

RULES FOR REGISTERING MAINE-ANJOU

1. **BREEDER HERDBOOK:** It shall be the duty of each member or other person registering or owning cattle in the Maine-Anjou herdbook to keep, on all service-age females in the herd that are registered or eligible for registry, an accurate, complete and consecutive record showing dates of service or insemination, name and registration number of animals served or inseminated, name and American Maine-Anjou Association (AMAA) number of sire used, date of calving and sex and identification of offspring.
2. **AMAA HERDBOOK:** The President shall cause to be kept and preserved in the office of the association a full and complete record known as the American Maine-Anjou Association Herdbook, hereinafter referred to as AMAA herdbook, containing a record of:
 - a. **REGISTRATION:** Permanent private herd number (brand/tattoo and location), sex, breeder, date of birth, owner, sire and dam of every purebred Maine-Anjou, and likewise, the private herd number, (brand/tattoo and location), sex, breeder, date of birth, owner, sire and dam (including their breeding) of every Maine-Anjou animal accepted for entry in said AMAA purebred and cross herdbook in accordance with rules and regulations governing entries herein.
 - b. **TRANSFER:** All subsequent transfers of ownership of animals so registered.
 - c. **ASSOCIATION FILES:** The association shall maintain a complete set of records which shall be placed into a permanent file within the AMAA Data Base and properly indexed. This file shall be known as the AMAA herdbook. All original copies of applications for registration, certificates of registration, applications for transfer of title, plus all other incidental records or documents pertaining to the registration of Purebred or MaineTainer Maine-Anjou cattle will be kept for a period of five years. After five years record history will only be maintained in the AMAA Data Base. All beef and dairy breeds or any crosses thereof may be used as foundation cows.

LOW PERCENTAGE

1. **GENERAL:** All classes of registered bulls may be used to produce low percentage heifers as outlined in the Percentage and Upgrading Chart of the AMAA.
2. **MULTIPLE SIRES:** Multiple Sire Groups may be used in the first cross to sire low percentage heifers. For registration eligibility information, see Multiple Sire Group section.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION

1. **GENERAL:** Registration will be accomplished under the same requirements whether the animal to be registered is the result of artificial or natural service, except where the artificial insemination service sire is entered in the Artificial Insemination Semen Certificate Program. A breeder does not have to own any interest in the bull in order to register his progeny. It shall be the responsibility of the owner to DNA and PHA / TH test any sire used in artificial insemination. This DNA and PHA / TH results must be on file with the AMAA and must be done at the laboratory authorized by the Board of Directors.

2. **GENERAL**: Transfer of ownership shall be signed by the seller and submitted to the association 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 in the application are true.
3. **BREEDER NUMBER**: The transfer of ownership and application for transfer must give the breeder number, printed name and address of the new owner and the date of sale. Breeder numbers will be assigned to new buyers. For new buyers, the name they wish to record cattle under given along with a complete address and telephone number.
4. **REGISTERED ANIMAL**: The transfer of ownership will be a part of the registration certificate. If the animal being transferred is a female, the seller must supply the AMAA office with information pertaining to whether the animal was sold open or bred. If the animal is bred, the seller must supply the AMAA office with the service dates, AMAA number of sire, and the dates of any pasture exposure. This data will allow the new owner to register the resulting progeny in his name.
5. **IDENTIFICATION**: It shall be the duty of the transferor offering a registered animal for sale or applying for transfer, to verify that the animal carries legible identification marks, corresponding to the identification marks entered on its certificate.
6. **CREDIT**: In any transaction other than a cash sale, the association considers the seller responsible to sign as the owner of the dam on any application for registration of progeny from animals bred prior to the actual transfer of title.

BREEDING DATE RULING

Cows pasture exposed or bred artificial insemination to one bull must not be pasture exposed to another bull until at least 21 days have elapsed since exposure to the first bull. Where this rule is not strictly followed, if dates of birth involve a question as to sire, calves may be declared ineligible for registration, except where parentage is verified by means of DNA with the MA approved serology lab.

DNA AND EXPUNGING RECORDS

1. **EXPUNGE**: If, after registry of an animal in the herdbook, anything shall be learned which raises a doubt as to the propriety of such registration, the Executive Vice President, or such other person as designated by the Board of Directors, (hereinafter referred to as the Executive Officer) may cause the matter to be investigated and shall have power to suspend such registration pending such investigation. If, upon due hearing by the Executive Committee, it shall be found that an animal has been improperly registered, they shall cause the registry to be expunged and take such 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 animal or by any two members of the Board itself under appeal procedure in Article VII, Section 1 of the Association Bylaws.
2. **INVESTIGATED**: The Executive Officer may, with cause, investigate, or cause to be investigated, examined, identified or DNA typed, any animal or animals registered as Maine-Anjou cattle. The Executive Officer may examine the private herdbook maintained for the

purpose of verifying applications and records on file in the breeders possession for the purpose of investigating other matters in which the association may be interested.

3. Where parentage is questioned by the AMAA, DNA will be required and the association will assume the cost. In other cases, the breeder will pay the DNA fee. (Example: a bull for use in artificial insemination). DNA must be processed at the serology laboratory approved by the AMAA Board of Directors.
4. RANDOM: The AMAA will initiate a program of DNA on a random sampling basis from a specified number of animals registered each year. The number to be sampled will be determined by the AMAA Board of Directors. The expense will be assumed by the AMAA for animals DNA typed under the random sampling.

HERD PREFIXES

Herd prefixes must be part of the permanent identification on all Maine-Anjou born after July 1, 1974. Herd prefixes consist of a unique combination of 2, 3, or 4 letters, (that cannot begin or end with I, O or Q) which are assigned to each Maine-Anjou breeder. These herd prefixes may only be assigned by the AMAA office. All cattle submitted for registration must carry the herd prefix assigned to that breeder applicant. The only exception being registration of calves which were purchased as embryos. The breeder who owns the transferred embryo at the time the calf is born must permanently identify the calf, using his herd prefix as part of the permanent identification.

BREEDER NUMBER

Breeder numbers are assigned to all parties owning or registering Maine-Anjou. A series of numbers is used to identify that owner--be it a member or nonmember. The breeder number is not to be placed on the animal as part of its permanent identification. A breeder number will be assigned to all first-time applicants.

CORPORATE OWNERSHIP

Cattle owned by any corporation, partnership or firm can be registered only in the name of the membership as issued.

CORRECTION OF CERTIFICATES

When a new certificate is received from the association, it should be checked to determine if correct. If an error is found or a correction found necessary, the certificate must be returned to the AMAA office for correction. If the error is that of the applicant, the applicant will pay the correction fee. If the AMAA office caused the error, the correction will be made at no charge. Written authorization is to accompany the certificate to be corrected.

DECEASED REGISTERED ANIMALS

Upon the death of a registered Maine-Anjou animal, it is the responsibility of the owner to report the deceased animal to the AMAA office and return the registration certificate for nullification.

DUPLICATE CERTIFICATES

A duplicate certificate of registration can be obtained only by submitting a notarized affidavit from the recognized owner that such certificate has been lost or destroyed and that, if and when such papers are found, they will become the property of the AMAA and be immediately returned to the AMAA office. Special forms for securing duplicate certificates may be obtained from the AMAA office upon request.

EMBRYO TRANSPLANT

1. **REGISTRATION:** The owner of the donor dam, at the time of the sale, must call, email or write to the AMAA office to verify and give permission for purchaser of the embryo(s) to register.
2. **MIXING OF SEMEN:** Registration of embryo transplant offspring resulting from the mixing of semen shall require that semen from not more than two bulls are used and that the two possible sires have distinctly different DNA types as determined by the serology laboratory designated by the AMAA in advance of insemination. Calves must be DNA typed.
3. **DNA TYPING OF EMBRYO DONOR DAMS:** All cows used as donors in embryo transfer are required to be DNA typed by the AMAA-recognized serology laboratory prior to the registration of their offspring. All cows used as donors in embryo transfer are required to have TH and PHA status on file at the AMAA office.

ERRONEOUS ENTRY

1. **VOID:** Should any animal be admitted to entry or transferred through error, misrepresentation or fraud, the Executive Committee, upon 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 or fraud, the Executive Committee may direct the Executive Officer to refuse to record any subsequent entry or transfer dependent upon the signature of any person implicated in such fraudulent entry of transfer.
2. **RESPONSIBILITY:** Notwithstanding anything herein contained, the association 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 application for membership in the association.

GENETIC DEFECTS

Maine-Anjou cattle that exhibit a genetic defect are not eligible for registration.

FEES AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR PAYMENT

1. **FEES**: The Board of Directors shall, from time to time, establish fees to be paid by members and nonmembers for the registration, transfer of ownership, and other services which the association performs.
2. **REGISTRATION**: The breeder (applicant) shall be billed for all registration fees. All fees must be paid in full before any work will be released.
3. **TRANSFER**: In case of the change of ownership, it shall be the duty of the recorded owner of an animal to file the necessary application for the transfer and pay the transfer fee with the association.
4. **FEE SCHEDULE**: A current fee schedule may be obtained from the AMAA office.

HORNED/POLLED/SCURRED

“Horned” is defined as an animal reported with a horn growth affixed to the skull. A “dehorned” animal will be reported as “horned”. “Polled” is defined as an animal reported with a complete absence of horn growth. “Scurred” is defined as an animal reported with a horn growth not firmly attached to the skull.

MULTIPLE BIRTHS

When applying for registration of twins, or one member of twins, the sex of the other twin must be given. The word “twin” or whatever multiple birth will appear in AMAA computer records. In case of twins of opposite sex, both animals should be reported. However, the female cannot be registered until proven as a breeder, at which time the extra fee for age shall be waived.

MULTIPLE SIRE GROUPS

1. **REQUIREMENTS**: The AMAA recognizes the use of multiple sires only in the first cross to produce low-percentage heifers. To qualify as a multiple-sire group each bull must be individually registered and all bulls must be at least $\frac{1}{2}$ paternal siblings. If $\frac{3}{4}$ and pureblood bulls are mixed, the group will be termed $\frac{3}{4}$ blood. Half-blood bulls are eligible for multiple-sire groups.
2. **APPLICATION**: Applications for Multiple-Sire Group Registration may be obtained from the office of the AMAA. Upon registration, a number will be issued for the Multiple-Sire Group.
3. **CHANGE IN GROUP**: Any change in the composition of the group will constitute a new Multiple-Sire Group, requiring a new registration application and number.

NAMES OF ANIMALS

1. **LENGTH**: The names of animals being registered shall not be more than 24 letters, numbers and/or spaces. This also includes prefixes and dashes and slashes.

2. CANADIAN IMPORTED ANIMALS: Names of imported animals from Canada shall be the same as shown on the certificates of registry from that country. The name will be abbreviated if it exceeds 24 spaces.
3. EUROPEAN IMPORTED ANIMALS: Names of animals imported into the United States from off the North American continent may be changed only at the time of registration upon written application from the recognized owner to the Executive Officer, provided the name desired is not already in use and the name is less than 24 letters, numbers, and/or spaces.
4. ANIMAL NAME CHANGE: If the animal has no registered progeny and with written consent from original breeder, the name of an animal may be changed upon payment of required fees.

PERCENTAGES AND UPGRADING

1. FULLBLOOD: Those cattle tracing completely to Maine-Anjou ancestors and carrying no fraction of blood of other breeds.
2. PUREBRED: Males and females having 7/8 or greater Maine-Anjou blood will be registered as purebred, or such other fractions as designated by the Percentage and Upgrading Chart.
3. PERCENTAGE MATINGS: The offspring resulting from percentage mating will be registered as shown in the Percentage and Upgrading Chart.
4. PERCENTAGE AND UPGRADING CHART: A current chart may be requested from the AMAA.
5. LOWER PERCENTAGE HEIFER PROGRAM: A percentage Maine-Anjou may be used on foundation animals to produce lower percentage heifers. Those low-percentage heifers may be used in regular breeding and upgrading programs to produce registerable progeny.

PERFORMANCE CALCULATION

1. BIRTH WEIGHT AND CALVING EASE: Progeny birth weight and calving ease scores are an important measure of relative calving ease and its predictability. All members are strongly encouraged to collect and report weights and scores on all Maine-Anjou calves, including those not registered.
2. PREWEANING PHASE: Measurements of weaning weight at "205 days" is used to evaluate differences in mothering ability of cows and differences in growth potential of calves.
 - a. Management Suggestions: All calves should be weighed on the same day as close to 205 days as possible, but in no case should there be a greater range than 100 to 270 days of age. Calves outside this age range will be reported by the association as irregular for weaning time.
 - b. Formula: The performance formula used for Maine-Anjou may be requested from the AMAA.

- c. Ratios: All weaning weight ratios will be calculated within a weaning contemporary group.
 - d. Weaning weight ratios within each contemporary group are calculated by dividing each animal's adjusted 205-day weaning weight by the contemporary group average and expressing it as a percent of its group average.
3. **POST-WEANING PHASE:** Measurement of yearling weight "365 days" is a particularly important part of a record of performance because of high heritability and high association with efficiency of gain and pounds of retail, trimmed, boneless beef produced.
- a. Management Suggestion: Measurement of yearling at 365 days should be reported for bulls, and is also suggested on heifers. In on-the-farm or ranch tests, the post-weaning period should start at the date weaning weights are obtained; i.e., actual weight is used as initial weight on test. The period between weaning weights and final weights should be at least 100 days. The final weight should not be taken before 300 days of age or more than 470 days of age. The number of days between weaning and final weight should be the same for all animals of the same feeding unit.
 - b. Formula: The performance formula used for Maine-Anjou may be requested from the AMAA.
 - c. Ratios: All yearling weight ratios will be calculated within a yearling contemporary group.
 - d. Yearling weight ratios are calculated by dividing each animal's 365 day adjusted weight by the average of all animals in its contemporary group.

PERFORMANCE-ONLY RECORDS

1. **REQUIREMENTS FOR PERFORMANCE-ONLY REGISTRATION:** Any breeder wishing performance-only registrations must submit the performance data to the AMAA. Performance-only animals will receive a P-number but no certificate of registration. The basic information required:
- a. Bulls: Weaning and yearling weights and dates must be given for the bull and his contemporaries. Weaning weights should be taken between 100 and 270 days of age; yearling weight between 300 and 470 days of age. Bulls outside these age ranges will be recorded as irregular for time of weighing. From this data are calculated weaning weights and ratios, and yearling weights and ratios.
 - b. Females: Weaning weights and suggested yearling weights must be given for a female and her contemporaries. Weaning weights should be taken between 100 and 270 days of age, yearling weights between 300 and 470 days of age. Females weighed outside these age ranges will be recorded as irregular for time of weighing. From this data are calculated weaning weight and ratio, and yearling weight and ratio.
 - c. There must be a minimum of 60 days between weaning weight date and yearling weight date.

2. RATIO: Weight ratios refer to the performance of an animal compared to the average of all animals in the same contemporary group. It is calculated as follows:

INDIVIDUAL RECORD

Average of the Group X 100 = Weight Ratio

A ratio of 100 means the animal is exactly average for the group. A ratio of 110 means the animal is ten percent above average, a ratio of 90 means it is ten percent below average.

3. CONTEMPORARY GROUP: In the calculation of any weight ratios, contemporary grouping is used. Animals in a contemporary group shall be those animals that are equal in all of the following groups:

a. Herd ID Groups: Herd ID may be used to indicate different herds, pastures, or ranches between which there exists a difference in nutritional value or management which accounts for differences in performance.

b. Age Groups Of 90 Days: Only animals born within 90 days of each other should be considered contemporaries.

c. Sex Groups: No adjustment made for sex because animals of dissimilar sex are not compared. The sexes are bull, heifer and steer.

d. Management Group/Feeding Unit: Only animals with the same management code are compared at weaning. Only animals with the same feeding unit are compared at yearling.

e. Weigh Date: Animals weighed within one week of each other will be in the same contemporary group.

4. REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE: The performance data will be expressed on the certificate in a form determined by the Board of Directors.

REGISTRATION APPLICATIONS

Application forms will be available from the association office. No registration can be processed except upon one of these forms. Applications for registration of animals must be typed or printed in ink on forms obtained from the association and must give:

1. The permanent individual private herd number (brand/tattoo) and location thereof. All private herd number (brand/tattoo) shall include the:

a. Herd Prefix: A unique set of 2, 3, or 4 letters which are assigned to each Maine-Anjou breeder. The letters, I, O, Q may not begin or end the letters assigned. The AMAA office must assign a herd prefix. No two active breeders will be assigned the same set of prefixes except in requested family situations. Junior accounts in immediate family may share the same herd prefix. There may be only one adult account per herd prefix.

b. Animal Number

- c. International Year Letter Designation: 2010 shall be “X”, 2011 shall be “Y”, 2012 shall be “Z”, 2013 shall be “A”, 2014 shall be “B”, etc. The letters I, O, Q, V will not be used.
 - d. Placement: The year letter must not immediately precede or follow the herd prefix. The year letter must be separated from the herd prefix by the animal number.
 - e. Duplicates: There can be no duplicate animal identification numbers (brand/tattoo) in a herd. No cow-cow, cow-calf, calf-calf duplicates will be allowed.
2. The AMAA number of the sire;
 3. The individual herd number, location thereof and percentage and name of other breeds for all foundation dams;
 4. The AMAA number of the dam for all registered dams;
 5. The date of birth: month, day, year;
 6. The sex of the animal;
 7. The name of the animal (less than 24 letters, numbers, and/or spaces), and;
 8. The required performance information if so desired by the applicant.

REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

1. **OWNERSHIP OF DAM:** Progeny are to be registered in the name of the owner of record of the dam at the time of the calf’s birth. In case of multiple-owned females, if the qualifications in “2” below are met, the progeny will be registered as bred and owned as indicated.
2. **PARTIAL INTEREST:** Any progeny of partial-interest-owned females will be registered partial interest in accordance with the ownership of the dam unless authorization, signed by all owners stating other terms, are on file with the AMAA. If an interest is resold, a new authorization must be filed with the AMAA.
3. **LEASING:** Full interest and breeding privileges in a cow may be leased upon filing of an application for transfer by lease, signed in a manner designated on the application by both the owner-lessor, and the lessee, with the AMAA within 30 days of delivery of the cow to the lessee. Loan of cows by the owner to another person shall be deemed a lease for the purpose of this rule. Lease forms are available from the AMAA. The fee for lease shall be as set by the Board of Directors.
4. **PUREBRED MAINE-ANJOU ELIGIBILITY FOR REGISTRATION:** Purebred registration as outlined in the Percentage and Upgrading Chart shall extend to and be available to all females and males provided that:
 - a. The sire and dam are registered.

- b. Imported: With the exception of Canadian breeders who are members of the AMAA, the following importation rules apply; imported Maine-Anjou from other herdbooks recognized by the World Maine-Anjou Council shall be registered with the respective breed association herdbook of the country of origin. The owner of the animal to be registered shall file the original registration certificate of the herdbook of origin with the AMAA. Only the last owner, listed on the foreign herdbook certificate of registration, shall be permitted to register the animal in the AMAA herdbook. Attached transfers or bills of sale will be recognized on foreign certificates.
 - c. Proof Of Origin: Proof of origin satisfactory to the Board of Directors must be furnished for imported Maine-Anjou when no registration certificate is issued or no herdbook exists in the exporting country.
 - d. Embryo Transplants: Sufficient proof of ownership satisfactory to the Board of Directors shall be filed with the AMAA office on purebreds (fullbloods) resulting from embryo transplants.
5. PERCENTAGE MAINE-ANJOU: Percentage registration shall extend to all females and all bulls having less than the levels as determined as purebred by the Percentage and Upgrading Chart. To be eligible for registration, each individual case must conform to the rules and standards set forth by the AMAA.
- a. AMAA Registered Sire Or Dam: To be eligible for registration, an animal must be the progeny of a registered AMAA sire or dam.
 - b. Percentages: All progeny resulting from percentage matings will be registered as outlined in the Percentage and Upgrading Chart.
 - c. Upgrading: The offspring, resulting from percentage matings, will be registered as shown in the Percentage and Upgrading Chart.

SALES MANAGERS

- 1. REGISTRATION: Application for Registrations signed by a sales manager, as agent for the owner, will be accepted if they print the owners name, print the sales management firm, personally sign the application, list the sale involved and the date.
- 2. TRANSFERS: Transfers signed by a sales manager, as agent for the owner, will be accepted if they print the owners name, print the sales management firm, personally sign the transfer list the sale involved and the date.

SIRE SUMMARY

The AMAA shall publish annually a national sire summary or other report indicating the performance records of progeny of the registered Maine-Anjou bulls in the AMAA herdbook.

EXHIBITION OF ANIMALS

The association recognizes the exhibition and showing of animals as a form of breed promotion and improvement. The Board of Directors may set down guidelines and enforcement procedures thereof, for recognized Maine-Anjou exhibitions.

TRANSFERS

1. **OFFICIAL:** Every change of ownership of an AMAA registered animal *MUST BE* entered as a transfer with the AMAA.
 - a. Transfer of Registrations in Voluntary Sales:
 - (i) Transfer of Registration after Transfer of Ownership: If a member transfers ownership of an animal to a new owner in connection with a public sale (as hereinafter defined), then, within 60 days after the effective date of the transfer of ownership, the member shall execute and deliver such documents and take such other steps as shall be required to register the animal with the association (if the animal has not been registered previously) and to transfer the registration for the animal to the new owner.
 - (ii) Failure to Transfer: If the member fails to comply with the requirements under paragraph (a) above, then, upon written request of the new owner, the association shall notify the member of such failure and request the member to show cause in writing for such failure within 30 days after the date of the notice. The notice shall include a copy of the Bylaws and Rules of the association. If the member fails to show cause within such 30-day period, as determined by the Executive Director in his discretion, the Executive Director may file charges against the member under Article VIII, Section 2, of the Bylaws, seeking such other remedies as deemed appropriate by the Executive Director.
 - (iii) Public Sale: As used in these rules, the term "Public Sale" means: a) any sale sponsored or managed by the association; b) any sale sponsored or managed by any state Maine-Anjou association recognized by the association; or c) any public auction advertised or promoted as a sale of registered Maine-Anjou cattle in the "VOICE" magazine or in other publication of the association or its affiliates.
2. **INVOLUNTARY TRANSFERS:** If ownership of an animal is transferred because of the death of the owner, or the foreclosure of a lien, or the order or decree of a court, or otherwise by operation of law, the association, in its discretion, may transfer the registration of such animal to the new owner, provided:
 - a. The association received all applicable transfer fees and reimbursement of all costs incurred in connection with the transfer fees, and
 - b. The association is reasonably satisfied that the transferee is legally entitled to become the registered owner of the animal.

RULES FOR THE REGISTRATION OF 'CLONED' ANIMALS

The following requirements shall apply to the registration of calves resulting from cell-cloned transplants.

- Only replication cell-cloned animals shall be eligible for registration. Genetically modified animals shall not be eligible for registration.
- The cell-donor animal and the cell-cloned animal must be DNA-marker-typed.
- The breeder of the cell-donor animal must be identified as the breeder of the cell-cloned offspring.
- The owner of record of the cell-donor, on the date of biopsy removal, will be identified as the first owner; unless the calf is a result of a pregnant recipient or purchased embryo, fresh or frozen, in which case the purchaser may be identified as the first owner.
- The Association may require DNA-marker-typing of recipient dam.
- Calves conceived after death of cell-donor animals, shall be eligible for registration under the same conditions and provisions governing the eligibility of calves prior to the death of said animal.
- Registration of cell-cloned transplants shall be made on a special form, provided by the Association, at the regular fee plus an additional fee as determined by the Board of Directors.
- Registration certificates issued for cell-cloned transplants shall be so designated. The registration number of the animal, which is being cell-cloned, shall also be stated on the registration certificate.
- The registered owner/transferee of the source animal will have the right to register the clone. Unless i) the owner/transferee acquired the source animal under a bill of sale, terms of sale, or similar written instrument which reserved to the transferor the exclusive right to register the clone. And ii) the association has been provided a copy of such instrument or term of sale upon transfer to the transferee/owner. With such a transfer, in whom the transferor of the source animal reserves the exclusive right to clone, the AMAA shall so designate the registration certificate as a clone exclusive reserve animal.
- Nothing set forth herein should be construed as an indication that the Association takes any position as to the ownership rights, if any, of retained cell material. That is a separate matter reserved for discussion or negotiation between the buyer and seller.

GENETIC ABNORMALITY GUIDELINES FOR REGISTRATION

1. Guidelines:
 - a) Males and females will be registered with "free" status if so tested or designated free by parentage.
 - b) Males and females will be registered with "carrier" status if so tested.
 - c) All other males and females will be registered with "unknown" status. (U)
 - d) Status can be changed at anytime with either a test of an individual or parentage.
2. Required testing:
 - a) 25 most used sires will be tested annually for "all" known lethal genetic abnormalities at the cost of AMAA.
 - b) All other sires and donor dams will be tested for PHA & TH at the cost of the owner of record.
3. At the current time no restrictions will be placed on registry due to status as long as guidelines and required testing has been done.
4. If any new genetic abnormality is discovered in the Maine-Anjou data base by AMAA's 25 Most Used Sire Testing Program, that genetic abnormality will be added to the required test protocol for A-I sires and donor dams which are descendents of a positive sire. In addition all progeny of said positive sire will be listed "unknown" (U) for that genetic abnormality.