

BRANGUS BREEDER'S QUICK REFERENCE

WHAT'S
THE
DIFFERENCE?

\$2000

\$6000

THIS DOCUMENT IS A SUMMARY OF BASIC RULES AND PROCEDURES. It is intended to address the most common issues encountered by members. As a printed document created at a specific moment in time, it cannot be guaranteed to be current in every aspect. This document resides "live" on the IBBA website www.gobrangus.com. The live version is current and contains numerous links to additional information for members seeking a deeper or clearer understanding of association policies, rules and procedures.

The extreme difference in value between two animals that look similar is due to the level of documentation and the accuracy and integrity of the information and data that stands behind each animal. **In order to ensure that the data and information behind an animal can be trusted, it requires that rules and procedures be followed.**

IBBA IS SELF-GOVERNING.

The rules and procedures that are in place to enhance the value and ensure the integrity of the Brangus breed have been developed over many decades by generations of IBBA members. **The rules are not created to make things difficult. They are in place to build trust.**

INTERNATIONAL
BRANGUS
BREEDERS ASSOCIATION



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I. MEMBERSHIP

Membership is required to register animals. Membership is on a calendar year basis and must be renewed annually.

Active Senior and Junior members in **good standing**¹ have exclusive access to IBBA's Regstr system. Regstr is the name of IBBA's proprietary software. Every member, Senior and Junior, will have an account in Regstr. It is through the use of this software that members can manage their herd records and their financial affairs with IBBA.

¹Members who are 90-days or more past due on accounts with IBBA are considered not in good standing and access to Regstr will be locked. Access is immediately reinstated upon receipt of payment.

II. REGISTRATIONS

1. Who is eligible to register animals?

Registration of a calf must be done by the member who owned the genetic dam at the time of the calf's birth except for ET calves which can be registered by a person who does not own the genetic dam.

2. Information required at Registration:

- Birth Date
- Private Herd Number.
 - It is common practice, but not required, to use the dam's number followed by the letter corresponding to the calf's year of birth. If a dam has more than one calf in a calendar year, a number can follow the year-letter.
 - Must be permanently and physically applied to the animal either by brand or tattoo and the location must be listed on the registration certificate.
 - Avoid blank spaces. They create problems with on-line animal search features.
 - PHN generally contains a letter to designate year of birth. For reference: 2020=H; 2021=J; 2022=K; 2023=L, etc. (note: letters I, O, V and Q are not used)
- Sex
- Dam
- Sire
- Name (Limited to 28 characters. All CAPITAL letters. Some unique symbols are not allowed.)
- Service type (A.I., Natural Service, ET, Clone)
- Birth type (single or twin)
- Color score
- Scur score
- Premise (defaults to breeder ID if not changed)
- Flush date (if E.T.)
- Transfer date (if E.T.)
- Recipient dam (if E.T.)
- Information not required, but highly recommended:
 - Birth Weight
 - Member-assigned contemporary group if/when different from the default

INTERNATIONAL YEAR/LETTER DESIGNATIONS FOR ANIMAL ID

2019.....	G
2020.....	H
2021.....	J
2022.....	K
2023.....	L
2024.....	M
2025.....	N
2026.....	P
2027.....	R
2028.....	S
2029.....	T

3. Prefix Assignment

Each animal will be assigned a registration prefix based upon the prefixes of the parents and the color and scur score. For detailed prefix rules, look up the Mating Matrix at www.gobrangus.com. Common prefixes are:

- DNA** – Temporary. Awaiting resolution.
- R** = Brangus
- RR** = Red Brangus
- UB** = Ultrablack
- UR** = Ultrared
- UBP** = Ultrablack Pending*
- URP** = Ultrared Pending*
- BO** = Brangus Optimizer
- BB** = Brangus Built (commercial)
- C** = Certified (Brahman x Angus crosses of various compositions)
- EA** = Enrolled Angus (staff function)
- ER** = Enrolled Red Angus (staff function)
- EB** = Enrolled Brahman (staff function)
- AX** or **UX**—Brangus or Ultra with color disqualifications. These can be parents of Brangus, Red Brangus or Ultra progeny if the progeny do not have color disqualifications.

*UBP and URP are animals created by mating an UB or UR to an Angus or Red Angus and are less than 50% Brangus breeding. When crossed with a Brangus or Red Brangus, they can give rise to Ultrablack or Ultrared progeny.

4. Generation Assignment

Each animal will be assigned a generation number at the time of registration. If both parents have the same prefix, the generation number of the newly-registered calf will be the lower of the two parent's generation number plus 1. For this purpose, R and RR are considered equivalent as are UR and UB.

If the parents have different prefixes (example R x UB) the generation number of the progeny is 1.

5. Breeder Assignment

The BREEDER will be assigned at the time of registration. The Breeder is the person who owned the dam at the time of service (approximately 285 days prior to the calf's birth). If a donor dam has multiple owners on the day of the flush, any of them can register an ET calf from that flush and be declared the BREEDER. If registering a natural born calf from a jointly-owned dam, the person registering the calf will be declared the BREEDER if they were part-owner at the time of conception.

If the person registering an ET calf was not part owner of the donor dam on the day of the flush, the Primary Owner of the donor dam on the flush date will be declared the BREEDER of the calf.

6. Common reasons for registration failures.

a. **Invalid calving interval.** If the time span between two natural born calves from the same dam is less than 300 days, the registration will be blocked for invalid calving interval. It can be appealed and may require DNA-based verification of dam.

TO
FIGURE A
CALF'S GEN NUMBER
If both parents have the
same prefix add one
to the lowest gen
number of the
two parents.

b. **Sire not owned at the time of mating.** This only applies to natural service matings. If the breeder has permission from the sire's owner to register natural service progeny of the sire, this must be entered as a Natural Breeding Agreement. The sire owner must attest to the Natural Breeding Agreement. Until this is automated, it is a staff function. Contact the IBBA office.

c. **Member did not own dam at the time of calf's birth.** This happens when a member sells a cow/calf pair but has not yet registered the calf. The new owner cannot register the calf. The first owner of the calf must register the calf and then transfer it to the new owner.

d. **Sire does not match previous owner's breeding records.** This happens when the buyer of a pregnant cow attempts to register her subsequent calf and lists a sire that is inconsistent with either the exposure data provided by the seller during transfer or is inconsistent with seller's Breeding Log. This requires staff intervention. Contact the office.

e. **DNA prefix.** Though not a registration failure in the pure sense, a DNA prefix indicates that additional actions must be taken before registration can be completed and a prefix and generation number assigned. Common reasons for a DNA prefix:

- i. A calf has an A.I. sire or ET donor dam that has not been parent-verified and does not qualify for the "grandfather" provision (see DNA rules below).
- ii. One or both parents have been excluded based on DNA testing.
- iii. A calf is sired by a Multi Sire Group (MSG) and DNA testing has not yet been completed to determine the actual genetic sire.

7. Registration fees.

There are no registration fees for calves born to dams that are active in THR (Total Herd Reporting) at the time of a calf's birth. THR equivalency fees are charged on ET calves born to non-THR recipient dams and on calves of first calf heifers where the dam was too young to be assessed THR fees on the previous July 1 inventory date.

8. Registration Certificates.

Registration certificates can either be printed and mailed or stored electronically at IBBA. IBBA strongly encourages electronic storage of certificates for the simple reason that the EPDs on the certificate will change with each monthly genetic evaluation. Members wanting a "draft" certificate can print a plain-paper copy at home. DNA prefix animals are not fully registered and, therefore, do not receive certificates until the issues are resolved.

9. Enrollment of animals from other breed associations.

Enrollment is a staff function. Generally, IBBA will record a three-generation pedigree on an enrolled Angus, Red Angus or Brahman and, if requirements are met, may enroll animals from other Brangus registries either foreign or domestic. Other breeds may be enrolled and may serve as parents of Brangus Built (commercial) animals. In those instances, the pedigree of the enrolled animal is not documented because they are genetically irrelevant to Brangus.

III. TRANSFERS

1. Member to member transfers.

a. **Full ownership transfer of a bull or open female.** When 100% of the ownership is transferred from one member to another, the new owner will automatically become the "Primary Owner". All that is required is the member number of the new owner and the transfer date. The transfer date should be the actual date of ownership change.

b. **Full ownership transfer of a bred female.** In addition to the basic transfer inputs described above, the transfer of a bred female must also include exposure information which includes A.I. breeding dates and natural service exposure dates along with registration numbers of the bulls to which a cow was bred/exposed.

c. **Partial transfer.** If a fractional share of an animal is being transferred, all information above must be included when appropriate. The transferring member may be a primary or non-primary owner. Only the current Primary Owner can assign a new Primary Owner. If the current Primary Owner is transferring all of their share of the animal, and the animal has more than one remaining owner, they must designate who the new Primary Owner is.

2. Member to non-member transfers.

a. This is commonly the case when transferring a bull to a commercial customer. If the customer does not exist in the Regstr database, the transferring member can "create a new non-member" within Regstr and then transfer the animal to that person.

3. Non-member to Member transfers.

a. Non-members may transfer an animal back to a member. It requires staff intervention. Contact the IBBA office.

4. New Registration Certificate after Transfer.

a. Transferring members must indicate whether the new Certificate will be mailed to the seller or the buyer.

5. Transfer fees.

- a. There are **no transfer fees** for the following scenarios:
 - i. First transfer of a female under 24 months of age.
 - ii. First transfer of a bull under 30 months of age.
 - iii. Transfer of partial ownership (irrespective of age) with no change in the Primary Owner.
- b. Transfer fees apply to the following scenarios:
 - i. Second and all subsequent transfers of a bull regardless of age, with a corresponding change in Primary Owner: \$8.
 - ii. Second and all subsequent transfers of a female regardless of age, with a corresponding change in Primary Owner: \$15.
 - iii. The time span between the stated transfer date and the actual recording of the transfer in the Regstr system exceeds 60 days: \$25.
 - iv. Non-member to member transfer: \$26

6. Transfer restrictions:

a. **DNA prefix.** Animals with a DNA prefix cannot be transferred.

b. **THR status.** Animals that have been assessed for THR but are not currently paid up in THR cannot be transferred. Once THR is paid current on a specific animal, it can be transferred.

c. **Inactive animals cannot be transferred.** They must be reactivated (a staff function) and then transferred.

d. **Not-yet-registered calves at the side of dam can not be transferred.** They must first be registered and then can be transferred.

IV. DNA-RELATED RULES AND TERMS

1. Rules

a. Parent Verification.

- i. All A.I. sires and donor dams must either be parent verified or have a “grandfather” exemption in order for their progeny to be registered. IBBA recognizes SNP and STR panels as the only two methods of parent verification. See definitions below in part 2. d.
- ii. If A.I. sires or donor dams cannot be parent verified due to inability to collect DNA on their parents, but had a DNA profile on file with IBBA prior to September 1, 2016, they are considered “grandfathered”. As such, their progeny can be registered.
- iii. Under special circumstances, the IBBA Board of Directors may provide “grandfather” status to an animal that cannot otherwise be parent verified. Such decisions are based on an objective score-card that mitigates the risk of a parentage error compromising the integrity of the IBBA herd book.
- iv. Show animals entered in IBBA-sanctioned

national open point shows must be parent verified in order to be exhibited.

- v. Parent verification must be done within the IBBA system. IBBA does not accept parent verification affidavits from other associations or entities. Parentage SNP or STR test results may be obtained from cooperating registries but still must be filed with IBBA.

b. Genetic Condition Status.

- i. If an animal is a known Carrier or is a Potential Carrier of a deleterious genetic condition recognized by IBBA, its status will appear on the animal’s Profile Page in Registr along with a pedigree diagram showing the status of ancestors. Any attempt by a member to disguise or cover up the status is considered a serious ethical violation.
 - a. Example: DD potential carrier is denoted as DDPC. A DD carrier is denoted as DDC. If the animal has been tested free, it will be DDF. If the animal is presumed free because of pedigree, there will be no mention of DD (using DD only as an example).
- ii. IBBA strongly encourages all A.I. sires and donor dams be tested for any/all genetic conditions for which they are a potential carrier.
- iii. Most genetic condition tests can be “added on” to a genomic panel or parentage test at a lower cost than doing them independently.



2. DNA-related Terms and Definitions

a. **PV** = Parent Verified (both parents match the progeny)
b. **SV** = Sire Verified
c. **DV** = Dam Verified
d. **Parentage markers.** These are specific locations within the genome that have been shown to be reliable indicators of parentage. Each marker is evaluated, comparing an offspring to its parents to determine if they match. Parentage markers are of two types, SNP and STR. These are simply different ways to “read” DNA. SNP markers are the modern version. STR markers are older technology but can still be used when necessary. A progeny and its parent must have the same marker type (SNP or STR) in order for parent validation to occur.

e. **Exclusions.** This refers to the number of parentage markers where the offspring does not match the parent(s). Even when the parents are correct, some exclusions may occur due to lab procedures or sample contamination. IBBA allows very few exclusions, seeking a confidence level greater than 99% that an excluded parent is truly not a parent of the subject animal.

f. **Genomic Panels.** These are analyses of DNA that go beyond parentage markers. Results of genomic panels are incorporated into EPD computation, creating “genomically enhanced EPDs”. These tests increase EPD accuracy and cause changes in EPDs based on genetic material actually inherited vs. genetic material assumed to be inherited. Genomic panels are differentiated based on the density of the test, with higher density panels generally costing more. Common tests for IBBA members are 30K and 100K genomic panels. Owners of A.I. sires and donor dams commonly order a 150K test. All of these include parentage markers as a bonus (see part 3.e for more information).



3. Placing DNA orders

a. **Orders for DNA testing must originate in Regstr.** That is, they must be done on-line. Once an order is placed, a packing slip is generated and printed by the member and mailed with the samples to the lab.

b. **DNA Samples are NEVER mailed to the IBBA office** unless specific arrangements have been made. Samples must be mailed by the member to the DNA lab along with a completed order form produced through Regstr and printed out by the member. The order form **MUST** contain the complete barcode for each sample submitted. Samples shipped to a lab without an order form are considered “lost”. All samples are to be shipped with “ATTN: IBBA Samples” on the exterior of the package.

i. DNA labs do not deal directly with individual breeders. All interaction with the lab is through the IBBA.

c. **Supplies for collecting DNA samples** (blood cards, tissue sampling units, hair cards, etc) can be obtained from IBBA. Samples must be in a standard form—example: hair samples in a zip lock bag are not considered an acceptable sample type.

d. **Turnaround Time.** The time lapse between samples arriving at the DNA lab and the results being received by IBBA, posted into Regstr and evaluated for parentage match generally does not exceed 30 days. However, certain tests may take longer and IBBA has no control over lab operations. Samples should be submitted at least 45 days before the results are needed by the member. See Section VIII regarding the timing of DNA testing as it affects DNA test results being included in EPD calculations.

e. **Common Tests.** Each member must decide the test(s) that meet their objectives. Common tests are:

- i. **Seek Sire.** This is a test for parentage SNP markers only. The name might be misleading because it pertains to dams and sires, not just sires.
- ii. **30K.** This the lowest density genomic panel test. It is commonly used for replacement heifers and also for stock bulls marketed to commercial customers. It includes parentage markers. It enhances the accuracy of EPDs.
- iii. **100K.** This is a higher density genomic panel. It enhances the accuracy of EPDs. It includes parentage markers.
- iv. **150K.** This high-density genomic panel is commonly used for A.I. sires or donor dams to enhance EPD accuracy as much as possible. It includes parentage markers.

GeneSeek Prices

V. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (PERFORMANCE DATA)

1. Age restrictions on weight and ultrasound data.

Except for Birth Weight (BW), which is assumed to be taken within 24 hours of birth, all other weight and measurement data must be collected within certain age parameters. Animals that fall outside of the age parameters will be treated as single-head contemporary groups. The age parameters are:

- For Weaning Weight: age range 110 – 280 days.
- For Yearling Weight: age range 320-410 days.
- For 452-day Weight: age range 411-501. (Rarely used. No EPD for 452-day weight)
- For 550-day Weight: age range 502-600. (Rarely used. No EPD for 550-day weight)
- Ultrasound data: Same as post weaning weights above.
 - *Must be weighed when ultrasounded regardless of age or ultrasound will not count.*

2. Contemporary Grouping (CG)

Specific criteria are used to determine if animals are truly contemporary, meaning that they have the very same environment and management and, therefore, can and should be compared head-to-head. In addition to the criteria applied by the Regstr system, breeders can further refine contemporary groups by entering a Breeder Assigned Contemporary Group. However, if the Breeder Assigned Contemporary Group conflicts with one of the basic contemporary group rules, it will be disregarded. For instance, if one calf was exposed to creep feed and another one wasn't, they will be in different weaning contemporary groups even if the Breeder Assigned Contemporary Group is the same.

Birth CG Criteria:

- Premise (assumed to be the registering member's ID unless otherwise indicated).
- Sex of calf.
- Season of birth (assigned by the system unless changed by use of member-assigned CG).
- Service Type (AI and Natural Service are grouped together. ET calves are in single-hd CG).
- Member-assigned CG.
- Age of dam is NOT a criterion since BW is adjusted for age of dam and the adjusted BW is the value used for all further analyses.
- Twins are placed in a separate single-head contemporary group.

Weaning CG Criteria:

- Animals in different Birth CGs cannot be in the same Weaning CG.
- Premise (assumed to be the current owner's ID unless otherwise indicated)
- Sex of calf
- Feed Code
- Service Type (carried over from birth CG)
- 7-day window of weighing
- Member-assigned CG
- Age of dam is NOT a criterion since WW is adjusted for age of dam and adjusted WW is the value used for all further analyses. However, for example, if first-calvers are truly managed differently compared to mature cows through more supplementation, better pastures, etc., it is the member's responsibility to indicate that by using a different Member Assigned CG for calves of first-calvers.
- Animals under 110 days or over 280 days are assigned to single-head CGs.

Yearling and Ultrasound CG Criteria:

- With the exception of some ET animals, animals can not be in the same YW/US Contemporary Group if they are in different WW CGs.
- Premise (assumed to be the current owner's ID unless otherwise indicated)
- Sex of calf
- Feed Code
- 7-day window of weighing or scanning
- Member-assigned CG
- Animals under 320 days or over 600 days are placed in single-head CGs.
- ET calves which are in single-head contemporary groups for birth and weaning may be recombined into post-weaning contemporary groups under specific conditions, as follows:
 - *Would have been in the same CG at birth if not for their ET service type.*
 - *Would have been in the same CG at weaning if not for their ET service type.*
 - *Remain together post-weaning, at the same premise, receiving the same feed code, and weighed/ultrasounded on the same day.*
 - *Minimum of 90-days between weaning and yearling/ultrasound.*
 - *Do not exceed the age parameters that would force them back into a single-head CG.*

3. Special provisions for multi-owner herds (such as Juniors and Seniors in same herd):

Animals belonging to different owners may be grouped together if the Premise ID is the same and all other criteria are met. This is common with families that have Junior members whose cattle run in common with the parent's cattle. It also applies to herds where several Senior members run their cattle in common. Important: the Owner ID is used as the default value for Premise ID unless Premise ID is specifically entered. It must be entered for each CG scenario: BW, WW and YW/US.

VI. ANIMAL EDITS

1. Member Edits:

Members have the following editing permission and can make such edits without staff intervention.

a. Basic Data

- i. Name. Members may unilaterally edit the name of an animal if they are the BREEDER and the first and sole OWNER, provided that the animal has no registered progeny. The buyer of a bred female may edit the name of the subsequent calf even though they are not the BREEDER, so long as they are the first and sole OWNER. If the current OWNER is neither the first OWNER nor the BREEDER of an animal, written permission from the BREEDER and first OWNER are required and the name change becomes a staff function.
- ii. Private Herd Number (and location). The PHN may be changed. Normally, the PHN is included in an animal's name and, thus, a name change is usually triggered by a PHN change. Hence, name change rules apply.
- iii. If the name change is done by the member online and the certificate is stored electronically, no fees will apply. If the edit is done by staff and new certificates are printed and mailed, fees may apply.
- iv. Electronic ID. Members can add the EID number at any time.
- v. Hold Brand (and location).

b. Birth Data

- i. Calving Ease Score can be added or edited.
- ii. Udder Score (teat size and udder suspension).

c. Weaning Data

- i. Sheath/Naval Score
- ii. Temper Score

d. Yearling Data

- i. Sheath/Naval Score
- ii. Temper Score

2. Staff Edits:

IBBA staff are prohibited from editing anything without a written request from a member. Voicemails and/or phone conversations with staff are not acceptable forms of documentation for a requested edit.

With acceptable written documentation, staff can edit anything a member can edit, plus dates, weights and measures. Staff can edit and correct pedigree errors.



VII. ANIMAL DISPOSALS

When an animal is removed from your herd for any reason except for a Transfer, it must be officially “disposed” using the disposal feature. Otherwise, it will eventually show up on the member’s THR inventory and invoice.

When disposing of animals, members are strongly encouraged to be as precise as possible when choosing a disposal code.

VIII. MONTHLY DEADLINES

EPDs are computed monthly and published within the first few days of each month. In order to have new information included in the subsequent EPD analysis, data must be submitted online by the 15th of the month. If data are submitted in written form with a request that staff enter the data, it must be in the IBBA office no later than the 5th of the month. Likewise with genomic tests, if the results are completed by the 15th of the month, they will be incorporated into the subsequent EPD run.

IX. TOTAL HERD REPORTING (THR)

IBBA assesses an annual fee for each reproductively active animal instead of charging for individual calf registrations, performance data submission and many common animal transfers. Animals that are current in THR are referred to as “active”. Assessment age animals that are not current, either because they were disposed or because THR fees are unpaid, are referred to as “inactive”. Inactive animals may be reactivated and reactivation fees will apply.

THR fees are assessed on July 1 for females over 24-months of age and bulls over 30-months of age. Fees are not assessed for commercial animals (commonly used for ET recipients) and for certain other commercial crosses such as BB-prefix animals. Once paid, the fee covers the ensuing 12-month period (e.g. from July 1 to June 30 the following year). A calf born to a THR-active dam during that 12-month period can be registered and no fees apply.

THR SCHEDULE IS SUMMARIZED BELOW

JUNE 1: IBBA produces a preliminary THR inventory. It is available online either as an interactive screen in Regstr or a printable pdf. A printed copy may be requested and will be mailed to members requesting it.

JUNE 1 – JUNE 30: Members make edits to the THR inventory either by entering disposal codes via the online “live” version in Regstr or by entering disposal codes on a printed copy and mailing it to the office for processing. If done on-line, deadline is June 30. If done on paper and mailed to the office, deadline is June 20.

JULY 1: IBBA invoices members for THR assessments based on the July 1 inventory. Invoice details are available online via Regstr. Printed Statements are mailed. Members wanting a printed version of the invoice can request a copy from the office.

JULY 1 – JULY 31: Open/unpaid invoices remain “live” on Regstr allowing members to finalize disposals. As additional disposals are made, the invoice total changes in real time.

AUGUST – SEPTEMBER: If the THR invoice is still unpaid, any changes made after August 1 will generate a “credit memo” which effectively reduces the total amount owed for THR – it just shows up as a separate line because the July-produced invoice cannot be altered after the end of July.

NEED ASSISTANCE?



Contact IBBA. We will be happy to help!
(210) 696-8231 • info@gobrangus.com