f. 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

- a. Females must be registered with RAAA as a Category 2 or 3. *(rev. 5/28/24)*
- b. Females must be no less than 50% Red Angus.
- c. The sire or the dam must be a registered Red Angus.
- d. Color must be at least 85% red, buckskin or red baldy. No black-pigmented or smokies will be accepted.
- 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 coordinator by animal date of birth.

11. RED ANGUS PUREBRED STEER SHOW *(rev. 5/28/24)*

- a. Steers must be 100% Red Angus from registered parents and have registration papers showing their R or I status.
- b. 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.
- c. Steers will be weighed at check-in and shown by weight.
- d. Classes will be determined after weigh-in and classification.

12. RED ANGUS PERCENTAGE STEER SHOW *(rev. 5/8/19)*

- a. Steers must be 50% or greater Red Angus from one registered parent and have registration papers.
- b. Color must be at least 85% red, buckskin or red baldy. No black-pigmented or smokies will be accepted.
- 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 weighed at check-in and shown by weight.
- e. Classes will be determined after weigh-in and classification.

13. RED ANGUS YOUTH EXPO (*rev.10/16/23*)

The following shows will only be offered at the Red Angus Youth Expo:

The following shows will be shown within the Category 3 show as their own division/class:

PREMIUM RED BALDY: Females only

- a. Females must be enrolled in the Premium Red Baldy program and carry the PRB program tag. Qualifications for enrollment in the program are listed below.
 - Heifer-only program
 - Must be sired by registered Red Angus bulls averaging in the top 50% of the breed for the Profitability and Sustainability Index (ProS) or registered Hereford bulls averaging in the top 50% for the Baldy Maternal Index (BMI\$).
 - Targeted breed percentages will range from 25% to 75% for both breeds, with the balance being the alternate breed.
 - Females must be red-bodied with either a bald or brockle face.
 - No black-hided cattle will be admitted, regardless of genetic makeup.
 - If you have questions about the program or need to enroll, please contact the value-added department at 940-477-4593.
- b. All females must be under 2 years of age and will be shown as individuals.
- c. Pairs will not be allowed in the show.
- d. Classes will be broken by the show coordinator by animal date of birth.

AMERICAN RED: Females only

- a. Females must be enrolled in the American Red program and carry the program tag. Qualifications for enrollment in the program are listed below.
 - Five head minimum for enrollment

- Must be sired by registered Red Angus bulls averaging in the top 50% of the breed for the Profitability and Sustainability index (ProS) or registered Santa Gertrudis bulls averaging in the top 50% for the SGBI Balanced Index.
 - Targeted breed percentages will range from 25% to 75% for both breeds, with the balance being the alternate breed.
 - If you have questions about the program or need to enroll, please contact the value-added department at 940-477-4593
- b. Must be red hided and polled (no black hided or black animals, refer to the RAAA Breeder's Guide for disqualifying characteristics).
 - c. All females must be under two years of age and will be shown as individuals.
 - d. 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.
 - e. Pairs will not be allowed in the show.
 - f. Classes will be broken by the show coordinator by animal date of birth.

PHENOTYPE/GENOTYPE:

- a. The Phenotype-Genotype Show asks judges to evaluate cattle based on looks and expected performance through EPDs.
- b. The Phenotype-Genotype Show will provide juniors an educational opportunity to learn about EPDs and \$Values as part of the process in selecting seedstock. The PGS will bring the selection of an animal for the show ring full circle.
 - i. Category 1A only
 - ii. Will be shown by age
 - iii. Classes will be broken by the show coordinator by animal date of birth

RAYE COMMERCIAL FED CARCASS CONTEST: RULES AND GUIDELINES

The Junior Red Angus Association of America carcass contest is designed to reflect fed cattle marketing grids used in the industry, while rewarding animals reaching industry ideals for carcass weight and yield grade.

Eligibility of Participants

- a. All steers must be registered with RAAA and at least 50% Red Angus. Color must be at least 85% red, buckskin or red baldy. No black-pigmented or smokies will be accepted.

OR

- b. Animals must be enrolled in the Angus Access and carry a program compliant tag. The main qualifications for enrollment in the program are listed below.
 - Must be sired by a registered Red Angus sire that is either Category 1A, 1B or 2.
 - Must be born and tagged on the operation (original producer must enroll and tag the animal before it is sold or leaves their operation).
 - Must supply the certificate of compliance (COC) that includes the animal's program tag number to prove enrollment.
 - If you have questions or need to enroll, please contact the value-added department at 940-477-4593.
- c. This will not be a terminal show.
- d. All carcass steers must be halter-broke to lead and may stall with other cattle in the barn until load out.
- e. All carcass steer exhibitors must be present at the time carcass ultrasound. Otherwise, the steer will be disqualified.
- f. All carcass steer exhibitors are required to attend a designated educational session.
- g. All carcass steer exhibitors must be BQA/YQCA certified or accredited program by the time of entry as of May 1. A copy of the certification must be turned in to entry office.

Event Procedures

- a. Carcass steers will be evaluated per the USDA GI schedule specifications per the USDA grading scale.

Show Categories

- a. Show classifications for carcass steers: **January 1, 20XX to July 1, 20XX.**
- b. **Minimum live weight of 1,100 lb.**

- c. Entries will be listed in the catalog in order of age (youngest to oldest).
- d. Exhibitors allowed to show up to two carcass steers.

Prizes and Premiums

- a. Banners and trophies will be awarded to the champion and reserve champion owned and bred and owned carcasses.

RED ANGUS SHOW CLASSIFICATIONS – NATIONAL JUNIOR SHOW CLASSES

- *Red Angus show year runs from July 1 to June 30.*
- *Class number subject to change depending on individual show.*

	Designation	Sex of Class	Calving Dates & Other
1	<i>May or younger calves</i>	Female	May 1 and after, same year as beginning of show year.
2	<i>April calves</i>	Female	April 1 to April 30, same year as beginning of show year.
3	<i>March calves</i>	Female	March 1 to March 31, same year as beginning of show year.
4	<i>Spring calf champion</i>	Female	Winners from classes 1, 2 and 3. <i>(rev. 1-08)</i>
5	<i>Reserve spring calf champion</i>	Female	Remaining class winners and the second place winner from the class of the spring calf champion. <i>(rev. 1-08)</i>
6	<i>February calves</i>	Female	Feb. 1 to Feb. 28, same year as beginning of show year.
7	<i>January calves</i>	Female	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, same year as beginning of show year.
8	<i>Junior calf champion</i>	Female	Winners of classes 6 and 7. <i>(rev. 1-08)</i>
9	<i>Reserve junior calf champion</i>	Female	Remaining class winners and the second place winner from the class of the junior calf champion. <i>(rev. 1-08)</i>
10	<i>Winter calves</i>	Female	Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, year prior to beginning of show year.
11	<i>Senior calves</i>	Female	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, year prior to beginning of show year.
12	<i>Fall calf champion</i>	Female	Winners from classes 10 and 11. <i>(rev. 1-08)</i>
13	<i>Reserve fall calf champion</i>	Female	Remaining class winners and the second place winner from the class of the fall calf champion. <i>(rev. 1-08)</i>
14	<i>Late summer yearlings</i>	Female	July 1 to Aug. 31, year prior to beginning of show year.
15	<i>Summer yearlings</i>	Female	May 1 to June 30, year prior to beginning of show year.
16	<i>Intermediate champion</i>	Female	Winners from classes 14 and 15 <i>(rev. 9-11)</i>
17	<i>Reserve intermediate champion</i>	Female	Remaining class winners and second place winner from the class of the intermediate champion. <i>(rev. 9-11)</i>
18	<i>April spring yearlings</i>	Female	April 1 to April 30, year prior to beginning of show year.
19	<i>March spring yearlings</i>	Female	March 1 to March 31, year prior to the beginning of show year.
20	<i>Senior intermediate champion</i>	Female	Winners from classes 18 and 19 <i>(rev. 5-19)</i>
21	<i>Reserve senior intermediate champion</i>	Female	Remaining class winners and the second place winner from the class of the senior intermediate champion <i>(rev. 5-19)</i>
22	<i>February junior yearlings</i>	Female	Feb. 1 to Feb. 28, year prior to the beginning of show year.
23	<i>January junior yearlings</i>	Female	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, year prior to the beginning of show year.
24	<i>Junior champion</i>	Female	Winners from classes 22 and 23. <i>(rev. 5-19)</i>
25	<i>Reserve junior champion</i>	Female	Remaining class winners and the second place winner from the class of the junior champion. <i>(rev. 5-19)</i>
26	<i>Winter yearlings</i>	Female	Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, two years prior to the beginning of show year. <i>(rev. 3-20)</i>
27	<i>Senior yearlings</i>	Female	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, two years prior to the beginning of show year. <i>(rev. 3-20)</i>

28	Senior champion	Female	Winners from classes 26 and 27. (rev. 3-20)
29	Reserve senior champion	Female	Remaining class winners and the second prize winner from the class of the senior champion. (rev. 3-20)
30	<i>Two-year-old cow with calf</i>	Female	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 with calf</i>	Female	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	Winners from classes 30 and 31. (rev. 3-20)
33	Reserve cow-calf champion	Female	Remaining class winners and the second prize winner from the class of the cow-calf champion. (rev. 3-20)
34	Grand champion	Female	Winners from divisions 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28 and 32. (rev. 3-20)
35	Reserve grand champion	Female	Remaining division winners and the reserve division winner from the division of the grand champion.
36	Bred and owned females	Female	Junior member must be the breeder and first and only recorded owner of the female. (rev. 6-21)
37	Bred and owned bulls	Bull	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. Intermediate 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 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 number subject to change depending on individual show.*

Class	Designation	Sex of Class	Calving Dates & Other
42	<i>May or younger calves</i>	Female	May 1 and after, same year as beginning of show year.
43	<i>April calves</i>	Female	April 1 to April 30, same year as beginning of show year.
44	<i>March calves</i>	Female	March 1 to March 31, same year as beginning of show year.
45	<i>Spring calf champion</i>	Female	Winners from classes 42, 43 and 44. <i>(rev. 1-08)</i>
46	<i>Reserve spring calf champion</i>	Female	Remaining classes winners and the second place winner from the class of the spring calf champion. <i>(rev. 1-08)</i>
47	<i>February calves</i>	Female	Feb. 1 to Feb. 28, same year as beginning of show year.
48	<i>January calves</i>	Female	Jan. 1 to Jan.31, same year as beginning of show year.
49	<i>Junior calf champion</i>	Female	Winners of classes 47 and 48. <i>(rev. 1-08)</i>
50	<i>Reserve junior calf champion</i>	Female	Remaining class winners and the second place winner from the class of the junior calf champion. <i>(rev. 1-08)</i>
51	<i>Winter calves</i>	Female	Nov.1 to Dec. 31, year prior to beginning of show year.
52	<i>Senior calves</i>	Female	Sept. 1 to Oct.31, year prior to beginning of show year.
53	<i>Fall calf champion</i>	Female	Winners from classes 51 and 52. <i>(rev. 1-08)</i>
54	<i>Reserve fall calf champion</i>	Female	Remaining class winners and the second place winner from the class of the fall calf champion. <i>(rev. 1-08)</i>
55	<i>Late summer yearlings</i>	Female	July 1 to Aug. 31, year prior to beginning of show year.
56	<i>Summer yearlings</i>	Female	May 1 to June 30, year prior to beginning of show year.
57	<i>Intermediate champion</i>	Female	Winners from classes 55 and 56. <i>(rev. 1-08)</i>
58	<i>Reserve intermediate champion</i>	Female	Remaining class winners and second place winner from the class of the intermediate champion. <i>(rev. 1-08)</i>
59	<i>April spring yearlings</i>	Female	April 1 to April 30, year prior to beginning of show year.
60	<i>March spring yearlings</i>	Female	March 1 to March 31, year prior to the beginning of the show year.
61	<i>Senior intermediate champion</i>	Female	Winners from classes 59 and 60. <i>(rev. 1-08)</i>
62	<i>Reserve senior intermediate champion</i>	Female	Remaining class winners and second place winner from the class of the intermediate champion. <i>(rev. 5-19)</i>
63	<i>February junior yearlings</i>	Female	Feb. 1 to Feb.28, year prior to the beginning of show year.
64	<i>January junior yearlings</i>	Female	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, year prior to the beginning of show year.
65	<i>Junior champion</i>	Female	Winners from classes 63 and 64. <i>(rev. 1-08)</i>
66	<i>Reserve junior champion</i>	Female	Remaining class winners and the second place winner from the class of the junior champion. <i>(rev. 1-08)</i>
67	<i>Winter yearlings</i>	Female	Nov.1 to Dec. 31, two years prior to the beginning of show year. <i>(rev. 3-20)</i>
68	<i>Senior yearlings</i>	Female	Sept. 1 to Oct.31, two years prior to the beginning of show year. <i>(rev. 3-20)</i>

69	Senior champion	Female	Winners from classes 67 and 68. (rev. 3-20)
70	Reserve senior champion	Female	Remaining classes winners and the second prize winner from the class of the senior champion.
71	<i>Two-year-old cow with calf</i>	Female	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 with calf</i>	Female	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	Winners from classes 71 and 72. (rev. 3-20)
74	Reserve cow-calf champion	Female	Remaining class winners and the second prize winner from the class of the cow-calf champion. (rev. 3-20)
75	Grand champion	Female	Winners from divisions 45, 49, 53, 57, 61, 65, 69 and 73. (rev. 3-20)
76	Reserve grand champion	Female	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	May 1 and after, same year as beginning of show year.
78	<i>April calves</i>	Bull	April 1 to April 30, same year as beginning of show year.
79	<i>March calves</i>	Bull	March 1 to March 31, same year as beginning of show year.
80	<i>Spring calf champion</i>	Bull	Winners from classes 77, 78 and 79.
81	<i>Reserve spring calf champion</i>	Bull	Remaining class winners and the second place winner from the class of the spring calf champion.
82	<i>February calves</i>	Bull	Feb. 1 to Feb. 28, same year as beginning of show year.
83	<i>January calves</i>	Bull	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, same year as beginning of show year.
84	<i>Junior calf champion</i>	Bull	Winners of classes 82 and 83.
85	<i>Reserve junior calf champion</i>	Bull	Remaining class winners and the second place winner from the class of the junior calf champion.
86	<i>Winter calves</i>	Bull	Nov. 1 to Dec.31, year prior to beginning of show year.
87	<i>Senior calves</i>	Bull	Sept.1 to Oct. 31, year prior to beginning of show year.
88	<i>Fall calf champion</i>	Bull	Winners from classes 86 and 87.
89	<i>Reserve fall calf champion</i>	Bull	Remaining class winners and the second place winner from the class of the fall calf champion.
90	<i>Late summer yearlings</i>	Bull	July 1 to Aug. 31, year prior to beginning of show year.
91	<i>Summer yearlings</i>	Bull	May 1 to June 30, year prior to beginning of show year.
92	<i>Intermediate champion</i>	Bull	Winners from classes 90 and 91.
93	<i>Reserve intermediate champion</i>	Bull	Remaining class winners and second place winner from the class of the intermediate champion.
94	<i>April spring yearlings</i>	Bull	April 1 to April 30, year prior to beginning of show year.
95	<i>March spring yearlings</i>	Bull	March 1 to March 31, year prior to the beginning of show year.
96	<i>February junior yearlings</i>	Bull	Feb.1 to Feb. 28, year prior to the beginning of show year.
97	<i>January junior yearlings</i>	Bull	Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, year prior to the beginning of show year.
98	<i>Junior champion</i>	Bull	Winners from classes 94, 95, 96 and 97.
99	<i>Reserve junior champion</i>	Bull	Remaining class winners and the second place winner from the class of the junior champion.
100	<i>Senior yearlings</i>	Bull	Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, two years prior to beginning of show year.
101	<i>Summer senior yearlings</i>	Bull	May 1 to Aug. 31, two years prior to beginning of show year.
102	<i>Two-year-old bulls</i>	Bull	Bulls born Jan. 1 to April 30, two years prior to beginning of show year.
103	<i>Senior champion</i>	Bull	Winners from classes 100, 101 and 102.
104	<i>Reserve senior champion</i>	Bull	Remaining class winners and second place winner from the class of the senior champion.

105	<i>Grand champion</i>	Bull	Winners from divisions 80, 84, 88, 92, 98 and 103.
106	<i>Reserve grand champion</i>	Bull	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 second; 1 point for each third. 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 second; 1 point for each third. 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 Jan. 1 – March 31, of prior year.
114	<i>Bred and owned pen of three females</i>	Calved Jan. 1 – Dec. 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 Jan. 1 – March 31, of prior year.
119	<i>Bred and owned pen of three bulls</i>	Calved Sept. 1 – Dec. 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 Jan. 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. RAAA 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.