

# BAA RULES & REGULATIONS

## SECTION I – MEMBERSHIP IN THE BAA

### A. Membership Categories

There are four types of membership in the Braunvieh Association of America:

**1. Active Member**

Any person (individual, partnership, or corporation) who is at least 21 years of age and wishes to register cattle with the BAA should apply to be an Active member. Only Active members have full voting privileges subject to the provisions and limitations set forth in the BAA By-Laws.

**2. Associate Member**

Any individual or organization interested in the advancement of Braunvieh cattle or the purposes of the BAA who does not intend to register cattle should apply to be an Associate member. Associate members do not have voting privileges.

**3. Honorary Member**

Honorary members are recommended by the Board of Directors and elected by the BAA Active members. Any individual or organization that has made an outstanding contribution to the development of the Braunvieh breed may be considered for election as an Honorary member. Honorary members do not have voting privileges.

**4. Junior Member**

Persons under 21 years of age who wish to register cattle with the BAA should apply to be a Junior member. Junior members do not have voting privileges in the BAA. BAA Junior members also become members of the Junior Braunvieh Association of America (JBAA) and have voting privileges in the JBAA subject to the provisions and limitations set forth in the JBAA By-Laws.

(Please refer to the BAA By-Laws and JBAA By-Laws for additional membership information)

### B. Becoming a Member

**1. Application for Membership**

An Application for Membership form can be obtained from the BAA office or through [www.braunvieh.org](http://www.braunvieh.org). Some of the more important fields on this form include:

**a. Membership Name**

A Membership Name must be designated at the time of application for membership. Cattle owned by any corporation, partnership or firm can be registered only in the name of the BAA membership as issued. A membership name may be changed later upon written request and by payment of a Membership Name Change Fee.

**b. Date of Birth**

Only junior members are required to include their date of birth.

**c. Membership Application Fee**

Active members pay the required Membership Application Fee to initiate the membership, then an annual Membership Maintenance Fee in each subsequent year of membership. Junior members pay JBAA Annual Dues. Associate members pay Associate Member Annual Dues. A current Schedule of Fees is available from the BAA office and accessible through [www.braunvieh.org](http://www.braunvieh.org).

**d. Application Signature**

By signing the application, a membership applicant agrees to abide by the By-Laws, rules, regulations, and policies of the BAA and to release all animal data collected by the BAA for use in breed related programs. All parties constituting the partnership, or at least two officers if a corporation, must sign the application.

**e. Mailing Address / Phone Numbers / E-Mail Address / Website Address**

Please provide the most appropriate contact information for the membership.

**2. Herd Codes**

The Herd Code consists of a unique combination of a maximum of four (4) letters, which are assigned to each Braunvieh Breeder by the BAA office at the breeder's request. Specific herd codes may be requested and will

be assigned as requested, unless the requested herd code has previously been assigned. Herd Codes are not mandatory for membership or registration.

- a. If a membership goes permanently inactive, the recognized representative of that membership may authorize transfer of their herd code to a member of their family (child, grandchild, great grandchild, etc) by submitting written authorization to the BAA office. If a recognized representative of the original membership cannot be located, the family member wishing to use the herd code may submit a request for use of the herd code to the BAA Board of Directors for consideration.
- b. If a member sells their entire herd to a new owner, and does not wish to maintain an active membership, they may authorize the BAA to transfer their herd code to the new buyer's membership. Permission must be submitted in writing to the BAA by the seller.

3. Member Identification Number

A numeric Member Identification Number is assigned to all first time applicants for membership by the BAA office. The Member Identification Number is for BAA record keeping purposes and is not meant to be used as part of an animal's identification.

**C. Member Financial Obligations**

1. It is the policy of the BAA to invoice members for services at the time services are requested.
2. It is the policy of the BAA to send monthly account statements to members listing services invoiced to their account during that statement period.
3. It is the policy of the BAA to not extend credit for monthly statements beyond thirty (30) days.
4. Any member with an overdue account aged 45 days will be sent written notice informing such member:
  - a. that the account is overdue,
  - b. listing the overdue charges on the account, and
  - c. that 15 days from the date of the notice all further services through the BAA will be denied if the account remains overdue. The cost of such written notice shall be charged to the same overdue account at an amount set by the Board of Directors.
5. Any member with an overdue account aged 61 days will immediately forfeit access to BAA registrations, transfers and any other services routinely or specially provided by the BAA, until the account is made current including any fees accrued as a result of the account being overdue.
6. Any member with an overdue account aged 75 days will be sent written notice that 15 days from the date of the notice their membership with the BAA will be suspended if the account remains overdue. The cost of such written notice shall be charged to the same overdue account at an amount set by the Board of Directors.
7. Any member with an overdue account aged 91 days will be suspended as an active member of the BAA until the account is made current including any fees accrued as a result of the account being overdue. During any period of suspension the member will forfeit access to BAA registrations, transfers and any other services routinely or specially provided by the BAA, and will also be denied participation in any and all activities organized, managed, or supported by the BAA.
8. At the discretion of the Board of Directors, any account aged 91 days may be turned over to a third party for collection.
9. Any member has the right to appeal any denial of services and/or suspension of their membership to the Board of Directors pursuant to the procedures set forth in the BAA By-Laws (Articles XIII and XIV)

# **BAA RULES & REGULATIONS**

## **SECTION II – BAA HERDBOOK**

### **A. BAA Obligations**

The President of the BAA shall cause to be kept and preserved in the office of the BAA a full, complete and properly indexed set of records known as the Braunvieh Association of America Herdbook (the “BAA Herdbook”). The BAA Herdbook shall contain:

1. Complete animal identification records including pedigree ancestral relationships of every animal accepted for entry in the BAA Herdbook in accordance with these Rules,
2. Electronic copies of all records or documents pertaining to the registration and/or transfer of registration of all animals in the BAA Herdbook,
3. All performance measures reported for each animal in the BAA herdbook, as well as, all performance measures calculated by the BAA for each animal in the BAA Herdbook.

### **B. Breeder Obligations**

Each Active Member of the BAA, as defined by the BAA By-Laws, is expected to keep thorough and accurate records pertaining to the identification of all animals submitted by that member for entry into the BAA Herdbook.

### **C. Registration Classifications**

The BAA recognizes only the following defined classifications of animals for entry into the BAA Herdbook:

#### **1. Fullblood Braunvieh**

Fullblood Braunvieh cattle are defined as the progeny of parents that are either registered with the BAA as Fullblood Braunvieh or parents that are traceable by each branch of their pedigree through a BAA recognized foreign Braunvieh herdbook to ancestors registered as Swiss Original Braunvieh in the official herdbook of the Swiss Braunvieh Federation. The Braunvieh blood percentage of a Fullblood Braunvieh is assumed to be 100% for the purposes of determining the Braunvieh blood of the offspring of a Fullblood Braunvieh parent animal.

#### **2. Purebred Braunvieh**

Purebred Braunvieh cattle are defined as bulls identified by BAA pedigree records of at least 15/16 Braunvieh blood and females identified by BAA pedigree records of at least 7/8 Braunvieh blood. The calculated Braunvieh blood percentage will appear on the registration certificate of all Purebred Braunvieh cattle. Purebred bulls are considered 100% Braunvieh for purposes of calculation of Braunvieh blood of offspring.

#### **3. Percentage Braunvieh (Beef Builder)**

Beef Builder Braunvieh cattle are defined as bulls identified by BAA pedigree records as at least 1/4 Braunvieh blood and less than 15/16 Braunvieh blood and females identified by BAA pedigree records as at least 1/4 Braunvieh blood and less than 7/8 Braunvieh blood. Certified Beef Builder Braunvieh are defined the same except that both sire and dam must be registered with the BAA or another recognized breed.

- a. The animal to be registered must be the progeny of a sire or dam that is registered with the BAA and the resulting progeny must be at least 1/4 Braunvieh blood.
- b. All progeny resulting from percentage matings will be registered to the nearest lowest 1/8 fraction in accordance with the Braunvieh Breed Up Chart. A copy of the Braunvieh Breed Up Chart can be obtained from the BAA office or on the braunvieh.org website.
- c. BraunAngus BAA members may request that the “BraunAngus” Composite Label be included on the registration certificate and permanent record of Percentage Braunvieh cattle that meet the following definition of BraunAngus Percentage Braunvieh cattle. BraunAngus Percentage Braunvieh cattle are defined as:
  - i. Percentage Braunvieh animals with a calculated Braunvieh blood of at least 1/4 and no more than 15/16 if a bull or 7/8 if a female and a calculated Angus or Red Angus blood as determined through registration records from the official herdbook of the American Angus Association or Red Angus Association of America making up the remainder of the non-Braunvieh blood.

- ii. The registration certificates of BraunAngus cattle will display the calculated Braunvieh blood percentage of the animal and the calculated Angus or Red Angus blood of the animal.
- iii. There will be no color or polledness restrictions.
- d. Braunbray :BAA members may request that the “Braunbray” Composite Label be included on the registration certificate and permanent record of Percentage Braunvieh cattle that meet the following definition of Braunbray Percentage Braunvieh cattle. Braunbray Percentage Braunvieh cattle are defined as:
  - iv. Percentage Braunvieh animals with a calculated Braunvieh blood percentage of at least 1/4 and no more than 15/16 if a bull or 7/8 if a female and a calculated Zebu blood percentage as determined through registration records from the official herdbook of a BAA recognized US Zebu breed association making up the remainder of the non-Braunvieh blood percentage.
  - v. The registration certificates of Braunbray cattle will display the calculated Braunvieh blood percentage of the animal and the calculated Zebu blood percentage of the animal.
- e. Simbravieh: BAA members may request that the “Simbravieh” Composite Label be included on the registration certificate and permanent record of Percentage Braunvieh cattle that meet the following definition of Simbravieh Percentage Braunvieh cattle. Simbravieh Percentage Braunvieh cattle are defined as:
  - i. The progeny of two parents registered in the Braunvieh Association of America, American Simmental Association, or the American Brahman Association.
  - ii. Animals with minimum calculated blood percentages of 1/4 Braunvieh, 1/8 Simmental, and 1/8 Brahman, with no more than 1/4 blood from any other breeds.
  - iii. The generation of the Simbravieh being registered will be identified on the certificate. All Simbravieh progeny resulting from matings with less than 2 Simbravieh parents will be classified as a 1st generation Simbravieh. The generation can only be one greater than the lowest parent generation.

Examples:

Simbrah x Braunvieh = 1<sup>st</sup> Generation Simbravieh.

1<sup>st</sup> Generation Parent x 1<sup>st</sup> Generation Parent = 2<sup>nd</sup> Generation Simbravieh.

3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Parent x Braunvieh = 1<sup>st</sup> Generation Simbravieh

5<sup>th</sup> Generation Parent x 1<sup>st</sup> Generation Parent = 2<sup>nd</sup> Generation Simbravieh

6<sup>th</sup> Generation Parent x 10<sup>th</sup> Generation Parent = 7<sup>th</sup> Generation Simbravieh

#### **D. Creating Composite Labels**

To aid in the marketing of specific breeding seedstock of Braunvieh influence to the beef industry, BAA members may request that a specific Composite Label be developed to be included on the registration certificate of Percentage Braunvieh cattle of defined breed percentages.

1. BAA members must submit in writing to the Breeders Guideline Committee a clear definition of the breeds and blood percentages that will make up the animals that receive any such proposed Composite Label. Minimum definition requirements include:
  - a. All qualifying individuals must have a calculated Braunvieh blood percentage of at least 1/4 and no more than 15/16 if a bull or 7/8 if a female.
  - b. Both parents must be registered with a recognized US breed association. Multiple sire matings are not accepted.
2. The BAA member submitting the proposed Composite Label must have a minimum of 25 animals that will qualify for the Composite Label as defined in the proposal.
3. The Breeder Guideline Committee will conduct a review of the proposed Composite Label and definition to determine whether the proposed Composite Label and definition are clear and meaningful in relation to current BAA rules. The Breeder Guideline Committee may turn the proposed Composite Label and/or definition back to the submitting member for revisions, or forward the proposed Composite Label and definition to the Board of Directors for a vote of approval or disapproval.
4. Duplicate Composite Labels or Composite Labels with definitions similar to those already approved will not be considered.

5. Upon approval and payment of a Composite Label Creation Fee, the Composite Label definition will be added to the BAA Rules and Regulations and the label may be printed on BAA Registration Certificates and permanent records of any qualifying animals at the request of individual members.
6. The BAA assumes no responsibility for marketing, advertising or otherwise promoting any such Composite Label, but reserves the right for marketing, advertising or otherwise promoting any such Composite Label in support of the overall benefit of the BAA at the discretion of the BAA Board of Directors.
7. Any Composite Label may be amended, modified, or eliminated as judged necessary by the BAA Board of Directors.

**E. Foreign Braunvieh**

Foreign Braunvieh cattle are defined as any Braunvieh animal registered in a BAA recognized foreign Braunvieh herdbook whose sire or dam is not also registered in the BAA Herdbook.

1. The animal to be registered must be registered in the BAA recognized foreign registry of the animal's country of origin.
2. The owner of the animal to be registered must file a copy of the registration certificate from the country of origin with the BAA.
3. The owner of the animal to be registered shall be responsible for obtaining any additional documentation required by the BAA in order to verify the animal's percentage of Braunvieh genetics.
4. The owner of the animal to be registered shall be responsible for any additional costs incurred by the BAA to verify the animal's ancestry or percentage of Braunvieh genetics.
5. The animal to be registered must be registered with the same name in the BAA Herdbook as shown on the registration certificate from the animal's country of origin, and the BAA Herdbook registration will include the animal's registration number from the foreign registration certificate.
6. An Import Enrollment Fee will be required on each Foreign Braunvieh animal registered in the BAA Herdbook.
7. The BAA registration classification for any Foreign Braunvieh animal will be the same as defined for all other BAA registrations.

**F. Pedigrees**

An extended pedigree of a BAA registered animal shall contain only ancestral and performance data on file in the BAA office. The extended pedigree and the information therein shall be considered to be part of the BAA files. This information shall be available on request to any BAA member or other Braunvieh Registry Association.

**G. Representations and Warranties**

Calculation and recording of breed blood percentages is limited to information provided from breeders and other sources. The BAA makes no representations as to the accuracy of such information, nor to the actual genetic makeup of any animal entered into the BAA Herdbook

# **BAA RULES & REGULATIONS**

## **SECTION III – PERFORMANCE OPTION PROGRAM**

### **A. Introduction**

While it is recognized that performance information has different values to different breeders, it is important that all performance data acquired from BAA members be collected in a uniform and meaningful manner. The BAA Performance Option program (POP) is designed to 1) allow BAA members to choose whether or not they will collect performance data on their herd, 2) provide a uniform and meaningful system for data collection, 3) receive funding only from the users of the program, and 4) return performance calculations from the data only to the users of the program.

POP requires 1) the payment of a Performance Option Annual Fee on every breeding female in the enrolled herd, and 2) the annual reporting of calf performance records (or Disposal or Reason Codes) on every POP enrolled female.

### **B. Major Benefits of POP**

1. Participation is purely optional. A member does not have to have their herd enrolled in POP for their calves to be eligible for registration in the BAA herdbook.
2. Participation in POP entitles breeders to reduced registration fees, and free or reduced transfer fees.
3. A more accurate and unbiased evaluation of the genetic prepotency of participating cattle on an individual herd and national level
4. Complete reporting on all enrolled females improves the accuracy and reliability of BAA Expected Progeny Differences (EPD's) by removing reporting bias from performance ratios and EPD's.
5. Fertility and cow cost EPD's as well as other selection tools are easier to develop and more reliable with complete reporting.

### **C. Performance Calculations**

1. Cattle born prior to January 1, 2011 (including Legacy Animals)
  - a. For females enrolled in POP, new EPDs will be calculated annually, as long as the female remains enrolled.
  - b. If not enrolled in POP, the female still will have EPDs, but no new progeny information will be added into the calculations.
  - c. Bulls will continue to have EPDs calculated.
2. All cattle born on or after January 1, 2011
  - a. If the dam is enrolled in POP and the calf is a heifer, EPDs will be calculated until the heifer reaches 540 days of age.
  - b. If the dam is enrolled in POP and the calf is a bull, new EPDs will be calculated with each succeeding genetic evaluation.
  - c. If the dam is not enrolled in POP and the calf is a bull, no EPDs will be calculated for the calf, until the calf becomes the sire of a calf born to a POP enrolled female.
  - d. If the dam is not enrolled in POP and the calf is a female, no EPDs will be calculated for the calf, until the calf is enrolled in POP and has produced progeny in the program.

## D. Enrollment

1. BAA registered females
  - a. Females 540 days of age or older as of May 1, 2011 may be enrolled in POP by the owner of record by paying the Performance Option Annual Fee for the current year on each female.
  - b. Female calves born to POP enrolled females are considered enrolled in POP once they reach 540 days of age, unless the owner of record indicates otherwise. Such females will remain active as long as the owner of record pays the Performance Option Annual Fee and meets the annual performance reporting requirements for each female.
2. Females registered with another breed association
  - a. Females registered with another breed association may be fully enrolled in POP at the discretion of the owner of record at any time by paying the Performance Option Annual Fee for the current year.
    - i. The registration number from the originating breed association is required.
    - ii. All such enrolled females will be subject to the same fees, reporting requirements, and performance calculations as females registered with the BAA.
  - b. Females registered with another breed association that are not enrolled in POP can produce POP enrolled progeny provided all of the following are met:
    - i. the female has EPDs from the originating breed association
    - ii. the registration number from the originating breed association is provided
    - iii. all required weaning performance information is reported
    - iv. an enrollment fee equal to double the Performance Option Annual Fee is paid v. the calf is fully registered with the BAA with all other required fees paid
3. Unregistered females
  - a. Unregistered females may be fully enrolled in POP at the discretion of the owner of record at any time by paying the Performance Option Annual Fee for the current year. It is not mandatory that a breeder enroll unregistered females.
  - b. Unregistered females will not have any pedigree entered into the BAA herdbook.
  - c. A unique, within-herd, permanent ID (tattoo or brand) and description of breed makeup must be submitted for every unregistered female enrolled in POP.
  - d. Unregistered enrolled females will be subject to the same fees, reporting requirements, and performance calculations as females registered with the BAA.
  - e. The progeny of unregistered females that have not been enrolled in POP are not considered POP eligible and will not receive official performance ratios or EPDs. The calves of such females may subsequently be enrolled in POP and will receive EPDs when they have produced progeny meeting POP requirements.
4. Bulls
  - a. Bull calves born to POP enrolled females are considered enrolled in POP and will receive EPDs without further requirements.
  - b. Bull calves born to females not enrolled in POP will not receive EPDs, unless the bull later becomes the sire of the progeny of POP enrolled females.

5. Embryo transfer and cloned calves
  - a. A calf produced through embryo transfer or cloning from a BAA registered donor that was born prior to 2011 will be considered POP enrolled and will receive EPDs if the recipient dam is enrolled in POP or an enrollment fee equal to double the Performance Option Annual Fee is paid, and the calf is fully registered with the BAA with all other required fees paid.
  - b. A calf produced through embryo transfer from a BAA registered donor that was born in 2011 or later:
    - i. The calf will be considered a POP progeny and receive EPDs if the donor dam was enrolled in POP, and either the donor still is enrolled in POP, or the recipient dam is enrolled in POP, or the Performance Option Annual Fee is paid.
    - ii. If the donor dam was never enrolled in POP, the calf will only receive EPDs when it has produced progeny meeting POP requirements.
6. Multiple-sire calves
  - a. When the actual sire of a calf cannot be determined and the calf is the progeny of a POP enrolled female, the calf will receive EPDs based solely on the dam's performance and pedigree.
  - b. When the actual sire of a calf cannot be determined and the calf is not the progeny of a POP enrolled female, the calf will not receive EPDs until the calf becomes the parent of a POP enrolled progeny.

#### E. Performance Option Annual Fee

1. Payment of the Performance Option Annual Fee is required for each female enrolled in POP that will be 540 days of age or older on the Annual Renewal Date. Payment of the Performance Option Annual Fee entitles the owner of an enrolled female to: (a) report performance information on all calves born to the female during the 12- month period, (b) receive performance ratio and EPD reports for the female and her progeny for that 12- month period, (c) register calves born to POP enrolled females at a discounted rate, and (d) have the first registration transfer of a calf born to a POP enrolled female processed at no charge, regardless of age at time of transfer.
2. There is no Performance Option Annual Fee associated with bulls.

#### F. Annual Reporting Requirements

During each 12-month period a Calf Record or Reason Code ***must*** be received for each cow enrolled in POP in order for the cow to remain enrolled in POP:

1. The Calf Record includes either a and b, or a and c from the following:
  - a. Birth Information (sire information, calf sex and birth date are mandatory; birth weight, calving ease score, birth management group, etc. are optional).
  - b. Required weaning performance information:
    - i. Weaning weight measured with a scale between the ages of 160 and 250 days.
    - ii. Weaning weight date
    - iii. Feed Code
      - Own Dam Only = 1 (default, if nothing entered)
      - Own Dam Plus Creep = 2
      - Bucket Fed or Foster Dam = 3
    - iv. Management Group designation  
Any combination of three alphanumeric characters may be used to designate different management groups. Any change in management from one calf to the next can result in non-genetic performance differences between those animals. It is the responsibility of members to ensure that management differences are accurately identified when submitting any performance information.



- c. Appropriate Calf Disposal Code (may be substituted for required weaning information only if the calf dies before weaning).

BAA POP Disposal Codes for calves prior to weaning:

3 Died – Sickness or disease

4 Died – Injury

5 Died – Calving difficulty

6 Died – Reason unknown

2. A Reason Code is used to report the reason that a cow did not have a calf during the reporting period.  
BAA POP Reason Codes:  
30 Female not exposed for breeding  
31 Open – Missed calving opportunity  
33 Open – Bull fertility problem  
34 Open – ET program donor cow  
35 Open – ET program recipient cow  
38 Calf aborted/premature  
39 Calf died at birth
3. Members will have 730 days from the birth of the last reported calf of each female to complete the reporting requirements for the following calving period. Each cow with no Calf Record or Reason Code reported within 730 days of the birth date of the last known calf and annually thereafter will be removed from enrollment with a default disposal code assigned by the BAA. There will be no refund of fees of any kind for females removed from enrollment for non-reporting.

#### G. POP Billing Cycle

1. The Annual Renewal Date for POP enrolled females is February 15.
2. The Association will provide each member with an Annual Enrollment Report thirty (30) days before the Annual Renewal Date of each year. This report will be mailed and/or posted on [www.braunvieh.org](http://www.braunvieh.org) for each member. Each member will identify those females to be removed from enrollment and add any new females of eligible age not found on the Annual Enrollment Report (new purchases, leased animals, etc.). The member has until the Annual Renewal Date to complete adjustments to their enrollments. Mailed enrollment adjustments must be received in the BAA office by the Annual Renewal Date. The final adjusted enrollment should include all the animals the breeder wants to remain enrolled in POP.
3. The total Performance Option Annual Fee amount based on the final adjusted enrollment will be billed to members on March 1. No additional enrollment adjustments may be made once the Performance Option Annual Fee has been billed.

#### H. Removing a Female from Enrollment

1. Once enrolled in POP, a female should **only** be removed upon her death or when permanently culled from the breeding herd. To remove a cow from enrollment in POP, a Disposal Code must be reported.

BAA POP Disposal Codes for cows

7 Died – Sickness or disease \*

8 Died – Injury \*

9 Died – Calving difficulty

10 Died – Old age

11 Died – Reason unknown \*

12 Culled – Quality issue \*

13 Culled – Poor performance \*

14 Culled – Fertility \*

15 Culled – Illness \*

16 Culled – Injury \*

17 Culled – Temperament \*

19 Culled – Unsoundness \*

25 Culled – Old age

26 Culled – Calving difficulty

\* These are the only appropriate post-weaning Disposal Codes for calves.

2. If no Calf Record or Reason Code is reported by the annual reporting deadline, a default Disposal Code will be assigned by the BAA and the female will be removed from enrollment.
3. Upon the failure of a member to meet his/her financial obligations to the BAA, all POP females of the member will be removed from enrollment. Such females may be re-enrolled in POP later by the same member by paying the re-enrollment fee, or the member may resume registering calves from the females when their account is no longer in arrears in the non performance program..
4. If it is determined by a two-thirds vote of the BAA Board of Directors that falsified performance records have been submitted on a POP enrolled female the offending member will be notified, the falsified records deleted from the BAA performance database, and a default Disposal Code assigned by the BAA to remove the involved female(s) and progeny from enrollment.
5. A female removed from enrollment by the owner of record may be returned to enrollment by the same owner of record only before the next Annual Renewal Date without penalty.
6. Once a female is removed from enrollment for any reason, and the next Annual Renewal Date passes, that female can only be re-enrolled in POP by the owner of record at the time the female was removed from enrollment by paying the re-enrollment fee and the current year's assessment.
7. A female that has been removed from enrollment may be re-enrolled by a different member by paying only the current year's Performance Option Annual Fee provided the registration of the female has been properly recorded.

#### **I. Recipient and Foster Dams**

Members are encouraged to enroll their recipient and foster dams in POP. Future enhancements to the BAA National Cattle Evaluations may allow the inclusion of performance information on ET and multiple-birth calves.

#### **J. Leased Females**

1. When a lease agreement is on file with the BAA, lessee is responsible for any POP fees and POP reporting requirements that become due during the term of the lease.
2. When no lease agreement is on file with the BAA, the owner of record remains responsible for any POP fees and POP reporting requirements that become due during the term of the lease.

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### **SECTION IV – REGISTRATION INFORMATION**

To register a calf, the following information must be submitted either by mail or fax on a BAA Registration Application, via [www.braunvieh.org](http://www.braunvieh.org), or through electronic transfer via an approved herd software program. Registration information submitted in paper form will be charged a per-head Manual Registration Processing Fee. The BAA recommends that all blank spaces on paper applications for registration be filled in or crossed out prior to submission of the application for registration to the BAA.

#### **A. Animal Name**

1. The name of any animal may not be more than 28 letters, numbers, and spaces, including prefixes and characters such as dashes or slashes.
2. Once registered the name of an animal can only be changed upon the written authorization of the same entity submitting the original name of the animal and only if no progeny of the animal have been registered. A Name Change Fee is required.

#### **B. Animal Sex**

The birth sex of the animal.

1. Male = B
2. Female = C

#### **C. Animal Birth Date**

The month, day and year of the animal's birth are required.

#### **D. Animal Identification**

Each animal must be permanently tattooed and/or branded with an individual, alphanumeric identification number "Private Herd Number".

1. The registration application must indicate the member Herd Code tattooed/branded on the animal and the location of the tattoo/brand, if applicable.
2. The registration application must indicate the Private Herd Number tattooed/branded on the animal and the location of the tattoo/brand.
3. There can be NO duplicate Private Herd Number used in a herd in any given year.

#### **E. Sire Identification**

One of the following must be provided:

1. If registered with the BAA, the BAA registration number.
2. If registered with another breed association, the name of the breed association, the animal's registration number and private herd number must be provided.
3. If not registered, the Private Herd Number and a breed description of the sire are required.

#### **F. Type of Service**

1. Natural Service = NS (default, if nothing entered)
2. Artificial Insemination = AI
3. Embryo Transfer = ET

### **G. Dam Identification**

One of the following must be provided:

1. If registered with the BAA, the BAA registration number.  
Note: A Braunvieh dam must be active on the submitting member's THR inventory.
2. If registered with another breed association, the name of the breed association, the animal's registration number and private herd number must also be provided.
3. If not registered, the Private Herd Number and a breed description of the female are required.

### **H. Twin Code**

1. Single animal birth = 1 (default, if nothing entered)
2. Twin to a bull calf = 2
3. Twin to a heifer calf = 3
4. If more than two calves:  
Twin Code 3 may be used on heifers only if the multiple-birth includes only heifer calves. If the multiple-birth includes a bull calf, Twin Code 2 must be entered for all heifer calves of the multiple-birth.
5. Failure to identify a multiple-birth animal at the time the application for registration is submitted will result in the rejection of any application for registration of all other calves from the multiple-birth.
6. Heifer calves born twin (or in multiple birth) to a bull calf cannot be registered until proven to be fertile.
7. Performance information from multiple-birth calves is not used in computing ratios or EPDs.

### **I. Horned/Polled Status**

1. Horned = H  
"Horned" is defined as an animal with horn growth affixed to the skull that has or has not been removed.
2. Polled = P  
"Polled" is defined as an animal which, as a result of its genetics, exhibits no horn or scur growth and does not develop scurs later in life.
3. Scurred = S  
"Scurred" is defined as an animal with rudimentary horn growth that will not develop into a horn. The rudimentary horn growth may or may not become firmly attached to the skull at an older age. Scurred animals are genetically polled.
4. If a calf is reported to be polled or scurred when both parents are recorded as horned, the registration of the calf may be completed, but the statement, "Either this calf is not genetically polled, or a genetically polled parent has been incorrectly reported as horned, or a rare mutation has occurred," will be attached to the permanent record of the animal and appear on the animal's registration certificate. The breeder or owner will then be given an opportunity to recheck the animal, or its parents. If the animal is indeed polled and both parents horned, the breeder must provide DNA verification of parentage and polledness to remove the statement from the animal's record.

### **J. Breeder**

1. The Breeder shall be defined as the owner of the dam at the time of conception.
2. In the case of Embryo Transfer calves, the breeder is the owner or lessee of the dam at the time the donor cow is bred.
3. The lessee shall be considered the breeder of any calves which result from a breeding that takes place on a leased cow during the time periods covered by the lease. Proper documentation of the lease is required.

**K. Leased Animals**

1. An animal registered in the BAA Herdbook may be leased to another member for breeding purposes. The lessee shall be considered the breeder of any calves which result from a breeding that takes place on a leased cow during the time periods covered by the lease, provided that the lessor has previously notified the BAA of the lease, including the effective inception and termination dates of the lease.
2. Fees on leased animals will be charged to the lessee unless instructions to the contrary are on file with the BAA.

**L. Authorization**

The signature of the owner of the animal, or the owner's authorized representative, is required at the time of registration if submitted on paper or via fax. Signatures are not required when submitting registration information via [www.braunvieh.org](http://www.braunvieh.org). By submitting registration information in any form to the BAA, the submitting individual or entity is verifying that all of the information is true and correct to the best of his or her knowledge

**M. Re-Up Fee**

1. The first calf from a female that was 540 days of age or older and inactive in the discontinued THR program prior to May 1, 2011 may be registered only after the payment of a one-time Re-Up Fee on the female, provided all other required fees and registration rules have been met. The Re-Up Fee will not be required to register subsequent calves from the same female.
2. Females 540 days of age or older that were active in the discontinued THR program prior to May 1, 2011 and females that reach 540 days of age on or after May 1, 2011 and were active in the POP will not be subject to a Re-Up Fee.

## **BAA RULES & REGULATIONS**

### **SECTION IX CLONED ANIMALS**

#### **A. Eligible Tissue Donors**

1. Any active animal currently registered in good standing with the BAA, or any deceased animal that was registered in good standing with the BAA at the time of its death may serve as a tissue donor for the production of cloned animals to be registered with the BAA, provided that the DNA profile of the tissue donor animal is on record with the BAA.
2. There shall be no limit to the number of cloned animals that may be produced and registered from any such tissue donor.

#### **B. Clone Verification**

A DNA profile of the cloned animal matching that of the tissue donor is required to be on record with the BAA prior to the registration of the cloned animal.

#### **C. Breeder**

The owner of the tissue donor at the time of sample collection will be identified as the breeder.

#### **D. Clone Registration**

1. A Clone Registration Fee will be charged to each clone registered.
2. The owner of the cloned animal will be responsible for submitting the application for registration, DNA verification of the animal, and the Clone Registration Fee.
3. Because all tissue donors have been duly registered with the BAA, cloned animals may be registered without meeting any additional reporting requirements.

#### **E. Clone Identification**

The suffix "C" will be appended by the BAA to the end of the name of each cloned animal. The name of any animal may not be more than 28 letters, numbers, and spaces, including prefixes and characters such as dashes or slashes.

#### **F. Genetic Prediction**

All progeny performance of the tissue donor and all progeny performance of all clones of the tissue donor will contribute equally to genetic prediction estimates generated for the tissue donor and each clone thereof.

## **BAA RULES & REGULATIONS**

### **SECTION V – TRANSFERS OF REGISTRATIONS**

#### **A. Authorization**

1. A registration transfer may be submitted by the current owner of the registration by mail with the owner's signature, or via the online registry at [www.braunvieh.org](http://www.braunvieh.org).
2. Sale Managers are authorized to submit manually completed registration transfers as the agent of the owner. Such registration transfers must include:
  - a. The printed seller's name on the transferor's line,
  - b. The printed name of the sale management firm,
  - c. The name and/or location of the sale at which the animal was sold,
  - d. The date of sale, and
  - e. The personal signature of the authorized Sale Manager.
3. Other parties may be authorized to submit transfers by mail or via the [www.braunvieh.org](http://www.braunvieh.org), provided the registration owner has provided the BAA with proper authorization.

#### **B. General Information**

1. Every application for registration transfer shall be taken as a guarantee by the owner that the animal is as represented and that all matters stated in the transfer application are true.
2. Every registration transfer application must provide either the BAA Member Number of the new owner(s), or the complete name and mailing address of the new owner(s).
3. Every registration transfer application must include the date of sale.
4. A first time registration transfer, submitted by the first owner, for a female or bull will be processed at no cost for cattle produced in POP (or the previous THR) provided that the female is still enrolled in POP. Subsequent registration transfers will be subject to a transfer fee.
5. For animals transferred to multiple owners, each owner transfer shall constitute a transfer and be subject to the corresponding transfer fees.

#### **C. Bull Breeding Interests**

1. Bull registration transfers may be used to transfer Possession Rights and/or Semen Rights. Possession rights and/or semen rights may be transferred to more than one owner in a single registration transfer transaction.
2. Bull Possession Rights
  - a. Possession Rights are limited to a total of four (4) owners.
  - b. At the time of transfer of Possession Rights it must be indicated whether the new owner(s) Possession rights are divisible or not.
  - c. Each owner of Possession Rights may submit a registration transfer only for their portion of the Possession Rights.
3. Bull Semen Rights may be transferred as 'Transferable' or 'Non-Transferable'.
  - a. At the time of transfer of Transferable Semen Rights it must be indicated whether the new owner(s) Transferable Semen Rights are divisible or not.

- b. Transferable Semen Rights are limited to four owners, and each owner may submit a registration transfer only for their portion of the Semen Rights.
  - c. Non-Transferable Semen Rights are not divisible and shall not be limited as to the number of owners.
  - d. Only an owner of 'Transferable' Semen Rights will be allowed to submit a registration transfer of Semen Rights.
4. Bull transfers must indicate the percentage of Possession Rights and the percentage of Semen Rights being transferred. In all cases the Possession Rights of a bull may not total more than 100% and the Semen Rights of a bull may not total more than 100%.
  5. An owner of either Possession Rights or Semen Rights that have been properly transferred is entitled to register calves sired by the bull without incurring an AI Semen Certificate requirement.

#### **D. Breeding Information**

1. Any registration transfer application for a female must identify whether the female is bred, exposed or open and must include the date(s) of service and/or exposure and the BAA registration number (or other required identification information) of the service sire(s).
2. If the female is represented as bred or exposed at the time of sale to a service sire for which an AI Semen Certificate will be required to register the resulting progeny, the obtaining the AI Semen Certificate will be the responsibility of the member submitting the registration application for the resulting progeny.

#### **E. Calf at Side of Dam**

1. Calves less than 205 days of age on the date of sale.
  - a. All calf, sire, and dam identification information must have been previously reported to the BAA.
  - b. If an AI Semen Certificate will be required for the registration of the calf, the seller is responsible for providing such AI Semen Certificate.
  - c. Registration will be transferred at the time of sale to the new owner of the calf, at the seller's expense, if the dam of the calf is not enrolled in the performance option program. It will be the responsibility of the new owner to enroll the calf in the performance option, if they choose, at their expense.
  - d. The new owner will be responsible for submitting weaning information required to complete the calf's registration if the dam is enrolled in the performance option program and the new owner wants said animals to continue to participate. The dam will appear on the new owner's Performance Option No Progeny list as a reminder that the calf weaning information still is required. The calf weaning information may be submitted through [www.braunvieh.org](http://www.braunvieh.org), via fax, or by mail.
2. Calves at least 205 days of age on the date of sale must be fully registered with the BAA for the transfer of registration to be complete.

#### **F. New Certificates**

If a new certificate is to be printed and mailed by the BAA, the registration transfer application must request the new certificate, and indicate whether the certificate is to be mailed to the previous owner or the new owner.

#### **G. Legal Title**

A transfer of registration entered on the records of the BAA in any form shall not be construed as the conveyance of legal title by the BAA. The BAA shall in no way be involved in or assume liability for the purchase, sale or terms of a sale of registered animals or the passage of legal title thereto.



## **BAA RULES & REGULATIONS**

### **SECTION VI – ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION (AI)**

#### **A. General**

It is the policy of the BAA to support and encourage the use of AI as a tool for breed improvement.

1. A breeder does not have to own any interest in a bull in order to register AI progeny from the bull.
2. Bulls registered with the BAA after March 1, 1997 must have a DNA profile on file with the BAA prior to the non-owner utilization of semen for the production of calves to be registered with the BAA.
3. All registered Braunvieh AI sires must be tested by a BAA approved facility to determine if the animal is a carrier or free of all BAA Monitored Class I and Class II genetic defects, unless the animal is the progeny of two parents proven to be free of the defect. In the event that DNA is unavailable on an AI sire then progeny will be required to be tested for the defect as a requirement for registration. The addition of new Class I defects to the list of BAA Monitored Genetic Defects will subject AI sires to additional testing prior to the registration of additional progeny.
4. The BAA shall in no way be construed as guaranteeing conception by using AI, or if a calf results from such service, that it shall be eligible for registration.
5. Calves conceived after the death of a bull shall be eligible for registration under the same conditions and provisions governing the eligibility of calves conceived by artificial insemination prior to the death of said bull.

#### **B. BAA AI Semen Certificate Program**

The BAA AI Semen Certificate program is an optional program for AI bull owners which requires non-owners of bulls to pay an AI Semen Certificate Fee to register any AI progeny from the bull.

1. Exemptions
  - a. Calves that result from AI using bulls that are not enrolled in the AI Semen Certificate program will not require an AI Semen Certificate.
  - b. Calves that result from AI of females owned by a member of the immediate family of the owner of an AI sire shall be eligible for registration without an AI Semen Certificate provided written consent of an owner of the bull is submitted with the application to register.
  - c. Calves that result from AI of females owned by a regular employee of the owner of an AI sire shall be eligible for registration without an AI Semen Certificate provided written consent of an owner of the bull is submitted with the application to register.
  - d. The application for registration of offspring is submitted by a college or university using donated semen from an AI bull for research purposes.
  - e. The offspring for whom registration is sought was conceived naturally and not by artificial insemination.
2. To enroll in the AI Semen Certificate Program, bull owners must complete the Semen Certificate Enrollment Application and pay the AI Semen Certificate Program Enrollment Fee. This form must be completed and on file with the BAA. This form can be obtained on [www.braunvieh.org](http://www.braunvieh.org) or from the BAA Office.
3. AI progeny registered out of bulls enrolled in the AI Semen Certificate Program will be charged an AI Semen Certificate Processing Fee to help cover administrative costs associated with processing AI Semen Certificates and their fees.
4. Participants in the AI Semen Certificate program will set the price they wish to charge for an AI Semen Certificate on a particular bull. A list of bulls participating in the AI Semen Certificate program and their respective fees will be published on [www.braunvieh.org](http://www.braunvieh.org) or can be obtained from the BAA Office.
5. AI Semen Certificates fees will be charged to the member registering the calf and the charges will occur on the next billing cycle that occurs after registering the calf.
6. AI Semen Certificate fees will be paid out by the BAA to owners of bulls participating in the program on a yearly basis.

7. The issuance of an AI Semen Certificate by the BAA shall in no way be construed as guaranteeing conception, or if a calf results from such service, that it shall be eligible for registration. There shall be no refunding of fees paid to the BAA for AI Semen Certificates.
8. Except as otherwise provided in these rules, the BAA shall not act as an arbiter or judge in matters involving representations made between sellers and purchasers of semen and/or AI Semen Certificates.
9. Investigation and Waiver  
The BAA Executive Committee will be responsible for investigating disputes arising from compliance with these rules. The Executive Committee may also waive the requirement of an AI Semen Certificate, for just cause, in accordance with the BAA By-Laws and current policy of the BAA Board of Directors.

## **BAA RULES & REGULATIONS**

### **SECTION VII – EMBRYO TRANSFER (ET)**

#### **A. Registration**

1. ET registration requirements are provided for in SECTION III and SECTION IV of these rules.
2. The suffix “ET” will be appended by the BAA to the end of the name of each ET animal. The name of any animal may not be more than 28 letters, numbers, and spaces, including prefixes and characters such as dashes or slashes.

#### **B. DNA Requirements**

1. The DNA profile of the donor dam must be on file in the BAA office prior to registration.
2. All registered Braunvieh embryo donor dams must be tested by a BAA approved facility to determine if the animal is a carrier, or free of all BAA Monitored Class I and Class II genetic defects, unless the animal is the progeny of two parents proven to be free of the defect. In the event that DNA is unavailable on an embryo donor dam then progeny will be required to be tested for the defect as a requirement for registration. The addition of new Class I defects to the list of BAA Monitored Genetic Defects will subject embryo donor dams to additional testing prior to the registration of additional progeny.
3. The DNA profile of the sire must be on file in the BAA office prior to registration.
4. ET animals are subject to random parentage verification through DNA testing at the expense of the owner of the animal. Registrations of animals selected for random parent verification will be placed on hold until such verification is completed.

#### **C. Breeder**

1. The owner or lessee of the dam at the time the donor cow is bred for embryo transfer purposes is listed as the breeder of any offspring as a result of the collection. Proper documentation of any lease arrangement is required in order to list lessee as the breeder. In the absence of documentation to the contrary, the current (or last) owner of record of the donor female will be listed as the breeder of any ET calf from the donor female.
2. The owner of the transplanted embryo at the time of the birth of the resulting calf shall be eligible to register it using his Herd Code, but shall not be listed as breeder for the calf without proper supporting documentation.

# **BAA RULES & REGULATIONS**

## **SECTION VIII – DNA PARENT VERIFICATION**

### **A. Manner of Testing**

All DNA testing required by the BAA pursuant to these Rules must be performed in the manner specified by the BAA and at a BAA approved testing facility.

### **B. Investigation**

The BAA Executive Committee may, with cause, investigate or cause to be investigated, through DNA testing, any animal or herd of Braunvieh cattle and may examine the breeding and herd records of any person or entity registering animals with the BAA in order to verify the applications and records on file in the BAA office or for the purpose of investigating other matters in which the BAA has an interest.

### **C. Required Testing**

DNA testing will be required in the following circumstances:

1. Bulls registered with the BAA after March 1, 1997 must have a DNA profile and parent verification on file with the BAA prior to the non-owner utilization of semen for the production of calves to be registered with the BAA.
2. Embryo donor dams placed in embryo transplant for the first time must have a DNA profile on file with the BAA prior to the registration of any progeny produced through embryo transfer. The DNA profile report shall remain on file with the BAA for future use in parent verification as necessary.
3. The BAA will randomly require DNA parent verification on 10% of all female ET calves born each year. Registration applications for selected females will be placed on hold until parent verification results have been completed.

### **D. Cost of Testing**

The cost of all DNA testing imposed by these Rules shall be the responsibility of the owner(s) of the animal(s) tested

### **E. Parental Exclusions**

If one or more of the listed parents of an animal subject to DNA parent verification are excluded by the DNA test results:

1. At the animal owner's request and expense, the BAA approved testing facility may retest the excluded parent(s) and/or investigate whether an alternate parent verifies as the sire or dam.
2. When either the sire or dam of an animal subject to DNA parent verification is unavailable for testing:
  - a. If one of the animal's parents is available for testing, the BAA approved testing facility may attempt to build a composite DNA profile on the missing parent and use the composite DNA profile for purposes of parent verification.
  - b. If an animal does not parent verify to its listed parent or an alternate parent, and progeny are not available to construct a composite DNA profile for the parent, the non-qualifying parent will be identified as a commercial animal and will be deemed to be 0% Braunvieh for the purpose of determining the offspring's registration classification.
  - c. The owner of an animal with one or more parents that have been excluded through DNA testing may request a waiver of the parent verification requirement by submitting a notarized affidavit to the BAA Executive Committee stating:
    - i. That the parent(s) is/are unavailable for testing;
    - ii. An explanation of why the parent(s) is/are unavailable for testing, including any documentation which substantiates this claim; and
    - iii. That reasonable efforts have been made to build a composite DNA profile on the missing parent(s) and that these efforts have been unsuccessful, including any documentation from a BAA approved testing facility indicating that it is not possible to build a composite DNA profile (when applicable).
  - d. The decision of the BAA Executive Committee to either waive or refuse to waive the parent verification requirements may be appealed to the full Board by any interested party pursuant to the BAA's Rules and By-Laws

## **BAA RULES & REGULATIONS**

### **SECTION X – GENETICS DEFECTS**

In an effort to assist BAA members in producing the most useful and productive animals possible, the BAA has implemented the following rules regarding the reporting and monitoring of the occurrence of genetic defects affecting the BAA herdbook.

#### **A. Defect Classifications**

Genetic defects affecting the BAA herdbook are to be classified as follows:

1. Class I Genetic defects causing premature death of the affected animal in any circumstance of environment.
2. Class II Genetic defects permitting survival of the affected animal provided special environment is furnished.
3. Class III Genetic defects associated with type characteristics only that do not affect the survivability of the affected animal.

#### **B. Affected Animals**

Animals known to exhibit any of the defects listed as BAA Monitored Genetic Defects (list available upon request or through the BAA website) are not eligible for registration or recordation in the BAA herdbook. This does not apply to confirmed carrier animals that possess one copy of the genetic defect gene and do not exhibit the characteristics of the defect.

#### **C. Reporting Requirements**

1. BAA members who become aware of a possible genetic defect that has occurred in their herd have the responsibility to immediately notify the BAA 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.
2. In the event that a BAA approved DNA test is available to identify an animal's status for a specific monitored genetic defect, BAA members are required to provide test results on BAA registered animals to the BAA office within 10 business days from the date that the submitting party received written documentation from a BAA approved testing facility. In the case of animals not yet registered with the BAA, any DNA test results received by the submitting party of any genetic defect, whether or not the defect is included in the list of BAA Monitored Genetic Defects, must be on file at the BAA office prior to the animal achieving registered status.
3. BAA members who become aware that any sire or dam that they have introduced into the BAA herdbook from outside the BAA has been diagnosed as a carrier of any genetic defect, whether or not the defect is included in the list of BAA Monitored Genetic Defects, have the responsibility to immediately notify the BAA office of the diagnosis.
4. BAA members who become aware that any sire or dam that they have introduced into the BAA herdbook from outside the BAA have the potential to be a carrier of any genetic defect, whether or not the defect is included in the list of BAA Monitored Genetic Defects, have the responsibility to immediately notify the BAA office of the potential threat.
5. Failure to comply with BAA Rules and Regulations relative to the reporting of animals with possible genetic defects or DNA test results may subject the member to disciplinary action, including possible censure, suspension, or expulsion from membership, under provisions of Article XIV, Hearings and Procedures, of the BAA By-Laws.

#### **D. Determining Cause of Abnormality**

1. BAA will have no part in determining if the abnormality is the result of a genetic defect. BAA will only serve as the coordinator of information between the owner of the suspected animal and a genetic defect consultant. The appointed 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 determination made by a genetic defect consultant.

2. BAA Board of Directors will be responsible for selecting and compensating, if required, a genetic defect consultant(s) who has the ability to determine if abnormal animals are the result of genetic defects.
3. The BAA Board of Directors, upon the advice of genetic defect consultant(s), will determine whether or not the genetic defect will be added to the BAA Monitored Genetic Defect list, and if listed, determine the defect classification; Class I, Class II, or Class III.

#### **E. Notification to Owner(s) and Breeder**

1. Once an animal registered in the BAA has produced at least 2 progeny, which are positively diagnosed with a genetic defect through visual observation, the BAA will notify, by certified mail, 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 BAA's plan to designate the carrier animal as a confirmed carrier of a genetic defect. The designation will become final 30 days after mailing of the certified letter.
2. Owner(s) or Breeder of the confirmed carrier animal may contest the results of the genetic diagnosis by filing a complaint with the BAA Executive Committee prior to the time the designation becomes final. Such contest will postpone the designation of the carrier animal until the completion of the BAA Executive Committee's review of the particular diagnosis. In such cases, the BAA Executive Committee has the final say in the designation of the carrier animal.
3. Owner(s) and Breeder have the option to waive their right to contest the results of the genetic diagnosis. This is accomplished by completing the Waiver of the Right to Contest form that is mailed with the above described certified letter. Receipt of a completed and notarized Waiver of the Right to Contest form from all recorded Owner(s) and Breeder will void the 30 day contest period.

#### **F. Diagnostic Tests**

1. Upon the availability of a BAA 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. Results of such diagnostic tests will only be accepted from BAA approved testing facilities. Such approved testing facilities will be listed on the BAA website or upon request.
2. BAA will only accept test results on samples of an animal that were submitted to the approved testing facility by the animal's owner(s), breeder, or lessee/agent on record, hereinafter referred to as the submitting party.
3. Through submitting samples of an animal registered in the BAA for diagnostic testing, the submitting party must agree to remove BAA 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 BAA.
4. Accepted test results will be released as public knowledge upon receipt by the BAA. The tested animal's name, registration number, and test result will be disclosed as part of a collective list of tested free and confirmed carrier animals for the respective genetic defect on the BAA website or upon request.
5. An animal's owner(s) and/or breeder have the right to request a second diagnostic test. Such additional diagnostic test must be performed by a BAA approved testing facility and at the requesting parties' expense. In addition to the second diagnostic test, the requesting owner(s) and/or breeder must provide means to verify parentage of the animal in question.
6. When Diagnostic Testing is Available:
  - a. It is the responsibility of all BAA members to be aware that animals containing a defect tested carrier animal in their pedigree without an intervening defect tested free animal have the potential to be a defect carrier animal.
  - b. Class I Genetic Defects
    - i. Animals applying for registration whose pedigree contains a Class I monitored genetic defect tested or confirmed carrier within the first three generations (parents, grandparents, great grandparents) without

an intervening defect tested free animal may be registered with a “Suspected Carrier” designation placed on the animal’s record, unless tested by a BAA approved facility to determine if the animal is a carrier, or free of the defect. Once test results are made available to the BAA the animal’s record will be amended to identify the animal as either “Carrier” or “Free” for the defect.

- ii. All registered Braunvieh AI sires and all Braunvieh embryo donor dams must be tested by a BAA approved facility to determine if the animal is a carrier, or free of all BAA Monitored Class I defects, unless the animal is the progeny of two parents proven to be free of the defect. In the event that DNA is unavailable on an AI sire/embryo donor dam then progeny will be required to be tested for the defect as a requirement for registration. The addition of new Class I defects to the list of BAA Monitored Genetic Defects will subject AI sires and embryo donor dams to additional testing prior to the registration of additional progeny.
- iii. Animals confirmed to be carriers of Class I genetic defects are eligible for registration.

c. Class II Genetic Defects

- i. Animals applying for registration whose pedigree contains a Class II monitored genetic defect tested or confirmed carrier within the first three generations (parents, grandparents, great grandparents) without an intervening defect tested free animal may be registered with a “Suspected Carrier” designation placed on the animal’s record, unless tested by a BAA approved facility to determine if the animal is a carrier, or free of the defect. Once test results are made available to the BAA the animal’s record will be amended to identify the animal as either “Carrier” or “Free” for the defect.
- ii. All registered Braunvieh AI sires and all Braunvieh embryo donor dams must be tested by a BAA approved facility to determine if the animal is a carrier, or free of all BAA Monitored Class II defects, unless the animal is the progeny of two parents proven to be free of the defect. In the event that DNA is unavailable on an AI sire/embryo donor dam then progeny will be required to be tested for the defect as a requirement for registration. The addition of new Class II defects to the list of BAA Monitored Genetic Defects will subject AI sires and embryo donor dams to additional testing prior to the registration of additional progeny.
- iii. Animals confirmed to be carriers of Class II genetic defects are eligible for registration.

d. Class III Genetic Defects

- i. Animals applying for registration whose pedigree contains a Class III monitored genetic defect tested or confirmed carrier within the first three generations (parents, grandparents, great grandparents) without an intervening defect tested free animal may be registered with a “Suspected Carrier” designation placed on the animal’s record, unless tested by a BAA approved facility to determine if the animal is a carrier, or free of the defect. Once test results are made available to the BAA the animal’s record will be amended to identify the animal as either “Carrier” or “Free” for the defect.
- ii. Animals confirmed to be carriers of Class III genetic defects are eligible for registration.

**G. Notification to Public**

1. Animals Confirmed to be Carriers of a Genetic Defect

- a. Any animal within the BAA registry that has been confirmed through progeny or DNA test to be a carrier of the causal mutation for a BAA 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 BAA official website and available upon request.
- b. Confirmed carriers will appear within the pedigrees of descendants with a three (3) letter notation behind their registration number. The first two of the three letters will notate the specific genetic defect for which that animal is a confirmed carrier. The third of the three letters will be the letter “C” which will indicate: CONFIRMED CARRIER.

2. Animals Confirmed to be Free of a Genetic Defect

- a. Any animal within the BAA registry that has been proven through DNA testing to be free of the causal mutation for a BAA monitored genetic defect will be placed on a TESTED FREE list for that specific genetic defect. This list will be posted on the BAA official website and made available upon request.
  - b. Animals that have been tested free of a genetic defect will appear within the pedigrees of descendants with a three (3) letter notation behind their registration number. The first two of the three letters will notate the specific genetic defect for which that animal has been proven to be free. The third of the three letters will be the letter "F" which will indicate: TESTED FREE.
3. Animals Suspected as being Carriers of a Genetic Defect
- a. Any animal within the BAA registry that is the progeny, grand progeny, or great grand progeny of an animal that has been confirmed through progeny or DNA test to be a carrier of the causal mutation for a BAA monitored genetic defect will be placed on a SUSPECTED CARRIER list for the respective genetic defect. This list will be posted on the BAA official website and made available upon request.
  - b. Animals that have been identified as a suspected carrier of a genetic defect will appear within the pedigrees of descendants with a three (3) letter notation behind their registration number. The first two of the three letters will notate the specific genetic defect for which that animal has been identified as a suspected carrier. The third of the three letters will be the letter "S" which will indicate: SUSPECTED CARRIER.
  - c. The SUSPECTED CARRIER designation can be removed from an animal's record only through the use of diagnostic testing for the defect, if available. Once test results are made available to the BAA the animal's record will be amended to identify the animal as either TESTED FREE or CONFIRMED CARRIER for the defect.



## **BAA RULES & REGULATIONS**

### **SECTION XI – CORRECTION OF ANIMAL RECORDS**

#### **A. Investigation of Records**

If, after registry of an animal in the BAA Herdbook, anything shall be learned which raises a doubt as to the propriety of such registration, the Executive Committee may cause the matter to be investigated and shall have power to suspend such registration pending the outcome of the investigation. If, upon due hearing by the Executive Committee, it shall be found that an animal has been improperly registered, the Executive Committee shall cause the registry, and if necessary, entries that may have been made of descendants of such animal, to be corrected or expunged and take such other steps or measures as the nature of the case in their judgement may require, subject, however, to an appeal to the Board of Directors either by the owner of said animal or by any person financially interested in maintaining its registry or by any two (2) members of the Board itself under procedures identified in the BAA By-laws.

#### **B. Intentional Misrepresentation**

When as a result of the investigation and hearing by the Executive Committee, it is determined that a registration and/or registration transfer was entered into the BAA Herdbook through intentional misrepresentation or fraud, the Executive Committee may direct the Executive Secretary to refuse to record any subsequent entry dependant upon the signature of any person implicated in such fraudulent entry.

#### **C. Correction of Records**

When a registration is issued by the BAA, the recipient shall examine the registration immediately to determine if all information in the animal record is recorded correctly. The BAA must be notified of any error and the necessary correction before any Application for Registration Transfer is submitted for the animal. If such error and necessary correction is reported after an Application for Registration Transfer has been processed for the animal, a Record Correction Fee will be required to make the correction.

#### **D. Temporary Registrations**

Temporary Registrations may be requested from the BAA for animals less than 205 days of age. The registration number of any such animal shall include the prefix “?” until such time as all registration requirements have been met for the animal. An Application for Registration Transfer for an animal with a Temporary Registration status may only be completed for animals transferred at the side of their dam.

#### **E. BAA Responsibility**

Notwithstanding anything herein contained, the BAA assumes no responsibility, financial or otherwise, for any loss or damage that may be sustained by any individual, partnership, or corporation by reason of the suspension, cancellation or correction of any registration, transfer or other documents or by reason of the rejection of application for membership in the BAA.

## **BAA RULES & REGULATIONS**

### **SECTION XII – PERFORMANCE TESTING**

#### **A. General**

1. BAA Core Policy – The Braunvieh Association of America works to continually improve the relevance and reliability of the performance database for Braunvieh and Braunvieh influence cattle by using only the best available science for genetic prediction and breed improvement programs.
2. In the absence of procedures developed through research specifically for the Braunvieh breed, the BAA adheres to the Guidelines for Uniform Beef Improvement Programs as developed by the Beef Improvement Federation (BIF) for all performance testing and reporting.
3. BAA performance data is collected only from cattle enrolled in the Performance Option Program. BAA performance calculations are computed only for cattle enrolled in the Performance Option Program.

#### **B. Expected Progeny Differences (EPDs)**

EPD = The expected difference in performance of a bull's progeny when those progeny are compared to progeny of a sire with an EPD of zero for the trait in question. EPD values are relative; they do not indicate absolute levels of performance. Rather, they can be used to predict differences in the performance of progeny sired by different bulls. EPDs are generally reported in units of measurement for the trait or as probabilities for threshold traits.

##### 1. Growth EPDs

- a. Calving Ease Direct (CED)  
CED EPD predicts the probability of calves being born unassisted out of two year-old heifers. Calving Ease Scores and Birth Weights are used in the calculation of CED. Higher values indicate greater calving ease.
- b. Birth Weight (BW)  
BW EPD predicts the difference, in pounds, for birth weight, and is also used in the calculation of CED.
- c. Weaning Weight (WW)  
WW EPD predicts the difference, in pounds, for weaning weight (adjusted to age of dam and a standard 205 days of age). This is an indicator of growth from birth to weaning.
- d. Yearling Weight (YW)  
YW EPD predicts the expected difference, in pounds, for yearling weight (adjusted to a standard 365 days of age). This is an indicator of growth from birth through a year of age.

##### 2. Maternal EPDs

- a. Calving Ease Total Maternal (CEM)  
CEM EPD predicts the probability of a given animal's daughters calving unassisted at two years of age. Replacements heifers should be able to calve on their own. CEM EPD includes not only the predisposition for a female to calve unassisted, but also her contribution to her calf's traits (birth weight, calf shape, etc.) that make it more likely to be born unassisted. Higher values indicate greater calving ease.
- b. Milk (MILK)  
MILK EPD predicts the difference in maternal production of an individual animal's daughters as expressed by the weaning weight of their calves.
- c. Total Maternal (MAT)  
MAT EPD predicts the difference in weaning weights of calves raised by an animal's daughters. MAT includes the daughters MILK EPD plus half of her genetic contribution to her calf's WW EPD. The formula for MAT EPD is:  $MAT\ EPD = MILK\ EPD + 1/2 (WW\ EPD)$

- d. Stayability (STAY)\*  
STAY EPD quantifies expected differences among individuals in the probability of their daughters staying in the herd to at least six years of age. The primary reason for culling a cow before six years of age is her failure to become pregnant. Consequently, STAY EPD is primarily a prediction of sustained female fertility.
- e. Heifer Pregnancy (HP)\*  
HP EPD predicts the probability of heifers conceiving to calve at two years of age.
- f. Maintenance Energy (ME)\*  
The ME EPD predicts differences in energy requirements of mature daughters of an individual and is expressed in Mega-calories per month. Differences in Maintenance Energy requirements can easily translate into differences in feed required to maintain body weight. \* EPD still is in developmental stages.

### 3. Carcass EPDs

- a. Carcass Weight (CW)  
CW EPD predicts differences in carcass weight.
- b. Rib Eye Area (REA)  
Rib Eye Area (REA) predicts differences of carcass rib eye area between the 12th and 13th rib. Rib eye area is an indicator of muscling and is positively correlated with carcass yield grade.
- c. Back Fat Thickness (FAT)  
FAT EPD predicts differences for carcass fat depth over the 12th rib, as expressed in inches. FAT EPD is negatively correlated with carcass yield grade, however, FAT is positively related to a cow's ability to store energy for reproduction.
- d. Marbling (MARB)  
MARB EPD predicts differences for carcass marbling score as expressed in marbling score units. Higher marbling scores are positively correlated with higher carcass quality grades.

### C. Data Collection and Reporting

The value differences in seedstock animals for the beef industry are directly linked to the genetic differences in those animals for traits of economic importance. The accurate evaluation of genetic differences in traits of economic importance is entirely dependent upon the collection and reporting of quality performance measures by breed association members.

1. All weights must be determined using a scale. These weights may be determined either by the owner or a manager, foreman etc. designated by the owner.
2. Calving Performance
  - a. Actual birth weights should be reported to help evaluate differences in calving ease and future growth potential of calves. Actual birth weights will be adjusted for age of dam by using additive factors derived from the latest available research results. An estimated birth weight is not acceptable. When an actual birth weight is not reported, the following Standard Birth Weights will be used for calculating Adjusted 205 Day Weights:  
Males Females  
89 lbs. 81 lbs.
  - b. Calving Ease Scores should be reported to help evaluate differences in direct and maternal calving ease:  
1 = No Assistance  
2 = Easy or Hand Pull  
3 = Difficult or Mechanical Pull  
4 = Caesarean Section  
5 = Abnormal Presentation.

### 3. Pre-Weaning Performance

Measurement of Weaning Weight is used to evaluate differences in mothering ability of cows and differences in growth potential of calves.

- a. Acceptable Weaning Weights are those collected in the age range of 160 to 250 days of age. Weights taken outside this age range will not be adjusted and will not be used in performance ratio or EPD calculations.
- b. All calves within a weaning group should be weighed on the same day, when the average age of the group is as close to 205 days as possible.

### 4. Post-Weaning Performance

Measurement of Yearling Weight is used to compare animals for post weaning gain performance. Yearling Weight is also an indicator of the ultimate mature size of the animal.

- a. The period between weaning weight and final weight should be at least 160 days. The acceptable age range for adjusted 365-day yearling weight is 320 to 410 days. Weights taken outside this age range will not be adjusted and will not be used in performance ratio or EPD calculations.
- b. All calves within a yearling group should be weighed on the same day, when the average age of the group is as close to 365 days as possible.
- c. Yearling Weights are not mandatory but are an important component of proper bull development practices.

### 5. Carcass Performance

a. Carcass measures may be collected on harvested progeny or through the use of ultrasound measures on live animals.

i. Only certified, highly skilled technicians should be retained for the collection and interpretation of ultrasound images.

ii. Image results must be reported directly to the BAA by the technician or lab responsible for the interpretation of the images.

III. The acceptable age range for collection of ultrasound measures of carcass composition is 320 to 410 days (the same window as yearling weight). Measures taken outside this age range will not be adjusted and will not be used in performance ratio or EPD calculations.

b. Requirements for submission of carcass harvest data can be obtained from the BAA office.

### 6. Other Performance Measures

The BAA offers BAA members, participating in the performance option, the opportunity to collect performance information for tracking multiple other traits of importance to beef seedstock production through [www.braunvieh.org](http://www.braunvieh.org). For more information on any of the performance measures found on [www.braunvieh.org](http://www.braunvieh.org), please contact the BAA office.

## D. Contemporary Grouping

In the calculations of any weight ratios, only Braunvieh blood animals will be compared with other Braunvieh blood animals, no matter what other breeds are involved. The most effective contemporary groups include progeny from two or more sires. All simple weight ratios will be calculated within the following groups:

1. Within age groups of (90) days.
2. Based on percentage of Braunvieh blood:
  - a. Fullblood and Purebred Braunvieh cattle will be grouped together, separate from all Braunvieh Percentage animals
  - b. All Braunvieh Percentage animals, regardless of breed makeup, will be grouped together.

3. Within each sex group, with no adjustments made for sex: B = bull, C = heifer, S = steer
- 4.. Within Feed Code groups: 1 = Own Dam Only, 2 = Own Dam Plus Creep, 3 = Bucket Fed or Foster
5. Based on weigh dates:
  - a. Take weaning weights and measurements on all calves on the same day (when a majority of the calves are between 160 and 250 days of age), including as many calves in each contemporary group as legitimately possible.
  - b. Weigh all animals in a group before separating them, especially before separating show calves or bulls for a test station.
  - c. If the age spread of calves is greater than 90 days, choose two or more weigh dates, using as few as possible.
  - d. When calves are within an appropriate age range for each trait, record yearling weight, height, scrotal circumference, pelvic area, and ultrasound measurements on the same day.
  - e. If carcass data are to be collected on cull bulls, heifers, or steers, report weaning weights on all animals. These data allow selection of replacement females and bulls to be accounted for in genetic evaluations and help prevent bias in the predictions.
  - f. Do not weigh each calf individually as it reaches 205 days of age. Rather weigh each calf individually when calves in a group average approximately 205 days of age.
6. Within breeder assigned management groups:
  - a. Use management codes to put a sick or injured calf into a single animal contemporary group if the illness or injury affected the calf's performance.
  - b. Use management codes to ensure calves receiving special treatment (show, bull test, and sale) are not included in the same group with those that did not receive an equal opportunity to perform.
7. Within membership groups: On an optional basis, cattle owned by two or more members may be calculated together as contemporaries if they are raised together from birth within the same equal opportunity group, are so indicated at the time of application for registration and meet all other requirements to be considered contemporaries.

## E. Adjustment and Ratio Calculations

### 1. Age of Dam Adjustments

A cow's age can have a negative effect on the expressed performance of her calf. To compare performance of all calves within a contemporary group on a mature dam equivalent basis, additive Age of Dam adjustments are used. Age of Dam adjustments are not made for calves reported as multiple births including twins and embryo transplants. Each multiple-birth calf is considered a single animal contemporary group.

Age of Dam	Birth	Birth	205 Day	205 Day
	Adjustments	Adjustments	Adjustment	Adjustment
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Up to 2 yrs, 9 mos.	7 lb.	6 lb.	63 lb.	53 lb.
2 yrs, 9 mos. to 3 yrs, 9 mos.	3 lb.	3 lb.	37 lb.	32 lb.
3 yrs. 9 mos. to 4 yrs, 9 mos.	2 lb.	1 lb.	22 lb.	16 lb.
4 yrs, 9 mos. to 10 yrs. 9 mos.	No adjustment	No adjustment	No adjustment	No adjustment
over 10 yrs, 9 mos.	2 lb.	1 lb.	22 lb.	16 lb.

2. Performance Ratios

Ratios refer to the performance of an individual relative to the average of all animals in the same group. A ratio of 100 means the animal is exactly average in its group. A ratio of 110 means it is 10% above average; a ratio of 90 means it is 10% below average. Official performance ratios for Braunvieh animals are computed by the BAA. Performance ratios are only valid within contemporary groups and are calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Adjusted Measure of the Individual}}{\text{Average of the Adjusted Measures of the Group}} \times 100 = \text{Performance Ratio}$$

3. Birth Weight

Birth weights must be adjusted for age of dam influence for comparison.

$$\text{Actual Birth Weight} + \text{Birth Age of Dam Adjustment} = \text{Adjusted Birth Weight}$$

4. Weaning Weight

Weaning weights must be adjusted to a constant age of 205 days and for age of dam for comparison.

$$\left( \frac{\text{Actual Weaning Weight} - \text{Actual Birth Weight}}{\text{Weaning Age in Days}} \times 205 \right) + \text{Actual Birth Weight} = \text{205 Day Weight}$$

$$\text{205 Day Weight} + \text{Age of Dam Adjustment} = \text{Adjusted 205 Day Weight}$$

5. Yearling Weight

Yearling weights must be adjusted to an age constant basis for comparison.

a. Adjusted 365 Day Yearling Weight

$$\left( \frac{\text{Actual Yearling Wt} - \text{Actual Weaning Wt}}{\text{Number of Days Between Weights}} \times 160 \right) + \text{Adjusted 205 Day Wt} = \text{Adj 365 Day Yearling Wt}$$

b. Corrected Adjusted 365 Day Yearling Weight Ratio

Frequently in on farm testing, only the heavier calves in a weaning sex-management contemporary group are retained for a post-weaning gain test. When this occurs, the yearling weight ratios of the calves in the post-weaning contemporary group can be biased downwards, compared to what they would have been if the entire (unselected) weaning contemporary group had been tested. The following formula is used for calculating the corrected adjusted yearling weight ratio of on-farm tested animals to eliminate the bias due to culling of lower weight calves at weaning:

$$\frac{W + P}{W_u + P_s} \times 100 = \text{Corrected Adjusted 365 Day Yearling Weight Ratio}$$

Where:

W = adjusted 205-day weight of the calf

P = the post-weaning gain of the calf, calculated as 160 x post-weaning average daily gain

W<sub>u</sub> = the average 205-day adjusted weaning weight of all calves in the calf's weaning contemporary group

P<sub>s</sub> = the average post-weaning gain of all calves in the calf's post-weaning contemporary group.