AGA GELBVIEH RULES

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Table of Contents

Rule I--Gelbvieh Registry
- Domestic Gelbvieh Registry 3
- Foreign/Imported Gelbvieh Registry 3

Rule II--Standards for Registration
- Eligibility(Fullbloods/Purebreds/Percentages) 3-4
  - Percent Gelbvieh Calculating Chart January 1, 2009 4
- Eligibility Based on Sire 5
- Eligibility Based on Dam 5
- Mandatory Data
  - Identification Data & Naming Animal 5
  - Changing Animal's Name 6
  - Weaning Weight 6-7
  - Yearling Weight 7-8
- Optional Data
  - Horned/Polled/Scurred 8
  - Color 8
  - Birth Weight/Calving Ease 9
  - Pelvic Height/Pelvic Width/Scrotal/Hip Height 9
  - Contemporary Groups 9
- When Are Certificates Generated 9
- DNA Typing
  - What Needs to be DNA Typed 10
  - Who Pays 11
  - Investigations 11
  - Mandatory Total Herd Reporting 11
  - Cell-Cloned Transplants 11

Rule III--Transfer of Animals
- Multiple-Owned Animals 12-13
- Methods of Transfer 12-13
- Who Pays Fees 12-13

Rule IV--Fees
- Cash Basis 13
- Fees Based on Membership Type 13
- Annual Due/Herd Assessment 13-14

Rule V--Erroneous Entry 14

Rule VI--National Gelbvieh Sire Summary 14

Rule VII--Gelbvieh Herdbuilder Program
- Purpose 14-15
- Eligibility Requirements 14-15
- Naming Requirements 14-15
- Discontinuation of Program 14-15

Rule VIII--Voluntary Artificial InseminationSemen Certificate Program
- Eligibility 15
- One Authorized Representative 15
- Enrollment Fee 15
- Registering Offspring 15-16
  - Exceptions 15-16
- Semen Certificate Fee 16
- Waivers 16
- Effective Date 16

Rule IX--Genetic Abnormalities
- Reporting/Monitoring/Definition/Testing 17-18

Rule X—Membership and Voting 19-21

Appendix 1 - Prior Percentage Gelbvieh Calculating Charts
- Percent Gelbvieh Calculating Chart January 1, 2002 – December 31, 2008 22
- Percent Gelbvieh Calculating Chart December 31, 2001 22

RULE I. Gelbvieh Registry

A. The American Gelbvieh Association, to be known as AGA, shall maintain a system for the registration and computation of Gelbvieh cattle. A complete set of records shall be properly indexed and placed into a permanent file to be known as the AGA Registry.

This file will contain copies of applications for registration, weaning/yearling worksheets, registration certificates, requests for transfer of ownership and all other information or documents pertaining to the registration or computation of Gelbvieh cattle.

1. Domestic Gelbvieh Registry pertains to Gelbvieh cattle that meet the Standards for Registration (Rule II) and whose sire and/or dam are registered with the AGA.

2. Foreign/Imported Gelbvieh Registry pertains to Gelbvieh cattle that meet the Standards for Registration (Rule II) and:

    a. The animal or the animal's sire and dam are registered in a country other than USA by a Gelbvieh breed association recognized by the American Gelbvieh Association;
    b. Proof of the animal's or the animal's sire and dam's registration with the Gelbvieh breed association from the country of origin accompanies the registration application;
    c. Foreign/Imported Gelbvieh must meet all other applicable registration and DNA standards. DNA testing may take place in the country of origin if provided to and approved by the official AGA DNA laboratory.

RULE II. Standards for Registration

A. Eligibility for registration concerning percent Gelbvieh.

1. Fullblood registration is available to all animals having not less than one hundred (100) percent Gelbvieh blood.

    a. Fullblood is a term describing those animals whose ancestry can be traced and verified as having been recorded in an AGA recognized German Gelbvieh association herdbook prior to 1971.
    b. Fullblood registration is available to all animals which are offspring of both a sire and dam registered as Fullblood in the AGA herdbook and meet all other requirements for registry. Fullblood registration is available to all imported animals recorded as Fullblood in their country of origin by an AGA recognized herdbook, and whose ancestry were originally recorded prior to 1971, in an AGA recognized German Gelbvieh association herdbook, and meet all other requirements for registry.
    c. Animals registered as Fullbloods in the AGA herdbook prior to January 1, 1999, will maintain that status.

2. Purebred registration is available to all animals meeting the requirements of the following applicable Percent Gelbvieh calculating chart, provided that:

    a. The sire and dam are registered with AGA or an AGA recognized herdbook.

3. Hybrid registration is available to all animals meeting the requirements of the AGA Hybrid Rules (see AGA Hybrid Rules for details).

4. Rules for calculating percent Gelbvieh for animals born on or after January 1, 2017.

    a. Sire and Dam contribute equally to offspring % Gelbvieh
    b. Fullbloods (100%) can only be the result of two fullblood parents (FB Registry)
    c. The maximum % GV for non-fullblood GV = 94% (15/16)
    d. Bulls and Females that are 94%(15/16) and 7/8 Gelbvieh are considered Purebred Gelbvieh (PB Registry).
    e. 94% Gelbvieh parents contribute 50% GV to their offspring. For all other matings, see Chart A below.
    f. Gelbvieh % is calculated based on the average of the parents rounded down

if necessary to the nearest 1/8 with the exception of 94% (15/16).

g. Animals with less than 7/8 Gelbvieh are automatically recorded in the Gelbvieh Hybrid Registry. Qualifying hybrids are recorded as Balancers® or other hybrid designation as available in the Hybrid Rules.
h. Purebred animal genetic makeup is limited to 99.9% as printed on registration certificates and published on the AGA Online Registry Service

Gelbiveh percent will be based on actual genetic makeup. If the genetic makeup is equal to greater than one-half between a bucket the animal will round up to the nearest bucket. If the genetic makeup is less than one-half between the bucket the animal will round down. Effective for animals born on or after January 1, 2017.

PC0 = Anything less than 6.5% Gelbvieh
PC13 = 6.6% - 19%.
PC25 = 19.1% - 31.5% GV
PC38 = 31.6% - 44%
PC50 = 44.1% - 56.5%
PC63 = 56.6% - 69%
PC75 = 69.1% - 81.5%

Balancer Animals must follow the Balancer® Trademark of containing 1/4 to 3/4 Gelbvieh and 1/4 to 3/4 Angus or Red Angus, with a maximum 1/8 unknown or other breed genetics.

BA25 = 25% - 31.5%
BA38 = 31.6% - 44%
BA50 = 44.1% - 56.4%
BA63 = 56.5% - 69%
BA75 = 69.1% - 75%

PB88 = 81.6% - 91%
PB94 = 91.1% – 99.9%
FB = Result of 2 FB parents.

5. Rules for calculating percent Gelbvieh for animals born on or after January 1, 2009 – December 31, 2016. (see appendix A).

6. Percent Gelbvieh calculating chart for animals born between January 1, 2002 and December 31, 2008. (see Appendix 1a).

7. Percent Gelbvieh calculating chart for animals born on or before December 31, 2001 (see Appendix 1b).

B. Sire Registration Requirements:

1. Artificial Insemination Sires (AI Sires): AI Sires born after January 1, 2013,[1] must meet the following conditions before any AI offspring can be registered:

a. Compliance with Genomic Option #1 - GGP-HD panel on file with AGA.
b. DNA parent verified to sire and dam.
c. Tested for all monitored genetic conditions.
d. AI Permit on file with the AGA. This permit is required for progeny of AI Sires to be registered. An AI Permit may be obtained from the AGA upon application and payment of the AI Permit fee.

2. Natural Sires: For progeny born on or after January 1, 2016, all sires of pasture exposed calves must comply with Genomic Option # 2 - GGP-LD panel on file with AGA.

[1] AI Sires born prior to December 31, 1988, do not require DNA typing or parent verification. AI sires qualified as AI sires prior to January 1, 2013, retain that qualification.

3. Multiple Sires: A multiple sire mating is defined as any mating in which the female was exposed to two or more bulls within 34 days whether through natural mating or artificial insemination. This includes mixing or blending semen from two or more sires. In order to register progeny from a multiple sire mating, the progeny must be DNA parent verified to the sire.

4. Use of External Sires: External sires are sires not registered with the AGA and include commercial sires and sires registered with another breed association. If a natural mating uses an External Sire, the External Sire must meet the requirements of Rule II.B.2. If an artificial insemination mating uses an external sire, and if the external A.I. sire is registered the external sire must meet the A.I. requirements of its respective breed registry.

C. Dam Registration Requirements.

1. Only the owner or co-owner of record of a dam can register her offspring. However, embryo transfer (ET) calves may be registered from a dam not owned by the member if the embryo has been transferred to that member.

2. AGA Donor Dams. AGA registered donor dams used in an ET program after March 1, 2013, must meet the following conditions before any ET offspring can be registered:

    a. Compliance with Genomic Option #1 - GGP-HD panel on file with AGA.
    b. DNA parent verified to sire and dam.
    c. Tested for all monitored genetic conditions.

3. External Donor Dams. External donor dams are females not registered with the AGA, but registered with another breed association. If an external donor dam is used in an ET program after March 1, 2013, she must meet the requirements of Rule II.C.2. and her ET progeny must be DNA parent verified to the sire and dam prior to registration.

4. Leased Females. When a registered Gelbvieh female is leased for breeding purposes, the lessee may register offspring conceived during the lease period as the breeder upon consent of the female's owner of record.

D. Clone Registration Requirements (Previously Rule II.I.)

1. Replication cell-cloned animals must meet the following conditions for registration:

    a. The cell-donor animal must comply with Genomic Option #1 – GGP-HD panel on file with AGA.
    b. The cell-donor animal must be DNA parent verified to sire and dam.
    c. The cell-donor animal must be tested for all monitored genetic conditions.
    d. The cell-cloned animal must comply with Genomic Option #1 – GGP-HD panel on file with AGA.
    e. The cell-cloned animal's DNA must verify to the cell-donor animal's DNA.
    f. The AGA reserves the right to require compliance with Genomic Option #1 – GGP-HD panel on file with AGA for the recipient dam of a cell-cloned animal.

2. The Owner of the cell-donor animal must report cell-cloned embryos to the AGA before any cloned progeny can be registered. If a cell-cloned embryo is sold to another member, the embryo must be transferred as required by Rule II.C.1.

3. The suffix "ETN" shall be added to the names of animals resulting from cloning. If cloned offspring are registered with the same name as the source animal, the name of each clone will be distinguished by a consecutive Arabic number preceding the suffix of "ETN" starting with the digit "2" (i.e., 2ETN or 3ETN). The sire and dam of a clone will be shown on the registration certificate as being the same as the sire and dam of the source animal, fetus or embryo.

4. When cloned calves are registered, the breeder of the animal, fetus or embryo from which the nuclear material originates will be recorded as the breeder of all resultant cloned offspring. The herd prefix that will be used for the registration of a clone calf will be the herd prefix of the owner of the genetic material used to produce the clone.

5. The owner of record of the cell-donor on the date of biopsy removal, shall be identified as the first owner of the cell-cloned animal, unless the calf is a result of a pregnant recipient, purchased embryo, fresh or frozen, in which case the purchaser will be identified as the first owner.

6. Registration certificates issued for cell-cloned animals shall designate that the animal is a clone and include the name and registration number of the cell-donor animal.

7. The Association is not responsible for determining the ownership rights of any retained cell material, if any.

8. Even though clones share the same genetic information, only those production and classification records for each specific animal will be displayed on that animal's performance and classification records.

E. Reporting of mandatory data using the required Registration Application.

1. Applications for registration or transfer of animals must be submitted to the AGA on the forms provided by the AGA and include all identification and performance data required by the AGA.

2. Registration certificates are available to be printed by members for any animal owned by them via their online account. If the member submits a registration application for data entry at the AGA office, certificates will be printed by AGA and mailed. Animals transferred online or in the AGA will have a new certificate issued and mailed to the buyer from the AGA office.

G. DNA typing, genomic testing, and verification of records.

1. All genomic and DNA analysis required under these rules must be processed by the AGA's official DNA laboratory except as provided in Rule I.A.2.c.

2. Any sample submitted for genomic and/or DNA analysis under these Rules and any reports, data, genotypes, or other similar information developed from such sample shall become the sole property of the AGA and may be used for any purpose approved by the AGA Board of Directors.

3. Unless a rule specifically states that the AGA will bear the cost of any genomic or DNA analysis, the owner or applicant will be responsible for the cost of any required genomic or DNA analysis.

4. Where the DNA from an animal and one or both of its parents is on file, the AGA may parent verify the animal to its sire and/or dam. In the event that an animal does not verify to one or both of its parents and an alternate parent cannot be verified by DNA testing, the unknown parent(s) will carry the AMXX designation.

5. Where these rules require genomic or DNA analysis which cannot be completed because DNA is not on file and no DNA is available for testing, an applicant may request a waiver of the genomic or DNA testing from the AGA Executive Committee. The AGA Executive Committee may grant or deny the waiver request in its discretion and impose whatever conditions it deems necessary on any granted waiver to insure the integrity of the AGA's records.

6. The Executive Director may, with cause, investigate or cause to be investigated, examined, Identified, or DNA tested, any animal or herd of registered Gelbvieh cattle and may examine the breeding and herd records maintained for the purpose of verifying the applications and records on file in the AGA office or for the purpose of investigating other matters in which the AGA may be interested. If, after notice and a hearing as set forth in the Bylaws, it is found that an animal has been improperly registered, the Executive Committee may cause the registry of the animal and any offspring in the AGA Registry, to be expunged, or corrected and take any other steps the case may require, subject to an appeal to the Board of Directors as provided by the Bylaws.

7. The AGA will accept and publish in the AGA registry DNA test results from other breed association or DNA labs accepted by AGA.

Note - Rule VIII. sets forth additional requirements for DNA testing related to monitored genetic conditions.

H. Mandatory total herd reporting.

1. For a cow to remain active, she must have a calf reported to the AGA or be assigned a reproductive status code (open, aborted, etc.) prior to the herd assessment deadline.

RULE III. Transfer of Animals

A. Request for transfer may be submitted by the owner of record or the authorized representative on any registered animal in the AGA Registry. It is imperative that the new owner's name and full address and date of sale be legible. The seller, designated representative or sale management must sign the request and submit, or transfer the animal via AGA Registry.

The first person listed in the ownership of a multiple-owned animal must be the addressee and shall act as the designated representative for purposes of conducting business with AGA regarding the multiple-owned animal.

A request for transfer must specify to whom the new registration certificate is to be sent after the transfer is completed. If not specified, the transferred certificate will be sent to the new owner.

B. A transfer of registration requested in any of the following forms will transfer ownership in the AGA Registry, but is not to be construed as the conveyance of legal title by the Association. The Association 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.

1. Transfer of a calf at the time it's being registered can be accomplished by the owner of record of the dam using the “Application for Transfer” form.

2. Transfer of a registered calf, prior to issuance of a registration certificate, can be accomplished with a written request from the owner of record. If performance data will be collected by the new owner, AGA will supply them with a sheet for reporting said performance data.

3. Transfer of a calf while submitting weaning data can be accomplished by including a list of calves to be transferred, the new owner and their complete address using the “Application for Transfer” form.

4. Transfer of a female after she has been issued a registration certificate can be accomplished by completing the back side of the female's certificate or completing transfer to new ownership via AGA Registry.

    a. If the female has been exposed to a bull through natural or artificial service, the exposure must be included on the back of the certificate or inputted into the AGA Registry by seller at the time of transfer. This information will allow the new owner to register the subsequent calf listing the owner at time of conception as the breeder.

    b. If the female is being sold with calf at side and the calf is to be transferred, it is the responsibility of the seller to complete the required information on the dam's registration certificate. Any calf sold at side that is to be transferred must be registered either prior to or at the same time as its transfer, using the standard registration application.

5. Transfer of a bull after he has been issued a registration certificate can be accomplished by completing the back side of the bull's certificate or completing transfer via online AGA Registry account.

6. Transfer of calves resulting from leased females (Rule II,C,4) can be transferred between the two parties for one-half (1/2) the current transfer fee.

7. It will be the policy of AGA the seller will pay any registration and/or transfer fees. However, seller may authorize another party to pay registration and/or transfer fees.

RULE IV. Fees

A. AGA operates on a cash basis. If the correct fee does not accompany the transaction, or is not paid within 30 days, all material is subject to being returned to the sender and membership account may be suspended until full payment is recieved. In any event, no transaction will be completed until full payment is received.

B. Membership dues are assessed on annual basis. If payment is not made by the due date, the amount shall be delinquent and the membership subject to suspension for non-payment of charges.

C. Herd assessments are billed each calendar year. If payment is not received by the due date, the amount shall be delinquent and the membership subject to automatic suspension for non-payment of charges. After suspension, a member can be re-activated by paying the delinquent charges plus any appropriate reactivation fees.

A reactivation fee will apply to all animals that were disposed or deactivated for non-payment of herd assessment fees.

D. AGA One-Rate Plan. To register animals with the American Gelbvieh Association, individuals must have an active membership.Yearly Herd Assessments will be charged at the current rate for females over 13 months of age, as of January 1 each year. One-Rate credit is tied to the cow each year with no expiration date and the credit stays with the cow, even if the cow is transferred. Credits cannot be used for a calf born in a different year from the same cow or transferred to another cow. Transfers for active members will be free. Transfers from non-members will cost $20.00.

E. It is AGA policy the seller pays all fees including the one-rate charge on females that are over 13 months of age before transferring.

F. Fees may be changed at the discretion of the AGA Board of Directors at any regularly scheduled meeting or special meeting called for that purpose.

RULE V. Erroneous Entry

A. **Should any animal be recorded or transferred in the AGA Registry through error, misrepresentation or fraud, the Executive Committee may declare the animal void, along with any descendants of said animal**. The Executive Committee may direct the Executive Director to refuse for registration, computation or transfer any subsequent animal dependent upon the signature of any person implicated in a fraudulent transaction.

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

RULE VI. National Gelbvieh Sire Summary

A. The AGA shall publish, at regular intervals, a national sire summary indicating the expected progeny differences (EPD) values of all the qualifying registered purebred/fullblood bulls in the AGA Registry. Prior to release of EPDs from any further NCE runs or the initial BOLT run, EPDs should be properly vetted and validated by a third party and simultaneously the board should have 48 hours to review EPDs on their own cowherd.

RULE VII. Voluntary Artificial Insemination Semen Certificate Program

A. By enrolling a bull in this program the member agrees to abide by and comply with the following rules.

B. The owner(s) of a registered purebred, fullblood, or hybrid Gelbvieh bull may enroll said sire in the AI Semen Certificate Program, at the option of the owner(s), subject to the following requirements:

1. The application for enrollment must be made to the AGA office on the form prescribed by

AGA. All owners of record must sign the application and designate one individual who shall be authorized by the owner(s) to purchase AI Semen Certificates from AGA for distribution to holders of semen or services and represent the owner(s) in all matters before the AGA in regard to enrollment of the bull in the AI Semen Certificate Program.

2. The enrolled bull must be currently registered with AGA and have been issued an AI Permit by AGA verifying compliance with all AGA DNA typing requirements, including parent verification (Rule II,G,2,a).

3. Once a bull has been accepted for enrollment by AGA, he may not be withdrawn.

C. **Enrollment fee is $1000.00**. This fee must be submitted at the time of application and is not refundable in the event the application is withdrawn or the bull does not qualify. This fee shall be subject to change by the Board of Directors.

D. Requirements for registration of offspring are as follows:

1. Application for registration of offspring sired by an enrolled bull must be accompanied by an AI Semen Certificate on the form prescribed by AGA and completed and signed by the owner or the authorized representative.

2. Registration of offspring of an enrolled sire shall not be issued by the AGA without the applicant having submitted an AI Semen Certificate with his application unless one of the following exceptions apply:

   a. The owner of the dam at time of registration of the offspring is also listed in the records of AGA as an owner of the enrolled bull.
   b. The owner of the dam at time of registration of the offspring is a member of the immediate family of the owner of the bull.
   c. The application for registration of offspring is submitted by a college or university using donated semen from an enrolled bull for research purposes.

E. Owner(s) or authorized representative of enrolled bulls may purchase blank AI Semen Certificates from AGA authorizing the holder to register one purebred or fullblood offspring from the enrolled bull designated thereon, when completed and submitted with the application for registration of the offspring by the owner of the dam.

1. Official AI Semen Certificate prepared by the AGA will be issued to the owner(s) or authorized representative of enrolled bulls for a non-refundable fee of $5.00 each. Applications for the certificates must be submitted on the form prescribed by the AGA and payment must accompany the request for certificates.

2. Owner(s) or authorized representative of enrolled bulls may purchase for resale an unlimited number of semen certificates. They may sell, trade, or otherwise transfer those certificates at their discretion within the Rules of the AGA Voluntary AI Semen Certificate Program.

3. AGA shall not become involved in the negotiation or sale of the certificates between the owner(s) of enrolled bulls and their customers. Nor shall AGA become involved in any conflicts or disputes between the buyer and seller, except as provided in Rule VIII,F.

F. In the event semen or service(s) has been distributed prior to enrollment from a newly enrolled bull, the owner(s) of the enrolled bull must certify compliance with the following:

1. The owner(s) of the enrolled bull must agree to purchase AI Semen Certificates from the AGA and provide them at no charge to all the holders of semen or service(s) at the time of enrollment of the enrolled bull.

2. In addition, the holders of semen or service(s) from bulls subsequently enrolled may request AI Semen Certificates from enrolled bull owner(s), at no charge, in relation to his reasonably anticipated needs for registration, however, the number of AI Semen Certificates requested shall not exceed the number of units of semen or service(s) held.

3. It shall be the responsibility of the owner(s) of an enrolled bull to insure compliance of subsections 1 and 2 above.

4. Owner(s) of enrolled bulls assume, by the voluntary enrollment of a bull, all responsibility to insure adequate compliance with the rules and maintain good public relations with all buyers, owners, or holders of semen or service(s) from their enrolled bulls.

G. **In the event the holder of semen or service(s) from an enrolled bull cannot obtain an AI Semen Certificate** from the enrolled bull's owner(s) due to neglect, refusal, death, disability or absence, or he cannot obtain the AI Semen Certificate in a timely manner, he may request the AGA Executive Director to waive the requirement of submitting an AI Semen Certificate with an application for registration, upon verifying to the Executive Director his attempts to obtain the required AI Semen Certificate.

The Executive Director may investigate the allegations and cause to be waived the requirement of submitting an AI Semen Certificate with an application for registration of offspring from an enrolled bull, for just cause, in accordance with the By-Laws and current policy of the AGA Board of Directors.

H. **The effective date for initiation of the Voluntary AI Semen Certificate Program shall be October 1, 1990**. Bull owners who wish to enroll a bull may request an enrollment application from the AGA after September 1, 1990.

RULE VIII. Genetic Abnormalities

A. In order to maintain a viable breed relatively free of undesirable genetic factors and to insure today's breeding practices will help tomorrow's Gelbvieh cattle stay free of undesirable traits, it is recommended that every AGA member or breeder of Gelbvieh cattle report the occurrence of any abnormal Gelbvieh animal. In order for said reports to be recognized as authentic and valid, the animal must be DNA typed to verify parentage.

1. Abnormal calves should be reported to the AGA Executive Director by telephone as soon as they are discovered. Based on the description of the abnormal animal and depending upon whether it is dead or alive, the AGA may ask the caller to complete an abnormal calf report. This can be done over the phone or by the owner or his veterinarian. Generally, a blood sample should be drawn from the calf as well as its sire and dam (if not already on file) and submitted to the approved AGA serology laboratory to verify parentage.

2. Members are encouraged to send abnormal calves (either dead or alive) to an AGA approved research facility for examination, or in special cases, the research facility may arrange to examine the animal on location or pick-up the animal themselves for examination at their facility.

3. AGA will pay DNA typing fees for all abnormal animals (but not for parents) for which it requests parentage verification.

4. To facilitate reporting abnormal Gelbvieh animals, an official form may be printed annually in an official AGA publication, AGA website or they can be obtained directly from the AGA office. These forms shall be completed and filed with AGA.

B. The AGA Executive Director shall receive, keep on file and monitor all information concerning abnormalities of any registered Gelbvieh animal. File shall be cross referenced by sire, breeder and abnormality; however, the owners' and breeders' names will be kept confidential (pending a final decision by the AGA Board of Directors). A copy of the abnormality report and blood analysis will be sent to an AGA approved research facility. The AGA office and owner of the abnormal animal will each receive a copy of the research facility's findings and diagnosis.

1. Each case will be handled on an individual basis and an effort will be made to diagnose all cases whether the problem is genetic or caused by other factors.

2. When evidence is available that an animal is a possible carrier of a deleterious genetic factor, the owner of the animal and the owner of the animal's parents will be notified in writing by AGA. Before taking final action, the owner of the subject animal and the owner of the animal's parents will be given the opportunity for a hearing before the AGA Board of Directors.

C. A deleterious genetic factor is defined as one that causes death or impairment of the usefulness of the animal. The AGA Board of Directors shall, based upon advice of its scientific advisors, determine what deleterious genetic factors should receive special attention and monitoring.

1. Genetic Condition will be classified by the following designations:

   Monitor – DNA test for this genetic condition is available. The mutation for this genetic condition is a deleterious genetic factor. Members will follow the “Genetic Condition Policy” for requirements for testing and registration of animals in the AGA Herdbook.

   Warning – DNA test for this genetic condition is available. This genetic condition is typically not a lethal recessive and exists at the time of classification in a low frequency in the Gelbvieh and/or Balancer population. Members will follow the “Genetic Conditions Policy” for requirements for testing and registration of animals in the AGA Herdbook.

   Watch – DNA test is not currently available for this abnormality. Abnormality has been reported in the Gelbvieh and/or Balancer population. Members will follow provisions in Gelbvieh Rule IX for reporting of additional abnormal animals and designation and reporting of genetic condition status.

D. AGA shall periodically publish on the AGA website and/or in an official AGA publication a notation of any animal that has been tested for a genetic condition and reported to the AGA. The notation will include the specific genetic condition the animal possesses. AGA may also release and disclose such information to any of its members, to others who register or transfer animals or otherwise use privileges of the AGA and who may request the same without AGA or any of its officers, directors, employees, agents or members becoming liable for damages or otherwise for such release and disclosure.

1. The AGA Board of Directors will determine the criteria by which an animal shall be classified as a "proven carrier" for each genetic condition. In most cases this will be a recognized and validated DNA test for the genetic condition.

2. In the absence of a DNA test the recognized guideline for testing bulls for recessive genes is to mate a bull to at least 35 of his own daughters. If all normal calves result (35 calves from 35 matings), there is a 99.6% probability that the bull is free from autosomal recessive deleterious genetic factors.

3. The expense of any test(s) to determine whether an animal is “proven clean” or a “proven carrier” of a genetic condition designated with a Monitor or Warning status will be the responsibility of the owner of the animal.

4. For all AGA monitored genetic conditions with a sound and reliable test, animals will be identified in one of the following classifications:

   a. Tested Free – the animal has been genomically tested free of the genetic condition;
   b. Pedigree Free – each line of an animal’s ancestry traces back to animals that have been genomically tested and determined to be free from the genetic condition;
   c. Tested Carrier – the animal has been genomically tested and found to be a carrier of the genetic condition; or
   d. Potential Carrier - the animal has the genetic potential for being a carrier of the genetic condition and has not been genomically tested nor does the animal’s pedigree rule out the possibility that the animal is a potential carrier of the genetic condition.

5. The AGA may make public the classification of any animal related to monitored genetic conditions.

Appendix 1 : Prior Percentage Gelbvieh Calculating Charts

a. **Percent Gelbvieh Calculating Chart for Animals Born on or after January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2016**

Chart A: Percentage Gelbvieh Designation as of 1/1/2009

	PARENT 1 - % GV									
PARENT 2 % GV		0	1/8	1/4	3/8	1/2	5/8	3/4	PB 7/8	PB 94% or PB 15/16
	0	0	0	1/8	1/8	1/4	1/4	3/8	3/8	1/2
	1/8	0	1/8	1/8	1/4	1/4	3/8	3/8	1/2	1/2
	1/4	1/8	1/8	1/4	1/4	3/8	3/8	1/2	1/2	5/8
	3/8	1/8	1/4	1/4	3/8	3/8	1/2	1/2	5/8	5/8
	1/2	1/4	1/4	3/8	3/8	1/2	1/2	5/8	5/8	3/4
	5/8	1/4	3/8	3/8	1/2	1/2	5/8	5/8	3/4	3/4
	3/4	3/8	3/8	1/2	1/2	5/8	5/8	3/4	3/4	PB 7/8
	PB 7/8	3/8	1/2	1/2	5/8	5/8	3/4	3/4	PB 7/8	PB 15/16
	PB 94% or PB 15/16	1/2	1/2	5/8	5/8	3/4	3/4	PB 7/8	PB 15/16	PB 94% PB 15/16

b. **Percent Gelbvieh Calculating Chart for Animals Born on or after January 1, 2002 to December 31, 2008**

Parent 1	Parent 2	Progeny	Registry	Parent 1	Parent 2	Progeny	Registry
100	100	100	Fullblood	75	75	75 (3/4)	Hyb/pct*
100	94	94 (15/16)	Purebred	75	63	63 (5/8)	Hyb/pct*
100	88	94 (15/16)	Purebred	75	50	63 (5/8)	Hyb/pct*
100	75	88 (7/8) PB female, 7/8 bull		75	38	50 (1/2)	Hyb/pct*
100	63	75 (3/4)	Hyb/pct*	75	25	50 (1/2)	Hyb/pct*
100	50	75 (3/4)	Hyb/pct*	75	13	38 (3/8)	Hybrid
100	38	63 (5/8)	Hyb/pct*	75	0	38 (3/8)	Hybrid
100	25	63 (5/8)	Hyb/pct*				
100	13	50 (1/2)	Hyb/pct*	63	63	63 (5/8)	Hyb/pct*
100	0	50 (1/2)	Hyb/pct*	63	50	50 (1/2)	Hyb/pct*
				63	38	50 (1/2)	Hyb/pct*
94	94	94 (15/16)	Purebred	63	25	38 (3/8)	Hybrid
94	88	94 (15/16)	Purebred	63	13	38 (3/8)	Hybrid
94	75	88 (7/8) PB female, 7/8 bull		63	0	25 (1/4)	Hybrid
94	63	75 (3/4)	Hyb/pct*				
94	50	75 (3/4)	Hyb/pct*	50	50	50 (1/2)	Hyb/pct*
94	38	63 (5/8)	Hyb/pct*	50	38	38 (3/8)	Hybrid
94	25	63 (5/8)	Hyb/pct*	50	25	38 (3/8)	Hybrid
94	13	50 (1/2)	Hyb/pct*	50	13	25 (1/4)	Hybrid
94	0	50 (1/2)	Hyb/pct*	50	0	25 (1/4)	Hybrid
88	88	88 (7/8) PB female, 7/8 bull		38	38	38 (3/8)	Hybrid
88	75	75 (3/4)	Hyb/pct*	38	25	25 (1/4)	Hybrid
88	63	75 (3/4)	Hyb/pct*	38	13	25 (1/4)	Hybrid
88	50	63 (5/8)	Hyb/pct*	38	0	13 (1/8)	Hybrid
88	38	63 (5/8)	Hyb/pct*				
88	25	50 (1/2)	Hyb/pct*	25	25	25 (1/4)	Hybrid
88	13	50 (1/2)	Hyb/pct*	25	13	13 (1/8)	Hybrid

88	0	38 (3/8)	Hybrid	25	0	13 (1/8)	Hybrid
				13	13	13 (1/8)	Hybrid
				13	0	0	Hybrid

*can be recorded as hybrids or as percentage Gelbvieh

c. Percent Gelbvieh Calculating Chart for Animals Born on or Before December 31, 2001

SIRE	DAM	CALF
Foundation	Foundation	Unrecordable
Foundation	Herdbuilder	Unrecordable
Foundation	Halfblood	Unrecordable
Foundation	Three quarter	Unrecordable
Foundation	Purebred/Fullblood	Halfblood
Halfblood	Foundation	Unrecordable
Halfblood	Herdbuilder	Unrecordable
Halfblood	Halfblood	Halfblood
Halfblood	Three quarter	Halfblood
Halfblood	Purebred/Fullblood	Halfblood
Three quarter	Foundation	Unrecordable
Three quarter	Herdbuilder	Unrecordable
Three quarter	Halfblood	Halfblood
Three quarter	Three quarter	Three quarter
Three quarter	Purebred/Fullblood	Three quarter
Seven eighths	Foundation	Unrecordable
Seven eighths	Herdbuilder	Unrecordable
Seven eighths	Halfblood	Halfblood
Seven eighths	Three quarter	Three quarter
Seven eighths	Purebred	Purebred heifer Seven eighths bull
Seven eighths	Fullblood	Purebred heifer Seven eighths bull
Purebred/Fullblood	Foundation	Halfblood
Purebred/Fullblood	Herdbuilder	Unrecordable
Purebred/Fullblood	Halfblood	Three quarter
Purebred/Fullblood	Three quarter	Purebred heifer Seven eighths bull
Purebred/Fullblood	Purebred	Purebred
Purebred	Fullblood	Purebred
Fullblood	Fullblood	Fullblood