

AMERICAN RED POLL ASSOCIATION RULES

Rule 1: ANNUAL SERVICE FEE

- A. The members present at the 103rd Annual Meeting adopted the "Annual Service Fee" of \$50.00. This service fee should be paid with the first business received at the national office with the start of January 1, thru August 31, 1986 fiscal year. This fee will be the same for members or non-members, who are doing business with the Association. The Annual Service Fee of \$50.00 is payable with the first business conducted during the regular fiscal year, September 1 thru August 31, and will include News subscription and all other publications. To any new membership issued after January 1, 1986, the fee will include first year annual service fee and also include all other publications. (Amended 2012; Rev 11-2016)

RULE 2: DNA Testing and/or Blood Typing

A. Mandatory

1. Any bull whose semen is frozen for the first time for use in an Artificial Insemination program, along with any cow placed in an embryo transplant program for the first time must be DNA tested &/or blood typed prior to the issuance by American Red Poll Association of any required certificates. Such testing shall be at the owner's (breeder's) expense and shall be in accordance with all existing American Red Poll Association procedures.
2. Prior to an animal's being awarded the Championship or Reserve Championship at any show so designated by the Directors, the animals in question shall be DNA tested &/or blood typed at American Red Poll Association's expense. A disinterested representative of ARPA will do sampling of the Champions. (Rev 10-2016)

B. Voluntary

1. Any breeder may submit a blood sample and/or hair sample from any Red Poll to verify the animal's parentage or to simply have said report on file. This testing is done at the owner's (breeder's) expense. It is the formally stated policy of American Red Poll Association that breeders are encouraged to participate in the American Red Poll Association voluntary DNA testing &/or blood type program. (Amended 2014)

C. Random

1. It is the policy of the American Red Poll Association Board of Directors to require, discretion, that a randomly selected sample of all new registrations be accompanied by DNA &/or blood type applications. The owners of those animals selected for random DNA &/or blood typing shall be notified by mail that their animal has been selected. American Red Poll Association shall bear any

laboratory expenses involved with the random DNA &/or blood typing program. The purpose of this program is to verify parentage and thus insure the accuracy of the American Red Poll Association herd book.

2. Should any question arise concerning the authenticity of the registration of any animal recorded in the American Red Poll Association herd book, the President shall appoint a committee of no less than three (3) Directors, including himself, to investigate the matter. This committee shall have the power to expunge the subject animal or animals from the herd book. Such a decision shall be subject to an appeal to the entire Directorship by the owner(s) of the animal(s) in question or by any person having a financial interest in having the registration(s) of such animal(s) maintained. All DNA &/or blood typing required in such investigation shall be at the expense of the owner(s) of the animal(s) in question.
3. The President shall have the authority to have any registered Red Poll DNA &/or blood typed and may examine such breeding records as the animal's owner(s) may maintain for the purpose of verifying registrations or applications for registration. All expenses arising during such investigations shall be borne by American Red Poll Association.

RULE 3: REQUIREMENTS FOR ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION APPROVAL

1. Bulls are required to be DNA &/or blood-typed and have five-generation pedigree.
2. A letter in writing requesting Artificial Insemination approval for bulls.
3. Contact the national office for DNA &/or blood-typing kit.
4. Please fill out all papers in kit using only one tube per animal. Mail blood-type kit to:
Pfizer Animal Genetics
333 Portage St.
Building 300
Kalamazoo, MI 49007-9970
5. DNA results must be in ARPA National Office before the bull can be approved by the Board of Directors. (Rev 2013, 10-2016)

RULE 4: EMBRYO PRODUCTION DNA (Fingerprinting and/or Blood Typing)

1. All bulls and donor cows used in the production of embryos must be DNA fingerprinted &/or Blood Typed before or at mating. Embryo calves resulting from embryo transfer may be required to be DNA fingerprinted at the request of the ARPA Board of Directors. The owner of record of the donor dam shall be responsible for all typing fees.
2. Recipient Cows
 - a. All recipient cows must be tattooed at time of transplant or prior thereto.
3. Embryo Storage
 - a. All storage containers of embryos must be identified and the information recorded at the site location of the embryos.
4. Inventory of each Flush Report
 - a. The owner of the donor cow shall be responsible for proper completion of the *Application for Registration of Transplanted Embryos or Storage of Embryos*

report form and filing of the same with the American Red Poll Association within 130 days *of flush* and with the required fee. Upon receiving the *Application for Registration of Transplanted Embryos or Storage of Embryos*, the Association shall provide the owner with an *Embryo Transfer Certificate*, for each embryo that is listed on the original Application.

5. The Sale of Embryos
 - a. When the owner of the donor cow sells, gives, or otherwise disposes of an embryo for the production of a calf intended for registration he must sign and complete an application for transfer of *Embryo Transfer Certificate*.
6. Implantation of stored Embryos
 - a. When stored embryos are implanted, the person performing the implantation shall complete and sign the *Embryo Transfer Certificate*, including the date of implantation and the tattoo of the recipient.
7. Eligibility of calves produced by Embryo Transplant
 - a. Calves resulting from a Transplanted Embryo shall be eligible for registration with the American Red Poll Association as long as a completed *Embryo Transfer Certificate*, including the following, is submitted along with a normal registration application for registering calves.
 - 1) The date of transfer to the recipient
 - 2) The recipient tattoos
 - 3) A signature of the technician completing the transfer
8. Performance Information on Embryo Transplant Calves
 - a. Calves resulting from Embryo Transplant:
 1. Shall be listed and averaged separately from natural calves on Produce of Dam summaries. Embryo Transplant data are not to be used in the donor's MPPA calculation.
 2. Shall receive a ratio of 100 with no contemporaries, be flagged in the computer and designated as embryo transplant calves on any reports and on Registration Certificates.
 3. Individual performance data shall not be used in the estimation of expected progeny differences for any individual.
 4. The owner of the donor dam at the time of the flush is the breeder of the Embryo Transplant calf.
 5. Registration certificates issued for offspring resulting from embryo transplants shall be so designated.
9. For ARPA Use Only
 - a. Please do not fill in the two places for ARPA USE ONLY on the *Application for Registration of Transplanted Embryos or Storage of Embryos*.

RULE 5: PERFORMANCE PROGRAMS (Adjusted 205-day weight & Adjusted 365-day weight)

A. Weaning Weight

1. Calves must be weighted between 160 to 250 days of age. (Rev. 10-2016)

2. Dividing by age in days at weaning, to obtain average daily gain to the nearest tenth of pound.

B. Adjusted 205-day Weight for Age of Dam

1. Subtracting actual birth weight from actual weight at weaning, if birth weight is not available, use an arbitrary 85 pounds, for males; or 80 pounds, for female’s birth weight.
2. Dividing by age in days at weaning to obtain average daily gain. It is the policy of the American Red Poll Association Board of Directors may require that a randomly selected sample of all new registrations be accompanied by blood type &/or DNA applications.
3. Multiplying the average daily gain by 205, and adding the birth weight that was subtracted initially. This provides as estimated 205-day weight, unadjusted for age of dam. This procedure is summarized by the following formula:

$$\text{205-day weight (pounds)} = (\text{age in days} + 205) + \text{birth weight}$$

4. To establish a uniform procedure for computing age of dam, the following classification is used:

TABLE I	
AGE RANGE	AGE OF DAM
Under 33 months	2 years old
34 to 46 months	3 years old
47 to 59 months	4 years old

5. To adjust for age of dam, the additive factors shown in the box below are added to the computed 205-day weights for the respective age of dam for each calf.

TABLE II		
AGE OF DAM	MALE CALVES	FEMALE CALVES
2 year old cow	60 pounds	54 pounds
3 year old cow	40 pounds	36 pounds
4 year old cow	20 pounds	18 pounds
5-10 year old cow	0 pounds	0 pounds
11+ year old cow	20 pounds	18 pounds

C. Adjusted 365-Day Weight

1. Research results show that the age of dam effects on 365-day weight is of approximately the same magnitude as age of dam effects at weaning. For this reason, it is desirable to add post-weaning gains in a 160-day, post-weaning period to 205-day weaning weight, adjusted for age of dam to arrive at adjusted 365-day weight.
2. The following formula is used:

$$\text{Adjusted 365 day wt.} = \text{Actual wt.} - \text{birth wt} \times 205 \text{ days} + \text{Birth Weight} \div \text{Age in days}$$

D. Minimum and Maximum Requirements:

1. The period between weaning weight and final weight shall be a minimum of 120 days. Final weight shall not be taken less than 330 days of age or more than 450 days of age.

RULE 6: Evaluation of Defects

- A. In a show ring, disqualification means that an animal is ineligible to win a prize. Any disqualified animal is not eligible to be shown in group classes. In slight to serious discrimination, the degree of seriousness shall be determined by the judge.

1. EYES

- a. Total blindness--Disqualification
- b. Blindness in one eye--Slight discrimination.

2. COLOR

- a. Too light or too dark, approaching black--Discrimination.
- b. Any natural (born) white above the underline, above the underline, above the switch of tail on the legs--Disqualification.
- c. On bulls born on or after July 1, 1952, any natural (born) white on the underline running forward of the navel region--Disqualification.
- d. On females any natural (born) white on the underline running forward on the navel--Serious discrimination.

3. NOSE –

- a. Black--Serious discrimination.
- b. Cloudy or spotted--Slight discrimination.
- c. On both bulls and heifers born or after July 1, 1952, solid black and solid blue (cloudy) noses--Disqualification;
- d. On both bulls and heifers born or after July 1, 1952, spotted or streaked with black or blue--Slight discrimination.

4. CAPPED HIP -

- a. Slight discrimination.

5. TAIL SETTING –

- a. Abnormal tail settings--Slight to serious discrimination.

6. LEGS AND FEET

- a. Lameness-apparently permanent and interfering with normal function--Disqualification.
- b. Apparently temporary and not affecting normal function--Slight discrimination.
- c. Bucked knees, blemished hocks, crooked hind legs, weak pasterns--Slight to serious discrimination.
- d. Evidence of arthritis, cramped hind legs--Serious discrimination.
- e. Enlarged knees: Slight discrimination.

7. SCURS OR HORNY GROWTH

- a. Disqualification

8. TEMPORARY OR MINOR INJURIES

- a. Blemishes or injuries .of a temporary character not affecting animal's usefulness--Slight discrimination.
- 9. EVIDENCE OF SHARP PRACTICE
 - a. Animals showing signs of having been operated upon or tampered with for the purpose of concealing faults in conformation, or with intent to deceive relative to the animal's soundness--Disqualification.
- 10. UDDER
 - a. One or more blind quarters: Disqualification.
 - b. Abnormal milk (bloody, clotted, watery)--Possibly disqualification; A slight to serious defect.
 - c. Udder definitely broken away in attachment--Serious discrimination.
 - d. A weak udder attachment--Slight to serious discrimination.
 - e. One or more light quarters, hard spots in udder, side leak or obstruction in teat (spider)--Slight to serious discrimination.
- 11. DRY COWS
 - a. In case of cows of apparently equal merit: Give preference to cows in milk.
- 12. TESTICLES
 - a. Bull with one testicle or abnormal testicle--Disqualification.

RULE 7: National Red Poll Ambassador Contest

A. Purpose

- 1. The purpose of the National Red Poll Ambassador contest is to select an outstanding young person to represent the American Red Poll Association in public appearances throughout the nation.

B. Activities

- 1. The National Red Poll Ambassador Contest will be held during the annual meeting and/or annual banquet. More information will be sent to each entrant.

C. Rules

- 1. The Contestant must send a completed National Red Poll Ambassador Entry Form to the American Red Poll Association office (or designated representative) by the entry deadline of June 1 of each year.
- 2. The candidate must be single and between the ages of 16 and 21 years of age on the day of the contest. A minimum of two (2) years of active American Junior Red Poll Association membership/participation is required.
- 3. The candidate is required to present a speech, not to exceed five (5) minutes in length on one the following subjects: promoting the Red Poll breed, promoting more beef consumption, any subject related to the beef industry or Red Poll breed, or general history of the Red Poll breed and its influence on the beef industry.
- 4. A former National Red Poll Ambassador may not enter again.
- 5. Contestants may wear clothing of their choice, but attire should be appropriate. NO BLUE JEANS.

6. The contestants will meet with a panel of three (3) judges who will select an Ambassador. During the interview, impromptu questions will be asked to determine the contestant's ability to think on his or her feet, determine his or her knowledge of the beef industry, and to communicate with people.
7. The contestant selected will be announced at the banquet at the Junior Summer Preview Show.
8. Each contestant will put together a presentation on poster board, on any subject complimentary to the Red Poll breed and/or beef promotion. This should be accompanied by a small typed paragraph of explanation. Any materials may be used of the contestant's choosing and at his or her expense.
9. Travel, lodging, and meal expense are the responsibility of each contestant.
10. The Ambassador will be available at all Preview and National Shows; and is encouraged to attend as many state shows and activities as possible to promote the Red Poll breed and beef industry. He or she may submit an article(s) to the Red Poll Journal to share his or her experiences and promote the breed.
11. Each contestant needs to provide a picture for the Red Poll Journal.
12. A \$500 scholarship will be awarded by the American Red Poll Association to the Ambassador.
13. **If there is no eligible young person for Ambassador, then we will name a Junior Ambassador and he or she will be given a \$200 savings bond. The Junior Ambassador will be judged on a "modified" version of the Ambassador rules.

D. Score Card

<i>Dress, Poise, Personality</i>	<i>30 points</i>
<i>Speech Presentation</i>	<i>20 points</i>
<i>Poster Board Display</i>	<i>25 points</i>
<i>Ability to respond to questions</i>	<u><i>20 points</i></u>
<i>Total</i>	<i>95 points</i>

- E.** The contest is sponsored by various Red Poll Breeders. The sponsors are not responsible for transportation, lodging or meals for the contestants. The contestant and his or her parent(s) or chaperons are guests at the banquet.

RULE 8: IDENTIFICATION (Tattoo Identification System)

A. Purpose of Tattooing Red Poll Cattle

1. To identify each animal permanently as to its correct pedigree, the number in either ear must suffice for identification. Thus, if one number fades, is obliterated by warts or other causes, the remaining number in the other ear maintains identification.
2. "Identification" means such within the herd of origin.
3. Merchandising cattle from herd to herd seldom results in duplication of tattoo numbers. When it does occur, however, re-tattooing is permitted for this or other good reasons.

B. Designing A Herd Tattoo Identification System

1. The tattoo number is a herd number.
2. Each breeder designs his own herd number system. The system can vary from extreme simplicity to high sophistication. Simplicity is recommended. The simplest system that is adequate for a given herd situation is best.
3. Most tattoo pliers provide for the use of four digits. Digits are available for both numbers and letters. Four-digit combination in two ears can provide for identification of many thousands of cattle in the same herd without repeating a tattoo number.

C. Plans For Different Size Herds

1. Though not required, the office recommends that one or two initials be incorporated in each tattoo number, reducing nearly to zero the chances of duplicate identifications when cattle are sold into other herds.
2. Usually used are the initials of the owner, his farm name, herd name, or herd prefix. For example, John Doe may elect to use both his initials, JD, in connection with a number. The first calf he tattoos may be JDO 1; the 99th calf born in the herd would become JD99.
3. In a 20- cow herd, no variation would be required for five years. The breeder then could change the system to 01JD for another five years. Use of one initial would permit numbering calves consecutively up to 999 head, a 10-year system in a 100-cow herd. For John Doe the tattoo marks might be DOOI to D999.

D. Incorporating Age in Tattoo Numbering Systems

1. Though mostly an interesting affectation, it can be done and is done. One way is to use one of the simpler systems in one ear, date code in the other, *but keeping in mind that the date code itself must maintain positive individual identification.* A
2. *Example: A calf is dropped in John Doe's herd in March of 1974. It is the first 1974 calf. Mr. Doe may tattoo the right ear JDOI and the left ear 7401 (first 1974 calf); D401 (Doe's first 1974 calf); or 4301 (first calf dropped in March, 1974). A calf dropped in March 1980 would be tattooed 0301.*
3. Caution: Avoid a date code system giving day of birth because it would duplicate identities of calves dropped the same day.

E. Re- Tattooing

1. Registered Red Poll cattle may be re-tattooed for good reason. Some reasons are:
 - a. An originally poor job of tattooing
 - b. Purchasing an animal and finding its identification duplicates a number for one of the same sex already in the herd.
 - c. Tattoo number obliterated by warts
 - d. Inadvertently duplicating a number already used.
2. When re-tattooing a Red Poll, notify the office what was done, why it had to be done, date it was done, state the new tattoo numbers, and forward the Certificate of Registration for affixing the new numbers to the Certificate. The office will endorse

the Certificate "Re-tattooed 0/00/00"(date) and show both original and new numbers for both ears on the Certificate. There is no fee.

F. How to Re-Tattoo

1. In the case of a faded or obliterated tattoo number, merely replace the original markings but in different places in the ears. Never try to repair, alter or add to an original number that is partly legible. Buyers can understand the need to supplement a partly illegible number or a duplicated number but sometimes will question a bad "repair" job.
2. Supplement an accidentally duplicated number or duplicate resulting from purchase by re-tattooing with an entirely different number in a different place in each ear. If a tattoo number is unintentionally duplicated, re-tattooing is necessary if the calves are the same sex and unnecessary if they are opposite sex. **When to Tattoo**

1. The best time is the day the calf is born. During the first 24 hours most calves can be caught (once) by a man or woman on foot. Most Red Poll cows, if they have been worked and handled kindly, will show concern over this but not actually harm a human.
2. The cow- calf breeder who rides or walks his pastures every day (which he should do anyway, especially during calving season) will find it convenient to do this. Equipment and supplies are easily carried on foot, in the pickup or on the saddle.
3. The latest acceptable time for tattooing is before weaning so dams and calves can be matched up correctly in cow-calf situations.
4. If tattooing this late, however, be thoughtful and watchful to avoid embarrassing mistakes. Red Poll cows are unusual mothers. Some will allow any calf to nurse. Cows that have lost calves have been known to adopt other calves.

G. How to Tattoo

1. **Obtain necessary tattoo equipment. Needed are a tattoo pliers, at least one set of tattoo digits** (two or more sets of number digits if one wants to avoid skipping such numbers as 0011,0111,0022,0222, etc.), letter digits if desired, tattoo ink, rubbing alcohol, soft cloth or absorbent cotton.
2. Make a tattoo number book (shirt pocket-size notebook) with a page or two of the next numbers to be used listed in columns.
3. Set the proper digits for the next number to be used in the pliers. Test the number by imprinting on paper or card. Or, if it's convenient to carry application forms, test number on a form and use the form to register the calf.
4. Catch and restrain the calf, clean its ears with alcohol, select a spot for the number between two ear ribs. Smear this spot with tattoo ink, then imprint the tattoo number. Some breeders paint digit needles with ink before imprinting.
5. Work from the front with pliers handles pointed down so as to get numbers right side up when viewed from the front. Apply more ink, and then RUB. An old toothbrush, which is worn soft, is useful for rubbing the ink.
6. The secret of successful tattooing is to rub the ink well into the punctures. Ink trapped between the two layers of skin is what does the job.

7. Usually there is little or no bleeding. If bleeding occurs, rub ink until bleeding stops.
8. List dam's identification and calf's date of birth and sex on same line in your tattoo book as the tattoo number used.
9. When finished for the day, clean the equipment with alcohol. Later, transfer tattoo book data to your main herd records.

H. Obtaining Equipment and Supplies

1. Tattoo equipment and supplies are available from the several mail order live-stock supply companies, from some farm and drug stores which have livestock veterinary supply sections, some veterinary clinics, and from the office.
2. The office carries Stone's Standard and Stone's Revolving Head tattoo pliers, extra sets of number digits, letter digits, and ink. See your price sheet for fees.

I. Writing Tattoo Numbers

1. Avoid punctuating, hyphenating or spacing tattoo numbers when writing them in herd records, on applications for Registration, sale entries, or in correspondence. If the tattoo number is JDO1, write it that way: do not write *JD.O1*, *J-DO1*, *JD-O1*, or any way except JDO1.
2. Punctuation digits, though not standard, could be obtained on special order but that would be pointless. *(In bringing digit inventory up to level one time, this office sent to a manufacturer a lengthy list of digits needed in various quantities. Between the last and second last digits our typist used the symbol &, the ampersand. The manufacturer made up and sent an ampersand digit.)*

RULE 9: American Junior Red Poll Association (10-2016)

A. Establishment of the American Junior Red Poll Association

1. This association will hereby be known as the American Junior Red Poll Association
2. Its purpose is to form a not-for-profit association under the auspices of the American Red Poll Association.
3. It should be duly noted that this organization was established in 1983 and its original Articles of Association, Bylaws is filed with the Executive Secretary.
4. A revised copy of the Articles of Association, By-laws approved in 2011 is filed with the Executive Secretary.

B. Protective Umbrella of the American Red Poll Association

1. The Association shall have all the powers of a not-for-profit association under the protective umbrella of the American Red Poll Association and the powers shall not be construed to limit or be in derogation of such statutory powers; provided, however, that none of the powers of the Association shall be exercised to carry on activities, otherwise than as an insubstantial part of its activities, which are not in themselves in furtherance of the purposes of the Association. (See Articles of Association By-Laws, American Junior Red Poll Association, Article III.)

RULE 10: American Junior Red Poll Association Advisor (10-2016)

A. Appointment of the American Red Poll Association Junior Advisor

1. The American Red Poll Association Junior Advisor (hereto known as Junior Advisor) will be appointed by the American Red Poll Association President.
2. The Junior Advisor will be appointed for a three-year period with options to continue at the discretion of the ARPA President and agreement of the Junior Advisor.
3. Should the Junior Advisor become unable to fulfill his/her job, he or she must submit in writing to the President and the Executive Secretary, six months prior to the Junior Preview Show, a brief statement of resignation. Emergency situations such as illness or death will be handled as necessary.
4. The President should provide guidance to the Junior Advisor. If the President deems a Junior Advisor not competent, he/she should counsel with the advisor. The Junior Advisor may be dismissed with just cause. The dismissal should be in made in the best interests of the Association.
5. In the case of absence, the President shall appoint an interim Junior Advisor until a new full-term Advisor can be appointed.

B. Requirements for the Junior Advisor

1. Must be an active member in good standing of the American Red Poll Association.
2. Should be 25 years of age and older.
3. Will attend all American Red Poll Association meetings and activities.
4. Will attend all American Junior Red Poll Association meetings and activities.
5. Will sit on the Board of Directors as an Ex-Officio member.

C. Responsibilities of the Junior Advisor

1. Promote and encourage young people associated with the American Red Poll Association to become active members.
2. Oversee and assist the host(s) of the Junior Preview Show.
3. Conduct the National Ambassador Contest under the auspices of the American Red Poll Association as outlined in the Articles and Bylaws of the Association.
4. Administer monetary awards, trophies, banners, scholarships and any other award associated with any Junior Association program and/or show.
5. Maintain good communication with the Board of Directors and the Association.
6. Appoint an Advisory Committee to assist and to advise in the transactions of the Junior Association.
7. Supervise and advise the National Junior Association Officers.
8. Schedule any meetings necessary for the Junior Association such as the Junior Preview Show and a national event.
9. Supervise fund raising activities.
10. Keep accurate financial records with the Executive Secretary.

RULE 11: American Red Poll Association Committees

A. Appointment of the American Red Poll Association Committees

1. The American Red Poll Association Committees as well as the Committee Chair will be appointed by the American Red Poll Association President.
2. Committee members will be appointed for a one-year period with options to continue at the discretion of the ARPA President at the next election of officers.
3. The President should provide guidance to the Committee Chair and the Committee.
4. If the President deems necessary, a committee member may be dismissed with just cause.
The dismissal should be in made in the best interests of the Association.

B. Permanent Committees

1. The Committees are as follows but are not limited to:
 - a. Executive
 - b. Bylaws and Rules
 - c. Finance
 - d. Membership
 - e. Publications
 - f. Performance
 - g. Promotion
 - h. National Sale
 - i. National Banquet & Seminars
 - j. National Show Committee
 - k. Junior
 - l. Chaplain
 - m. Nomination
2. The American Red Poll Association President may eliminate or add committees as deemed necessary.
3. Temporary committees that may be established by the President will be accompanied by an expected duty and responsibility upon committee membership appointments.

C. Duties and Responsibilities of Committees

1. The Executive Committee is to be comprised of the President, Vice President and Executive Secretary. The committee is to oversee all operations of the American Red Poll Association to ensure the continued existence of the breed.

2. The Bylaws and Rules Committee are to study the American Red Poll Association Bylaws and Rules. The committee will accept proposed rule or bylaw suggestions. Upon acceptance, the committee will fully investigate, research, and write a presentation to the board

a. Proposed rules changes are to be presented to the American Red Poll Association Board.

b. Proposed bylaw changes are to be first presented to the American Red Poll Association Board. If the Board approves, the proposed bylaw change is to be presented to the membership 60 days prior to the National Membership Meeting and then again at 30 days prior to the National Membership Meeting. This presentation will be in the form of journal publication, direct email, website publication, and/or postal mail.

3. The Finance Committee is to oversee the finances of the American Red Poll Association as well as working with the appointed auditor for a yearly audit of the finances. The Finance Committee chair will also receive a copy of all financials on a monthly basis from the Executive Secretary in addition to a copy of every bank statement and reconciliation.

4. The Membership Committee is to develop programs that encourage new memberships as well as retain current memberships.

5. The Publication committee will assist the Executive Secretary to develop the Red Poll Beef

Journal into an outlet for Red Poll news and education as well as an avenue for Red Poll Breeders to promote their herds.

6. The Performance Committee is to highlight and promote the Red Poll breed as the only heritage breed with a performance program.

7. The Promotion Committee will develop programs to promote the Red Poll breed to all segments of the cattle industry, from the Lifestyle to the commercial cattlemen.

8. The National Sale Committee is to organize, promote and help manage the National American Red Poll Sale.

a. These duties include but are not limited to supervising the barn crew, stalling the cattle, collecting the necessary paperwork, hiring an auctioneer, hiring ring men, hiring a veterinarian, hiring a block commentator.

b. The committee will also coordinate with the facility supervisor on any special needs.

c. The committee will coordinate with the National Banquet and Seminars Committee on the schedule of events and logistics.

d. The committee will coordinate with the Executive Committee on the schedule and logistics for the Membership Meeting.

9. The National Banquet & Seminars Committee will help to organize the yearly National banquet and educational seminars.

a. The Seminar duties includes but are not limited to soliciting breeders and vendors for the trade show area, organizing educational seminars and speakers, additional activities for the attendees, organizing the meals for the attendees.

b. The Banquet duties includes but are not limited to coordinating the location of the banquet with the facility, decorations for the banquet, banquet set up as well as activities for the banquet including entertainment and fund raisers.

c. The committee will coordinate with the National Sale Committee on the schedule of events and logistics.

d. The committee will coordinate with the Executive Committee on the schedule and logistics for the Membership Meeting.

10. The National Show Committee shall help establish the rules for the National Show as well as provide the personnel to manage the show. The committee will work with the Junior Committee to coordinate the recognition of the Junior members as well.

11. The Junior Committee will work with the parent organization, American Red Poll Association, to develop programs for the benefit of the youth in the Red Poll organization.

12. The Nomination Committee will find, interview, and recommend members which are qualified and willing to accept a nomination to the Board of Directors with its implied duties and responsibilities.

RULE 12: Executive Secretary Definition (2-2017)

A. For official purposes, the term “Executive Secretary” shall mean the same as the term “Secretary-Treasurer”, as used in the By-Laws.

RULE 13: Control of Fee Structure (4-2017)

A. The Board of Directors of the American Red Poll Association (ARPA) shall have control of the fee structure of all ARPA services.

B. The ARPA fee structure is set by the Board of Directors and will be reviewed annually for any change or changes that the Board of Directors deem necessary, as a result of a cost analysis, for the services provided by said fees.

RULE 14: Committee Budgets (4-2017)

A. All committees that anticipate expenditures of ARPA funds for any event or activity, under the purview of said committee, will present a budget to the ARPA Board of Directors, no later than, 90 days prior to the scheduled event/activity for the Boards approval of such expenditures.

B. For events or activities that encompass more than one committee, one budget may be presented with each committee represented on a separate line item.

RULE 15: Registered Cattle Name Change (4-2017)

A. Breeders and/or owners of registered Red Polls may submit a request in writing to the national office to change the name of their cattle.

B. Name changes will ONLY be considered for cattle with NO progeny.

1. Breeders and/or owners of registered Red Polls may submit a request in writing to the national office to change the name of their cattle.

2. Name changes will ONLY be considered for cattle with NO progeny.

3. A fee, set by the ARPA Board of Directors, will be assessed for each name change.

4. All name change requests shall include:

a. A statement or reason for the name change

b. A Letter of Affidavit from original owner acknowledging the animals pedigree and a statement of acceptance, or not, to the name change. If the original owner objects to the name change, they should include a written statement as to why they object.

c. Current name, Registration Number, Tattoo Number and the proposed new name of animal

d. All fees as set by the ARPA Board of Directors

RULE 16: Complete Herd Reporting (6-2017)

A. Establishment and Purpose.

1. At the 116th annual membership meeting of the American Red Poll Association held on November 14, 1998 a majority (76%) of the members present approved the formation of the Complete Herd Reporting (CHR) program to go into effect in 1999.

2. The American Red Poll Association Complete Herd Reporting program is designed to improve the collection of performance information on all active animals in the breed and to equally spread the costs of promoting the breed across all active animals in the breed. CHR uses an inventory-based fee structure or annual assessment charged on all reproductively mature animals. CHR requires the reporting of annual production and performance records on all cattle within a herd, but the responsibility of selecting which calves are worthy of registration remains with the breeder.

3. The CHR program is designed to capture performance data and improve the accuracy of EPDs (Expected Progeny Difference) by requiring collection and submission of birth weights (optional), weaning weights (required), and yearling weights (optional) for all the calves born in a herd each year. While participating in CHR, it is not mandatory to register all calves; that is not the purpose of the program. CHR members are provided the pertinent information to make good

management choices, based on the accuracy of the data supplied, to register your good calves and cull the others. The EPDs of each calf, born of cows that are enrolled in the CHR program, will be recorded on the registration certificate at time of calf registration.

4. Complete Herd Reporting allows ARPA the ability to measure economically relevant beef production traits such as fertility, longevity, and reproductive efficiency. As the beef industry becomes more technologically driven more producers are looking at EPDs to help them in making sound purchasing decisions. The greater volume of data reported from each herd for measured growth and carcass traits enhance the accuracy of the Red Poll EPDs.

B. Benefits of CHR

1. Quality: complete reporting will improve the reliability of EPDs on all Red Poll cattle by removing the effects of reporting bias.

2. Herd management tool: Complete Herd Reporting will make it possible to estimate fertility and survivability EPDs and to calculate herd-average reproduction and production management measures for within herd use. These calculations are meaningless with incomplete reporting.

C. Participation

1. Participation in CHR is voluntary and breeders may choose to maintain pedigree records without recording performance information if they wish. Performance registry breeders are required to maintain an accurate and up-to-date female inventory, listing all females currently in their breeding herd with RPA.

Performance registry breeders are required to annually report calving ease and weaning weight information on the produce of every female in the inventory. Additional measures including birth and yearling weights, as well as carcass traits, can be reported but are not required. EPDs will be printed on the registration certificate. EPDs will only be reported on registered animals of CHR enrolled cows. Members who don't participate in CHR are considered pedigree breeders, choosing to waive performance recording and production of EPDs on their animals/registrations.

D. Procedures

1. In January of each year a inventory of all breeding age females in a herd that are old enough to calve that year (according to the ARPA office) will be generated and sent to all breeders. Breeders will update the inventory list by filling out this form completely. Each breeder will identify, by the use of disposal codes, those animals to be removed from inventory, adding new animals of breeding age not found on the inventory report (e.g., new purchases, leased animals, etc.), and return the completed inventory report to the national office. (ARPA members that do not join the CHR program are also **STRONGLY** encouraged to fill out this form to keep the herd records up to date.)

2. When ARPA members return the Herd Inventory Form, mentioned above, they can indicate if they want to enroll their herd in the CHR program or not. If they want to enroll the herd they include an upfront fee per female due to calve that year. To encourage the larger herds to participate a maximum fee is set. The office will return an updated list to the breeder along with any management information the breeder provided (breeding dates, service sires, etc.)

3. Payment of the annual assessment makes that animal 'active' for the following 12 months. To receive EPDs; Progeny may only be registered to dams that are 'active' during the birth year of the progeny.
4. Additional fees are required to register or transfer a calf born of a CHR enrolled cow. There is no additional fee for calves that have data reported but are not registered. There is NO requirement to register calves born to CHR enrolled cows. This data is included in the herd reports for improving the accuracy of the EPDs of the herd and the entire Red Poll breed in the USA.
5. All Management and analysis reports are provided to the CHR member on the enrolled herds at no additional charge.
6. No fees are assessed for Herd Inventory preprinted performance worksheets, worksheet processing or for herd EPD reports. (Supplied upon request)

E. CHR Member Reporting Requirements

1. During each 12-month period one of the following should be received for each 'active' female on inventory:
 - a. A calf record (regardless of whether or not the calf will be registered) with all required information, including weaning data or a pre-weaning disposal code for the calf.
 - b. A disposal code for the female indicating that she is dead or has otherwise been culled from 'active' inventory
 - c. A reason code for the cow's failure to produce a calf (open, embryo transfer program, moved to the next calving season, etc.)

Rule 17: Bylaw change publication

- A. For the purposes of Bylaw changes, etc., "published" and "notification of publication" can be accomplished by, but not limited to, one or more of the following ways:
 1. By letter or postcard via postal mail.
 2. In the Red Poll Journal.
 3. On the American Red Poll Association website.
 4. By email.
 5. By newsletter.

Rule 18. Membership Fee

- A. The Membership Fee is a one-time fee payable at the time someone wishes to join the American Red Poll Association. As of January 1, 2018, the Membership Fee amount shall be \$50.00. Any Membership Fee paid on or after March 1st of a calendar year will include the first year Annual Service Fee due by September 1st of the same year and all publications granted by that Annual Service Fee.

Rule 19. Board vacancy

- A. In the event a vacancy occurs on the board before the expiration of the term, said vacancy shall be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired term. A majority vote of a quorum of the board shall be needed to elect said new board member.

Rule 20. Red Poll Breeding Guarantee Guideline

A. Breeding Guarantee

1. The breeding guarantee shall constitute a contract between the seller and buyer of each animal sold at public or private sale, except for that in the case of complete Dispersal Sales, the seller may choose between selling and not selling under the Breeding Guarantee.
2. Proper care must be given by the purchaser to protect breeding qualities and health of guaranteed animals.

B. Bulls

1. Bulls sold as separate lots are guaranteed breeders. Provided the following:
 - a. Bulls are not allowed to serve until 14 months of age.
 - b. Or allowed to run with the herd until 20 months of age.
 - c. Notice of failure to settle cows is given within six (6) months of purchase or six (6) months after bull becomes serviceable age.
2. Bull calves under 8 (eight) months of age sold at sides of dams are not guaranteed breeders.

C. Females

1. All females over 14 months of age, sold open, are guaranteed open and breeders.
 - a. If not settle in 6 (six) months, heifers shall be reported to seller.
 - b. Heifers under 14 months of age are to be open, and, if in calf, shall be reported promptly to the seller.
2. Females sold as bred animals, but not in calf, must be reported to seller within 3 (three) months of sale date.
3. Females bred within less than 8 (eight) months prior to date of sale are not guaranteed to be in calf but are guaranteed breeders.
4. Heifers under 8 (eight) months of age are not guaranteed breeders if sold at sides of dams.

D. Adjustments

1. Seller may replace animal in question with another of equal value at time of purchase to the satisfaction of the buyer.
2. Or seller may refund purchase price. No interest, feed, transportation or fees to be charged to seller, Salvage goes to seller.
3. Seller may elect retrial period not to exceed 6 (six) months.
 - a. Transportation to be paid by seller
 - b. If animal proves to be a breeder, it shall be returned to purchaser at the expense of purchaser.
 - c. No feed, fees or maintenance charge will be made by either the buyer or seller.