

Section I BAA RULES & REGULATIONS

SECTION I – MEMBERSHIP IN THE BAA

A. Membership Categories

There are three 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. Membership fees are annual as set by the BAA Board.

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. 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. Junior membership fees are annual as set by the BAA Board. Juniors may continue as a junior member and participate and receive all junior membership privileges as long as their annual membership fee is paid, through Dec. 31, of the year they turn 21. (Please refer to the BAA By-Laws and JBAA By-Laws for additional membership information)

B. Becoming a Member

1. An application form for new Membership can be obtained from the BAA office or through www.braunvieh.org. Membership forms for Adult and Junior memberships must be filled in completely and sent to the BAA office with payment of annual dues for acceptance as a member of the BAA through the end of that year. Adult and Junior memberships are renewable annually. Each membership will be given a separate account number or membership number. All new members must join as a THR Breeder after January 1, 2022. Annual membership dues must be paid by March 31st of each year. Any membership not paid by this date will be considered a non-member and must rejoin the BAA as a new member and will automatically become a THR Breeder after January 1, 2022.
 - a. 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. Anyone wishing to register a Braunvieh in the Braunvieh Association of America must be a paid member of the association and abide by the by-laws and all rules and regulations.

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- c. All members are required to choose a herd prefix or herd code for their membership. The prefix or herd code is not to exceed 4 characters. If the prefix or herd code is already being used, they may choose one that is not being used or one will be assigned to them. The Herd prefix or herd code is required to be tattooed in either the left or right ear as part of the permanent identification of the animal. It is recommended to put the prefix or herd code tattoo in the right ear and the identification of the animal in the left ear.
 - d. 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. Only junior members are required to include their date of birth.
2. Herd codes are only available to BAA members. A herd code or prefix is a maximum 4 digits or 4 letter code the member may select as long as it has not been used by another member. If the member does not choose a herd code or Prefix at the time of new membership then the BAA office will assign one that is unique for the BAA. Herd codes can be transferred to other family members and/or permission may be granted for other family members to use a herd code. If a herd code is transferred by a member to another member then the member transferring the herd code gives up all rights to the herd code from that time forward. If a member or breeder does not use a herd code for 5 years, the code becomes null and void.

C. Member Financial Obligations

1. It is the policy of the BAA to invoice members for services at the time services are requested and no work will be released until payment for such services are paid in full.
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. Any member and or account with an overdue account aged 90 days will have their account put on hold until the account is paid in full. All rights and activities will be suspended until the account is paid in full.
4. At the discretion of the Board of Directors, any account aged 91 days may be turned over to a third party for collection.

Approved by the BAA Board of Directors July 2021

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SECTION II – BAA HERDBOOK

A. BAA Obligations

The BAA Board of Directors is responsible to provide the means to maintain the integrity of the Braunvieh Association Herdbook (the “BAA Herdbook”). This would include all performance records and ancestral relationships.

B. Breeder Obligations

Each Active Member of the BAA, and/or any individual submitting applications for registry as defined by the BAA By-Laws, is expected to keep thorough and accurate records pertaining to the identification of each animal and its ancestral history along with any performance records of all animals submitted by that member or individual for entry into the BAA Herdbook. It is understood that any person or member of the BAA maintain the integrity of the Herdbook of the Braunvieh breed and when any information is submitted to the registry, it is accurate and accepted as being accurate from that individual. If it is proven that any person knowingly submits wrongful data or information to the registry that person or member is subject to the disciplinary actions as described in the bylaws of the Braunvieh Association of America

C. Registration Classifications

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

1. Fullblood Braunvieh (OB)

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 (SW) 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 (PB)

Braunvieh cattle mated to other breeds of cattle and/or an unknown breed(s) of cattle have been identified as Purebred when they have reached 93.75% Braunvieh for males and 87.5% for females. The Braunvieh males (bulls) with purebred status have been treated as 100% when figuring the percentage of their progeny. The Braunvieh females that have PB status use the classified actual Braunvieh percentage of that female toward the progeny percentage. Thus, allowing Purebred Braunvieh (PB) animals to decline in actual Braunvieh percentage over the years.

- A.** On January 1, 2022, all percentages from this date forward in the Braunvieh breed will be tabulated from the Actual Genetic Makeup (AGM) of the individual, male and female. Each individual (male and female) will need to be at least 82% Braunvieh

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from their AGM to be considered a Purebred Braunvieh (PB). The process of figuring progeny at 100% to reach purebred status on animals that do not have an AGM 100% will be discontinued. The only number used to figure percentages on the individual animal and/or the progeny from the individual will be the Actual Genetic Makeup (AGM).

- B. It is understood that all animals in the registry that are declared a PB as of January 1, 2022, will be grandfathered in and have PB status until they are disposed of.
- C. It is further understood that any Braunvieh animal that would have qualified as a Purebred under the rules previous to January 1, 2022, on the old Braunvieh classified percentage will be eligible for registry as a PB till Dec. 31, 2022. (This allows for any animals that do not make the AGM 82% to be a PB but would qualify under previous rules and was conceived before the new AGM rule was put in place on January 1, 2022, may be registered as a PB) Member will need to call the office to get these types of animals registered.
- D. January 1, 2028, all Purebred Braunvieh animals (male and female) must be 86% Braunvieh for the AGM (Actual Genetic Makeup). All animals labeled as a PB on Dec 31, 2027, will be grandfathered in and continue as a PB Braunvieh until they are disposed of.

3. Percentage Braunvieh (Beef Builder) (BB)

Beef Builder Braunvieh cattle are defined as individuals identified by BAA pedigree records as at least 20% Braunvieh blood by their AGM and have not reached purebred status (PB) listed above in 2A through D. On January 1, 2022, the minimum percentage to be registered as a Braunvieh (BB) will change to 20% AGM. It is further understood that any Braunvieh animal that would have qualified as a Percentage Beef Builder under the rules previous to January 1, 2022 will be eligible for registry as a BB till Dec. 31, 2022. (This allows for any animals that do not make the 20% AGM to be a BB but would qualify under previous rules and was conceived before the new rule was put in place on January 1, 2022, may be registered as a BB) Member will need to call the office to get these types of animals registered.

4. Certified Beef Builder Braunvieh (BC)

Certified Beef Builder Braunvieh are defined the same as 3 above with the exception that both sire and dam must be registered either with the BAA or another recognized breed registry. To be qualified as a BC the registration number of the other breed (non-Braunvieh) must be given to the association and recorded in the pedigree. On January 1, 2022, the minimum percentage to be registered as a Braunvieh (BC) will change to 20% AGM. It is further understood that any Braunvieh animal that would have qualified as a Certified Beef Builder under the rules previous to January 1, 2022 will be eligible for registry as a BC till Dec. 31, 2022. (This allows for any animals that do not make the 20% AGM to be a BC but would qualify under previous rules and was conceived before the new rule was put in place

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on January 1, 2022, may be registered as a BC) Member will need to call the office to get these types of animals registered.

5. Mini Braunvieh (Z) and (S)

Mini Braunvieh cattle will be registered in the Braunvieh herdbook with a Z prefix on the registration number. To be registered as a Mini Braunvieh, one parent must already be registered as a Mini Braunvieh or as a Mini in another breed registry. Mini Braunvieh that do not qualify for a Z before registration number will receive an S which stands for small. Once an animal who has received S before registration number, that animal will no longer be able to mate to a full size animal if registering it's progeny in the BAA Herdbook. The performance records from Mini Braunvieh could have an effect on the performance of normal sized cattle from the same bloodlines. It is imperative to make sure any performance data turned in is kept in a separate contemporary group of mini type Braunviehs as per the member/breeder. For an animal to be shown as a Mini Braunvieh, it cannot measure over 43" in height at the hip.

D. Foreign Braunvieh

Foreign Braunvieh cattle must come from a recognized foreign Braunvieh Herdbook. When the foreign cattle are entered into the BAA registry, they must be given a BAA registration number and maintain their international ID number. A copy of the foreign registration paper must be submitted to BAA in the same ownership and name of the animal on that paper will be placed on the BAA registration paper. The owner will be charged foreign registration fees as set by the BAA Board of Directors and any additional cost will be the responsibility of the owner for the foreign animal being registered in the BAA. The status or percentages of the animal must follow all BAA rules to be eligible for registration in BAA Herdbook

E. Pedigree

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.

F. 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

Approved by the BAA Board of Directors July 2021

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SECTION III – Total Herd Reporting

A. Introduction to Total Herd Reporting (THR)

Current members previous to January 1, 2022 should understand that they need to choose the type of breeder they wish to be, either a Total Herd Reporting Breeder (THR Breeder) or Traditional Concept Breeder (TC Breeder). Each member must make that distinction by January 1, 2022. As of January 1, 2022, all new members joining BAA will automatically be a THR breeder. Only TC breeders that are grandfathered in will be allowed to maintain TC status.

1. **THR Breeder:** this type of breeder will receive EPDs and will be required to do pay an assessment on each cow in their herd each year to continue to have EPDs issued. They will also receive discount fee on registrations and first-time transfers on all progeny from cows that are assessed for that calendar year. The assessment fee will be determined by the BAA Board of Directors.
 - a. Only BAA members will be allowed to be THR breeders.
 - b. THR breeders and annual assessment are in place to help cover the cost of producing the EPD genetic evaluation.
 - c. THR breeders should understand the importance of providing the performance data on each cow's calf that year, in the herd. This is the only way to get a true picture of which genetics are the top producers and provide a true and accurate EPD on all animals in the breed.
 - d. THR assessments will be mailed around the 1st of December each year to the BAA member.
 - i. Bulls are not assessed as part of an inventory, only females of producing age.
 - e. THR breeder will be required to turn in an inventory of all females each year by April 30. They will then be invoiced for each cow in that inventory; the THR fee determined by the BAA Board.
 - i. THR breeders will not be able to register or record a calf for that calendar year until they have submitted and paid their THR fees for that calendar year.
 - ii. THR Breeders need to understand the importance of assessing 100% of their cows that will be of calving age in that calendar year. By recording the performance records on every cow's calf in that calendar year the breed and breeder get a complete picture and high accuracy when the EPDs are calculated.
 - iii. If a THR breeder makes a cow inactive in their submitted inventory for any reason, and they need her activated at a later date. They must pay a reactivation fee as set by the BAA Board in order to get that cow's calf registered.
 - iv. THR Breeders must understand that they will be assessed a late fee per cow assessed for any cows assessed after April 30th of each calendar year.
 - v. THR breeders may include unregistered cows (performance only) in their inventory for the same fees as registered females. It is not mandatory to enroll unregistered cows in THR, only at the breeder's or owner's discretion.
 1. Unregistered females must have a unique identification (tattoo) to be enrolled in THR.
 2. The progeny of females that have not been enrolled in THR will not receive EPDS.
 3. Only calves resulting from females that have been enrolled in THR will receive EPDs.
 - vi. THR breeders will no longer be able to assess the cow when registering a calf. They must submit the entire herd by the due dates listed for each fee schedule in order to register or record any calves from that calendar year.
 - f. THR Breeder fees and assessment due dates.
 - i. THR breeders will receive a \$3.00 discount per cow for inventories and assessments paid by January 31 of each year. (Normal fee of \$10.00 minus \$3.00 discount=\$7.00 is the discounted fee as of January 1, 2022. This fee may change at any time at the discretion of the BAA Board of Directors. Members should check the updated fee schedule for fees at any given time.)
 - ii. THR Breeders that turn in their assessments and pay their assessments between Feb 1 and April 30 of each calendar year will pay the normal THR

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assessment fee for each cow assessed. (\$10.00 is the normal fee as of January 1, 2022. This fee may change at any time at the discretion of the BAA Board of Directors. Members should check the updated fee schedule for fees at any given time.)

- iii. THR breeder that turn in their inventory and pay the fees on or after May 1 of each year will pay the penalty fee of \$5.00 per cow. (Normal fee of \$10.00 plus \$5.00 penalty fee=\$15.00 for the penalty as of January 1, 2022. This fee may change at any time at the discretion of the BAA Board of Directors. Members should check the updated fee schedule for fees at any given time.)
- iv. THR breeders that purchase an animal and need to get it assessed throughout the year will pay the same fee they paid for the total herd assessment.
- v. New THR Breeders will have a 60-day period to turn in their annual assessment to get the discount of \$3.00 off the normal assessment fee. If the New THR breeder fails to turn in their inventory in 60 days their THR fee will be the same as the fees are for the month in the calendar year they are doing their assessment.
- vi. THR Breeders that do not do their assessments or pay their assessment fees will only be allowed to register calves by paying a penalty of 3 times the normal registration fee for a THR Breeder.

2. Traditional Concept Breeder (TC Breeder)

TC Breeders are only registering their cattle in the BAA herd book and will have the genetic heritage only on the registration paper with no performance information.

- a. This type of TC Breeder will not receive EPDs.
- b. TC breeders will have a separate fee schedule
- c. TC breeders that do not get their membership paid by April 30 of each year are considered non-members and will have to re-join the BAA as a THR breeder

B. Unregistered females

1. Unregistered females will not have any pedigree entered into the BAA Herdbook.

C. Embryo transfer and cloned calves

1. Embryo transfer and cloned calves will fall under the fees and rules of either a THR breeder or TC breeder.

D. Multiple-sire calves

1. Multiple Sire calves recorded that have not had the actual sire identified through DNA will not be able to have EPDs published until the actual sire has been identified.

E. Annual Reporting Recommendations for THR

An assessment must be paid on each cow in the herd that will be of age to calve during that calendar year the assessment is paid. The purpose of THR, *TOTAL HERD REPORTING* is just as it says. The total herd needs to have a report or activity turned in on each cow in the herd each year, the calving information or loss of calf, the weaning weight of the calf resulting from the birth in the calendar year. Yearling weights on those animals that are kept for replacements or for sale. This information is needed to build accurate EPDs. The system is designed to need every cow's progeny in the herd recorded each year to get a complete record of all the activity and how they performed compared to their contemporaries.

1. The activities for each cow should include.
 - a. Calving Ease Score
 - b. Birth Weight
 - c. Weaning Weight
 - d. Yearling Weight

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- f. Recording of why any calf or cow was disposed of during the calendar year.
 - a. Disposal Codes would be as follows. (Reason for selling or disposing of animal)
 1. sold for commercial production
 2. died of sickness or disease
 3. died from injury
 4. died from calving difficulty
 5. died or culled for old age
 6. culled for lack of quality
 7. culled for having poor performance
 8. culled for lack of fertility
 9. culled for disposition (wild or crazy)
 10. culled for showing genetic defect
 11. culled for not having structural soundness (bad feet and legs)
 12. culled for poor udder quality (big teats and or broken-down bag)
 13. culled for prolapse
 14. reason for not having natural calf – used as recipient
 15. sold as registered animal for breeding purposes
 - b. Disposal codes may change from time to time to fit the definitions as required by the firm doing the genetic evaluation.

F. Removing a Female from Enrollment

1. When a cow is removed from the breeder's inventory or enrollment in THR the breeder is required to use the disposal codes provided for this purpose. Cows removed from the THR inventories that are needed to become activated again will be subject to a separate re-activation fee on top of the normal THR assessment fee. THR breeders must enroll all females of calving age in that calendar year, or they must dispose of her before they are eligible to register any calves born in the calendar year the assessment was paid for. There are codes to use for non-exposed heifers and Donor type females.
2. Upon the failure of a member to meet his/her financial obligations to the BAA, all THR females of the member will be removed from enrollment. Such females may be re-enrolled in THR later by the same member by paying the re-enrollment fee.
3. 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 THR by the owner of record at the time the female was removed from enrollment. The original owner at the time of removing the female must pay the penalty fees to re-enroll the cow. A new owner can re-enroll the same cow by paying the current year's assessment.

G. Leased Females

1. When a lease agreement is on file with the BAA, lessee is responsible for any THR fees and reporting resulting calves during the lease period.
2. When no lease agreement is on file with the BAA, the owner of record remains responsible for any THR fees and THR reporting of calf and or performance information.

Approved by the Braunvieh Board of Directors July 2021

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SECTION IV – Registration Information

To register a calf, the following information must be provided using a registration form on the BAA website or may mail same form into the BAA Office. Members can register calves online directly into the registry using the Digital Beef software, logging in from the BAA website. To register an animal, you must be a member of the Braunvieh Association of America.

A. Animal Name

1. The name of any animal may not be more than 35 letters, numbers, and spaces, including prefixes and characters such as dashes or slashes.
2. The member is required to use their prefix or herd code at the beginning of the name. The registry will automatically fill in the prefix or herd code.
3. 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
3. Steer = S

C. Animal Birth Date

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

D. Animal Identification

Each animal must be permanently tattooed with an individual identification number "Private Herd Number" (Prefix or Herd Code preferred in right ear)

1. The registration application must indicate the member Herd Code tattooed in the animal's ear (recommended in right ear) and also indicate the location of the identifying tattoo in which ear.
2. There can be NO duplicate Private Herd Number (Prefix or Herd Code) 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 name of the animal.
3. If not registered, a breed description of the sire, birthdate and animal identification of the sire.

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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, if the member is a THR breeder.
2. If registered with another breed association, the name of the breed association, the animal's registration number and name of the animal must also be provided.
3. If not registered, a breed description of the female, birthdate and animal ID of the dam 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. Multiple, if more than two calves = 4
5. Clone = 5

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. De-Horned will = horned on the paper and be recorded as a horned animal.
5. If a calf is reported to be polled or scurred when both parents are recorded as horned, the calf will be identified with a lower case "s" as a Sport. Which means it is a mutation polled from two horned parents. It is recommended that the parents be DNA parent verified at this time because a mutation is very rare.

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

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- 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. 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.

Approved by BAA Board July 2021