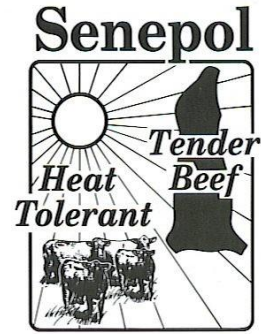


RULES
SENEPOL CATTLE BREEDERS ASSOCIATION



RULE I
SENEPOL RECORD

A. General

The association shall maintain a complete set of records that shall be placed into a permanent file and properly indexed. This file shall be known as the "Senepol Record." It shall contain copies of applications for transfer of title, plus all other incidental records or documents pertaining to the registration of fullblood, purebred, and percentage Senepol cattle.

1. Senepol Herdbook: The Senepol Herdbook shall contain a full and complete record of each registered Senepol animal:
 - a. Information for each fullblood, purebred, and percentage Senepol animal includes:
 - i. Required information: Breeder's name and address and owner's name and address, a brand or tattoo (and location) which includes the breeder's one to four letter herd identification, the animal's permanent private herd number and year letter designation year of birth, date of birth, sex, sire and dam with registration numbers, animal's color and indication of polled, horned, or scurred.
 - ii. Optional information: Animal's name, within-herd performance, sheath score, pelvic measurement, scrotal circumference, and frame score.

All of the above in accordance with the Rules governing entries herein, and:

- b. All subsequent transfers of ownership of animals so registered.

RULE II
STANDARDS FOR REGISTRATION

- A. Foundation Senepol (those cattle born prior to 1977) were the cattle which resulted from the mating of the original Nelthropp cross of N'Dama from Senegal and Red Poll cattle with the following provisions:

1. Females with less than 24 square inches of white above the switch of forward of the navel are eligible for registrations as “Foundation –Off-Color.” Offspring with white forward of the navel cannot be registered as Fullblood Senepol but can be registered as Pureblood Senepol.
2. Disqualification for Foundation Senepol:
 - a. Animals which are not of 100% Senepol breeding
 - b. Animals with horns
 - c. Males with white above the switch or forward of the navel
 - d. Animals which do not conform to the Rules and Standards set forth by the Virgin Islands Senepol Association
3. No further animals will be registered as Foundation.

B. Eligibility for registration as Fullblood Senepol - Fullblood Senepol cattle are defined as the progeny of parents that are either registered with the SCBA as Fullblood Senepol or parents that are traceable by each branch of their pedigree through a SCBA recognized foreign Senepol herdbook to ancestors registered as Foundation Senepol. The Senepol blood percentage of a Fullblood Senepol is assumed to be 100% for the purposes of determining the Senepol blood of the offspring of a Fullblood Senepol parent animal.

1. The cattle are polled (or scurred).
2. The cattle are red in color or a solid color that represents a breed-up program (i.e. black from an Angus breed-up). White is allowable on the switch and also under side below the flank and behind the front legs.
3. Females up to 24 square inches of white above the switch or in front of the forelegs are eligible for registration as “Fullblood-Off-Color.” Females with more than 24 square inches of white above the switch or in front of the forelegs are eligible for registration as Purebred. On their registration certificate will be printed “Off-Color.” Offspring from “Off-Color” females with any white above the switch or forward of the forelegs are not eligible for registration as Fullblood Senepol but are eligible for registration as Pureblood Senepol (7/8).
4. Males with white above the switch or in front of the forelegs are ineligible for Fullblood Registration but are eligible for registration as Purebred Senepol (15/16).
5. The cattle are permanently identified by brand or tattoo with the breeder’s herd identification letters, and the animal’s individual private herd number followed by a year/letter designation indicating the year of birth.
 1. Each individual should have an actual weight taken at birth, weaning (between 160-280 days of age), and yearling (between 310-430 days of age). Date of weighing shall be recorded. Estimated or taped weights are unacceptable. If actual weights are not available, N/A should be printed on registration certificates. Carcass information by ultrasound should be between 330-480 days of age.

C. Disqualification for Fullblood Senepol

1. Animals which are not of the mating of registered Senepol parents.
2. Animals with horns.
3. Males with white above the switch or in front of the forelegs. Females with more than 24 square inches above the switch or in front of the forelegs.
4. Animals that do not conform to the Rules and Standards set forth by the Senepol Cattle breeders Association (SCBA).

D. Eligibility for Registration as Purebred Senepol Cattle: Purebred Senepol cattle are defined as bulls identified by SCBA pedigree records of at least 15/16 Senepol blood and females identified by SCBA pedigree records of at least 7/8 Senepol blood. The calculated Senepol blood percentage will appear on the registration certificate of all Purebred Senepol cattle. Purebred animals are considered 100% Senepol for purposes of calculation of Senepol blood of offspring.

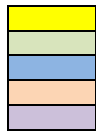
1. Any male without horns having 15/16 Senepol blood or higher, and not eligible as a fullblood, will be registered as Purebred Senepol males.
2. Any female without horns having 7/8 Senepol blood or higher and not eligible as a fullblood, will be registered as Purebred Senepol females.
3. Color should be noted on registration certificate (use color code). Any color is registerable as Purebred if it is polled. Cattle must be polled or scurred to reach Purebred status. If horns are present, the animal can be registered as no greater than $\frac{3}{4}$.
4. Rules on white apply only to Fullblood.

E. Eligibility For Registration as Percentage Senepol – Percentage Senepol cattle are defined as bulls identified by SCBA pedigree records as at least 1/8 Senepol blood and less than 15/16 Senepol blood and females identified by SCBA pedigree records as at least 1/8 Senepol blood and less than 7/8 Senepol blood.

1. To be eligible for registration, an animal has to be the progeny of a registered SCBA sire or dam.
2. All progeny resulting from the percentage mating will be registered to the nearest 1/8 fraction. Animals whose percentage of Senepol blood falls between the basic fraction will be registered at the nearest lower 1/8 fraction. See Percentage Senepol Chart below.

Breed Up or Down Chart

		Sires SCBA Registration Status										
		0	1/8	1/4	3/8	1/2	5/8	3/4	7/8	PB	FB	
Dams SCBA Registration Status	0	0	0	1/8	1/8	1/4	1/4	3/8	3/8	1/2	1/2	1/2
	1/8	0	1/8	1/8	1/4	1/4	3/8	3/8	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
	1/4	1/8	1/8	1/4	1/4	3/8	3/8	1/2	1/2	5/8	5/8	5/8
	3/8	1/8	1/4	1/4	3/8	3/8	1/2	1/2	5/8	5/8	3/4	3/4
	1/2	1/4	1/4	3/8	3/8	1/2	1/2	5/8	5/8	3/4	3/4	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	7/8 or PB	7/8 or PB	
	PB	1/2	1/2	5/8	5/8	3/4	3/4	7/8 or PB	7/8 or PB	PB	PB	
	FB	1/2	1/2	5/8	5/8	3/4	3/4	7/8 or PB	PB	PB	FB	



Not Registerable in SCBA, can be Commercials (CM)

Females are Registerable as PB's, Bulls are Registerable as Percentage.

Purebreds, PB

Fullbloods, FB

Percentage

Registration eligibility is calculated in no less than 1/8 increments.
 In cases of progeny resulting in 1/16 increments, the SCBA rounds down to next 1/8.

F. Eligibility for SCBA composite breeds – Separate registries will be set up for offspring arising from a Fullblood or Purebred Senepol parent and a Registered Purebred of another breed. These breeds will be 3/8 Senepol and 5/8 other breed. They will be considered Fullblood SCBA composite breed when the first offspring is born to two 3/8 Senepol – 5/8 other breed parents. 3/8 Senepol – 5/8 other breed offspring not resulting from 3/8 – 5/8 other breed parents will be known as first generation composite SCBA Breed (e.g. 3/4 SE male X Registered other breed female = 1st generation composite, 3/8 SE and 5/8 other breed). Names for composite breeds will be chosen by the SCBA Board of Directors. See Composite Breed Chart for more information: Appendix 2.

G. Branding and/or Tattooing Requirements:

1. All animals must be permanently identified with a firebrand, freeze brand, or tattoo before applying for registration.
2. Permanent identification is composed of a prefix, which is the one to four letters designated as the private herd letters and the individual animal's private herd number. Tattoos or brands are acceptable. The location of the brand or tattoo should be noted. After January 1, 1992, the year/letter which designates the year of birth must also be included as part of the permanent I.D. and also as part of the name.

The proper sequence is as follow:

A. PREFIX

B. INDIVIDUAL

C. SUFFIX

Breeder's Herd Letters
(1-4 Letters)

Private Herd Number
(1-4 Numbers)

Year/Letter
(1 Letter, see Chart)

Example:

SCBA

115

A

- a. Prefix - Breeder's Herd Identification Letters: A new member must apply to the SCBA office at the time of joining (A non-member when applying for registration) for his one to four letter herd identification prefix which is to be allotted for his exclusive use. If he fails to indicate a preference, herd letters will be assigned to him by the President. Only standard letters may be used for herd identification letters. Non-letter brands used for permanent

identification must be on file in the SCBA office. The breeder's herd letters are also reserved exclusively for a prefix in naming Senepol animals bred by the owner of the herd letters. Every animal registered must have as part of its name the prefix of the owner of the calf at birth. If no registration dues are paid for five years and no cattle are registered using the registered herd letter for five years, the prefix will be forfeited to SCBA and reassigned if needed to another breeder. In the case of a herd sale or dispersion where all or a substantial portion of the herd is sold to one purchaser, the herd letters may be transferred upon written consent of the owner of the herd prefix. Only one set of herd letters will be assigned per member or non-member.

b. Individual's Private Herd Number:

Every animal must be branded or tattooed with its own individual private herd number. No two animals within a herd can have the same number in the same calendar year. The private herd number shall be one to four digits.

c. Suffix – Year/Letter Designation:

(Required after January 1, 1992) Every animal branded or tattooed shall have the International Year/Letter Designation included as a suffix to its individual private herd number. This year letter will indicate the year of the animal's birth. 1991 shall be a letter A and continue in order but omitting the letters I, O, Q, and V. See the following chart:

2012 - Z	
2013 - A	2024 - M
2014 - B	2025 - N
2015 - C	2026 - P
2016 - D	2027 - R
2017 - E	2028 - S
2018 - F	2029 - T
2019 - G	2030 - U
2020 - H	2031 - W
2021 - J	2032 - X
2022 - K	2033 - Y
2023 - L	2034 - Z

Location code of Brand or Tattoo – the following are accepted location codes as viewed from the rear of the animal:

Brand Location

LJ = Left Jaw
 LN = Left Neck
 LS = Left Shoulder
 LR = Left Rib

Tattoo Location

LE = Left Ear
 RE = Right Ear
 BE = Both Ears
 CE = Combination of Ears

LH = Left Hip
RJ = Right Jaw
RN = Right Neck
RS = Right Shoulder
RR = Right Rib
RH = Right Hip
FH = Forehead

H. Performance Data – It is strongly recommended and desirable to obtain weaning and yearling weights on bulls and weaning weights on heifers to be recorded on the registration certificates. Weaning weights should be taken between 160 to 280 days of age and yearling weights should be taken between 310 and 430 days. Animals outside these ranges will be reported by the SCBA as irregular plus (+) or minus (-). Actual birth weights taken will be recorded on the registration certificate. No estimated or taped weights should ever be used, only those taken on scales. If actual weights are not available, the letters N/A should appear on the certificate.

1. All weights will be taken with a scale. These weights may be taken either by the owner or a disinterested person. No estimated weights will be allowed. Discover of improper weighing procedures will result in disqualification of performance records from that farm for the past year.
2. All performance records will be adjusted to the Beef Improvement Federation Standards.
3. In the calculation of any weight ratios, only Senepol animals will be compared with other Senepol animals. Purebred Senepol animals may be calculated with Fullblood Senepol animals. Percentage cattle will be calculated separately. All animals will be further calculated within the following groups:
 - a. Within age groups of ninety (90) day contemporaries: If there is one (1) animal, it will be its own contemporary, two (2) animals will be two (2) contemporaries, etc.
 - b. Either within each sex group: (bulls, heifers, steers) with no adjustments being made for sex or in one group on a steer basis with adjustment for sex.
 - c. Only animals in the same management code will be calculated together.

I. Ownership of Sire:

A breeder does not have to own any interest in the sire in order to register his progeny.

J. Ownership of Dam:

Only the breeder or owner of a registered dam at the time that she was served is eligible to register the resulting progeny unless the dam was sold and the subsequent owner of the resulting progeny obtains the breeder's signature on the application for registration. In cases of multiple ownership of dams, all owners are eligible to register progeny from the dam under the same procedure.

- K. Multiple Sires:
In cases of exposure to more than one sire DNA or Blood Typing will be required to determine correct sire for a Fullblood or Purebred. If no sire is acceptable, registration will be at $\frac{3}{4}$ level.
- L. Progeny from Artificial Insemination:
1. Registration will be accomplished under the same requirements whether the individual to be registered is the result of artificial insemination or of natural service.
2. A permanent blood type or DNA typed record of identification of all sires used in artificial insemination must be on file with the SCBA before their progeny will be eligible for registration.
- M. Calves of Multiple Births
1. Calves involved in multiple births must be so indicated as a twin, triplet, etc., on the application for registration. If so desired, the owner may use the twin or triplets as part of the official name, e.g. SCBA Molly 135Z twin.

Multiple birth calves will be calculated in accordance with the University of Georgia Performance Calculation Guidelines.
2. In the case of twins of opposite sex, the female (a possible freemartin) cannot be registered until she is proven to be a breeder or until blood or DNA typing proves her to be normal, at which time the tardiness fee for age will be waived.
- N. Progeny from Embryo Transplants
1. All embryo donors and sires must be blood or DNA typed.
2. Calves resulting from embryo transplants will be registered under the same requirements as calves resulting from natural service or artificial insemination. However, they must have the suffix E.T. added at the end of their name, e.g. SCBA Molly 135Z E.T.
3. An ET Calf Registration Form must be submitted to the Association Office in order for calves resulting from embryo transfer to be registered (see Attachment).
4. All embryo transfer calves will be calculated in accordance with the University of Georgia's performance calculation guidelines.
- O. Names of animals
1. The names of animals shall not exceed 24 letters, numbers, and/or spaces. The first spaces must include the breeder's private herd letters or prefix (see Rule II G, 2A, B, C) followed by name and/or Individual Private Herd number and year/letter designation. Multiple birth suffixes would follow complete name, (e.g. SCBA Molly 135Z Twin).
2. There can be no duplicate names.
3. Names cannot be changed unless approved by the President and a fee paid to the Association. Names cannot be changed after offspring have been registered.

P. Horned, Polled, Scurred:

1. “Horned” is defined as an animal reported with a horn growth affixed to the skull. A “Dehorned” animal will be reported as “horned.” Horned and dehorned animals are not eligible for Fullblood or Purebred registration.
2. “Polled” is defined as an animal reported with a complete absence of horn growth.
3. “Scurred” is defined as an animal reported with a horn growth not firmly attached to the skull.

The reporting of polled or scurred characteristics are required and will be printed on registration certificates. If an animal grows scurs after it is registered as polled, the breeder or owner must return the certificate with the proper fee to the SCBA office for correction and a new registration certificate will be issued.

Q. Sheath Scores

Sheaths for bulls and navel skin folds for females may be scored by the owner. If they are recorded, the score will be printed on the registration certificate (T = tight, M = medium, L = loose).

R. Color Codes:

Color may be coded for identification purposes:

DR = dark red; MR = medium red; LR = light red; BL = black; BR = brown; Y = yellow; WH = white; M = mixed; OC = off colored fullblood; BD = brindle

- S. Pelvic measurements may be reported for males and females along with the age at time of measurement. Measurements will be printed on registration certificates along with age at time of measurement.

- T. Frame score will be determined using the official SCBA frame score chart (see Appendix 3).

- U. Scrotal circumference of males and age at measurement will be printed on registration certificates if supplied by owner (see Appendix 4).

V. Correction of Registration Certificates:

When new registration certificates are received from the Association they should be checked immediately to determine if they are correct. If an error is found, and a correction is necessary, it should be returned to the Association office. If the error is that of the applicant, the applicant will pay correction fee. If the SCBA office made the error, the correction will be made at no charge.

W. Duplicate vs. Copy Registration certificates:

1. A duplicate Certificate of Registration can be obtained only by submitted written documentation from the recognized owner that such certificate had been lost or destroyed and that, if and when said papers are found, they will become the property of the SCBA and be immediately returned to the association office.

Special forms for securing duplicate certificates may be obtained for the Association office upon request. The regular duplication charge will be made and the word “Duplicate” will be printed on the certificate.

Photostatic copies of original registration certificates may be obtained from the Association upon request. A charge will be made per the current fee schedule and the words “Copy – Not Negotiable” will be printed on the reproduction.

“Duplicate” is defined as a reproduction of an original registration certificate reissued by the SCBA. A “Duplicate” is negotiable. “Copy” is defined as a photostatic reproduction of an original registration certificate. A “Copy” is not negotiable.

2. All valid and current Certificates of Registration issued by the Virgin Islands Senepol Association, or the North American Senepol Association, or the American International Senepol Association, are considered valid and current by the SCBA and may be included in the SCBA Senepol Record.

X. Foreign Senepol- Foreign Senepol cattle are defined as any Senepol animal registered in a SCBA recognized foreign Senepol herdbook whose sire or dam is not also registered in the SCBA Herdbook.

1. The animal to be registered must be registered in the SCBA recognized foreign registry of the animal’s country of origin.
2. The owner of the animal to be registered must file a copy of the registration certificate from the country of origin with the SCBA.
3. The owner of the animal to be registered shall be responsible for obtaining any additional documentation required by the SCBA in order to verify the animal’s percentage of Senepol genetics.
4. The owner of the animal to be registered shall be responsible for any additional costs incurred by the SCBA to verify the animal’s ancestry or percentage of Senepol genetics.
5. The animal to be registered must be registered with the same name in the SCBA Herdbook as shown on the registration certificate from the animal’s country of origin, and the SCBA Herdbook registration will include the animal’s registration number from the foreign registration certificate. Additionally, the SCBA registration number will include a prefix consisting of the International Alpha-3 3 letter country designation. Example: AUS12345678 for an animal from Australia.
6. An Import Enrollment Fee will be required on each Foreign Senepol

animal registered in the SCBA Herdbook.

7. The SCBA registration classification for any Foreign Senepol animal will be the same as defined for all other SCBA registrations.

RULE III BLOOD OR DNA TYPING

- A. The President may, with cause, investigate, or cause to be investigated, examined, identified, of blood or DNA typed, any animal or herd of registered Senepol cattle and may examine the breeding and herd records maintained for the purpose of verifying applications and records on file in his office or for the purpose of investigating other matters in which the Association may be interested.
- B. Where parentage is questioned by SCBA, blood and/or DNA typing will be required and the Association will stand the cost. In other voluntary cases, the applicant will pay the blood or DNA typing fee. (An example would be a bull for use for artificial insemination). Blood typing must be processed at the serology laboratory approved by the Board of Directors.
- C. SCBA may initiate a program of blood typing on a random sampling basis form a specified number of animals registered. The number to be sampled will be determined by the Board of Directors.
- D. If, after registry of an animal in the record, anything shall be learned which raises a doubt as to the propriety of such registration, the President may cause the matter to be investigated and he shall have power to suspend the registration pending such investigation. If, upon hearing by the Executive Committee, it shall be found that such an animal has been improperly registered, they shall cause the registry to be expunged and take other steps or measures as the nature of the case in their judgment may require, subject, however, to an appeal to the Board of Directors either by the owner of said animals or by any person financially interested in maintaining its registry or by any two Members of the Board itself under the appeal provision similar to that provided in the Bylaws.
- E. Effective July 1, 1991, a permanent blood typing or DNA record of identification of all herd sires used in artificial insemination and donor females used in embryo transfer must be on file with the SCBA before their progeny will be eligible for registration.

RULE IV REGISTRATION OF ANIMALS

- A. Applications for registration of animals must be typed or printed in ink (blue or black) on all forms obtained from SCBA. No registrations can be processed except on one of these forms. The application must include:
1. The name of the animal (See Rule II, O – Names of Animals)
 2. The sex of the animal
 3. The date of birth; month/day/year
 4. Required brand or tattoo, including:
 - a. Breeder's herd identification letter(s) (Prefix)
 - b. The individual's private herd identification number
 - c. Year/Letter designation
 5. The SCBA registration number of the sire.
 6. The SCBA registration number of the dam
 7. Performance data is strongly recommended for bulls and heifers: The actual birth weight, weaning weight, and yearling weight and the dates the weights were taken, not only for the individual but for all its contemporaries, are suggested. Actual weights only are accepted. No weight should be estimated or taped.
 8. Breeder: The printed name, address, and breeder number, as well as the signature of the breeder. The breeder is the owner of the dam at the time the dam was served. The breeder verified that all data on the application regarding breeding information are complete, true, and correct to the best of his knowledge.
 9. Owners: The printed name, address, and membership number, as well as the signature of the owner(s) of the animal at the time of registration. The owner(s) verifies that all the data on the application are complete, true, and correct to the best of their knowledge.
 10. Polled, horned, or scurred.
 11. Color code (See Rule II, R)

RECOMMENDED BUT OPTIONAL

12. Sheath score (See Rule II, Q)
13. Pelvic measurement and age when measured (See Rule II, S)
14. Scrotal circumference and age when measured (See Rule II, U)
15. Frame score (include height and age when measured) (See Rule II, T)

RULE V TRANSFER OF ANIMALS

- A. Application for Transfer:
1. EVERY change of ownership of a registered Senepol animal must be entered as a transfer with the SCBA office.
 2. Applications for transfer shall be signed by the seller on the original

registration certificate and submitted to the SCBA office for processing. Every application for the transfer of an animal shall be taken as a guarantee of the owner that the animal is as represented and that all matters stated on the application are true, complete, and correct.

3. The transfer application will be part of the registration certificate.
4. The transfer application must give the printed name and address of the new owners(s) and the date of sale.
5. Application for Transfer of a Registered Female:
The application must include whether the animal is bred or open. If bred, the application must contain the service dates, registration number of the sire and the dates of any pasture exposure. The data will allow the new owner to register the resulting progeny in their name and will list the seller as the breeder.
6. Application for transfer of a registered female with calf at side: The calf at side must be registered by the seller or the seller must furnish the purchaser, at the time of sale, with an application for registration of the calf so sold, duly filled out and signed, in order that the purchaser can complete registration of the calf. The seller should bear the expense to the register. The application must also state whether the cow is open or bred back. If bred, application must contain breeding information.
7. This data will allow the new owner to register the resulting offspring while listing the seller as breeder.
8. An application for transfer must specify to whom the registration certificate is to be sent after transfer is properly recorded by the Association. If not specified, the transferred certificate will be sent to the buyer.
9. A transfer of registration entered on an application or a certificate of registration entered in the records of the Association shall not 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 term of sale of registered animals or the passage of legal title thereto.
10. Duty of Seller on Transfer and Fees:
In case of a change of ownership, it shall be the duty of the owner of record of a registered animal to file with the Association the necessary application for the transfer and pay the transfer fee.

RULE VI SIRE AND DAM SUMMARIES

SCBA may publish, at regular intervals, a national sire summary and a national cow summary indicating the performance records of progeny of all registered Senepol bulls and cows in the Senepol Record.

RULE VII

ERRONEOUS ENTRY

- A. Should and Senepol animal be admitted to entry or transferred though error, misrepresentation or fraud, the Executive Committee, on discovery of same, shall declare the entry or transfer void, together with any entries that may have been made of descendants of such animal. When an animal shall have been transferred or entered through misrepresentation, the Executive Committee may direct the President to refuse for record any subsequent entry or transfer, dependent upon the signature of any person implicated in such fraudulent entry or transfer.
- B. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, the Association assumes no responsibility, financially or otherwise, for any loss or damage that may be sustained by any individual, partnership, firm or corporation, by reason of the suspension, cancellation, correction of any registration, transfer or other documents by reason of the rejection of any application for membership in the SCBA or any suspension, censure or expulsion of a member.

RULE VIII

FEES

As of January 16, 2004

- A. SCBA is on cash basis. Registration fees are based on date of postmark, indicating date mailed by applicant. Transfer fees are based on the date of sale. If the correct fee does not accompany the application, or prior payment has not been made, the sender is notified of the unpaid balance. If the payment is not received within thirty (30) days, all material is returned to the applicant. In any event, no applications are processed until each transaction is paid in full.
- B. Associate and non-members may register Senepol cattle, but the cost will be four (4) times the fee charged to active members.
- C. It is the policy of the SCBA that the seller will pay the registration and transfer fees.

- D. Fees may be changed at the discretion of the SCBA Board of Directors:
 1. MEMBERSHIP: See fee schedule. All yearly membership fees are due and payable up to January 15 of each calendar year. Membership privileges will be lost after that date but will be automatically reinstated upon payment of all outstanding fees.
 2. REGISTRATION AND TRANSFER FEES: see fee schedule.
 3. ADDITIONAL SERVICE FEES: See fee schedule.

- E. No services will be rendered by SCBA until all outstanding debts and obligations are paid in full.

An exception to this will be: If an animal is already registered and a result of Whole Herd Reporting (i.e., its dam is enrolled in the Whole Herd Reporting for the birth year of the animal) and Whole Herd Reporting is paid in full, SCBA can release the transfer registration paper even if the breeder owes SCBA money.

RULE IX

WHR- Whole Herd Reporting effective January 1, 2019

Updated January-1-2021

Who can participate in WHR:

- A. Every active SCBA member is eligible to participate in WHR.
- B. Every registered cow (regardless of % Senepol is eligible to be enrolled).
- C. If SCBA member chooses to participate in WHR, ALL registered females with any percentage Senepol blood must be in WHR.
- D. Partial selection of herd is not allowed. This reduces the accuracy of our performance information the same as if you only report a few of your best calves.
- E. No one can register a calf born from a Percentage, Purebred, or Fullblood dam and get EPDs and performance information unless the entire herd is enrolled in WHR.
- F. Your membership status in SCBA must be current to participate in WHR.
- G. Enrollment of your females into WHR allows you at no additional charge to:
 1. Submit and record all calf info (includes but not limited to the calf's birth weight and date, weaning weight and date, yearling weight and date and carcass data) and to receive SCBA registration certificates on all calves naturally born the year of their dam's enrollment into WHR. This would also include twin calves and a cow calving twice in the same calendar year.
 2. Calf information submitted and recorded after 24 months of age, will incur a \$5 additional fee that will be payable at time of submission.
 3. Transfer and issue SCBA certificate to any new owner of the calf born to the dam enrolled in WHR for that given year. A transfer can be made at no additional charge one time in this calf's life.
- H. Animals that are eligible for entry into WHR:
 1. Females and bulls that are at least 18 months of age as of January 1 of the reporting year are eligible.
 2. They can be Fullblood, Purebred, Composite, Percentage, Commercial or another breed. Females of non-Senepol ancestry (commercial or other breed) may be used to start a Senepol breed-up or Composite herd. These females may be enrolled in the SCBA
 3. by using the SCBA commercial enrollment form. Offspring from a non-registered parent may then be registered and then enrolled in the WHR program provided they

are at least 50% Senepol. These 50 % offspring will receive EPD's on their registration even though their non-SCBA registered or commercial dam was not enrolled in WHR.

4. Animals in our WHR system are designated as either Active, Idle or Disposed.
5. Active animals are charged an annual fee, and this gives them all of the benefits of WHR.
6. An idle cow or herd has either not been enrolled or the breeder has elected not to continue to participate in WHR. If a herd quits WHR for a minimum of one year, the herd is put on Idle herd status. Animals removed from WHR will be charged \$50.00 per animal to be reinstated.
7. A cow marked "Disposed" cannot be reinstated. All non-Senepol (0% Senepol) cows that are inactive should be coded as "N" for inactive.

I. Additional Information

1. National Cattle Evaluations Expected Progeny Differences:
 - a) The SCBA calculates NCE EPDs 4 times per year. All data received after submission will be used in the next following submission.
 - b) If a breeder wants NCE EPDs, he must submit the data for his herd within this timetable.
 - c) Payment plan for Active cows: The assessment fee may be divided into two equal payments due on January 31st and August 1st of that year.
 - d) Leased Cattle: It is the responsibility of the lessee and the lessor as to who will enroll the cow on WHR. If neither enrolls her, she will become inactive, and the owner on record will be responsible to reinstate her.
 - e) Non-WHR Option: Idle herd breeders may pay the published registration and transfer fees to register calves. No performance or EPDs will be received.
 - f) Retroactive Enrollment into WHR: A fee of \$25 per year will be charged for each year you want to retroactively enroll a cow into WHR.
 - g) Bulls: Whole-Herd Enrollment fees do not apply to bulls. The bull inventory portion of WHR is for the benefit of keeping the database up to date. We appreciate your participation in this program.
 - h) Mid-Year Transfers of WHR Cows: If a breeder transfers a cow after the first half payment of WHR is paid, the breeder who originally enrolled the cow will be responsible for the second payment half.
 - i) Weaning, yearling and carcass data may be submitted and recorded at any time during the year and will be included in the next NCE EPD calculations.

J. Whole Herd Reporting

1. Please complete your Whole-Herd Enrollment Form by marking every cow in your herd with the appropriate code. The link for this online reporting form will be emailed to each SCBA breeder at the end of each calendar year and will also be available by requesting it from the SCBA office. Please add any females not reported on your WHR enrollment form. This may be cows purchased or leased, cows that were not listed last year or any female that has not been previously listed.
2. Adding Additional Calves:
 - a) To report additional cows that were not included on your report, send the female's registration number to the SCBA office and request that they be added to your WHR. You will then be invoiced accordingly.
 - b) If you plan to calve heifers this year that are less than 18 months old as of January 1st and they are not on your reporting form, you must request that the SCBA add them.
 - e) If a heifer has a calf during the year of reporting and was less than 18

months old on January 1st, and you did not add her to your WHR inventory, you may add her at the normal enrollment fee for the year that the calf was born.

Official SCBA Disposal Codes for Whole Herd Reporting

These codes indicate removal of animal from your inventory. Disposal codes will remain private. Only the individual herd has access.

However, the codes may be used in a cumulative form to analyze data.

Note: Using codes 11-31 means the female can never re-enter WHR (exception is 0% Senepol – i.e. commercial or non-SCBA registered cows).

Official SCBA Disposal and Activity Codes

Mark all active cows as “A” production to show they are currently in production.

Mark all inactive cows as “N” to currently still in your herd, but not in production.

The following codes are to be used for Calves and Yearlings, whether the animal is male or female.

If animal is a female on WHR for the first time, please use these codes to dispose of her. If the animal is a male and on the bull WHR for the first time, please use these codes to dispose of him.

Calf Disposal Codes- Male or Female

- 1 -Died at birth – calving difficulty
- 2 -Died at birth – other
- 3 -Died preweaning – health
- 4- Died preweaning – injury
- 5 -Died preweaning – other
- 6- Sold as breeding animal (calf) – transferred
- 7- Sold as breeding animal (calf) – not transferred
- 8- Sold as feeder calf
- 9- Culled due to poor performance

Yearling Disposal Codes – Male or Female

- 1A- Died after weaning – health
- 2A- Died after weaning – injury
- 3A- Died after weaning – other
- 4A- Sold as breeding animal – transferred
- 5A- Sold as breeding animal – not transferred
- 6A- Culled – poor performance
- 7A- Culled – bad temperament
- 8A- Sold to be fed for beef
- 9A- Sold for beef

Cow Disposal Codes – For females who have been enrolled in WHR previously. Note: using codes 11-31 means the female can never re-enter WHR (exception is 0% Senepol – i.e. commercial or other breed cows)

- 10- Sold as a breeding cow – not transferred
- 11- Sold as a breeding cow – transferred
- 12- Culled – Aborted
- 13- Culled – had a dead calf
- 14- Culled – inferior production

- 15- Culled – poor temperament
- 16- Culled – poor body condition(poor doer, unthrifty)
- 17- Culled – freemartin, (twin to a bull and will not breed)
- 18- Culled – bad feet/legs(unsound)
- 19- Culled – poor udder/teats
- 20- Culled – cancer eye or pinkeye
- 21- Culled – prolapsed
- 22- Culled – mastitis/milk production
- 23- Culled – defects (scurs, off-color, excessive hair, etc.)
- 24-Died or culled – old age
- 25- Died or culled – calving difficulty
- 26- Died- prolapsed
- 27- Died or culled disease – (i.e. Johnes, Leukosis, Anaplasmosis, BVD, etc.)
- 28- Died – injury
- 29- Died or culled – genetic defect or deformity (i.e. parrot mouth, contracted tendon, etc.)
- 30- Died or Culled – accident
- 31- Died or culled – other (name other)

Bull Disposal Codes – for bulls who are used for herd sires. Please note that bulls aged birth through two years of age should use the disposal codes listed above 1-9, 1A-9A

- 40- Bull sold and transferred
- 41- Bull sold and not transferred
- 42- Culled – feet and/or legs
- 43- Culled – low progeny performance
- 44- Culled – poor semen quality
- 45- Culled – poor temperament
- 46- Culled – old age
- 47- Culled – other
- 48- Died – old age
- 49- Died - Disease– (i.e. Johnes, Leukosis, Anaplasmosis, BVD, etc.)
- 50- Died – accident or other