

2025

121
YEARS



GUIDEBOOK

AMERICAN DAIRY GOAT ASSOCIATION
SINCE 1904 ~ TRUSTED ~ RESPECTED

The American Dairy Goat Association was organized in 1904 to collect, record and preserve the pedigrees of dairy goats, provide genetic, management, and related services of the highest possible quality to dairy goat breeders, while maintaining the credibility of information, the integrity of the registry, and contributing to a public perception and political climate for the dairy goat industry that will provide optimum economic opportunities for Association members.

Shows and production testing give breeders and exhibitors opportunities to compete for awards. These programs also demonstrate progress in breeding for type, quality, and ability to produce.

The Association annually publishes a series of Summaries which contains the previous year's production records, linear appraisal scores, USDA information and show records.

No dairy goat registry in the world has come so far, so fast as the American Dairy Goat Association.

This Guidebook presents the Constitution and Bylaws of the Association, incorporating the rules and regulations under which the Association functions.

American Dairy Goat Association

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ADGA.org



HISTORIC HERD NAMES

Albuquerque	1983	Little Hill (Rock)	1981
Aspen Hills	2017	Little Orchard	2018
Bakri	1981	Longden Acres	2008
Ben-Fair	1981	Melody's	1981
<u>Body Shops</u>	<u>2024</u>	Mel-O-Roy	1981
Buckeye	1981	Midolane	1981
Buenna	1981	Morada	1981
Cadillac	1985	Muirhill	1991
Capric	1987	Naja	1981
Chevonshire	1981	Nixon's/Nixon's Hilmar Farms	2014
Chikaming	2014	Nodaway	2018
Chimney Rock	1981	Oakwood's	2016
Clovertop's	2013	Peg's	1981
"D"	1981	Perfection	2022
Da Ruth	1981	Price O The Field	2017
Del-Norte	1981	Play Fair	1981
Des-Ruhigestelle	2009	Puritan	1981
Echo	1981	Quixote	2019
El Chivar	1981	RayMar	2012
Elm Hills	1991	Rio-Linda	2009
Evania	1983	Robranna	1981
Fay's	1981	Rockspring	2022
Hallcienda	2009	Sartyr/Diamond Star	2017
Hoosier Acres	1987	Seneca Valley	2000
Hurricane Acres	1983	Shagbark	1991
Indian Rock	1981	Shahena'Ko	2008
Ivy Lane	1986	Sodium Oaks	1991
La Honda Springs	1986	Sunshine/Diamond Sunshine	2014
La Suisse	1981	Tyler's	1981
Laurel Hill	2000	Valley Park Hills	1981
Laurelwood Acres	1987	Yokelawn	1981
Lee's Blond	1981	7L	1981

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Areas of revision since the previous year are underlined.

Metric equivalents have been included as points of reference only.

2024-25 ADGA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

DISTRICT I

25 Philip M. Cassette	17 Berry Rd, Saco, ME 04072
26 Thomas G. Cox	70 Hayman Dr, Corinth, ME 04427
27 Lorene Toth	513 Buckley Hwy, Union, CT 06076

DISTRICT II

25 Christen S. Adels	530 Mercer Rd, Beaver Falls, PA 15010
26 Lynn Fleming	414 Church Rd, Pine Bush, NY 12566
27 Peter Snyder	759 Clinton St, Cowlesville, NY 14037

DISTRICT III

25 Jane Bailey	2408 Peters Corner Rd, Marydel, MD 21649
25 Sandra Coffman	189 Ruby Dr, Fair Play, SC 29643
26 Richard Grossman	PO Box 267, Paisley, FL 32767
26 Jackson Noble	14752 Cool Springs Rd, Cleveland, NC 27013
27 *Christine Owen	4717 East Fork Rd, Marshall, NC 28753
27 *Karen Smith	1239 Walter Head Rd, Cedar Hill, TN, 37032

DISTRICT IV

25 Julie Matthys	29956 Edison Rd, New Carlisle, IN 46552
25 Yvonne Marie Blosser	9263 Wonderly Rd, Mark Center, OH 43536
26 Travis Cockburn	PO Box 335, Johnston City, IL 62951
26 Anna Thompson-Hajdik	5519 Greenleaf Dr, Madison, WI 53713
27 *Ed Jodlowski	2452 2050th Ave, Atlanta, IL, 61723
27 Kirt Schnipke	8936 County Rd Y, Hamler, OH 43524

DISTRICT V

25 Will Keech	407 Holborn Rd, PO Box 37, Danbury, NE 69026
26 Ellen F. Dorsey	21181 E Hwy 28A, Chelsea, OK 74016
27 Laura Ann Warren-Hughes	21107 5 th St, Dawn, MO 64638

DISTRICT VI

25 Lisa M. Shepard	PO 475, Truchas, NM 87578
26 Sandy Van Echo	6750 W El Camino Del Cerro, Tucson AZ 85745
27 Marshall Losey	2100 Painted Desert Dr, Winslow, AZ 86047

DISTRICT VII

25 Mark Baden	4013 Military Rd E, Tacoma, WA 98446
25 Stephanie Rovey	58777 Godley Rd, La Grande, OR 97850
26 Leroy Satter	10994 Hwy 101 S, Tillamook, OR 97141
27 *Dan Greene	1302 S Wilgus Rd, Prosser, WA 99350

DISTRICT VIII

25 *Trinity M. Smith Malmanis	4460 Shale Ln, Ukiah, CA 95482
26 Benjamin Rupchis	PO Box 111, Rumsey, CA 95679
27 Thanh Duong	14127 Vista Real Dr, Valley Center, CA, 92082

DIRECTORS EMERITI

June T. Bryan	3230 Adams Creek Rd, Havelock, NC 28532
Sally Callahan	PO Box 2661, McKinleyville, CA 95519
Daniel J. Considine	22615 Meadowbrook Ave N, Scandia, MN 55073
Joan Dean Rowe, DVM	24580 Cache St, Capay, CA, 95607

** Member of Executive Committee*

DIRECTORS EMERITI

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| * Edwin D. Austin | * Helen C. Hunt |
| * Lelia L. Berry | * James Morrison |
| Sally Callahan | * Sheila Nixon |
| * Linda S. Campbell | * Wesley Nordfelt |
| * Robert L. Cassette | * George Proctor |
| Daniel J. Considine | * Vivian Proctor |
| * Harvey Considine | * Allan L. Rogers |
| * Dr. A. J. Durant | Joan D. Rowe |
| * Frank Ecker | * Mrs. Carl Sandburg |
| * Robert L. Harris | * Charles R. Tulloss |
| * Ray Horton, Jr. | * D. Lyman Stubblefield |
| | June T. Bryan |

MARY L. FARLEY AWARD

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1959 Mr. & Mrs. David Lindsay | 1994 Ray, Jr. & Mary Ellen Horton |
| 1960 Eula Fay Frey | |
| 1962 Dr. C.A.V. Barker | 1999 Steven Schack & Jennifer Bice |
| 1964 Mrs. Carl Sandburg | |
| 1965 Dr. A. J. Durant | 2000 Dr. George R. Wiggans |
| 1968 Dr. Ivan L. Lindahl | 2004 Sheila Nixon |
| 1969 Julia B. Ernst | 2006 Harvey Considine |
| 1974 Robert L. Harris | 2010 Vivian Proctor |
| 1976 Betty Garman Nordfelt | 2012 Karen Jo Senn |
| 1978 Frank D. Murrill | 2013 Stephen Considine |
| 1979 Dr. Samuel B. Guss | 2015 Jan Carlson |
| 1981 Helen C. Hunt | 2016 John B. White |
| 1984 Allan L. Rogers | 2018 Linda S. Campbell |
| 1985 Frank N. Dickinson | 2021 Daniel Considine |
| 1987 Wesley Nordfelt | 2022 Robin Saum |
| 1989 Helen Staver | 2024 Doug Thompson |
| 1991 George Proctor | |

HELEN C. HUNT DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1987 Vivian Proctor
Lindsay | 2013 Gene Dershewitz |
| 1988 Kent Leach | 2015 Philip M. Cassette |
| 1989 Frank N. Dickinson | 2016 Linda S. Campbell |
| 1992 Naomi R. "Ma" Brown | 2016 Karyl Dronen |
| 1995 Raymond G. Vieira &
Manuel Cabrito, Jr. | 2017 Daniel J. Considine |
| 1999 Douglas Thompson | 2017 Robin Saum |
| 2003 Harvey Considine | 2018 Suzanne Hammond |
| 2009 Jane M. Wierschem | 2021 Daniel Laney |
| 2010 Sally Callahan | 2022 Christina Strickland |
| 2011 Ralph Zimmerman | 2022 Elizabeth R. Henning |
| | 2022 Lisa M. Shepard |

2024-25 ADGA YOUTH REPRESENTATIVE

Belle Duong – California

ALTERNATE

Alyssa Shisler – Wisconsin

* Deceased

ADGA CALENDAR

2025

- June 2** Primary Directorial Nomination Ballots must be received (paper ballots by May 23rd)
- June 14 - 21** Dairy Goat Awareness Week
- July 12 - 18** National Show – Grand Island, NE
- July 1** Youth Convention Scholarship deadline
- Aug. 1 - 31** National Goat Cheese Month
- Aug. 11** Online Directorial Ballots must be received
(*paper ballots August 1 deadline*)
- Oct. 18 - 22** Annual Convention – Danvers, MA

2026

- January 1** 2026 membership renewal fee due
- March 1** Membership renewal must be postmarked/faxed/emailed by this date to be included in the 2026 ADGA Membership Directory. Qualifies Regular Members to vote.
- April 1** ADGA Academic Scholarship applications postmark/fax/email deadline
- June 1** Primary Directorial Nomination Ballots must be received by C.P.A.
(paper ballots by May 22nd)
- June 13 - 20** Dairy Goat Awareness Week
- July 1** Youth Convention Scholarship deadline
- June 29 - July 6** National Show – West Springfield, MA
- Aug. 1 - 31** National Goat Cheese Month
- Aug. 10** Directorial Ballots must be received
(*paper ballots July 31 deadline*)
- TBD** Annual Convention

More calendars online at www.adga.org/calendar.

AMERICAN DAIRY GOAT ASSOCIATION CONSTITUTION

PREAMBLE

With the object in view of providing regulations favorable for the democratic operation of the American Dairy Goat Association, we, the members, do hereby adopt this Constitution as the fundamental law of the American Dairy Goat Association.

ARTICLE I. NAME

Section 1.

The name of the Association shall be the AMERICAN DAIRY GOAT ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE II. PURPOSE

Section 1.

The purposes of this Association are:

- a. maintaining herd books and issuing certificates of registration and recordation of dairy goats;
- b. supervising and publishing official milk production records of dairy goats and issuing certificates of production; and
- c. promotion and regulation of matters pertaining to the history, publicity, breeding, exhibition, and improvement of dairy goats.

ARTICLE III. LOCATION AND TERRITORY

Section 1.

Location. The office of the Association shall be as designated by the Board of Directors.

Section 2.

Territory. The field of operation shall be the United States and its possessions and also the Dominion of Canada, Mexico, and the islands of the Atlantic Ocean, plus such other areas as shall request registry services from the office of the Association and meet with the approval of the Directors.

ARTICLE IV. MEMBERSHIP

Section 1.

Any reputable individual, firm, association or corporation interested in the breeding, the sale, or the promotion of dairy goats is eligible for membership in the Association upon making proper application and agreeing that, if accepted into membership, such Member will abide by and be bound by the Constitution and by the rules and regulations of this Association now in force and which may hereafter be adopted by the Members and Directors of this Association (*additional information in appendix*).

ARTICLE V. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 1.

The Board of Directors shall have the power and authority to make, amend, repeal and enforce rules and regulations not contrary to law, the Certificate of Incorporation or this Constitution as they may deem expedient concerning the conduct, management and activities of the Association, all, however, subject to revisions or amendment by the Members under the procedure as follows:

- a. Under petition to the Secretary-Treasurer, by no less than three percent (3%) of the Members petitioning from each Directorial District, the proposal to revise or amend action of the Board of Directors shall be submitted to the Members by the Secretary-Treasurer in the next general membership communication, provided that communication occurs within ninety (90) days of the receipt of said petition. Otherwise, a special notification must occur. Calculation of Members eligible to petition shall be based on those Members as of March 1 in the year of the Board action, and in good standing as of the date of petition submission to the Secretary-Treasurer.
- b. The voting shall be closed forty-five (45) days after the referendum has been sent to the Members.
- c. Within thirty (30) days following the vote, the Board of Directors shall provide for the tabulation of the vote and declare the results. The referendum shall become eligible when a favorable vote has been declared.
- d. The petition must be submitted to the Secretary-Treasurer within twelve (12) months from the date of the Board action. For referendum purposes only, the date of action for decisions made by postal ballot shall be based on the date of the annual meeting at which these decisions were presented and reviewed. A postal ballot is a proposal created outside the time of a regularly scheduled board meeting to bring an immediate or emergency issue to the board that requires action in the form of a vote.
- e. Directors are asked to sign a voluntary code of ethics.

Section 2.

The term Director, as used in this Constitution or the Bylaws made pursuant to this Constitution shall be a person who has been elected by the membership of a Directorial District.

Section 3.

The Board of Directors shall consist of the eligible number of Directors elected by the Members of the Directorial Districts into which the territory of this Association is divided.

Section 4.

In Directorial Districts having more than one State, at least one Director must be domiciled in a State other than that of the other Directors of that District.

Section 5.

The Directorial Districts shall be created to facilitate equitable representation of all sections of the U.S.A. There shall be no less than eight (8) Directorial Districts.

Section 6.

The number of Directors shall not exceed forty (40).

Section 7.

Directors shall be elected for three (3) year terms and each District shall elect at least one (1) Director each year and no more than two (2) for full terms in any one year.

Section 8.

Each state shall be located entirely within one district.

Section 9.

Qualifications

- a. A Director must hold an individual membership in the Association and be a natural person at least twenty-one years of age;
- b. A Director must be domiciled in the District he/she is elected to represent.

Section 10.

No Officer, Director, or Member shall sign any notes or other evidence of indebtedness in the name of the Association, unless specifically authorized to do so by action of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VI. MEETINGS

Section 1.

The Annual Meeting of the Members shall be held at such time and place as may be designated by the Board of Directors or President. At each Annual Meeting of the Members, the officers of the Association shall give a general report of the business of the preceding year and all actions taken by the Board of Directors during that time and of the current financial condition of the Association.

Section 2.

Special Meetings of the Members may be called by the Board of Directors, or by fifteen (15) Members from each Directorial District. The business transacted shall be limited to that stated in the call.

Section 3.

All meetings of the Board of Directors shall be open to the Members of the Association subject to supervision by the Board of Directors. An executive session may be invoked only upon a Member's request when the Member's reputation may be damaged; for discussion pertaining to the acquisition of property; for litigation involving the Association; or for personnel matters.

Section 4.

All voting by Directors, except the election of officers and Directors Emeriti, shall be by record vote so that it can be determined how each Director voted.

Section 5.

Only Directors shall have the right to vote, make and second motions in meetings of the Board of Directors.

Section 6.

The President shall be the Chairperson of the Board of Directors and have a vote, in the case of tie, in addition to his/her vote as a Director.

Section 7.

Any action taken at a meeting of the Board of Directors shall be submitted to all the Directors for approval, by majority of votes returned, before it becomes effective, unless a majority is present and votes for the action, in which case it shall be effective at once.

ARTICLE VII. ELECTIONS**Section 1.**

Any Director or Officer may be recalled by petition of a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the membership with the right to vote thereon.

Section 2.

Vacancies on the Board of Directors shall be filled for the unexpired term of the vacancy at the next regular election.

Section 3.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall compile a complete list of Members as of March 1 of each year and only those Members may participate in the elections provided for hereafter.

Section 4.

On or before May 1 of each year the ADGA office shall compile a complete list of Members as of March 1 of that year and shall make this information available to each Member. The Members shall be listed in alphabetical order in separate lists for each state. The states comprising a Directorial District shall be grouped together under the name of their district.

On or before May 1 of each year, the Secretary-Treasurer shall email each Member.

In the explanation accompanying the primary ballot, the Secretary-Treasurer shall:

- a. explain the number of Directors to be elected;
- b. instruct the Members to make one nomination for each vacancy; and,
- c. direct the Member to submit his/her primary ballot per the provided instructions.

No nomination ballots received after the first Monday in June of that year shall be counted. On the next business day, the voting company shall certify the tabulation of all votes cast. The voting company shall provide a complete tabulation of all votes to the Secretary-Treasurer within two (2) days after the tabulation is made. The Secretary-Treasurer shall draw up a slate of two (2) candidates for each vacancy from those receiving the highest number of votes from each district, provided they are eligible as set forth in the Constitution and Bylaws. In the case of a tie vote, the candidate who has held a continuous individual membership in the Association for the longest time shall be chosen. The Secretary-Treasurer shall promptly notify each candidate that has been selected by the primary balloting as a candidate for Director for his/her district and that his/her name will be included

accordingly on the voting ballot for electing Directors unless he/she notifies the Secretary-Treasurer within twenty-four (24) hours that he/she declines the nomination. In the event a candidate declines nomination, the eligible candidate that received the next highest number of votes shall be substituted.

Section 5.

- a. On or before July 15, the Secretary-Treasurer shall send an email to all Members with the online voting information and a link to the voting site, exercising due care that each Member shall be provided with the ballot intended for the Directorial District in which the Member resides; and the member shall be instructed to vote online. Paper ballots can be requested per the procedure outlined in the News & Events and online. Those paper ballots must be returned to the voting company before the second Monday in August will be counted. On the next business day, the voting company appointed for the primary balloting shall certify the voting results. The eligible candidates receiving the highest number of votes in each District shall be declared elected. Ballots containing votes for a greater number of candidates than there are vacancies shall be void.
- b. Within two (2) days after tabulation of the voting, the voting company shall notify the Secretary-Treasurer, as well as to the Executive Committee, the certification of the voting. The Secretary-Treasurer shall promptly send a formal notification to each of the candidates declared elected. In the case of a tie vote in the election of Directors, the candidate who has held a continuous individual membership in the Association for the longer time shall be declared elected.

Section 6.

- a. The Secretary-Treasurer shall have prepared the following form of ballot: At the top of the ballot shall be the name of the Association, also the name of the Directorial District for which the particular ballot is intended and the names of the States comprising the District. The election ballot shall contain an instruction to the voter to vote for the candidates for Directorship from his/her District. The instructions to the voter on the primary ballot shall inform him/her as to the eligibility for candidates for Director consistent with the Constitution and Bylaws of this Association.
- b. The Member shall mark his/her ballot in accordance with the instructions printed on the ballot.

Section 7.

The election procedure of this article shall apply to both the primary and final election of Directors.

ARTICLE VIII. OFFICERS

Section 1.

The Officers shall supervise the business of the Association as ordered by the Board of Directors in accordance with the Constitution and the Bylaws. The Officers of the Association shall be the President, First

Vice President, Second Vice President, Secretary-Treasurer and such other Officers as may be authorized from time to time by the Board of Directors.

Section 2.

Officers shall hold office for a period of one year or until their successors are elected.

Section 3.

All Officers except the Secretary-Treasurer must be Directors.

Section 4.

No Officer may hold the same office for more than three years in succession except the Secretary-Treasurer.

Section 5.

Officers shall be elected annually with nominations from Board of Directors. There shall be no nominations from a nominating committee. There shall be at least two nominations for each office.

Section 6.

In addition to those duties prescribed otherwise by the Constitution and Bylaws, the Secretary-Treasurer shall:

- a. Conduct the business of the Association as ordered by the Board of Directors in accordance with the Constitution and Bylaws.
- b. Keep on file all documents constituting the authority for pedigrees and for entries to the Production Record and hold them subject to inspection of any member.
- c. Prepare detailed minutes of all business meetings and shall enter these minutes in a well-bound book as a permanent record. He/she shall exercise due diligence in preparing the minutes so that they may be correct in every detail, as far as possible. Send a condensed form of the minutes, including a summary of all Board action and other items of general interest, along with a report of the financial condition of ADGA to the membership as soon as possible after the Annual Meeting. Copies of the detailed minutes to be prepared for distribution to all members requesting the same.
- d. Give a bond with Corporate Surety for full value of all assets of the Association under his/her control.
- e. Not obligate the Association for any accounts, contracts, or indebtedness, except by the approval of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IX. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Section 1.

The Executive Committee shall consist of the President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, immediate past President, if a Director (to serve no more than one year), and any Director(s) the Board of Directors may elect to the Executive Committee. The Secretary-Treasurer shall be a titular Member of the Executive committee.

Section 2.

The Executive Committee shall have no more than five (5) Members.

Section 3.

Duties. The Board of Directors shall prescribe the duties of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE X. COMPLAINTS

Section 1.

The Association shall have the right to make and enforce its rules as adopted by the Board of Directors.

Section 2.

Complaints against the Association or individuals must be submitted in writing, in the form required by the Association, and signed by the Complaining Party. Complaints against a member of the Association or any other person are limited to issues dealing with the misrepresentation as to the pedigree of any animal bred or owned by him/her; the willful misrepresentation concerning any other fact concerning any animal owned or bred by him/her; the use of fraud, deception or misrepresentation in securing any membership offered by the Association; or any conduct detrimental to the Association. Conduct detrimental to the Association is defined as any conduct which tends to injure the good name of the Association, disturb its well-being, or hamper it in its work. *(See also Bylaw I. K.)*

Section 3.

All complaints must be addressed to the Association Manager and accompanied by a deposit as indicated on the current schedule of rates at <https://adga.org/rates-and-services/>.

Section 4. Complaints Against the Association

If the complaint is against the Association, it will be submitted by the Association Manager to the Board of Directors. If the Board determines the complaint justified, the deposit will be returned to the complainant.

Section 5. Complaints Against Individuals

Within twenty-one (21) days of receiving a complaint against an individual the Association Manager will: 1) acknowledge receipt of the complaint to the Complaining Party; 2) forward a copy of the complaint to the Executive Committee; and 3) send a copy of the complaint to the Respondent by certified mail at the Respondent's last known address as reflected in the Association records.

- a. Within twenty-one (21) days of Respondent's receipt of the complaint from the Association Manager, the Respondent may file an answer to the complaint setting forth any defense to the charges in the complaint or any other matter Respondent believes helpful to the resolution of the Complaint. The answer shall be sent to the Association Manager at the current address of the Association's principal place of business.
- b. Once the Association Manager has received the complaint and response, or the time for receiving a response has expired, the Association Manager shall refer the complaint to the Executive Committee by sending a copy to all members of the Committee.
- c. If the complaint is deemed justified by the Executive Committee the deposit will be returned to the Complaining Party. In the event the Executive Committee is involved, the Board of Directors will make the determination.

- d. Within twenty-one (21) days of determining the complaint is justified, the Executive Committee will assign the complaint to a hearing officer or committee of the Association for resolution.
- e. No Director or member shall serve as a hearing officer or member of a hearing committee who has a financial interest in the outcome of the proceeding. Hearing officers or members of a hearing committee shall be chosen based upon their fairness and impartiality.
- f. Hearings may be conducted in person, by teleconference, or other means and will be informal and will not be subject to the rules of evidence. The Executive Committee may call for personal appearance of the parties if it deems this necessary. Any issue, procedural or otherwise, that arises during the complaint process that is not specifically covered by this Article, shall be determined by the President of the Association.
- g. A hearing will be conducted within sixty (60) days of the assignment to the hearing officer or committee.
- h. The hearing officer or committee will submit findings and a recommended course of action to the parties and the President of the Association/Executive Committee within thirty (30) days of completion of the hearing. The Executive Committee can order compliance with any section of the recommended course of action except direct disciplinary action against a member. These findings and proposed resolutions and compliance with them shall be presented to the Board of Directors at their next meeting, unless the need for action is deemed urgent by the Executive Committee, which can then submit the findings and recommendations to the Board via postal ballot. The Board can accept, reject, modify, or alter the recommendations of the Hearing Officer/Committee.
- i. At least a two-thirds (2/3) majority of the members of the Board of Directors voting shall be required for the acceptance of any disciplinary action taken against a member.
- j. The range of disciplinary action available to the Association includes, but is not limited to reprimand, suspension, and/or expulsion.
 1. Disciplinary action will be published in the next issue of the *ADGA News & Events*.
 2. Suspension can be for a definite period of time or a member can be suspended indefinitely from one or more benefits of membership until conditions for reinstatement are met.
 3. Expelled members will be allowed to transfer goats registered in their name in accordance with procedures.

(See also Bylaws I.- N, O, P, Q)

ARTICLE XI. COMMITTEES

The President shall create those Standing and Special Committees necessary for the orderly operation and progress of the Association.

ARTICLE XII. AUDIT

The accounts of the Association, previous to each annual meeting shall be audited by a Certified Public Accountant appointed by the President. Such audit shall include an inventory of all property

belonging to the Association, and such audit and inventory shall be mailed by the Secretary-Treasurer to any Member upon request of said Member.

ARTICLE XIII. LIABILITY

The property of Members, Directors, and Officers shall not be subject to the payment of corporate debts to any extent whatever.

ARTICLE XIV. AMENDMENTS

Methods. This Constitution may be amended by two-thirds (2/3) majority of the Members voting. All amendments shall be submitted to the Members by mail. Eight Directors from at least three (3) Districts or twenty (20) Members from each Directorial District may propose an amendment. When an amendment has been proposed, it shall be submitted to the Standing Committee on Constitution and Bylaws for examination and approval as to form and legality. If this Constitution and Bylaws Committee does not submit its approval within sixty (60) days after submission, the proposed amendment shall be deemed and approved as to form and legality. If disapproved, the specific reasons for such shall be given in writing at the time of notification to the Secretary-Treasurer who shall make them available to the petitioning parties.

ARTICLE XV. PROCEDURE

Section 1.

The issue in all voting shall be determined by majority of the votes cast, unless specifically provided otherwise.

Section 2.

On all questions of parliamentary procedure, Robert's Rules of Order shall govern, unless the Board of Directors shall provide otherwise.

AMERICAN DAIRY GOAT ASSOCIATION BYLAWS

Preamble

Anything or anyone using the American Dairy Goat Association registered trademark name or logo for any use other than would be common for a member to use as their affiliation with ADGA must come through and be approved by the ADGA Executive Committee. *(ADGA Members may download a copy of the ADGA Member Logo for their use from the ADGA member website.)* ADGA National Show and Convention logos must receive approval of the ADGA Executive Committee prior to use.

I. MEMBERSHIP

- A. Application for membership shall be addressed to the office of the Secretary-Treasurer and shall be accompanied with payment of annual dues and initial membership fee. Application shall be made in writing in the form and manner prescribed by the Association.
- B.
 - 1. Annual dues are payable in advance on January 1 of each year. The membership year shall be from January 1 to December 31. Dues of Members not postmarked/faxed/emailed on or before March 1 and due since January 1 shall be considered in arrears, and no Member so in arrears shall be entitled to enjoy any privileges of Members.
 - 2. In case of dues payable on January 1 and not post-marked/faxed/emailed on or before September 1, the ADGA membership and accumulated years toward life membership in the Association will be forfeited unless reentry is applied for on or before September 1 (see Paragraph 4 below for exceptions).
 - 3. If a lapse in membership occurs within one year of March 1, but after the September 1 extension period that year, a request for reinstatement with no loss of years toward life membership may be made to the ADGA office. In this case, membership reinstatement will be automatic if the request is accompanied by payment of a reinstatement fee and new ADGA membership fee as outlined on the schedule of rates at <https://adga.org/rates-and-services/>.
 - 4. If a lapse in membership occurs more than one year prior to March 1 of the year in which the request is made, membership reinstatement will only be granted when an extenuating circumstance is found to have created the lapse. The member shall submit an application to the ADGA office with documented extenuating circumstances for Executive Committee review. If the Executive Committee believes the request should be granted, a recommendation will be made to

- the board for consideration. If the Board approves the recommendation, the member shall pay the regular membership fee for each year lapsed plus a reinstatement fee as outlined on the schedule of rates at <https://adga.org/rates-and-services/>.
5. For new memberships beginning January 1, 2011, a Life Membership shall only be awarded to ADGA individual members or joint members made up of no more than two individuals who have held a membership in the Association for thirty (30) continuous years. For new memberships that began in years prior to 2011, a Life Membership shall be awarded to any member who has held membership in the Association for twenty-five (25) continuous years.
 6. One year of credit toward life membership will be given for every two years of continuous youth membership at the time a youth membership ends and Regular membership begins. Youth membership to Regular membership must be continuous.
 7. In the event of a membership change in a joint membership involving married partners, resulting from the death of one of the partners, the membership may be changed from a joint membership to an individual membership, at no additional cost to the surviving partner, with the years earned toward life membership transferred to the surviving partner. A written request, and a copy of the death certificate, shall be provided to the ADGA Office.
 8. If a joint membership, where each individual's name appears in the joint membership, is dissolved, all members in the joint membership shall receive an equal share of credit for the years of joint membership, unless a particular member should choose to grant their share to one or more of the remaining joint members by use of a notarized form. These years may not be added to the years of an individual membership that was held concurrently with the joint membership.
 9. Clubs may retain their life membership so long as they are active. Farms, families, partnerships, corporations, et cetera, may retain their life membership status so long as their original ownership is maintained.
 10. Life members shall be periodically contacted by ADGA to find if they are interested in continuing their membership.
 11. Current ADGA members who do not meet qualifications for 25 year lifetime membership status, yet have accumulated 25 years of ADGA membership, will be given recognition in the form of a certificate. The member is responsible for notifying ADGA upon attaining a total of 25 years membership. Upon verification of eligibility by ADGA, a certificate titled *25 Year Member Recognition Award* will be issued.
 12. Life members who are still actively participating in ADGA programs (registering goats, showing, appraising and/or

participating in DHIR), actively volunteer for ADGA as judges, appraisers, committee members, directors, and in other ways, will be recognized as Platinum Star (40+ years of membership), Gold Star (30-39 years of membership), and Silver Star (25-29 years of membership) members, and their names and herd names will be printed each year in an edition of the ADGA News & Events. A certificate of recognition will also be provided to them by the ADGA office, sent during non-rush season.

- C. Whenever a new Member pays their first annual dues prior to September 1 of the year in which he/she makes application for membership, he/she shall be credited with the payment of his/her dues up to and including the last day of December of that year. Whenever an applicant pays his/her first annual dues after September 1 of the year in which he/she makes application for membership, he/she shall be credited with the payment of his/her dues for the following calendar year.
- D. At time of application for membership, the applicant is requested to select the Membership List (Directory) format they would prefer to receive. If a format is not specified, the member will have the option to view the membership directory online.
- E. After the death of a Member, the executor, or the administrator of his/her estate shall have the right to register and transfer goats for a period of twelve (12) months upon the same terms and conditions as the Member.
- F. In the event that the Board of Directors does not, on or before March 1 of any year designate a time and a place for the Annual Meeting to be held, the President shall designate a time and a place within sixty (60) days.
- G. The Secretary-Treasurer shall mail to each Member notice of the place, day, and hour of each Membership meeting. Such notice shall be mailed at least thirty (30) days before the day on which the meeting is to be held.
- H. Actions of a Membership meeting are advisory to the Board of Directors.
- I. All referendums and survey issues referred to Members of ADGA, whether for binding vote or advisory opinion, shall at the same time be accompanied by a comprehensive summary of pros and cons approved either by the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee, and shall be designed to help Members deliver an informed vote or survey opinion.
- J. Any expunged records or memberships will be published in the newsletter.
- K. In cases of a Member charged with abuse or neglect of animals, action by the Association will be pursued; upon receipt of written documentation and subsequent to a judgment of a civil or criminal court that the member is liable for or guilty of abuse or neglect of an animal. These changes were made in the 2022 guidebook to

completely align with action taken by the 2019 board. Prior guidebook had incomplete changes in terminology.

1. Upon review and vote by the Board of Directors, a member found liable for or guilty of abuse or neglect of a an animal in a civil or criminal court may be expelled from membership and denied the use of the registry and its services.
2. If the individual is not a member, upon review and vote by the Board of Directors, he/she may be denied future membership and use of the registry and its services.

Circumstances may exist where a more immediate action by ADGA is warranted. The process defined in this section does not preclude the ADGA Executive Committee from initiating a complaint against a member to suspend membership privileges or deny membership until the process outlined above can be completed.

- L.** Conduct detrimental to the Association shall include deviations from the Director Code of Ethics and is sufficient grounds for a complaint to be filed against and discipline imposed pursuant to complaints against individuals. (See Bylaws Section X.5.)
- M.** No person, after the date he/she has been denied the privileges of the Association, shall be allowed to register any animal with the Association.
- N.** On and after such time as any Member has been suspended, expelled or denied further Association privileges, the Association shall not accept the signature of such person on registration applications, or breeders certificates evidencing breeding taking place after date of suspension or expulsion or signature of such person's spouse on animals owned by such person.
- O.** Signatures will be honored, however, on transfer reports and bills of sale for the purpose of allowing such disciplined person to transfer goats recorded in his/her ownership at the time of the disciplinary action.
- P.** Written leases filed with the Association prior to the time of the disciplinary action and covering goats owned by the disciplined person shall be valid and the signatures of the lessee shall be accepted during the term of such lease, but for no renewal thereof.
- Q.**
 1. Conduct detrimental to the Association shall not include commercial disputes unrelated to the authenticity of a pedigree.
 2. Complaints regarding shows, testing, linear appraisal and judges must first be adjudicated by the proper Association committee.
- R.** Release of member's animal information may be made under the following circumstances:
 1. Upon formal written request from an official representative of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), ADGA will provide data on an animal's

- pedigree, breeder (herd of origin), current ownership and/or previous ownership as required for federal disease eradication programs.
2. Upon written request by an ADGA member, the ADGA office will contact a goat's currently recorded owner and either (1) ask for permission to release his/her contact information to the requester; or (2) ask the owner to contact the requester, if he/she is willing to do so.
 3. ADGA members may publicize their herd tattoo sequence through the members-only section of the ADGA website. The request for publication of a member's own herd tattoo may be made through the ADGA website or by contacting the ADGA office in writing.

II. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- A. The Board of Directors shall consist of the eligible number of Directors from each of the eight Directorial Districts into which the territory of this Association is divided to facilitate equitable representation of all sections of the country as follows:
 1. **Northeastern Directorial District**, comprising Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont. (Canadian Members residing in New Brunswick, Ontario, and Quebec vote in this District.)
 2. **Eastern Directorial District**, comprising New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.
 3. **Southeastern Directorial District**, comprising Alabama, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. (Members who are residents of the islands of the Atlantic and Central or South America vote in this District.)
 4. **North Central Directorial District**, comprising Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.
 5. **South Central Directorial District**, comprising Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, and Oklahoma.
 6. **Southwestern Directorial District**, comprising Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, New Mexico, Texas, and Utah. (Members who are residents of Mexico vote in this District.)
 7. **Northwestern Directorial District**, comprising Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming. (Canadian Members residing in Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan and Members in the islands of the Pacific and Asia vote in this District.)
 8. **California Directorial District**, comprising the State of California.

- B.** Based on the membership of Each District and that of the ADGA on March 1, the number of Directors to hold office in each District shall be determined by the following formula:
- From 0 to 12.5% of ADGA membership—3 Directors
 - From greater than 12.5% to 15.625% of ADGA membership—4 Directors
 - From greater than 15.625% to 18.75% of ADGA membership—5 Directors
 - Greater than 18.75% of ADGA membership—6 Directors
- In the event a District should move to a lower category, then in the next year when more than one Director would be elected, the extra Director will be dropped if the District remains in a lower category or if a vacancy should occur, that vacancy will not be filled.
- C.** Upon notification of an irregularity in a Director's election, the election will not be final until the Board of Directors has taken action on the irregularity.
- D.** Directors shall assume office at the Annual Meeting.
- E.** If the membership of a director remains unpaid as of March 1, that director is no longer considered a member in good standing and forfeits his/her seat on the Board of Directors. Such directors will be replaced during the next regular election and the length of term shall be for the remainder of the term forfeited.
- F.** Directors Emeriti
1. The Directors may receive from the Awards Committee only, names of nominees for the title of Director Emeritus/Emerita and may on the basis of long and valued service to ADGA bestow this title.
 2. Director Emeritus/Emerita may deliberate with the Directors but shall not make motions, second motions or vote.
- G.** The Directors shall meet at the same place as the annual Membership meeting at a time designated by the President or Board of Directors.
1. Directors may authorize the payment by the Association of an allowance toward the travel expense of one or more Directors from any District to and from the annual meeting payable within ten (10) days after completion of the annual meeting.
 2. Special meetings of the Board may be called at any time by the President or any eight (8) Directors from three (3) Directorial Districts. A notice shall be mailed to all Directors (either by postal mail or e-mail) stating the place, (either a physical location or a virtual/electronic meeting), day, hour, and purpose of holding such meeting, at least thirty (30) days before the date set for the meeting. Business transacted shall be limited to that stated in the call.
 3. Directors shall receive a copy of the minutes of annual and special Directors' Meetings exactly as taken by the court

reporter. Minutes of the general membership meetings will be summarized by speaker.

- H. In case a Regional Director moves out of the Regional District which he/she was elected to represent or relocates within the District, but violates Article V, Section 4 of the Constitution, he/she shall thereby become ineligible to hold that office, thus creating a vacancy to be filled as stated above; provided, however that no Director shall become ineligible to continue in office by reason of military service or by reason of a temporary change of address, as long as he/she still maintains his/her permanent address in the District which he/she represents and is not absent therefrom more than six months out of any one year. Domicile is defined as the place where a director has his/her true, fixed and permanent home and principal establishment to which, whenever he/she is absent, he/she has the intent of returning.

I. Director Code of Ethics

1. A director will be presented with the Director Code of Ethics each term to which the Director is elected for agreement withing twenty-one (21) days of the publication of the election results for such term

2. Code of Ethics

“As a Director of the American Dairy Goat Association, I fully acknowledge that I am a representative of the American Dairy Goat Association and will faithfully abide by the Constitution & Bylaws, rules, and policies of the American Dairy Goat Association and act in the best interest of the American Dairy Goat Association. I will fulfill my duty of confidentiality of the American Dairy Goat Association during and after my term(s) of service as a Director (including the period as Director-Elect). I will fulfill my duty of loyalty, care, and obedience to the American Dairy Goat Association, and in doing so, will exercise reasonable care, good faith, and due diligence in conducting the business affairs of the American Dairy Goat Association. I will fully disclose, at the earliest opportunity, information that would have significance in the decision-making of the Board of Directors, including information that may result in a perceived or actual conflict of interest, and ensure that my decision-making on the Board of Directors is not influenced by personal interests. I will maintain a professional level of courtesy, respect, and objectivity in all matters and activities of the American Dairy Goat Association and promote a positive image of the dairy goat industry.

I certify that I have read, understood, and agree to follow the Director Code of Ethics set forth above at American Dairy Goat Association events, on social media, in all forms of communication, and in my personal life to promote the American Dairy Goat Association with utmost professionalism.”

- J. Directors shall refrain from contacting employees directly regarding performance issues unless solicited by the employee at the time of service. Such concerns should be directed to the employee's supervisor. This would include the director's own concerns or those received from constituents.
- K. The following statement will apply to certain documents. Confidentiality statement: This document contains information that is privileged and confidential. This document is being furnished to you solely in your capacity as a director of ADGA and its use is limited to the performance of your duties as a director. Any subsequent or secondary disclosure of this document or its contents by a director to any other person, firm or entity shall be (1) prohibited; (2) deemed conduct detrimental to ADGA; and (3) sufficient grounds for a complaint to be filed against and discipline imposed against any offending director's membership in ADGA. Any director violating this provision shall indemnify ADGA for any expense incurred in responding to the release of privileged and confidential information and shall indemnify and hold ADGA harmless from any and all liability that may result.

III. ELECTIONS

- A. The total voting results of primary and election voting shall be made available to a Member on request.
- B. Each ballot shall inform the Member as to the deadline for its reception.
- C. In the event of an election in which the terms to be filled are not equal, the candidate shall fill those vacancies in the order of votes received with the highest vote filling the longest term.
- D. ADGA deplors the dissemination of negative comments concerning candidates for election to any office in this Association.
- E. Candidates may provide campaign literature (1 - 8½" x 11" document) to the ADGA office no later than June 30 (or next business day, if weekend). This information will be provided to the membership electronically as a part website.
- F. The eligibility of directorial candidates will be determined as of March 1st in the year of election.
- G. The Primary Director Election Ballot shall be emailed from the ADGA office to the membership account email addresses on file.

IV. OFFICERS

- A. The officers of the Association shall be elected at the Annual Directors' Meeting by the Directors present. The President shall be elected first by a simple majority vote of all votes cast. The First Vice President shall be elected next by the same majority vote and

- the Second Vice President last in the same manner. This election shall be the first order of new business.
- B.** The President and Vice Presidents shall assume their duties immediately upon election. The Secretary-Treasurer shall assume his/her duties as provided by the terms of his/her appointment by the Board of Directors.
- C.** The President:
1. The President, as Chief Executive Officer of the Association, shall maintain general supervision of the affairs of the Association, subject to the Constitution and Bylaws of the Association, and subject, further, to the right of the Directors to delegate any specific powers to any other officer or officers of the Association, except such as may be by statute exclusively conferred on the President. He/she shall preside at all meetings of the members and of the Board of Directors. He/she shall report to the membership annual meeting and make suggestions that he/she may deem advisable.
 2. The President may vote in the event of a tie, said vote being in addition to his/her regular vote as a Director.
 3. The President, upon receiving a request from at least two Directors to submit an identical proposal to the Board of Directors, will detail the subject matter. All postal ballots will have a fourteen (14) day comment/voting period. All Directors' comments will be provided to the Board. Each Director will return his/her vote within fourteen (14) days. Votes may be submitted by postal mail or electronic mail (facsimile or email). The President, within fourteen (14) days following, will inform each Director of the results, giving the total votes cast for, against, abstentions, and not voting. After providing the Directors the results of voting, the President shall declare the result and forward all votes cast to the Secretary-Treasurer who shall make proper notes in the records. Votes received after the fourteen (14) day time limit has expired are void and of no effect. All action on postal ballots must be read into the minutes as the first order of old business at the next annual Board meeting.
 4. The President may present propositions pertaining to administrative policy to the Board of Directors, or to the Members, by mail.
 5. The President shall be an ex-officio member of all committees.
- D.** The Vice Presidents
1. The Vice Presidents, in order elected by the Board of Directors, shall perform the duties required of the President in his/her absence or inability or failure to act (as determined by the Board of Directors).
- E.** The Secretary-Treasurer

1. The ADGA Association Manager shall serve as the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association and shall perform all duties of that position as outlined herein.
2. The Secretary-Treasurer shall hold office until his/her successor assumes office. His/her compensation shall be fixed by the Board of Directors.
3. The Secretary-Treasurer shall exercise such power and authority and shall perform such duties as customarily associated with the general supervision and direction of the Association Office and the active management of the property, affairs and business of the Association, subject to the bounds of Association policy and the approval of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee.
4. Under the rules and regulations prescribed by the Board of Directors, the Secretary-Treasurer shall, in coordination and cooperation with the Association's Performance Programs Manager, be responsible for the successful implementation and promotion of all programs of the Association.
5. During the third week in January, the Secretary-Treasurer shall send notification to each member who has not paid the annual dues that were payable on January 1. If dues are postmarked/faxed/emailed after March 1, the Member shall be considered in arrears and be thereafter accorded none of the privileges of membership until dues are paid in full. If dues are postmarked/faxed/emailed by March 1, the member's name will automatically be listed in the Membership Directory. If dues are not postmarked/faxed/emailed by March 1, the member shall not be eligible to participate in elections and the member's name shall not be listed in the Membership Directory.
6. The Secretary-Treasurer shall give a bond with Corporate Surety in an amount which shall be fixed by the Board of Directors in conformance with the Constitution for the faithful performance of his/her duties; and for the restoration to the Association in case of his/her death, resignation, retirement, or removal from office, of all books, papers, vouchers, money, and other property of whatever kind in his/her possession or under his/her control belonging to the Association; the premium of which is to be paid by the Association.

V. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

- A.** The Executive Committee shall have the authority to hire professional assistance for the Secretary-Treasurer for preparation of minutes of the annual Directors' and Members' Meetings.
- B.** The Executive Committee in office at the beginning of the annual meeting shall be paid their room expense for the duration of the meeting.

- C. The Executive Committee and Secretary-Treasurer shall collaborate on setting the vacation schedule of the Secretary-Treasurer.
- D. The Executive Committee shall give a detailed report to the Board on all actions of the Executive Committee at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors.
- E. The Executive Committee has an annual discretionary account of \$5,000 per election year, which they may authorize for non-budgeted expenditures without prior approval of the Board of Directors. In the event that the \$5,000 is expended, the executive committee may request authorization of additional funds for the discretionary account from the Board of Directors.
- F. The Executive Committee may authorize the use of official ADGA stationery and mailing labels in limited quantity for specific use.
- G. The Executive Committee shall have the authority to hire legal counsel to prosecute or defend legal actions involving ADGA, its Board of Directors, Executive Committee, officers and Association Manager and to authorize litigation related expenses including, but not limited to, filing fees, court costs, expert witness and deposition costs. This expense shall be in addition to the discretionary account provided for in Article V. E.

VI. COMMITTEES

Committee assignments, including the chairs and members, shall be announced by December 1st.

A. STANDING COMMITTEES

- 1. Advanced Judges
- 2. Annual Meeting
- 3. Annual Meeting Long Range
- 4. Awards
- 5. Breed Standards
- 6. Constitution and Bylaws
- 7. Finance
- 8. Genetic Advancement
- 9. Government & International Liaison
- 10. History
- 11. Information Management
- 12. Judges
- 13. Judges Training, Assessment & Licensing Committee
 - a. Pre-Judges Training Conference
- 14. Linear Appraisal
- 15. Membership
- 16. National Sales
- 17. National Show
 - a. Fund Raising Subcommittee
 - b. Subcommittee for Long-Range Goals and Policies

18. Production Testing
19. Products
20. Publicity/Promotional/Educational
21. Registration
22. Reproductive Technologies
23. Scholarships
24. Shows
25. Type
26. Youth Activities

Official ADGA Representatives:

- **ADGA Research Foundation**
- **Helen Staver Foundation**

B. COMMITTEE STRATEGIC ITEMS

1. Any strategic item from committee must be provided to the Executive Committee for prioritization and notification to the Board of Directors.
2. Strategic items not previously approved by the Board, include expenditures over \$1,000; items that require staff time of more than ten hours; or anything that would change what is current office procedure.

C. COMMITTEE GUIDELINES

1. **Advanced Judges:** To acquaint Senior Judges with changes in rules, procedures and breed standards; to discuss problems encountered in the field and to reaffirm knowledge and understanding of current rules, procedures and values.
2. **Annual Meeting:** The Committee and/or Host Group cannot obligate ADGA for any financial responsibility or conduct not mandated by the ADGA Board. The Annual Meeting Host committee is required to use the standardized registration and accounts receivable format that has been developed by the Annual Meeting Committee. The Committee and Host Group in any year should make a complete report through the Committee to the ADGA Executive Committee following the annual meeting. The Committee should make every effort to publicize both the advantages and responsibilities of potential Host Groups, including ADGA financial support and underwriting, to encourage responsible hosting bids. No bid for hosting a Convention will be accepted except at a Board of Directors Meeting, unless there having been no timely bid, it is less than 24 months until the meeting in question. All individuals taking part in an ADGA Convention at any level, except those speakers attending at the expense of the host group, must be registered for the Convention. This includes, but is not limited to: Officers and Directors, Chairpersons and members of ADGA Committees, officers and members of the host group, whether or not they are working at the

Convention, those who have signed and/or are attending under the auspices of a vendor's agreement, participants and instructors in the Training Conference, and of the Type Conference, members of ADGA in attendance, and participating nonmembers. Spotlight Sale attendance shall not require registration, and the host group may sell tickets to the annual banquet and ball, evening activities and Champagne Brunch to persons not otherwise registered, if they so choose. Those attending the dinner event as Pioneer Honorees attend along with one other at no charge. A final financial accounting of each Convention shall be presented to the total board not later than January 15 of the following year; and this accounting shall include the use to which any surplus funds have been put. This accounting shall be for purposes of information, subject to Board discussion only to the extent of commitment of ADGA funds for the Convention in question. The profits from Convention will be split 50/50 between local host group and ADGA. Decisions should be made by the Executive Committee if the Local Chair and ADGA Chair do not agree on a specific cost item. The local host will not be responsible for a Convention loss where expenses have previously been agreed upon between ADGA and the host group. The Annual Meeting Committee shall follow procedures as outlined in the Annual Meeting Handbook and approved by the board.

3. **Annual Meeting Long Range:** Handles the development of proposals, bids, and the negotiations for future conventions. Responsible for seeking out future potential convention sites, determining the availability of a local host group, working with potential Convention and Visitors' Bureaus on suitable hosting facilities and host site activities, and negotiating with potential hotels and Convention and Visitors' Bureaus. The chairperson will work with the chairperson of the Annual Meeting committee as needed to clarify, interpret, and negotiate with the successful hosting facilities. Travel, lodging, and meals will be reimbursed to the chairperson or his/her designee to inspect potential future sites as needed not to exceed \$1,000 per year.

4. Awards

- a. All nominations for any ADGA award shall be submitted with full, supporting, detailed, written documentation. If approved by the Awards Committee, this documentation will be provided to each Director.
- b. **Director Emeritus/Emerita** — The committee considers and evaluates former or retiring Directors nominated by the membership for this award. Nominees for Directors Emeritus/Emerita must have served at least three (3) terms on the Board of Directors. Those selected are submitted to the Board of Directors for election by secret ballot. Director Emeritus/Emerita may not be a sitting director at the time the nomination is voted on by the Board of Directors. One or more may be elected as appropriate.

- c. **Special Awards**—Selection of candidates for awards is made from a list of names submitted to the Awards Committee by the ADGA membership. If worthy recipients are found, their names will be revealed at the ADGA annual banquet, and later announced at the membership meeting. The final decision on the recipient(s) is the responsibility of the Awards Committee; no Board approval is needed. Winner(s) will be reported in the *ADGA News and Events*, including citations and, if possible, photos. The names of all award recipients will be listed on the front page of the Guidebook for one year following the award. The Mary L. Farley Award and Helen C. Hunt Distinguished Service Award recipients, Directors Emeriti and Historic Herd Names will remain in the Guidebook list in perpetuity.
- (1) **The Mary L. Farley Award**—This award was established by the Board of Directors at their 1959 meeting in honor of Mary L. Farley, Past President (1950-52) and Past Secretary-Treasurer (1945-49). It is awarded only for outstanding work on behalf of the dairy goat industry. No more than one award may be given per year, and the frequency of this award is determined by the Awards Committee. This award may be given to an individual, a couple or a partnership. Active members of the Board of Directors are not eligible for this award. A plaque and a lifetime membership in ADGA will be presented to the recipient.
 - (2) **Helen C. Hunt Distinguished Service Award**—This award was renamed at the 1995 meeting of the Board of Directors in honor of Helen C. Hunt, past Director and Judge for her outstanding service to the Association. This award may be given annually to an ADGA member who has rendered distinguished service to ADGA over a period of years. (Maximum of three (3) per year.)
 - (3) **Award of Merit**—A number of these awards, as appropriate, may be given annually for outstanding service by an ADGA member for the past year.
 - (4) **Friend of ADGA**—A number of these awards as appropriate, may be given annually to individuals and organizations that have rendered special service to ADGA. Awards are to be a plaque.
 - (5) **ADGA National Convention Host Group Award of Appreciation**—This award shall be presented annually to the host group of the convention and shall be a plaque.
- d. **Herd of Distinction**—A herd of distinction is a herd that has achieved a level of distinction within the American

Dairy Goat Association in at least two program areas and has either an award rate of 15% and higher or has achieved other notable wins and/or recognition. A herd must meet the minimum criteria set forth below in two of the three program areas of linear appraisal, shows, and production. Herds automatically qualify if their program award rate of 15% and higher of total animals bred and registered with ADGA. The committee may award the Herd of Distinction to herds with records produced prior to 1990 subject to Board of Director approval. Receiving this award does not preclude eligibility for Historic Herd name recognition.

CRITERIA:

- (1) Linear Appraisal - Must have a minimum of 10 distinct animals registered to the specific herd name that appraised 88 or higher. All authorized breeders for the herd name are included, and ownership of the animals is disregarded.
- (2) Show - Must have a minimum of 10 animals registered to the specific herd name that earned their permanent championship. All authorized breeders for the herd name are included and ownership of the animals is disregarded.
- (3) Production - Must have a minimum of 10 distinct animals registered to the specific herd name. Qualifying doe records must exceed 2,700 pounds or 1,080 pounds for miniature breeds (2nd standard deviation equating to the top 1/6). Production records are corrected to 4% using Gaines formula for FCM and adjusted to a daily average to account for differences in days of milk. Milk records under 200 days and over 305 days are not considered in this calculation. Qualifying bucks must have a current positive PTA for both milk and fat with a reliability of 70 or greater. All authorized breeders for the herd name are included and ownership of the animals is disregarded.
- (4) Years in ADGA - A herd must have been active (registered at least one dairy goat, participated in DHI or Linear, or exhibited at one show) each year for a minimum of 10 years to be eligible for this award.
- (5) Herd Size - A herd must register at least 80 animals to be considered for this award.

The following steps will be utilized by the committee in determining herds to be recognized for the current year:

- (1) During the first quarter of each year, the data query report is generated from 1990 (the year that has all the data available) and provided to the Awards Committee for review.

- (2) The Awards Committee reviews other information on herds that meet criteria but have a less than 15% program award rate.
- (3) A herd not approved by the committee in one year is eligible to be considered in future years.
- (4) Those herds that automatically qualify along with any additional herds approved by the Awards Committee shall be sent to the Association Manager. This information will then be entered and stored in the ADGA database.

A complete list of herd names that receive the award of Herd of Distinction shall be maintained on the ADGA website and be included in the ADGA Membership Directory.

- e. **Historic Herd Names** - To be selected by Awards Committee and approved by Board of Directors.

CRITERIA:

- (1) The herd name is not currently being used.
- (2) The herd made a significant genetic contribution to a breed or breeds of dairy goats.
- (3) The herd name was well known.

EXCEPTIONS:

If the owner or owners of a herd name that meets the above requirements is 65 years of age or older, has made a significant genetic contribution to a breed or breeds of dairy goats, and has registered dairy goats with ADGA the past 25 consecutive years, this herd name will be included in the Historic Herd Names even if being currently used by the owner(s). Historic Herd Names are not transferable. This does not apply to herd names with two or more owners unless all owners meet all requirements. In the event the designation of a historic herd name is offered to a herd owner, they must agree in writing with the ADGA office to not ever transfer that herd name under any circumstances. If the owner chooses not to accept, it will be deleted from the Historic Herd Name list.

5. Breed Standards:

- a. The Breed Standards Committee serves as the coordinating and screening committee for any suggested changes or additions to standards of a breed as requested by organizations or individuals before presentation to the Board of Directors. Organizations or individuals wanting change(s) in Breed Standards must first present intended changes to the Breed Standards Committee. The proposal for the change(s) must be complete and clearly worded and must include advantages of

the proposed change(s). The Breed Standards Committee will review the information and, acting in an advisory capacity, offer suggestions. If the committee votes to continue by a simple majority, a poll will be taken in the next *ADGA News & Events*. The Breed Standards Committee Chairman shall submit all necessary information for publication. Voting in the polls for proposed change(s) is limited to memberships who have owned, bred, or registered the breed under consideration or members linked to said memberships. Persons are limited to one vote, either as an individual or entity membership. Youth members are eligible to vote. If passed by a two-thirds majority of those voting, it shall be presented by the Committee Chair to the ADGA Directors at the next Board of Directors' meeting for their approval.

- b. Propose such changes or additions to breed standards as seem required to keep all breeds in balance.
 - c. Work with any breeders interested in the development of a new breed. This would include guidance in height, weight, color, ear set and size and shape of nose standards the breed proposers would like to set. At the proper time, this committee should propose action to the Board of Directors.
 - d. Propose changes as needed in the scorecards used to evaluate does and bucks.
6. **Constitution and Bylaws:** Propose amendments and additions to the Constitution and Bylaws not under the jurisdiction of other Committees. Approve as to form all proposed amendments to the Constitution and upon request, review as to form all proposed amendments and additions to the Bylaws.
 7. **Finance:** Monitor the financial condition of the Association; prepare detailed operating and capital budgets for presentation to the Board of Directors; review all substantial expenditures not in the ordinary course of business or included in the approved budgets and advise the Secretary/Treasurer on financial matters.
 8. **Genetic Advancement:** Develop policies and procedures that support genetic improvement. Promote the use of current and emerging genetic technologies as they apply to ADGA programs. Advance genetic progress through program development using genetic

evaluation information. Provide support in areas of data analysis and review for programs relying on genetic information.

9. **Government and International Liaison:** Facilitate communications and foster working relationships between ADGA and other organizations, governments, and registries around the world, including the Canadian Goat Society (CGS) and British Goat Society (BGS).

Encourage interaction between the ADGA and U.S. Government representatives to assist with development of programs and policies of benefit to the dairy goat industry.

10. **History:** Develop for publication and maintain a comprehensive history of the Association. All donations to the archives should be done via the current History Committee Chairperson and will become the exclusive property of ADGA. General access to the archives should be done via written consent from the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, or until a local librarian should be arranged and approved by the Board at some point in the future.

The ADGA Pioneer Program is under the umbrella of this Committee. It supervises, collects, archives and promotes the development of an oral history of ADGA Members and Pioneer Program recognition of long time ADGA Members and dairy goat breeders. Presents Pioneer Program at Annual Meeting.

11. **Information Management:** Committee makeup should be members with strong technical skills joined with financial, project management and human resource management experience and solid experience with ADGA programs and business rules. The role of the committee is to advise, monitor and provide oversight so that the technology plan is aligned with ADGA's business strategy. The committee is not responsible for the implementation of information management projects nor for the operations of specific information management systems.

The committee's responsibilities include but are not limited to:

- a. Reviewing and approving in concert with the Board and Executive Committee, technology strategy and planning as to the effectiveness of the information framework, strategies, policies and architecture.
- b. Coordinating ADGA implementation of relevant information management initiatives with the ADGA Board of Directors and ADGA

committees. Monitoring IT trends and advising the board and other committees on how those trends may affect their plans and activities.

- c. Monitoring development of policies, standards, and procedures, testing, risk assessment/management and security reporting processes as developed by IT staff. Receiving and reviewing reports from management about these technology operations, including investments, expenditures, and development.
- d. Propose communication releases relevant to the member experience with ADGA IT and data usage.
- e. Monitor information quality, security, privacy, confidentiality and compliance as it relates to data management. Identify and provide outside subject matter experts (a member with specialized knowledge and experience in a specific field, topic, or system) as needed to implement programming.
- f. Monitor Board and staff decisions on priorities and the focus of IT resources. Communicate to the Board as to objectives, needs for staff development and resources through Mid-Year and End-Year reports.

The end of year report to the Board should include a work plan for the coming year in order to determine committee membership with experience germane to the current and future IT needs.

12. **Judges:** The original Committee to hear complaints concerning the ethics and competency of official judges. The recommendations of the Committee shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for its consideration. For the purpose of education, a list of general areas of concerns addressed in the complaints received each year, will be sent by the Judges Committee chairperson to the Chairperson of the Judges Training, Assessment & Licensing Committee by August 15 of the current year.
13. **Judges Training, Assessment & Licensing:**
 - a. To design and conduct training programs designed to teach basic fundamentals of judging dairy goats.
 - b. To screen, select and license persons through Board approved programs capable of judging official ADGA shows.
 - c. Originate, develop and define responsibilities of judges, judicial ethics, reasons and terminology, evaluation of faults and defects (except breed standards), scorecards (bucks, doe and

showmanship, except breed standards) and the principles of judging (showmanship, group classes, bucks and does).

d. Pre-Judges Training Conference

- (1) To design and conduct training programs designed to teach basic fundamentals of judging dairy goats.
- (2) To develop recommended formats, to include topics that must be discussed, and provide visual aids for use by all instructors of Pre-Judges Training conferences.
- (3) To certify instructors via criteria approved by the Board of Directors, to hold such a session every other year on odd-numbered years in conjunction with the Annual Meeting.

14. Linear Appraisal:

- a. To design and conduct training programs to be used to teach and qualify appraisers.
- b. To screen, select and recommend for employment persons capable of doing linear appraisals for ADGA. Originate, develop and define responsibilities of appraiser ethics, methods of evaluation and other principles of linear appraisers.
- c. To review, update, provide and recommend rules and policies as necessary for the administration of the linear appraisal program.
- d. To review the Linear Appraisal Program with regard to improvement and innovations that will enhance the current program.
- f. To review the data generated by the Linear Appraisal Program with regard to improvement of dairy goats.
- g. Develop guidelines for dissemination and use of linear appraisal information.

15. Membership: Review and comment on all proposed amendments and additions to the Constitution and Bylaws affecting memberships.

16. National Sales: Shall be responsible for representing ADGA regarding the preparation and presentation of all auction sales sponsored by the Association.

Committee member's Duties: Encourage nominations of high-quality dairy goats from ADGA performance programs and showing proven breedings. Select consignments with careful thought and consistent reasoning with the individual animal's potential salability of primary importance. Assist at Sale(s) within animal needs, consignor needs and necessary duties in a professional manner. *(additional information in appendix)*

17. **National Show:** The National Dairy Goat Show Committee shall be responsible for representing ADGA in all negotiations regarding the preparation and presentation of the annual National Dairy Goat Show including, but not limited to:
- a. To assume responsibility for enforcing the ADGA policies and standards regarding the operation of the National Show.
 - b. Once a bid has been accepted, work out all relevant details with the show management regarding entries, facilities, schedules, etc.
 - c. Assigning of classes and schedules for all events.
 - d. Hiring of all judges.
 - e. Preparation of membership mailing with National Show information.
 - f. Advertising.
 - g. News coverage of the show.
 - h. Cooperation and scheduling of Youth Activities Day and National Colorama Sale. *(additional information in appendix)*
 - i. Solicitation of donations for purchase of Trophies and Awards.
 - j. Computation and presentation of all special awards.
 - k. Disbursing the budget assigned by the Board of Directors.
 - l. To assist the National Show Chairperson in these responsibilities, the ADGA office will send a National Show packet after each Annual Meeting to the chairperson upon that Chairperson's appointment.
 - m. The National Show committee shall submit proposed National Show rules and proposed National Show budget to the Board of Directors for approval not later than April 1st prior to the start of the National Show.

The Major Purposes of Having a National Show are:

- a. Major competition speeds the time needed for improvement of the breeds.
- b. Opportunity to educate the general public as to the positive qualities of dairy goats and goat milk.
- c. Give ADGA a showcase for its program and Members.
- d. Increases the exposure of high-quality dairy goats to the local area and thereby helps to improve knowledge and quality of dairy goats in a given area.

ADGA National Show Policy Statements:

- a. Damage and/or Accidental Injury Responsibility.

Each exhibitor or vendor will be solely responsible for any consequential or other loss, injury or damage done to or occasioned by, or arising from any animal or article exhibited or for sale by him/her, and shall hold harmless the American Dairy Goat Association (ADGA) against all liability in regard thereto. ADGA will take reasonable precautions to insure the safety of exhibits and property of every description entered for competition or display or any other purpose while anywhere on the grounds that shall be subject to the control of ADGA, but the owners themselves must take the risk of exhibiting them. In no case will ADGA be responsible in any way for any loss, damage, or injury of any character to any property, article or person, while same is on the fairgrounds or at any other time or place, nor be liable for or make any payment for damage, loss or injury. Presentation of entry form and/or vendor form shall be deemed acceptance of this rule.

b. Requirements for Exhibiting at the ADGA National Show.

(1) No National Show entries will be accepted unless payment is included with the entry or the herd owner account has enough credit balance to cover the entry.

(2) Show animals being exhibited at the National Show of the American Dairy Goat Association are required to stay for the duration of the show. This "duration of the show" is specified by the period of time indicated on the "Schedule of Events" beginning from "Dairy goats must be in Place" to "Release of Dairy Goats." Failure by exhibitors to comply with this rule, will result in the placings of their animals being deleted from all records and publications. This also may result in disqualification from competing at future National Shows as determined by the Board of Directors. Exception for an emergency will be considered for early release but must be presented in writing to the National Show Committee.

Any exhibitor or vendor who refuses to comply with the rules and regulations at a National Show will be prohibited from participating in future National Shows for a period of time to be determined by the Board of Directors. The National Show Committee has the authority to

request people to leave and bar them from participation in further functions at the National Show that year for violation of ADGA National Show rules, providing a majority of the National Show Committee members attending said show are present to vote.

- c. Ownership of Animals Exhibited at the ADGA National Show
 - (1) a. EXHIBITOR: An exhibitor must be the owner or member of a partnership owning the animal. Certificate of registration showing ownership must be available at check-in prior to being shown. In specified group classes for Jr. and Sr. Get-of-Sire and Produce of Dam, animals need not be owned by exhibitor.
 - b. DESIGNATED HERD UNIT: If an animal is owned by members of a traditional family (i.e., father, mother, son or daughter) or by individuals who are currently using a designated herd name at the ADGA office, you may enter your animals as a “herd unit” and be considered as one exhibitor (does not apply to breeder for the purpose of award calculations). In order to qualify as a “herd unit” all animals must be kept in the same herd at the same location. They must also be grouped together on one set of health papers listing the same place of origin. The “herd unit” decision is final on the closing date for entries. Once the “herd unit” option is chosen, all animals entered from the farm must be shown under the “herd unit”. An animal owned by any person in the “herd unit” may be substituted for one owned by any other person in the “herd unit”.
 - (2) Exhibitors using the Designated Herd Unit option should include both the Designated Herd Unit name and the individual in whose name the animal is registered in the designated space on each entry form submitted.
 - (3) For the purpose of Exhibitor Award calculations, a Designated Herd Unit entry will use all animals that qualified to be

shown within the Designated Herd Unit. However, for Breeder Award calculations, the Designated Herd Unit designation will not be applied. This award will be based on memberships of each breeder as designated by member identification numbers.

d. Registration

All dairy goats exhibited must be registered with American Dairy Goat Association. The original registration/recording certificate for all animals of all ages is required at check-in.

e. Requirements for Production Awards presented at the ADGA National Show:

- (1) Production Record Requirements for awards: These requirements are to conform to the DHIR Requirements for a doe to be eligible for Advanced Registry by the ADGA. A doe may meet these requirements for either milk or butterfat. A doe may qualify for these awards with a record made at any age. Only completed lactations will be considered.

Standard Breeds:

Age at Freshening	Milk		Butterfat		Protein	
	Lbs.	Kg	Lbs.	Kg	Lbs.	Kg
2-00 or younger	1500	680	52.50	23.81	45.00	20.41
2-01 to 2-11	1536	697	53.76	24.39	46.08	20.90
3-00 to 3-11	1608	729	56.28	25.53	48.24	21.88
4-00 to 4-11	1680	762	58.80	26.67	50.40	22.86
5-00 or older	1716	778	60.06	27.24	51.48	23.35

Miniature Breeds:

Age at Freshening	Milk		Butterfat		Protein	
	Lbs.	Kg	Lbs.	Kg	Lbs.	Kg
2-00 or younger	600	272	31.00	14.06	18.00	8.16
2-01 to 2-11	615	279	31.53	14.30	18.45	8.37
3-00 to 3-11	645	293	32.58	14.78	19.35	8.78
4-00 to 4-11	675	306	33.63	15.25	20.25	9.19
5-00 or older	690	313	34.15	15.49	20.70	9.39

Refer to general rules for entry and verification requirements.

(2) Highest Production Awards

- a. Awarded to the highest producing doe in milk in each breed that has completed a 305-day or less lactation within the last 365 days.
- b. Awarded to the highest producing doe in butterfat in each breed that has completed a 305-day or less lactation within the last 365 days.

Refer to general rules for entry and verification requirements. The doe must place in individual class to be considered for production awards in the top 12 in her class.

(3) Highest Lifetime Production Awards

- a. Awarded to the highest lifetime production in milk in each breed.
- b. Awarded to the highest lifetime production in butterfat in each breed.

Refer to general rules for entry and verification test requirements. The doe must place in individual class to be considered for production awards in the top 12 in her class.

(4) General Rules

A production record entry form along with a copy of individual doe sheets (Production Records) must be submitted with the livestock entry form prior to the closing date. All production record entries will be verified during check-in against your official records. The original Doe Sheet (Production Record) must be presented at the time of check-in. (Updates may be made at check-in.) Only records shown on Dairy Herd Improvement registry forms, DHIA, DHAS, or ROP records issued by the American Dairy Goat Association, American Goat Society or Canadian Goat Society (including Star Certificates) will be accepted.

Guidelines for National Show Youth Activities:

- a. All youth activities should conform to and follow ADGA show rules and definitions.
- b. Youth must complete the YQCA (Youth for the Quality Care of Animals) program or equivalent starting with the 2023 National Show.
- c. Responsibility for organizing and monitoring the application of all youth activity programs held at the National Show should be with the Youth Activities Committee.
- d. Responsibility for selection, contacting and obtaining judges, trophies, and ribbons should be with the Youth Activities Committee. Financial responsibility for these items/services should be contained in the National Show Committee budget.
- e. Scheduling of Youth Activities should be coordinated through the National Show Chairperson.

Guidelines for National Show Judges:

- a. Required Qualifications for Candidates:
 - (1) The Candidate must be a Judge currently licensed at the four year level with six years of continuous active judging experience and at least ten years of experience breeding dairy goats as an ADGA member. Years as an Apprentice Judge do not count as years toward continuous judging.

- (2) The Candidate should have experience in judging major shows/fairs (300 + entries) in at least three different districts.
 - (3) The Candidate should be considered ineligible if he/she has judged the previous National Show.
- b. Requirements for Selected Judges:
- (1) Selected judges once contacted and having accepted, should not accept other judging assignments within a 200-mile (322 km) radius of the National Show site for a period of three months prior to the National Show.
 - (2) Judges who elect to judge the National Show will not be allowed to exhibit any breed in that show.
- c. Procedures for selection of National Show Judges: The General Membership shall vote and the five judges receiving the most votes shall be offered the assignment of judge(s) for the ADGA National Show. The list of judges will be presented on a ballot in the *ADGA News & Events*. Should one or more decline, the assignment shall be offered to the next judge(s) in the order of votes received. The sixth judge shall be selected by the National Show committee.

Guidelines for Inclusion of Additional Breeds at the National Show:

Any ADGA recognized new dairy goat breed wishing to establish themselves as a part of the ADGA National Show must meet the following qualifications:

- a. The recognized Breed Association for said breed must submit a request for inclusion in the National Show to the Chairperson of the National Show Committee or the ADGA office. This request must include the names of the Officers of that Association, their mailing addresses and the mailing address for said Association.
- b. Upon receipt of the request, the new breed will be allowed for display purposes only. Display animals will be penned in a prominent location and must meet the same health requirements as all other animals. Only pen fees will be charged.
- c. The breed must register a minimum of 500 animals in each of the preceding two years.
- d. If a breed has a minimum of 35 animals, 20 in milk from at least 5 exhibitors, from at least 5 separate herds (animals maintained at the same location are considered to be one herd, regardless of ownership) on display for two consecutive years, they will be added to the show the following year.

- e. A minimum of 100 animals entered and 80 animals shown, 40 in milk, are required to establish a dairy breed as a competitive breed. Any new breed not meeting this requirement must start the process from the beginning and resubmit a request for inclusion in the National Show.
- f. Any established dairy goat breed failing to meet the above requirement for two consecutive years will be removed from the show.

Responsibilities of Subcommittees:

- a. **National Show Fund Raising Subcommittee:**
Responsible for devising ways and means of accumulating funds to help defray National Show costs. The funds are to be used to help cover costs of operating the National Show. Only ADGA owned (non-consigned) items, or those items benefiting an organization sponsoring the current or future national show or convention may be sold at the ADGA booth. The funds that are raised are to be kept at the ADGA office and will appear on the financial statements as a separate line item under "Income."
- b. **National Show Local Liaison Subcommittee:**
Subcommittee of members selected annually by the National Show Chair who are from the region where the National Show will be held to volunteer without financial compensation to assist in non-financial ways with local resources necessary for the planning and operation of the National Show. The National Show Chair shall determine the size and specific duties of the subcommittee based on need.
- c. **National Show Subcommittee for Long-Range Goals and Policies:**
 - (1) Arrange for future National Shows by initiating and receiving bids from State Fairs, prominent District and County Fairs and local sponsoring groups and selecting and accepting the bid most advantageous to the promotion of dairy goats and ADGA.
 - (2) Receive suggestions and evaluate the operation of the current show in order to make recommendations for the future, which includes reviewing and making recommendations for the National Show Standard Operating Procedures.
 - (3) The National Show Long Range Committee Chair shall perform a site visit of proposed future National Show sites to ensure adequacy of the

proposed facilities prior to final approval by the Board of Directors of all bids to host a National Show. Future National Show sites may be approved subject to a satisfactory site visit; however, all issues identified by the Long Range Committee Chair as a result of the site visit must be satisfactorily resolved prior to final approval by the Board of Directors.

- 18. Production Testing:**
 - a. To form and recommend policy relating to production testing of dairy goats through ADGA (DHIR).
 - b. To write regulations expressing this policy in concert with the regulatory bodies of the dairy goat industry.
 - c. To encourage the enrollment and continued enrollment in production testing.
- 19. Products:** Investigate ways to bring dairy goat products to the attention of the buying public and encourage the use of these products.
- 20. Publicity/Promotional/Educational:** Identify and develop projects and activities to enhance the dairy goat industry. Recruit new breeders and encourage use of ADGA services. Generate news releases to publications regarding ADGA and ADGA members. Committee will coordinate with the ADGA staff and other committees Review all existing material and develop new material based on needs of the membership. This new material should be available on various media including print, video and audio.
- 21. Registration:**
 - a. Propose registration/recordation rules and monitor their implementation for maintaining the integrity of pedigrees, and efficient operation of the herd books.
 - b. It may also propose in consultation with the Breed Clubs the opening, closing or adjustments of herd books.
- 22. Reproductive Technology:**
 - a. Gathers and creates materials regarding the use and practice of reproductive technologies.
 - b. Acts as a liaison between the reproductive technology industries and ADGA.
 - c. Promotes the realistic use of assisted reproductive technology as a tool of genetic improvement.

- d. Monitors the reproductive technology industries and the use of such techniques, recommending action where necessary.
 - e. Develops association policies and guidelines pertaining to germplasm and the resulting offspring derived by assisted reproductive technologies (including, but not limited to artificial insemination, embryo transfer, cloning, etc.)
23. **Scholarships:** The Scholarships Committee provides leadership to the following programs:
- a. Recipient selection process for the ADGA Jim Morrison Scholarships and other scholarships as may be available from time to time.
 - b. Liaison to 4-H/FFA organizations as an interested party.
24. **Shows:** To review, update and recommend rules as necessary for the conduct of official ADGA Shows.
25. **Type:**
- a. To function as the designated advisory body on all matters relating to correctness in structural type and consult with other committees, such as Advanced Judges, Judges Training, Assessment & Licensing, Pre-Judges Training, and Linear Appraisal, to insure uniform statement and application throughout ADGA.
 - b. To organize and conduct a Type Conference before the general membership at least every other year in conjunction with the Annual Meeting.
26. **Youth Activities:** Shall promote and coordinate youth activities for the Association at the Annual Meeting and National Show.

ADGA Research Foundation: In 1976, the American Dairy Goat Association Board of Directors, at the Annual Meeting, proposed and adopted the ADGA Research Foundation for the purpose of promoting and directing research and educational activities concerning dairy goats. The Foundation consists of five Trustees appointed by the ADGA Executive Committee. Trustees serve for one year or until replaced. The Foundation is a nonprofit corporation that serves as an independent arm of ADGA under the management of its Trustees with its own checking and savings accounts. The Foundation conducts its own business and

is accountable to ADGA only for finances and with an annual full report of its activities.

All correspondence, including proposals for research, should be sent to the Foundation secretary, and will be answered promptly by the secretary or whomever the Foundation President designates. Copies of correspondence will be sent to all Trustees for their comments, and copies of all replies along with a ballot will be sent to all Trustees. The Trustees are requested to investigate further, information on proposals and progress whenever possible. If a research proposal is approved and funds are available, money will be granted. No further approval from the ADGA Board of Directors is required. The original copy of each proposal and all records concerning correspondence, including ballot results and conclusions, will be permanently stored in the ADGA Archives.

Tax-deductible donations, designated for the ADGA Research Foundation, may be sent directly to the ADGA office. ADGA Research Foundation Grant Request Forms are available from the Foundation Secretary and from ADGA.

Official ADGA Representative: From time to time, an individual may be appointed to represent ADGA at specific events or to perform specific functions.

- a. Duties and Responsibilities
 1. Represent ADGA at meetings, conventions, and other events.
 2. Exhibiting a positive attitude and provide a ready explanation of the benefits of raising dairy goats and belonging to ADGA.
 3. Communicate effectively in a public setting.
 4. Dress appropriately for the event and convey a professional image.
 5. Communicate in writing, within 30 days, a summary of activities that occurred at the event to the President of ADGA.
- b. Qualifications
 1. Must be a current ADGA member.
 2. Have an understanding of ADGA and its programs.
 3. Have an interest in dairy goats and be willing to work to promote the benefits of raising dairy goats.

4. Enjoy working with people and products associated with agriculture and specifically dairy goats.
 5. Have the ability to communicate effectively and address the public in a positive manner.
 6. Have the time to fulfill the commitment necessary for proper representation of ADGA.
- c. Appointment
1. A specific event with definite dates and time identified.
 2. Duties and responsibilities outlined by the President.
 3. Appointed by the President with approval of the Executive Committee.
- d. Expenses
1. Any expenses to be reimbursed would require prior review and approval of the Executive Committee.

VII. TATTOO POLICY

(See Appendix for additional information on Tattooing.)

Definitions:

ADGA Primary Identification (ID): A unique approved permanent marking (e.g.: tattoos) or internal device, recorded on the certificate of registration/recordation, used to confirm a dairy goat's identification for the purposes of registry activities (e.g.: production verification test, show, linear appraisal, AI, service memos, semen collection, or sale/change of ownership). Primary identification is used to verify that the animal presented is the same animal being represented by the registration/recordation certificate. Currently, ADGA approves conforming tattoos as the primary identification for dairy goats.

ADGA secondary identification (ID): A unique approved permanent marking or internal device which can be used, under specific circumstances, to verify the identification of a registered/recorded dairy goat when the primary identification can only be partially verified.

Other ID Terms: “Visible ID” (tags, neck chains, leg bands) are management ID and not considered permanent. CDCB Data ID (usage for genetic evaluations) is a combination of Council on Dairy Cattle Breeding (CDCB) format plus registry identification. “Permanent ID” is used as a DHI term. Radio Frequency Identification, “RFID”, is synonymous with Electronic Identification, “EID”. “Microchip” is synonymous with “implant”.

As of January 1, 2018, ADGA approves the use of (EID) as a supplement to ADGA’s tattoo policy under specific conditions for all programs as an interim policy until sole use of EID can be considered. (See appendix for additional information on Tattooing and information on Electronic "EID" methods and regulatory usages.)

ADGA’s Identification policies are for ADGA programs only. It is the responsibility of the member to know individual state and/or federal requirements for interstate and intrastate movement, fairs/exhibitions, movement to market channels, and disease eradication programs. Registration papers or additional visible identification may be required to accompany the goat when used for regulatory programs.

1. It is required that all goats presented for registry or recordation be tattooed before application is made. Refer to XIX: Recommended trade practices for members.
2. The ADGA office will assign a set of unique tattoo letters to members, who do not request them, for their exclusive use. (There is no charge for this service.) Effective June 1, 2002, members are required to use their assigned sequence. Single character herd tattoo or the ET sequence is no longer allowed starting January 1, 2020.
3. The tattoo will be the permanent identification and will apply to all ADGA programs requiring identification of animals by including, but not limited to, registration, linear appraisal, production testing and shows. If an approved EID method is used as supplemental ID, the owner of the animal shall make provisions to have an EID reader for use in programs listed above.
4. When a goat is re-tattooed due to a fading or illegible tattoo, the registration or recordation certificate shall be sent to the office, with the appropriate revision fee, and will be marked "re-tattooed". When a goat is re-identified due to a lost or missing EID, the registration or recordation certificate shall be sent to the office, with the appropriate revision fee, and will be marked "re-implanted".
5. A tattoo will be deemed correct:
 - a. If the correct tattoo can be identified.

- b. If other markings exist, they are to be disregarded if the papers are marked "Re-tattooed"; the designation "Re-tattooed" shall be placed on the papers without review if the new tattoo is identical to the old tattoo. In implanted animals, if more than one EID implant is detected, the designation "re-implanted" along with all EID numbers (each verified for uniqueness) shall be placed on the papers.
- c. Only upon the filing of a Tattoo Revision request form or a Permanent Identification Revision request form may the registration or recordation papers be marked re-tattooed or re-implanted when the original and new tattoos or implants are not the same.
- d. In instances described in c, all sequences will appear on the registration or recordation certificates next to the designation "RE-TATTOOED" or "RE-IMPLANTED."

VIII. RULES FOR REGISTRATION AND RECORDATION

FOREWORD

Purebred dairy goats shall be registered in separate herd books according to breed. Purebred dairy goats with the exception of Purebred LaMancha, Purebred Nigerian Dwarf, and Purebred Sable are defined to be those goats imported from the Eastern Hemisphere that were duly registered in the countries of their origin before their importation; and those goats duly and correctly registered by the American Dairy Goat Association in conformity with registration rules and regulations as purebreds and their lineal descendants. All other goats are to be recorded in separate books and must be so designated on the certificate of recording.

Every certificate of entry or transfer is based on the representations contained in the application for registration or transfer. If the animals have been admitted to entry or transferred through error, misrepresentation, or fraud, such entries or transfers are void, together with any entries and transfers that may have been made of progeny of any such animals, and the American Dairy Goat Association assumes no liability or damages arising from such entry or transfer.

When ADGA becomes aware of potential misrepresentation of pedigree via public media, the Association Manager will contact the member to attempt resolution. The Association Manager will report the potential misrepresentation and the results from the member contact to the Executive Committee for review and appropriate action.

In the event of a conflict, ADGA records shall control for the registration of dairy goats.

Purebred or American bucks must be the offspring of parents of the same breed and registered in the Purebred or American herd books of that breed with the exception of kids from Saanen to Saanen and **Sable to Saanen** breedings which meet the Sable breed standard. In that case, the breeder is allowed at the time of registration to choose to register the kid as a Sable or an Experimental.

DNA shall be required to be on file for ALL bucks born on or after January 1, 2024, prior to registration of progeny.

Further explanation of ADGA registration and recordation rules are in the Appendix of this Guidebook. Refer also to the Appendix for information on transfer of ownership, registering a herd prefix, authorized signature, service memo, and other registration or recordation provisions.

A. RULES FOR REGISTRATION OF PUREBRED DAIRY GOATS

1. The sire and dam of all animals must be registered purebreds of the same breed, with the exception of Purebred LaManchas, Purebred Sables, and Purebred Guernseys. See Rule 11 in this section.
2. The sire of the animal whose registry is applied for must have been owned by the person making application at the date of conception OR a service memo signed by the owner of the buck on date of service must be presented with the application. Any member of a buck owner relationship can register kids without a service memorandum. If a Buck Lease Memorandum is on file in the ADGA office the service memo may be signed by the lessee of the buck.
3. Service memos should be issued only after checking tattoos on both animals against registration/recordation certificates (*additional information in appendix*).
4. The breeder of an animal is the person owning the dam at the time of service and is recognized as the breeder of the kid produced by such service, unless a doe lease memorandum is on file in the ADGA office.
5. The dam of the animal whose registry is applied for must have been owned by the person making the application at the time of the animal's birth OR a bill of sale signed by such owner must accompany application. Such ownership must correspond with ADGA records. If the animal is transferred more than once before being registered, a bill of sale for each transfer must be included.
6. The term imported shall apply only to animals bred outside the Western Hemisphere. Such animals must be declared at point of entry into the United States as to their breeding and ownership. To qualify for registry in the ADGA, they must

- be accompanied by an official certificate of pedigree from the official registry association of the country from which they are imported.
7. It is strongly recommended that unsound or unworthy animals not be presented for registration. (*See Breed Standards and Evaluation of Defects sections.*)
 8. When a doe is rebred within ten days of a previous breeding, whether through live service or through artificial insemination, to a different buck than the original breeding, the resulting offspring must only be eligible for the Experimental herd book, providing they otherwise meet the requirements of the Experimental herd book, unless parental verification through DNA has been completed.
 9. It is required that all goats presented for registry be tattooed before application is made. The ADGA office will assign a set of unique tattoo letters to members, who do not request them, for their exclusive use. There is no charge for this service. (*additional information in appendix*)
 10. The breed of each animal shall be clearly marked on the application for registry and the animal must be true to breed type as shown below and must not have a breed specific disqualification as listed in Section XVII. Evaluation of Defects - Disqualifications - Breed Specific:
 - a. **Alpine** - erect ears
 - b. **Guernsey** - erect ears - color must be shades of gold, ranging from very pale flaxen cream to deep russet or bronze. Full or partial roaning; white patches; white face; star/blaze are acceptable. The golden body color should be dominant, with no preference shown to any shade or pattern. Hair may be short or long and flowing or a combination of both. A long curtain, skirt, and/or dorsal fringe of body hair are desirable, although not required to meet standard. Skin color must display a gold tone, ranging from peachy- flesh to orange-gold in one or more of these places; muzzle, ears, eyes, under tail, mammary or scrotum.
 - c. **LaMancha** - short ears, either gopher (very short) or elf (BUCKS must have gopher ears)
 - d. **Nigerian Dwarf** - erect ears
 - e. **Nubian** - pendulous ears
 - f. **Oberhasli** - erect ears - color must be Chamoisee - ranging from light to a deep red bay with black facial stripes, muzzle and forehead; black stripes from the base of each ear coming to a point just back of the poll and continuing along the neck and back as a dorsal stripe to the tail; black belly and light gray to black udder; black legs below the knees and hocks; ears black inside and bay outside. (BLACK DOES may be

- registered but their registration number shall carry a “B” as a suffix.)
- g. **Saanen** - erect ears - no other color but white or cream
 - h. **Sable** - erect ears - any color except solid white or solid light cream
 - i. **Toggenburg** - erect ears - color must be some shade of fawn or brown with white or light color markings as facial stripes, outline of ear, below knees and hocks, and a triangle on each side of tail base in pin-bone area. (DOES which are black in color but with above markings may be registered but their registration number shall carry a “B” as a suffix.)
11. a. All LaMancha dairy goats born after January 1, 1980, and having three generations of American LaMancha ancestry will be entered into an open Purebred LaMancha herd book.
 - b. Sables having three generations of American Sable or American Saanen ancestry or one parent with three generations of American Sable or American Saanen ancestry and one parent Purebred Sable or Purebred Saanen, will be entered into an open Purebred Sable herd book. An exception to this rule are kids which meet the Sable breed standard and are born of Saanen parents. In that case, the breeder is allowed at the time of registration to choose to register the kid as a Purebred Sable or an Experimental.
 - c. Guernseys having three generations of American Guernsey ancestry or one parent with three generations of American Guernsey ancestry and one parent Purebred Guernsey will be entered into an open Purebred Guernsey herd book. If both parents are British Guernseys (registered with the British Goat Society), the offspring will be Purebred Guernsey if the application is accompanied by a statement signed by an ADGA member, who is not a member of the applicant's family, that the animal being registered conforms to the Guernsey breed_type, as do 5 generations of its ancestors (see K).
12. Acceptance into the ADGA Nigerian Dwarf herd books will be based on the Bylaws already in place, specifically, the re-registration of American Goat Society and Canadian Goat Society registered animals (section VIII, I). Any AGS or CGS registered purebred Nigerian Dwarf is eligible for registration into the ADGA Purebred Nigerian Dwarf herd book. The only other animals that will be eligible are those that are the offspring of ADGA, AGS, and/or CGS registered purebred Nigerian Dwarf parents.

13. The American Dairy Goat Association accepts animals that have been produced by cloning for registry or recordation, so long as appropriate documentation is provided. Refer to section O. below.

B. RULES FOR NAMING

1. The animal to be registered must have a name, limited to 30 letters and spaces. In order to avoid duplication, the Secretary-Treasurer may change the name by adding to, taking away from or substituting, unless checked for return.
2. The herd name (prefix) of the breeder shall be the first part of the registered name of the goat. The breeder is the registered owner of a doe on the date she is serviced. The herd name (prefix) of a lessee may be used if a doe lease form is on file in the ADGA office at the time of service. If a goat is sold to a new owner during pregnancy, all offspring of that breeding shall have the herd name (prefix) of the breeder of the offspring at the time of service regardless of the ownership of the dam and/or its offspring when the application for registration is made. The herd name (prefix) may be transferred only upon written request of the owner, their heirs, or assigns.
3. All animals registered by breeders that do not have a registered herd name will have the word "THE" inserted as a herd name.
4. In naming an animal, care must be taken to avoid including another person's herd name as part of your chosen name. Using another breeder's herd name within your animal's name can be considered an infringement upon that person's registered herd name, unless this is agreed to by that breeder. This use of another breeder's registered herd name could result in a misrepresentation of your animal's pedigree. *(additional information in appendix)*
5. Names of goats that the ADGA Association Manager determines to be objectionable, including, but not limited to, names determined to be obscene, shall not be permitted. The Association Manager may consult with the Executive Committee for review before making a final decision.
6. Abbreviations that imply or are used in a manner which could be construed as an official ADGA award shall not be used in the naming of any goat on application for registration. These include, but are not limited to, *B, +B, *M, CH, GCH, SGCH, SG.

C. RULES FOR TRANSFER

1. When a registered goat is sold, it must be transferred to the buyer and the transfer recorded on ADGA records before its progeny can be registered. All changes of ownership must be

- recorded through ADGA. (*additional information in appendix*)
2. Registration certificates should be transferred officially by ADGA, from seller to buyer, within six (6) months from the date of sale.
 3. If you are selling an unregistered animal, you should give the purchaser a bill of sale. If you sell an animal and wish to register and transfer it at the same time, complete item 12 on the application form, which is a legal transfer form. When you transfer an animal, which has already been registered, you should fill out the certificate of transfer on the Certificate of Registry.
 4. If, after careful review of all pertinent information, the Executive Committee feels that a transfer should be made, the certificate may be transferred without the signature of the seller.
 5. ADGA recognizes that the inclusion of a registration certificate upon sale of an animal is at the owner's discretion. Animals sold without transfer of registration are recognized by ADGA as unregistered animals and should be recorded by the new owner according to the guideline for recording an animal of unknown parentage.
 6. For records purposes, all testing, show and appraisal information on an animal is considered as being linked to the registration number of that animal. Any re-registration/recordation done through Rule 5 (above), renders all previous records on an animal to be void for purposes of registration or advertising.

D. GENERAL RULES FOR RECORDATION OF GRADE DAIRY GOATS OR REGISTRATION OF AMERICAN BREEDS

1. Where one parent is a registered animal, the doe offspring may be recorded as 1/2 American of that breed, provided she conforms to that breed standard. If such offspring is then mated to a registered buck of that same breed, the resulting doe offspring may be recorded as 3/4 of that breed, providing she conforms to that breed standard. These 3/4 does, when mated to a registered buck of the same breed, will produce kids that are 7/8 of that breed, and does of this group are eligible for entry into the American section of the register, provided they meet that breed standard.
2. Rules 3 through 11 of the Purebred register shall apply in all cases of the grade record except where Rule 4 cannot apply in all cases of the unknown parent.
3. The recordation/experimental programs are intended for the standard sized dairy goat breeds recognized by the American Dairy Goat Association. Recordation applications indicating

goat parentage of a breed(s) other than of the standard size breeds recognized by the American Dairy Goat Association will be rejected. Knowingly filing application when sire or dam contain a percentage of breeds not registered by ADGA or Nigerian Dwarf shall be considered as misrepresentation of pedigree.

4. A doe of unknown pedigree may be recorded as a Native on Appearance (NOA) if the application is accompanied by a statement signed by an ADGA member, who is not a member of the applicant's family that the doe being recorded conforms to a specific breed type. This is a standalone rule and the above rules do not apply.

E. RULES FOR RECORDATION OF GRADES

(Female Only)

1. ALPINE

1/2 AMERICAN

One parent is a purebred or American Alpine and the other is of unrecorded or unknown ancestry.

3/4 AMERICAN

Sire is a purebred or American Alpine and the dam is recorded as a 1/2 American Alpine.

2. GUERNSEY

1/2 AMERICAN

One parent is a purebred or American Guernsey and the other is of unrecorded or unknown ancestry.

3/4 AMERICAN

Sire is a purebred or American Guernsey and the dam is recorded as a 1/2 American Guernsey.

3. LAMANCHA

1/2 AMERICAN

One parent is a purebred or American LaMancha and the other is of unrecorded or unknown ancestry.

3/4 AMERICAN

Sire is a purebred or American LaMancha and the dam is recorded as a 1/2 American LaMancha.

4. NUBIAN

1/2 AMERICAN

One parent is a purebred or American Nubian and the other is of unrecorded or unknown ancestry.

3/4 AMERICAN

Sire is a purebred or American Nubian and the dam is recorded as a 1/2 American Nubian.

5. OBERHASLI

1/2 AMERICAN

One parent is a purebred or American Oberhasli and the other is of unrecorded or unknown ancestry.

3/4 AMERICAN

Sire is a purebred or American Oberhasli and the dam is recorded as a 1/2 American Oberhasli.

6. **SAANEN**

1/2 AMERICAN

One parent is a purebred or American Saanen and the other is of unrecorded or unknown ancestry.

3/4 AMERICAN

Sire is a purebred or American Saanen and the dam is recorded as a 1/2 American Saanen.

7. **SABLE**

1/2 AMERICAN

One parent is a purebred or American Sable and the other is of unrecorded or unknown ancestry.

3/4 AMERICAN

Sire is a purebred or American Sable or Purebred or American Saanen and the dam is recorded as a 1/2 American Sable or 1/2 American Saanen.

8. **TOGGENBURG**

1/2 AMERICAN

One parent is a purebred or American Toggenburg and the other is of unrecorded or unknown ancestry.

3/4 AMERICAN

Sire is a purebred or American Toggenburg and the dam is recorded as a 1/2 American Toggenburg.

NOTES:

If the individual to be registered is anything but correct color and/or type, it is not eligible for entry into a breed herd book. It may, however, be recorded in an Experimental Register. If the individual conforms to breed standard but either parent does not, the animal still is not eligible for entry into the American section, but it can be put into an Experimental Register. An exception to this rule is kids meeting the Sable breed standard which are born of Saanen to Saanen breedings. In that case, the breeder can choose at the time of registration to register the animal as a Sable or an Experimental.

F. RULES FOR THE REGISTRATION OF AMERICAN BREEDS

1. **AMERICAN ALPINE**

Animals may be registered in this section of the herd book when they qualify under any of the following provisions:

- a. When the sire and the dam are registered as American Alpines.
- b. When one parent is an American Alpine and the other is a purebred Alpine.
- c. When a doe is 87.5% pure for one breed and she, her parents, as well as her maternal and paternal

grandparents have met the same breed standard, she is eligible to be registered as an American of that breed.

- d. When a buck is at least 93.75% pure for one breed and he, his parents, his maternal and paternal grandparents, as well as all his great grandparents have all met the same breed standard, he is eligible to be registered as an American.

2. AMERICAN GUERNSEY

Animals may be registered in this section of the herd book when they qualify under any of the following provisions:

- a. When the sire and the dam are registered as American Guernseys.
- b. When one parent is an American Guernsey and the other is a purebred Guernsey.
- c. When a doe is 87.5% pure for one breed and she, her parents, as well as her maternal and paternal grandparents have met the same breed standard, she is eligible to be registered as an American of that breed.
- d. When a buck is at least 93.75% pure for one breed and he, his parents, his maternal and paternal grandparents, as well as all his great grandparents have all met the same breed standard, he is eligible to be registered as an American.
- e. If both parents are British Guernseys (registered with the British Goat Society), the offspring will be American Guernsey if the application is accompanied by a statement signed by an ADGA member, who is not a member of the applicant's family, that the animal being registered conforms to the Guernsey breed type, as do 2 generations of its ancestors (see K).

3. AMERICAN LAMANCHA

Animals may be registered in this section of the herd book when they qualify under any of the following provisions:

- a. When the sire and the dam are registered as American LaManchas.
- b. When one parent is an American LaMancha and the other is a purebred LaMancha.
- c. When a doe is 87.5% pure for one breed and she, her parents, as well as her maternal and paternal grandparents have met the same breed standard, she is eligible to be registered as an American of that breed.
- d. When a buck is at least 93.75% pure for one breed and he, his parents, his maternal and paternal grandparents, as well as all his great grandparents have all met the same breed standard, he is eligible to be registered as an American.
- e. Males to be registered must have gopher ears.

4. AMERICAN NUBIAN

Animals may be registered in this section of the herd book when they qualify under any of the following provisions:

- a. When the sire and the dam are registered as American Nubians.

- b. When one parent is an American Nubian and the other is a purebred Nubian.
- c. When a doe is 87.5% pure for one breed and she, her parents, as well as her maternal and paternal grandparents have met the same breed standard, she is eligible to be registered as an American of that breed.
- d. When a buck is at least 93.75% pure for one breed and he, his parents, his maternal and paternal grandparents, as well as all his great grandparents have all met the same breed standard, he is eligible to be registered as an American.

5. AMERICAN OBERHASLI

Animals may be registered in this section of the herd book when they qualify under any of the following provisions:

- a. When the sire and the dam are registered as American Oberhasli.
- b. When one parent is an American Oberhasli and the other is a purebred Oberhasli.
- c. When a doe is 87.5% pure for one breed and she, her parents, as well as her maternal and paternal grandparents have met the same breed standard, she is eligible to be registered as an American of that breed.
- d. When a buck is at least 93.75% pure for one breed and he, his parents, his maternal and paternal grandparents, as well as all his great grandparents have all met the same breed standard, he is eligible to be registered as an American.

6. AMERICAN SAANEN

Animals may be registered in this section of the herd book when they qualify under any of the following provisions:

- a. When the sire and the dam are registered as American Saanens.
- b. When one parent is an American Saanen and the other is a purebred Saanen.
- c. When a doe is 87.5% pure for one breed and she, her parents, as well as her maternal and paternal grandparents have met the same breed standard, she is eligible to be registered as an American of that breed.
- d. When a buck is at least 93.75% pure for one breed and he, his parents, his maternal and paternal grandparents, as well as all his great grandparents have all met the same breed standard, he is eligible to be registered as an American.

7. AMERICAN SABLE

Animals may be registered in this section of the herd book when they qualify under any of the following provisions and meet Sable breed standard:

- a. When the sire and the dam are registered as American Sable.

- b. When one parent is an American Sable or **American Saanen** and the other is a purebred Sable or **purebred Saanen**.
- c. When the sire and dam are registered as Saanens and the kid conforms to the Sable breed standard, the breeder can choose at the time of registration to register the kid as a Sable or an Experimental.
- d. When a doe is 87.5% pure for one breed and she, her parents, as well as her maternal and paternal grandparents have met the same breed standard, she is eligible to be registered as an American of that breed. (Percentage pure shall be inclusive of Sable and Saanen breed)
- e. When a buck is at least 93.75% pure for one breed and he, his parents, his maternal and paternal grandparents, as well as all his great grandparents have all met the same breed standard, he is eligible to be registered as an American. (Percentage pure shall be inclusive of Sable and Saanen breed).

8. AMERICAN TOGGENBURG

Animals may be registered in this section of the herd book when they qualify under any of the following provisions:

- a. When the sire and the dam are registered as American Toggenburgs.
- b. When one parent is an American Toggenburg and the other is a purebred Toggenburg.
- c. When a doe is 87.5% pure for one breed and she, her parents, as well as her maternal and paternal grandparents have met the same breed standard, she is eligible to be registered as an American of that breed.
- d. When a buck is at least 93.75% pure for one breed and he, his parents, his maternal and paternal grandparents, as well as all his great grandparents have all met the same breed standard, he is eligible to be registered as an American.

G. RULES FOR ENTRY INTO EXPERIMENTAL REGISTRY

Experimentals are the product of the mating of registered American or Purebred parents of different breeds. The mating of the Purebred or American parents of the same breed, whose offspring do not meet breed standards, or the mating of Experimental animals may be entered in the Experimental Register.

- 1. When both parents are in the Experimental Register.
- 2. When one parent is in the Experimental Register and the other parent is in the Purebred or American Register.
- 3. When both parents are in the same Purebred or American Register, but the offspring is not eligible for entrance in the Purebred or American Register because it does not conform to the breed standards.

4. When one parent is in one Purebred or American Register and the other parent is in a different Purebred or American Register.
5. When a doe is in the Purebred, American, or Experimental Register and she has been exposed during the heat period to more than one buck in the Purebred, American, or Experimental Register, either naturally or artificially, the resulting progeny must only be eligible for the Experimental herd book, providing they otherwise meet the requirements of the Experimental herd book, unless parental verification through DNA has been completed.

H. RULES FOR ENTRANCE INTO GRADE EXPERIMENTAL RECORD (Females Only)

Grade Experimentals are the product of mating Recorded grade does or Grade Experimental does to Purebred, American, or Experimental bucks, or may be from unknown parents. Females do not have to meet breed standards.

1. One parent is in the Purebred, American, or Experimental Register and the other is of unknown or unrecorded ancestry.
2. Sire is in the Purebred, American, or Experimental Register and the dam is recorded as a Grade Experimental or a Recorded Grade of any breed.

I. RULES FOR CHANGING HERD BOOKS

Animals may change herd book when the current owner submits a completed Herd Book Change Review form to ADGA to remove the goat from its current herd book and register it in the correct herd book. The form must include a concise explanation as to why the buck or doe no longer meets the current herd book requirements, color photographs clearly showing the breed discrepancy that would disqualify the animal from being registered in its current herd book, and the animal's ADGA registration paper.

This information will be provided to an ad hoc committee appointed by the ADGA President and made up of a member of the Executive Committee, a member of the Registration Committee and a member of the Breed Standards Committee who will review the petition and supporting documentation and make a decision. If this animal is a currently bred doe, her offspring, if meeting breed standard, will be registered in the herd book of the breed in which she was registered at the time the kids were conceived.

Once an animal is registered as either Sable or Saanen, it may only change herd books into the Experimental Register. An animal will not be allowed to change from the Experimental Register to either the Sable or Saanen herd book.

J. RULES FOR REREGISTERING AMERICAN GOAT SOCIETY/CANADIAN GOAT SOCIETY DAIRY GOATS WITH THE AMERICAN DAIRY GOAT ASSOCIATION

Registration of individual dairy goats may be allowed on the basis of original AGS/CGS certificates, and the ADGA certificates will plainly show the basis of this registration. From the Western Hemisphere only AGS/CGS are recognized by ADGA.

1. The application for registry must be accompanied with the proper fee and the AGS/CGS certificate for the dairy goat being registered. The AGS/CGS certificate or a copy thereof will be retained on file in the ADGA Herd Book as the basis for the re-registration. The original AGS/CGS certificate will be returned if requested. (All animals being re-registered with ADGA from the American Goat Society or the Canadian Goat Society will have the prefix AGS or CGS added to their name for purposes of ADGA registration.)
2. If the dairy goat to be ADGA registered is not registered in AGS/CGS but has either or both parents registered in AGS/CGS, you should follow these instructions. (a) Fill out a regular ADGA application for registry. (b) Submit a photocopy of the AGS/CGS registered parent(s). If you cannot submit a photocopy of the parent(s) AGS/CGS certificate, you may submit the original certificate(s) and we will make a photocopy for you for a fee of 50 cents each. We will return the original AGS/CGS certificate(s) to you.
3. In case the transfer of ownership into your name has not been officially recorded on the AGS/CGS certificate of the dairy goat to be re-registered, you should include the bill of sale from the former owner along with the correct transfer fee.
4. The application for registry should be signed on line 11 by the present owner of the dairy goat (either as officially recorded on the AGS/CGS certificate or as shown on the accompanying bill of sale). Line 12 of the application is not used unless you are transferring the animal to another person.
5. The ADGA certificate of registry which is issued on this basis will show that it is based on the AGS/CGS record. This is done for the protection of the owner and to show that some of the information came from a source other than the ADGA Herd Book. The certificate issued is the regulation Pure Breed Certificate of Registry
6. For Sable does being re-registered with ADGA from AGS, registration certificates from AGS and/or ADGA must be provided documenting that her sire and dam plus all of her grandparents are registered as Sables. For Sable bucks being re-registered with ADGA from AGS, registration certificates from AGS and/or ADGA must be provided documenting that his sire, dam, and all grandparents plus great grandparents are registered as Sables.

7. During the re-registration process by ADGA of Canadian-imported dairy goats accompanied by CGS certificates, the following designations will automatically be recognized and incorporated into the ADGA registration:
 - a. LaManchas registered as purebred in Canada must be registered as purebred with the American Dairy Goat Association. Oberhasli registered as purebred in Canada after the opening of the Canadian Herd book must be registered as American with the American Dairy Goat Association.
 - b. Permanent Championship prefixes of either GCH or CH shall be affixed to the registered names.
 - c. All + or *S or *P designations, which are the Canadian equivalent of +B, *B or *M, respectively, shall be so noted on ADGA certificates.
 - d. In addition to the preceding two areas of officially earned show and milk registry status, those individual show wins earned at CGS-sanctioned shows (indicated by an official show certificate accompanying registration certificate at the time of re-registry) shall be credited to the animal's history towards eligibility for GCH or CH titles.
 - e. Completed official lactation records will be incorporated into the lifetime production records of Canadian-transferred does when submitted by ADGA or CGS members on reregistered animals.
 - f. Persons with living goats they have imported from Canada that were permanent champions or had stars or pluses in Canada prior to their importation can ask for a certificate revision to retroactively receive credit for those awards with the proper application and payment of fees to the ADGA office for the revised certificates.

K. RULES FOR REREGISTERING GUERNSEY GOAT BREEDERS OF AMERICA & BRITISH GOAT SOCIETY GUERNSEY GOATS WITH AMERICAN DAIRY GOAT ASSOCIATION

Registration of individual dairy goats may be allowed on the basis of original BGS and/or GGBOA certificates and the ADGA certificates will plainly show the basis of this registration.

1. The application for registry must be accompanied with the proper fee and the BGS certificate for the dairy goat being registered. The BGS certificate or a copy thereof will be retained on file in the ADGA Herd Book as the basis for the re-registration. The original BGS certificate will be returned if requested. (All animals being re-registered with ADGA from the British Goat Society will have the prefix BGS added to their name for purposes of ADGA registration.)

2. If the dairy goat to be ADGA registered is not registered in BGS but has either or both parents registered in BGS, you should follow these instructions. (a) Fill out a regular ADGA application for registry. (b) Submit a photocopy of the BGS registered parent(s). If you cannot submit a photocopy or the parent(s) BGS certificate, you may submit the original certificate(s) and we will make a photocopy for you for a fee of 50_cents each. We will return the original BGS certificate(s) to you.
3. As breed status with the BGS is dependent on pedigree alone and not on conformation to breed standard, the application must also be accompanied by a statement signed by an ADGA member, who is not a member of the applicant's family that the animal being registered conforms to the Guernsey breed type, as do two generations of its ancestors (for American Guernsey) or five generations of its ancestors (for Purebred Guernsey).
4. In case the transfer of ownership into your name has not been officially recorded on the BGS certificate of the dairy goat to be re-registered, you should include the bill of sale from the former owner along with the correct transfer fee.
5. The application for registry should be signed on line 11 by the present owner of the dairy goat (either as officially recorded on the BGS certificate or as shown on the accompanying bill of sale). Line 12 of the application is not used unless you are transferring the animal to another person.
6. The ADGA certificate of registry which is issued on this basis will show that it is based on the BGS record. This is done for the protection of the owner and to show that some of the information came from a source other than the ADGA Herd Book. The certificate issued is the regulation Pure Breed Certificate of Registry.
7. Animals registered with the GGBoA at the time of the creation of the ADGA Guernsey Herd Book will be reregistered with the ADGA as either Grade, Experimental, American or Purebred Guernsey based on their records with the GGBoA. GGBoA will cease to register new animals once the ADGA Guernsey Herd book is established.

L. PROCEDURES FOR BREEDS REQUESTING ADGA RECOGNITION

1. General Requirement Rules

Any organized breed association requesting ADGA recognition shall file the following information with the Secretary-Treasurer of ADGA and supply a copy to each ADGA Director and each member of the following committees: Executive, Registration, and Breed Standards, a minimum of 180 days prior to the Annual Meeting.

 - a. Requesting Breed Association's Constitution and Bylaws and a list of current officers.

- b. Requesting Breed Association's "Proposed Breed Standard."
 - c. A History of the development of the breed, including other breeds used for development, breeders involved in the development, dates of development history, approximate numbers and verifiable purebred pedigree information from a verifiable registry on existing animals shall be provided.
 - d. A statement defining the "uniqueness" of the breed.
 - e. A minimum of one hundred (100) animals (4 generation pedigree required) which: 1. have been born within ten (10) years of the date the proposal is submitted to ADGA, and 2. conform to the breed standard and whose parents, grandparents and great grandparents all conform to the breed standard. All animals must be listed in a verifiable registry and shown as conforming to the breed standard, or be a sub group of an existing breed with heritable traits that distinguish it from the parent breed, such as color, meeting all other rules of this section "a" through "f". Pedigrees submitted must be supplied in a searchable database.
 - f. A minimum of one hundred (100) animals, bred by at least fifteen (15) different breeders and owned by at least fifteen (15) different people. Those listed as breeders can also be counted as owners provided they are active with the breed at the time of application for breed recognition. A breeder is defined as the owner of a doe on the date she is serviced.
2. Additional Requirement for Breeds Imported as live animals or embryos. For breeds which have been recently established in the United States by importation, it is required that the following apply in order to be accepted for registration:
- a. Registration information for the imported animals provided by the National Registry or Breed Association in the country of their origin shall be included for each animal.
 - b. In cases where embryo transfer has occurred, verification by a Veterinarian or other verified professional from the Country of Origin as well as the Veterinarian who implanted the embryos.
 - c. A copy of the Breed Standard in use by the foreign registry and requirements for entry into that Registry.
 - d. The number of animals imported and the date(s) of import.
 - e. Documentation of any offspring of the imported animals born subsequent to their import.

- f. In the case of frozen embryos, the supporting information and signatures currently in force by ADGA for embryo transfers and outlined in the ADGA Guidebook.
3. Additional Requirements for Breeds Established by Separating out Stock from Breeds Already Recognized by ADGA
 - a. A list of breeders actively involved with breeding these animals.
 - b. An estimate of animals eligible for registry.
 - c. What would be required to establish a new herd book?
 4. Action to be taken by ADGA upon receipt of a request to recognize a new breed.
 - a. After receiving a request for breed recognition, the ADGA Secretary-Treasurer should confirm that a complete copy has been provided to both the Registration Committee Chair and the Breed Standards Committee Chair.
 - b. A request for New Breed recognition shall be printed in the next available issue of the *ADGA News & Events*, and shall include a survey requesting input from the ADGA membership. The results of this "Membership Survey" shall be collected and forwarded to the Registration and Breed Standards Committees. After consideration of all available information, those committees will provide their recommendation to the Board of Directors prior to the ADGA Annual Meeting. The Board of Directors will make their determination and notify the petitioning Breed Association of their action. Should the ruling favor the request, a timetable for beginning registration of the accepted breed will be provided. Should the ruling be against acceptance of the new breed, a response will be generated to explain that position.

M. RULES GOVERNING THE REGISTRATION OR RECORDATION OF THE PROGENY OF ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION

1. A buck collection form containing the buck's registered name, number, and tattoos must be filed with ADGA for all bucks collected January 1, 1991, or later.
2. The buck collection form must be filed with ADGA at no cost. The form may be filed by the processor, the owner, or agent. It is the owner's responsibility to ensure that the collection form has been submitted to ADGA. The buck's tattoo must be read and recorded at the time of collection and signed by the processor and the owner/agent. It is suggested

- although not required, that the buck collection form contain the processor's code for the buck's collection.
3. Offspring resulting from the use of such semen will not be registered if the buck collection form does not contain the criteria specified above.
 4. Artificial Insemination progeny from bucks with a registration number lower than 0644000 (registered approximately 7/1/85) can be registered as long as the full name and registration number are on the semen straw or ampule. The date of collection is not needed.
 5. If a buck collection form has not been filed with the ADGA office, the collection information as described above can be provided directly from the processor to the ADGA office. This information can be provided as the individual information or as a listing of collections. The release of this information to ADGA should be arranged between the individual needing the information and the processor. This information must include the ADGA registration ID, the name of the buck, the date of collection and the number of units. The information must be accompanied by a signed statement from the processor certifying the collection data.
 6. If a collection has no form on file with ADGA, the member may (at their expense) have a DNA comparison made for the semen in question with the actual sire, previous collection already on file with the ADGA office, or ADGA/AGS/CGS registered progeny (requirements for composite DNA typing of this type to be determined by the laboratory) to have the collection in question to be considered valid, and allow offspring to be registered.
 7. Once a buck collection form is filed with the ADGA, the information that there is a collection on file for that buck may be provided at ADGA's discretion. Information as to the number of units or the date of collection is confidential. AGS buck collection forms (or copies) may be submitted to ADGA and will be accepted in lieu of an ADGA buck collection form, provided the required information as described above has been supplied.
 8. The vial, straw, or other container carrying the semen must be accurately labeled (with permanent ink) with the following information:
 - a. The name and registration number of the buck at the time of the collection.
 - b. The date of the semen collection.
 - c. The name or National Association of Animal Breeder's assigned NAAB code number of the business or organization collecting and freezing the semen.
 - d. Optional information may include the processor's code number, tattoo, date of birth, etc.

- e. Color code for breeding units (recommended):

<i>Purple</i> - Alpine	<i>Orange</i> - Oberhasli
<i>Yellow</i> - LaMancha	<i>Blue</i> - Saanen
<i>White</i> - Nigerian Dwarf	<i>Grey</i> - Sable
<i>Red</i> - Nubian	<i>Green</i> - Toggenburg
9. At the time of application for registration/ recordation, the owner of the doe will send a Record of Artificial Insemination form with the Application for Registration/Recordation. This form must provide:
 - a. The buck's name and registration number
 - b. The doe's name, registration number and tattoo except in the case of unregistered animals unique ID (i.e. Tattoo or EID) must be provided.
 - c. The processor's name
 - d. The date processed
 - e. The owner's name and ADGA membership ID number
 - f. The inseminator's name, signature and membership ID number (if an ADGA member).

All other information requested on the form is optional.
 10. The Record of Artificial Insemination form will serve as a service memo for progeny resulting from artificial insemination.
 11. The following conditions exist for registration or recordation of progeny from AI:
 - a. Semen collected between January 1, 1991 and October 23, 2001 must be identified with a collection date and this must be included on the AI memo. The buck must have had at least one buck collection report filed with the ADGA office, within the stated time period of January 1, 1991 to October 23, 2001.
 - b. Semen collected from October 24, 2001 to present can be used to register kids only if the exact date on the straw is on the buck collection report filed with the ADGA office.
 - c. In order for a Buck Collection Report to be authorized as valid for purposes of progeny registration, a DNA type must be on file for the sire(s) collected on or after June 1, 2016. Upon receiving collection reports, ADGA will verify that a DNA type has been recorded for each buck listed. ADGA shall contact the registered owner of buck(s) listed on the Buck Collection Report who do not have DNA typing on file, state the policy effective date (June 1, 2016) and provide information for the purchase of the DNA typing service for hair or semen at that time. Owners shall submit either hair or semen from the current collection for DNA typing. Once the DNA type report has been received by ADGA, the collection for that buck will then be recorded as valid for registration

of progeny via artificial insemination. Semen collected prior to June 1, 2016 will not be subject to DNA Typing requirements. It is the sole responsibility of the registered owner of the buck at the time of collection to ensure that DNA typing is performed in order to register offspring resulting from artificial insemination using this and subsequent collections.

- d. If the collection date is missing on a Record of Artificial Insemination on a buck whose registration number is greater than 0819600, or if the processor name is missing (on any Record of Artificial Insemination memo regardless of the registration number of the buck), the registration application will be reviewed by the Association Manager, the Executive committee, and the Reproductive Technology Committee Chair. Offspring would be registered only after deliberation and approval by this process.
12. If the semen is imported from bucks who are properly registered by the registration association of the country from which it is being imported and said buck is physically located outside the western hemisphere, and the resulting offspring are to be registered by ADGA, the importer must meet the following requirements:
 - a. Declare the semen at the point of entry along with a certified copy of the registration of each buck (semen donor) from the official association of the country of original importation along with a copy of the official semen collection document and the USDA import permit.
 - b. Only purebred bucks are eligible as imported semen donors. If said buck(s) are from a country other than the breed's country of origin, an ad hoc committee must be formed to review the authenticity of purebred status.
 - c. The buck semen donor(s) must meet the ADGA standard for the breed. The breed standard(s) for the country of origin under which the buck is registered must meet the breed standard(s) of ADGA.
 - d. The importer will provide to ADGA:
 - (1) A notarized copy of all importation documents.
 - (2) A notarized copy of each buck's certified copy of registration.
 - (3) An individual ADGA AI collection form for each donor buck imported.
 - (4) A fee, as outlined on the schedule of rates at <https://adga.org/rates-and-services/>, for DNA typing and recordation of importation, which involved establishment of a hard copy file using

the original registration, including registered name, registration number and the country of origin.

- (5) One complete, and not tampered with, unit semen (ampule, .25cc or .5cc semen straw) from each donor buck for DNA typing, which must be sent immediately upon receipt of the ADGA DNA paperwork by the importer to the current lab ADGA is using in their DNA typing program. DNA testing information will be maintained in the donor's file in the ADGA office.
 - e. Registration of offspring of imported semen donor bucks would require:
 - (1) An ADGA registration number will be assigned to each buck whose semen is imported.
 - (2) An ADGA AI service memo using the donor buck's original registration number, which would be obtained from the used semen straw.
 - (3) An ADGA registration and recordation form and appropriate fees.
 - (4) ADGA registration papers will list sire as imported semen. Sire identification would include donor's name, registration number and country of origin. For example: "Sento 1142 AE (Swiss)".
13. Semen from bucks who subsequently change herd books after having been collected will remain a valid collection as the original breed, as long as other criteria for collection are met (rule VIII.L.8.). Future semen collections of bucks that have changed herd books will be recorded under the breed at the time of collection, as identified by their newly assigned registration identification number.

N. RULES GOVERNING THE REGISTRATION OF PROGENY RESULTING FROM EMBRYO TRANSFERS

All offspring produced through embryo transfer shall have parentage verified by DNA typing prior to registration. Submit your request to ADGA with the appropriate fee for the dam, sire, and offspring.

1. Embryo Recovery Form, the transfer premise must maintain the following information and provide the same upon request to the Association:
 - a. Date donor doe arrived at the premise.
 - b. Record of breeding.
 - (1) Name, registration number, and tattoo of donor.
 - (2) Date of breeding.

- (3) Identification of sire including complete name and registration number. If the sire is not owned by the breeder, a service memo is required.
 - (4) If artificial, name and signature of inseminator.
 - c. Record of embryo removal.
 - (1) Date of removal.
 - (2) Number removed.
 - (3) Name of individual performing operation.
2. The embryo recovery form containing the above information must be filed with ADGA for all embryo collections used for subsequent registry of offspring.
3. The embryo recovery form must be filed with ADGA at no cost. The form may be filed by the processor, the owner, or agent. It is the owner's responsibility to ensure that the recovery form has been submitted to ADGA.
4. Offspring resulting from the use of this technology will not be registered if the form does not contain the criteria specified above.
5. If an embryo recovery form has not been filed with the ADGA office, the recovery information as described above can be provided directly from the processor to the ADGA office. The information must be accompanied by a signed statement from the processor certifying the recovery data.
6. Once an embryo recovery form is filed with the ADGA, the information that there is a recovery on file may be provided at ADGA's discretion. Information is confidential other than a recovery is on record.
7. Embryo Transfer Form – The transfer facility must maintain the following information and provide the same upon request to the Association.
 - a. Record of embryo transfer.
 - (1) Date of transfer.
 - (2) Permanent identification of recipient animals including tattoo and/or ear tag number.
 - (3) Number of recipient animals used.
 - (4) Name of individual performing operation.
 - b. Record of Recipient.
 - (1) Date recipient left transfer premise.
 - (2) Name and address of individual to where the recipient was moved.
 - (3) Owner of host dam at time of leaving premise.
 - c. Record of birth date of progeny if kidded at premise.
 - (1) Sex of kids.
 - (2) Permanent identification of kids.
8. At the time of the application for registration or recordation, the owner of the donor doe will send an embryo transfer form with the application for registration unless one has been

previously filed at the time of the embryo collection. Refer to Appendix, Embryo Transfer, for additional policies.

9. The embryo transfer form must contain the specified criteria.
10. The record of Embryo Transfer form will serve as a service memo for progeny resulting from the embryo transfer process.

O. RULES GOVERNING THE REGISTRATION OF INDIVIDUALS RESULTING FROM CLONING

1. All cloned individuals that are submitted for registration or recordation must have DNA typing completed prior to registration that matches the DNA of the source animal.
2. Cloned individuals will be registered as offspring of the original sire and dam that produced the source animal.
3. The individual listed as the owner of the source animal on the date that the animal was cloned shall be listed as PRODUCER on registration certificate. The producer field will only be present on registration certificates of cloned animals.
4. Breeder field and Herd Name of clones shall be the same as the source animal.
5. Clone(s) shall have independent registration numbers.
6. Registration department shall add a code to cloned individuals registration papers indicating that they have been produced by cloning due to Nuclear Transfer (NT), similar to individuals produced by Artificial Insemination (AI) or Embryo Transfer (ET).
7. Individual presenting clone(s) for registration or recordation must provide ADGA with documentation indicating when genetic material from source animal was collected, lab where embryos were produced and record of transfer of cloned embryos.
8. Any owner, during the time of their ownership, of a source animal may collect genetic material for development of a cell line to be used for the production of clones.
9. Applications submitted for registration or recordation of clones by individuals other than an owner of source animal will be accepted by ADGA, so long as a bill of sale or transfer of ownership of the cell line is presented at time of application for registration, along with all information included in 8 above.
10. ADGA recommends that sellers disclose to buyers if they are selling an individual where genetic material has been retained for the purpose of cloning or if they are selling clones, descendants from clones, or semen from cloned individuals.
11. Any cloned animal presented for registration or recordation that does not meet the breed standard of source animal shall

be subject to the Rules for Entry Into Experimental Registry (rule VII.A.14.G) and any animal later developing disqualifying characteristics would be subject to Rules For Changing Herd Books (rule VII.A.14.I).

12. Only clones produced by replication of genetic material will be accepted for registration. Genetically altered or modified animals will not be considered for registration or recordation.
13. All questions received by the ADGA office regarding registry policy and procedures for cloned animals shall be directed to the Performance Programs Manager.
14. Until such time as NG programming allows cloned animals to be entered into the herd book, all clones will be provided with a stamped duplicate with no expiration date.

IX. RULES FOR OFFICIAL TESTING

The American Dairy Goat Association (ADGA) participates in a program of Dairy Herd Improvement.

ADGA maintains production records in two separate volumes, Advanced Registry (AR) and Star (ST) Volumes. AR records are total lactation performance records for animals enrolled in Dairy Herd Improvement Registry (DHIR) record plans. ST records are of stars earned at Official ADGA One-Day tests, or through the Owner Sampler Test Plan, and stars earned on the basis of pedigree or progeny.

A. GENERAL ADGA TESTING RULES

1. Electronically calculated Dairy Herd Improvement records of all registered purebred and American and recorded grade goats in the herd or the herds of the applicant will be accepted for use by ADGA upon receipt of an application on ADGA Form DHIR No. 1, for the acceptance of DHI records, (which is the basis for DHIR), and payment of the required fees set forth on the application. They will be subject to the following requirements, in addition to those currently set forth or which may from time to time be set forth, for the National Dairy Herd Improvement Association (NDHIA) Code of Ethics & Uniform Data Collection Procedures and/or other approved procedures for dairy goats. These records will be designated as “Dairy Herd Improvement Registry” (DHIR) records.
2. All ADGA members on test will be sent the Uniform Operating Procedures and/or other approved procedures for dairy goats annually.
3. Each owner shall make arrangements directly with ADGA Performance Programs and a DHI Association. Current ADGA membership must be maintained to participate in the ADGA DHIR Program.

4. The DHIR production testing program shall be conducted under the joint efforts of appropriate DHI organizations in cooperation with the American Dairy Goat Association.
5. Only Field Service Units, Laboratories, Meter Centers, and Dairy Records Processing Centers approved by a certifying agency contracted with by the Council on Dairy Cattle Breeding or ADGA can be used by participating herds in ADGA's DHIR programs and One-Day Milking Competitions.
6. All scales used in the weighing of milk must be checked with standards traceable to the National Bureau of Standards. The DHI Association manager or a designated representative must approve this item.
7. All other equipment such as dippers and bottles must be approved by the DHI Association.
8. The ADGA Performance Programs Manager shall be responsible for keeping the DHI service affiliates and Dairy Record Processing Centers (DRPC) informed on requirements and rules of the Association. The Performance Programs Manager for the American Dairy Goat Association reserves the right to accept or reject any records reported by a DHI Association or DRPC on the behalf of ADGA. ADGA assumes full responsibility for initiating any and all disciplinary action concerned with records in progress or already accepted and approved by the American Dairy Goat Association.
9. Uniform production data and other data pertinent to the production record is provided to the American Dairy Goat Association from the National Database based on reports provided from the DRPC's on all registered or recorded grade dairy goats in herds enrolled in the DHIR program. Reports include any and all production for a lactation of up to 305 days in length; reports of such lactation records are forwarded to the American Dairy Goat Association at regular intervals. Another report includes all production from date of freshening or date of entering the herd to dry date or to date of disposal; reports of such records are forwarded at regular intervals. It is not necessary for the monthly test data to be forwarded to ADGA by the herd owner.
10. The American Dairy Goat Association will assess an annual fee as indicated on its application for entry on the DHIR testing program. A dairy goat herd is defined as one or more does. All does enrolled in National DHIA record plans must be members of, and routinely reside on the premises of, the herd enrolled in the record plan.
 - a. On farms with two or more distinct breeds, either a composite herd average or separate herd averages may be calculated and reported or,

- b. On farms with two or more distinct breeds, it is acceptable to enroll one breed on test and not the other(s).
11. At no time during the test shall any condiments, conditioning powders, tonics, or drugs be given to a doe for the purpose of influencing her production. Nothing in this rule, however, shall prevent proper medical attention, either by a veterinarian, owner, or person in charge, when a doe is sick.
12. Any practice in the feeding, care, or management of does on test that is intended to cause, or does cause, an abnormal yield of milk or butterfat at the time of test supervision is a violation of ADGA rules and the National Dairy Herd Improvement Association (NDHIA) Code of Ethics & Uniform Data Collection Procedures. Any violation of the rules shall cause the rejection, or the expunging and canceling of the record. The person violating them will automatically be excluded from the use of and denied all privileges of ADGA DHIR Testing. (See Bylaws, Article I, Section J.)
13. No DHI Supervisor (tester) shall test any animal for ADGA DHIR that:
 - a. Is owned partially or entirely by the Supervisor.
 - b. Is owned partially or entirely by any member of the Supervisor's immediate family, which includes children, grandchildren, parents, grandparents, siblings, or spouse.
 - c. Is owned partially or entirely by the Supervisor's employer or employee. For the purposes of this section, "employer" shall mean any person for whom the Supervisor is rendering services for recompense, since the last test day, or is under contract to provide such services, whether on a fee or salary basis, except as specifically directed by the Association, since the last test day.
 - d. In which the Supervisor has any pecuniary interest.
 - e. Over which the Supervisor has any supervision, except that occurring as a responsibility of a DHI Testing Supervisor.
14. There will be no reciprocal testing between herds except as required by herds on group test, which by their normal rotation must occasionally use a reciprocal test.
15. Should the ADGA Performance Programs Manager question the validity of a test, the facts and evidence shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for final action thereon.
16. Completed lactation records on lactations beginning after October 1, 2009 with five (5) or fewer tests, and having an interval from last test to termination of lactation greater than or equal to forty-five (45) days, will be reviewed by the Performance Programs Manager prior to acceptance into the ADGA database.

17. Daily milk records are not required to be kept by the owner. All data shall be determined by the official monthly test. The herd test report blanks, as supplied by the DRPC, are to be used in reporting DHIR tests.
18. Individual Certificates of Production will be issued for qualifying animals if the application is made for the animal in question and is accompanied by the proper fee. The certificate of registry for an animal qualifying for a production certificate under the DHIR program will be revised free of charge if sent in with the application. (This additional free service can be rendered only under the DHIR program, and under no circumstance will it include more than the addition of the designation for the latest tests.) Individual production certificates will be issued for extended lactations on the basis of DHIR testing under the same conditions that the 305-day lactation certificates are issued.
19. Certificates of Production in the Advanced Register shall be issued to standard and small breed does that have qualified at the end of 305 consecutive days of testing or less. For purposes of DHIR, standard breeds are defined as registered and recorded Alpine, Guernsey, LaMancha, Nubian, Oberhasli, Saanen, Sable, Toggenburg and Experimental. Miniature breed(s) is defined as registered Nigerian Dwarf. Records beginning 90 days or more after freshening will be accepted for the ADGA awards program when the individual goat record is sent to the ADGA office by the herd owner or from the National Database. Additionally, these animals will be considered for breed leader status, should they qualify and meet verification protocol. The minimum requirements governing the issuance of certificates for the first 305 consecutive days are:
 - a. All production records shall be classified according to the age of the doe at the date of freshening. If a standard breed doe kids on the day she is two years of age or previous to that day, she must produce in 305 consecutive days or less at least 1500 lbs. (680 kg) of milk or 52.5 lbs. (23.81 kg) of butterfat or 45 lbs. (20.41 kg) of protein. For every day the doe exceeds two years of age at the time of kidding, up to the time she becomes five years of age, the requirement is increased by .2 lbs. (.09 kg) of milk or .007 lbs. (.003 kg) butterfat or .006 lbs. (.0026 kg). After a doe reaches the age of five years, the requirement shall not be increased. If a miniature breed doe kids on the day she is two years of age or previous to that day, she must produce in 305 consecutive days or less at least 600 lbs. (272 kg) of milk or 31 lbs. (14.06 kg) of butterfat or 18 lbs. (8.16 kg) protein. For every day the doe exceeds two years of age at the time of kidding, up to the time she becomes five

- years of age, the requirement is increased by .08 lbs. (.036 kg) of milk or .0028 lbs. (.001 kg) butterfat or .0024 lbs. (.001 kg) protein.
- b. No doe that meets the requirements for milk production shall be refused a Certificate of Production because of low butterfat content; and, conversely, no doe that meets the requirement for butterfat production shall be refused a Certificate of Production, whatever the amount of milk produced.
 - c. The full production of milk and butterfat, together with the actual number of days, breed, and registration number, shall be stated upon the Certificate when issued.
20. Application must be made to ADGA to obtain Star Volume (ST) recognition on individual does enrolled in an Owner Sampler test type plan 40 meeting the required minimums as described above in 19a. Application must include a copy of the doe's lactation report documenting the completed record on the ST qualifying lactation. This is not necessary for records qualifying under Test Type Plan 40-Owner-Sampler (AR).
 21. Youth with standard breed does on test producing 3000 lb. Milk or 100 lb. Butterfat or 90 lb. Protein in 305 days or less or miniature breed does producing 1200 lb. Milk or 42 lb. Butterfat or 36 lb. Protein, in 305 days or less may apply for recognition on the Youth Production Testing Doe Honor Roll. ADGA Youth Members or Individual Members under the age of 21 years are eligible to apply. Qualifying does must be individually owned by the youth making application. Member herds participating in any test plan accepted by ADGA will be eligible to participate; test plan type will be noted on the published list. Verification testing of recognized does is not required, but verification status will be noted on the published list. ADGA registered or recorded does of any breed producing at least 3000 pounds of milk or 100 pounds of butterfat or 90 pounds of protein or ADGA registered miniature breed does producing at least 1200 lb. milk or 42 lb. butterfat or 36 lb. protein are eligible for this recognition. The individual DHI doe sheet documenting the qualifying lactation must accompany the application. Application must be made within 6 months of completion of the qualifying lactation. Owners will submit completed application with attached individual doe sheet to ADGA. There is no charge for this application. Owners of does with qualifying lactations receive a congratulatory letter and the lactation information appears in *ADGA News & Events*. A Certificate of Honor Roll Recognition will be issued for an additional fee as outlined on the schedule of rates at <https://adga.org/rates-and-services/>.

22. No certificates will be issued for a doe's record in the Advanced Register or Star Volume until the record has been approved by the ADGA Performance Programs Manager and until all fees and expenses for testing have been paid. In case the owner fails to pay his/her herd fee within sixty (60) days after the bill has been rendered to him/her by the ADGA Performance Programs Manager, the test surveillance shall be discontinued and the ADGA Performance Programs Manager shall at once notify the owner.
23. Herd owners wanting to reinstate production records which would be unofficial due to delinquent testing fees may do so upon written request and payment of a late fee. Testing fees are delinquent after sixty (60) days past renewal date. This late fee is 100% of the regular fee but limited to \$100. This late fee must be paid within one year from the date of application or renewal. Herd owners who were unaware that they should have paid DHIR fees to ADGA may obtain recognition by submitting the proper fees, plus the late fee, to ADGA within one year of the date of the first test.
24. Herd owners requesting a refund of DHIR initial or renewal enrollment fees may receive a refund of basic herd enrollment fees, provided the request is made within 60 days of the time the enrollment was received by ADGA and provided that no DHI test was conducted.
25. All persons who test under the auspices of the ADGA shall grant to the ADGA the right to publish all completed lactations, regardless of length, when the record meets or exceeds minimum requirements for earning a star based on pounds of milk and/or components, or if the lactation is below star requirements and the doe has other performance data to be printed. They further grant permission for all completed lactation records to be used at the discretion of the ADGA and the USDA for research purposes.
26. All lactations reported to the ADGA office by Dairy Records Processing Centers by April 1 will be included in the current Production Summary.
27. ADGA will recognize the top ten producing does in each breed provided they meet minimum AR Requirements for their size category, have the appropriate verification test, and meet the minimum data collection rating. These top ten producing does shall be known as Breed Leaders. Breed Leader records with one or more extreme test day data, as outlined in the Standard Operating Procedures for Dairy Goats, will carry a label with the reported lactation information on the Breed Leader list.
28. All does that appear as Top Ten Breed Leaders must have had a verification test of at least **three** consecutive Supervised milkings or have participated in an ADGA

- Official Milking Competition during the lactation for which they are receiving recognition. The owner is responsible for seeing that either of these tests is conducted. In addition, miniature breed does must have documentation that they meet the height requirements for their breed standard to be recognized as a Breed Leader. An approved measuring device must be supplied by the herd owner (Refer to Appendix “Measuring the Nigerian Dwarf Breed”).
29. An ADGA verification test form or a DHIA approved verification form must accompany all verification test reports used for Breed Leader documentation of miniature breed goats. This record will be used to document height disqualifications in miniature breeds. Alternatively, if the doe has had Linear Appraisal height (stature) measured during the 305-day lactation that the record was made, this measurement can be used in place of the ADGA height documentation form. A measurement taken by an ADGA Linear Appraiser and coded miscellaneous code 82 (over height for breed) during an official ADGA appraisal session before or during the 305-day lactation that the record was made, will take precedence over other reported measurements for purposes of documenting height disqualifications.
 30. Herds having participated in ADGA DHIR with a total of 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 years will be recognized in ADGA’s publications the year they reach that milestone.
 31. ADGA will accept milk records from the Canadian Goat Society (CGS) and lactation records made in the DHIR program of the American Goat Society (AGS) and any other registries approved by ADGA on dual registered animals after application to enroll and acceptance in the ADGA program provided documentation is provided that the records were made under test conditions allowable under (and in full compliance with) ADGA DHIR rules. This rule change applies to lactations beginning on or after January 1, 2006.
 32. The acceptance of records for the Advanced Registry is at the discretion of the ADGA and is not a matter of right accorded to members or others, but is a privilege to be granted or refused at the discretion of the ADGA Performance Programs Manager or of the Board of Directors of the ADGA.
 33. ADGA will compile annually an Active Sire List. This Active Sire List will include those sires that are either alive and/or have semen available. These will be the top 15% of each breed.
 34. Beginning in 1986, ADGA will include the information from the Sire Summary for each year in the annual ADGA Production Summary.
 35. All matters not covered by these rules as to the making and reporting of authenticated milk and component tests shall be under the direction and administration of the ADGA Performance Programs Manager.

B. MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR GROUP TESTING PROGRAM

The ADGA offers a Group Testing Program, which permits small herd owners to reduce testing costs and participate in areas where state or county DHI testers (supervisors) may be unavailable to test their herds. For purposes of this program, the individual performing the monthly test accepts the same responsibility as the DHIA Supervisor under the National Dairy Herd Improvement Association (NDHIA) Code of Ethics & Uniform Data Collection Procedures and ADGA rules for the DHIR program.

1. A minimum of three herds must be involved in any single group.
2. Only those people attending a training program supervised by the DHI Association Manager shall be permitted to participate in this program.
3. All milkings must be witnessed, weighed, and a sample taken by a trained Member of that group who is not an owner of the dairy goat being tested. Three times daily milkings are permitted within a group, but unanimous approval of such method must be obtained from Members of the group.
4. Frequency of testing by an individual of a particular herd shall be no more often than every third month. Example: Person A tests in January, the same herd may not be tested again until March.
5. Any person approved by their local association to perform verification tests is required to follow all DHI and DHIR rules for performing verification tests, just as a standard tester must follow.
6. When a member of a three-member group sells his/her goats, he/she may continue to test the remaining group members for the remainder of the current lactations.
7. Three or more herds must be involved in any single group. In the case of a three-member group, if a member drops out, the remaining members must immediately go on standard test or add another herd if they want their records to remain official with ADGA; or go off ADGA DHIR test.
8. All other rules and conditions of the testing programs as outlined by the ADGA and the National Dairy Herd Improvement Association (NDHIA) Code of Ethics & Uniform Data Collection Procedures must be complied with.

C. TESTING PLANS APPROVED BY ADGA DIRECTORS

1. Standard Test—Testing Supervisor comes to a herd to record milk weights and take component (milk) samples both AM and PM once each month.
2. Group Test—A group of three or more people can test each other's herd. (Sampling and weighing occur as in C.1.)

Groups with more than three members may have non-goat owning members as long as there is a minimum of three herds involved. Exception: Groups formed prior to the adoption of these standards (10/00) and documented with ADGA may remain intact. Every member is required to take training from a Certified Supervisor and the group must follow rules for Standard testing. Group members may include non-ADGA members or ADGA members using DHI (non-DHIR) plans provided they are identified to ADGA with proper training in ADGA and DHIR procedure.

3. Plans accepted for ADGA DHIR Advanced Registry and Star programs (Standard or Group):
 - a. *DHIR 20 – STANDARD*: Basic test plan. Supervisor weighs and samples both milkings on test day. Verification Test (VT) is only required for Top Ten awards. A minimum individual animal Data Collection Rating (DCR) of 93 or higher is required for Top Ten awards.
 - b. *ADGA ITP 00 – Every Other Month*: Owner and supervisor alternate months collecting test day data. Owner weighs only and sends in barn sheets. Supervisor weighs and collects samples. ADGA audits apply. Annual VT required. NOT accepted for Top Ten awards.
 - c. *ADGA ITP 01 – APT*: Supervisor and owner share responsibility for collecting test day weights alternating the AM and PM weighing each month. Supervisor also collects component samples when weighing. A time monitor must be installed. Annual VT required. A minimum individual animal Data Collection Rating (DCR) of 93 or higher is required for Top Ten awards.
 - d. *ADGA ITP 02 – APCS*: Supervisor and owner share responsibility for collecting test day weights alternating the AM and PM weighing each month. Supervisor also collects component samples when weighing. Annual VT required. A minimum individual animal DCR of 93 or higher is required for Top Ten awards.
 - e. *DHIR 21 – APT*: Supervisor collects one test day weight, alternating the AM and PM weighing each month. Supervisor also collects component samples when weighing. DRPC will determine second weight. A time monitor must be installed. Annual VT required. A minimum individual animal DCR of 93 or higher is required for Top Ten awards.
 - f. *DHIR22 – APCS*: Supervisor collects both test day weights. Supervisor also collects component samples alternating AM and PM samples each month. VT and a minimum individual animal DCR of 93 or higher is required for Top Ten awards.

- g. *DHIR 23 – AP*: Supervisor collects one test day weight, alternating the AM and PM weighing each month. Supervisor also collects component samples when weighing. DRPC will determine second weight. Breed association may determine additional requirements. Bulk tank comparison required. A minimum individual animal DCR of 93 or higher is required for Top Ten awards.
 - h. *40 -- OWNER SAMPLER (ST)*: Owner weighs and samples all milkings on test day. VT is required at 45-160 days in milk. This whole herd VT is required when the majority of the herd (>50% of the milking animals in the DHIR herd) can be tested. In order to meet this standard, more than one annual VT can be performed on animals upon reaching the target days in milk. A minimum individual animal DCR of 75 is required for STAR (ST) Volume recognition. Documentation of the qualifying lactation must be sent to ADGA by the herd owner.
 - i. *40 – OWNER SAMPLER (AR)*: Owner weighs and samples all milkings on test day. VT is required at 45-160 days in milk. This whole herd VT is required when the majority of the herd (>50% of the milking animals in the DHIR herd) can be tested. In order to meet this standard, more than one annual VT can be performed on animals upon reaching the target days in milk. Additional requirements include a minimum individual animal DCR of 75, a minimum of 8 test days and a minimum of 240 days in milk. Records must be properly labeled Test Type Plan = 40 and Supervision Codes as assigned by the DRPC = 2 (OS) or 8 (VT). Herd owners participating in this plan must have a copy of their training documentation signed by their DHI manager (on letterhead) filed with ADGA. Records meeting the above requirements are eligible for Advanced Registry (AR) recognition. The Test Plan Code will be listed with the lactation record. These records are NOT eligible for Top Ten Breed Leader recognition.
4. **Plans accepted for Breed Leader – Top Ten Awards**
 NOTE: DCR/VT requirements for DHIR 20 start with lactations beginning in 2002. All other plan requirements were instated for 2001 lactations.
- a. *DHIR 20 – Conditions*: Individual animal Data Collection Rating (DCR) must equal 93 or higher and a Verification Test (VT).
 - b. *ADGA ITP 01 – Conditions*: Owner must supply a pre-milking monitor time in addition to the monitor-supplied and supervisor time, so that a total of 3 times are documented. Individual animal DCR must equal 93 or higher. VT necessary. No auditing during the year. If

- eligible for Top Ten, barn sheets must be available to ADGA.
- c. *ADGA ITP 02 – Conditions:* Owner must supply a pre-milking weight in addition to the regular owner-supplied weight, so that a total of 3 weights are documented. Individual animal DCR must equal 93 or higher. VT necessary. No auditing during the year. If eligible for Top Ten, barn sheets must be available to ADGA.
 - d. *DHIR 21 – Conditions:* Owner must supply a pre-milking monitor time in addition to the DRPC-supplied weight and supervisor times, so that a total of 3 times are documented. Individual animal DCR must equal 93 or higher. VT necessary. No auditing during the year. If eligible for Top Ten, barn sheets must be available to ADGA.
 - e. *DHIR 22 – Conditions:* VT and individual animal DCR must equal 93 or higher.
 - f. *DHIR 23 – Conditions:* Owner must supply a bulk tank comparison and have an average of 96 - 110% of DRPC herd average. Individual animal DCR must equal 93 or higher. VT necessary. No auditing during the year. If eligible for Top Ten, barn sheets must be available to ADGA.

D. VERIFICATION TEST RULES AND GUIDELINES

1. The DHI Association Manager shall arrange for verification tests when requested to do so by the ADGA Performance Programs Manager:
 - a. Standard Breeds: If an individual record, after 90 days, is projected on an actual basis to be at least 3000 lbs. (1361 kg) of milk and/or 105 lbs. (47.63 kg) butterfat; Miniature Breeds: If an individual record, after 90 days, is projected on an actual basis to be at least 1200 lbs. (545.5 kg) of milk and/or 42 lbs. (19.1 kg) butterfat;
 - b. Standard Breeds: On an ME (mature equivalent) basis after 90 days to be 3500 lbs. (1588 kg) milk and/or 125 lbs. (56.70 kg) butterfat; Miniature Breeds: On an ME (mature equivalent) basis after 90 days to be 1400 lbs. (636.4 kg) milk and/or 49 lbs. (22.3 kg) butterfat;
 - c. On an ME basis after 180 days, 4000 lbs. (1814 kg) milk and/or 140 lbs. (63.50 kg) butterfat for standard breeds and 1600 lbs. (727.3 kg) milk and/or 56 lbs. (25.45 kg) butterfat for miniature breeds;
 - d. If he/she has information that would lead him/her to believe a verification test would be necessary. (The above figures are to be included in the DRPC programs and notification is to be given to the DHI Association Manager and to the ADGA Performance Programs Manager. The

- above check tests are to be conducted within 60 days of notification.)
2. Verification tests shall be conducted in accordance with the National Dairy Herd Improvement Association (NDHIA) Code of Ethics & Uniform Data Collection Procedures and ADGA rules. In computing the monthly credits for a goat or a herd, all regular and verification tests will be used except when obvious discrepancies exist in which the DHI Association Coordinator shall determine which tests shall be used. Further guidelines can be found in the ADGA publication, **Supervisor's Guide to the ADGA Verification Test, pub. 2003**. The herd owner shall pay the costs of the first verification test made during the calendar year, and the American Dairy Goat Association will pay for all other extra tests made during that same calendar year as required above.
 3. ADGA adopts the following criteria for examining records for possible expunging:
 - a. A subcommittee for the Production Testing (PT) committee will be pre-selected each year to handle verification test (VT) review and will include the PT chair.
 - b. The President and Secretary-Treasurer will be notified when the VT review process needs to be activated.
 - c. Members of the VT subcommittee that have an appearance of a conflict of interest will be removed.
 - d. The Performance Programs Manager will contact the herd owner and send the VT follow-up form to obtain information regarding the lactation(s) in question. This may include but is not limited to requests for barn sheets, health records, summary sheets, verification test forms, and doe sheets. This information will be submitted to the PT chair.
 - e. The Performance Programs Manager will notify the herd owner that the PT chair may contact the herd owner or other DHI individuals involved in the lactation record and herd records.
 - f. The PT chair will contact herd owner, testers, and DHIA personnel for any clarifications.
 - g. The PT chair will forward information to the VT subcommittee for review.
 - h. The VT subcommittee will generate a report to the full PT committee for vote on recommended actions.
 - i. The results will be forwarded to the Executive Committee for consideration.
 - j. Dependent on Executive Committee recommendation, the herd owner will be notified of pending actions and asked for response.
 - k. The report will be given to the Board of Directors for consideration, with recommendations for follow up action(s).

1. The herd owner will be notified of the final report to the Board of Directors.
4. **Guidelines for ADGA herds on Innovative Test Plans and Owner Sampler (OS). 01, 02, and 00 test plan codes are ITPs; 40 is the test plan code accepted for ADGA OS testing.**
 - a. Herd owners must notify ADGA's Performance Programs Manager that their herd is being tested on an ITP or OS-40. Failure to do so could result in their herd DHIR records being declared unusable by ADGA.
 - b. Herds on ITP's or OS-40 must be Verification Tested annually. Herds that have bulk tanks and/or timers may use them for verification. Herd owners without a verification test by 10/1 will be notified by 10/31.

E. **DHIR REQUIREMENTS FOR ADVANCED REGISTRY**

The following chart lists the milk, butterfat and protein requirements for a doe to be eligible for Advanced Registry. A doe may meet these requirements on either milk, butterfat or protein.

STANDARD BREEDS

Age at Freshening Milk	Butterfat		Protein			
	Lbs	Kg	Lbs	Kg		
2-00 or younger	1500	680	52.50	23.81	45.00	20.41
2-01	1506	683	52.71	23.91	45.18	20.49
2-02	1512	686	52.92	24.00	45.36	20.58
2-03	1518	689	53.13	24.10	45.54	20.66
2-04	1524	691	53.34	24.19	45.72	20.74
2-05	1530	694	53.55	24.29	45.90	20.82
2-06	1536	697	53.76	24.39	46.08	20.90
2-07	1542	699	53.97	24.48	46.26	20.98
2-08	1548	702	54.18	24.58	46.44	21.07
2-09	1554	705	54.39	24.67	46.62	21.15
2-10	1560	708	54.60	24.77	46.80	21.23
2-11	1566	710	54.81	24.86	46.98	21.31
3-00	1572	713	55.02	24.96	47.16	21.39
3-01	1578	716	55.23	25.05	47.34	21.47
3-02	1584	718	55.44	25.15	47.52	21.55
3-03	1590	721	55.65	25.24	47.70	21.64
3-04	1596	724	55.86	25.34	47.88	21.72
3-05	1602	727	56.07	25.43	48.06	21.80
3-06	1608	729	56.28	25.53	48.24	21.88
3-07	1614	732	56.49	25.62	48.42	21.96
3-08	1620	735	56.70	25.72	48.60	22.04
3-09	1626	738	56.91	25.81	48.78	22.13
3-10	1632	740	57.12	25.91	48.96	22.21
3-11	1638	743	57.33	26.00	49.14	22.29

400	1644	746	57.54	26.10	49.32	22.37
401	1650	748	57.75	26.20	49.50	22.45
402	1656	751	57.96	26.29	49.68	22.53
403	1662	754	58.17	26.39	49.86	22.62
404	1668	757	58.38	26.48	50.04	22.70
405	1674	759	58.59	26.58	50.22	22.78
406	1680	762	58.80	26.67	50.40	22.86
407	1686	765	59.01	26.77	50.58	22.94
408	1692	767	59.22	26.86	50.76	23.02
409	1698	770	59.43	26.96	50.94	23.11
410	1704	773	59.64	27.05	51.12	23.19
411	1710	776	59.85	27.15	51.30	23.27
500 or older	1716	778	60.06	27.24	51.48	23.35

MINIATURE BREED

Age at Freshening	Milk		Butterfat		Protein	
	Lbs	Kg	Lbs	Kg	Lbs	Kg
2:00 or younger	600	272	31.00	14.06	18.00	8.16
2:01	603	273	31.09	14.10	18.08	8.20
2:02	605	274	31.18	14.14	18.15	8.23
2:03	608	276	31.26	14.18	18.23	8.27
2:04	610	277	31.35	14.22	18.30	8.30
2:05	613	278	31.44	14.26	18.38	8.33
2:06	615	279	31.53	14.30	18.45	8.37
2:07	618	280	31.61	14.34	18.53	8.40
2:08	620	281	31.70	14.38	18.60	8.44
2:09	623	282	31.79	14.42	18.68	8.47
2:10	625	283	31.88	14.46	18.75	8.50
2:11	628	285	31.96	14.50	18.83	8.54
3:00	630	286	32.05	14.54	18.90	8.57
3:01	633	287	32.14	14.58	18.98	8.61
3:02	635	288	32.23	14.62	19.05	8.64
3:03	638	289	32.31	14.66	19.13	8.68
3:04	640	290	32.40	14.70	19.20	8.71
3:05	643	291	32.49	14.74	19.28	8.74
3:06	645	293	32.58	14.78	19.35	8.78
3:07	648	294	32.66	14.81	19.43	8.81
3:08	650	295	32.75	14.86	19.50	8.85
3:09	653	296	32.84	14.90	19.58	8.88
3:10	655	297	32.93	14.94	19.65	8.91
3:11	658	298	33.01	14.97	19.73	8.95
4:00	660	299	33.10	15.01	19.80	8.98
4:01	663	301	33.19	15.06	19.88	9.02
4:02	665	302	33.28	15.09	19.95	9.05
4:03	668	303	33.36	15.13	20.03	9.08
4:04	670	304	33.45	15.17	20.10	9.12
4:05	673	305	33.54	15.21	20.18	9.15
4:06	675	306	33.63	15.25	20.25	9.19
4:07	678	307	33.71	15.29	20.33	9.22
4:08	680	308	33.80	15.33	20.40	9.25
4:09	683	310	33.89	15.37	20.48	9.29
4:10	685	311	33.98	15.41	20.55	9.32
4:11	688	312	34.06	15.45	20.63	9.36
5:00 or older	690	313	34.15	15.49	20.70	9.39

CODE	CODE	VOLUME
AR29	ST29	1983 ADGA PRODUCTION SUMMARY
AR30	ST30	1983 ADGA PRODUCTION SUMMARY
AR31	ST31	1984 ADGA PRODUCTION SUMMARY
AR32	ST32	1985 ADGA PRODUCTION SUMMARY

AR33	ST33	1986 ADGA PRODUCTION SUMMARY
AR34	ST34	1987 ADGA PRODUCTION SUMMARY
AR35	ST35	1988 ADGA PRODUCTION SUMMARY
AR36	ST36	1989 ADGA PRODUCTION SUMMARY
AR37	ST37	1990 ADGA PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
AR38	ST38	1991 ADGA PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
AR39	ST39	1992 ADGA PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
AR40	ST40	1993 ADGA PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
AR41	ST41	1994 ADGA PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
AR42	ST42	1995 ADGA PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
AR43	ST43	1996 ADGA PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
AR44	ST44	1997 ADGA PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
AR45	ST45	1998 ADGA PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
AR46	ST46	1999 ADGA PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
AR47	ST47	2000 ADGA PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
AR49	ST49	2002 ADGA PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
AR50	ST50	2003 ADGA PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
AR51	ST51	2004 ADGA PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
AR52	ST52	2005 ADGA PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
AR53	ST53	2006 ADGA PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
AR54	ST54	2007 ADGA PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
AR55	ST55	2008 ADGA PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
AR56	ST56	2009 ADGA PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
AR57	ST57	2010 ADGA PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
AR58	ST58	2011 ADGA PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
AR59	ST59	2012 ADGA PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
AR60	ST60	2013 ADGA PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
AR61	ST61	2014 ADGA PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
AR62	ST62	2015 ADGA PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
AR63	ST63	2016 ADGA PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
AR64	ST64	2017 ADGA PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
AR65	ST65	2018 ADGA PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
AR66	ST66	2019 ADGA PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
AR67	ST67	2020 ADGA PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
AR68	ST68	2021 ADGA PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

F. RULES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF ADGA OFFICIAL MILKING COMPETITIONS

1. An Official Milking Competition may be sponsored by any state fair, county fair, local, state, or regional goat breeders' association, breed club, or individual, provided the application form and applicable fee, as outlined on the current schedule of rates at <https://adga.org/rates-and-services/>, is filed with the Secretary-Treasurer of the American Dairy Goat Association at least thirty days prior to the competition. Applications received less than 30 days

prior to a competition will be accepted, but a double entry fee will be charged. This application is to be signed by the Secretary of the Fair Board or the superintendent in charge. If the application is approved, the ADGA Secretary-Treasurer will issue written permission to conduct an Official Milking Competition and will furnish an official report form, application blanks for issuance of Star Milker Certificates and forms for certifications required under Rule 3.

2. Competition must be open to any goat registered or recorded in the American Dairy Goat Association, the American Goat Society, or the Canadian Goat Society, upon proof of such registration or recordation. If the competition is held at the state or county fair, the rules governing entry to such fair must also be observed, provided they do not in any way waive the requirement of registration or recordation. For purposes of ADGA Milking Competitions, standard size breeds are defined as registered and recorded Alpine, Guernsey, LaMancha, Nubian, Oberhasli, Saanen, Sable, Toggenburg and Experimental. Miniature size breed(s) are defined as registered Nigerian Dwarf.
3. The owner shall certify to the superintendent in charge and to ADGA the fact that the goats have not received any substance, nor have been subjected to any other non-routine management practices for the purpose of temporarily enhancing components or increasing milk production within the last 10 days. This certification shall be made out and signed by the owner in the presence of the superintendent at the time the animal is brought into the barn. The superintendent shall forward this certification to ADGA with the completed milking competition report form.
4. Goats entered in a One-Day Test shall be on the testing premises the evening before. They shall be milked dry 24 hours before the hour set for the final milking in the test. The superintendent in charge, or his/her representative, shall check each doe to verify compliance with the preliminary milkout requirement. The superintendent, or his/her representative, may require any doe to be stripped dry at that time to comply with the requirement. Refusal by the owner (or caretaker) will eliminate the doe from participation in the test.

At the time of this preliminary milking, the superintendent in charge will be responsible for checking the tattoos of every doe to verify that they correspond exactly to the tattoos listed on her registration/recordation certificate. Those that are illegible or incorrect cannot receive any *M award. The superintendent in charge, or their representative, or the test supervisor shall measure miniature breed does. The herd

owner must supply an approved measuring device. (Refer to Appendix "Measuring the Nigerian Dwarf Breed). Those that are measured over height or do not have documentation of measurement cannot receive any *M award.

5. There shall be no more than three milkings per day for the competition. Milk must be weighed on a DHI approved scale, recording in pounds and tenths of pounds. Weighing and sampling must be done by an approved DHI testing supervisor. Standard DHI sampling and weighing techniques must be used. The supervisor will record the milk weights on the standard form furnished by ADGA. Component results will be supplied by the DHI certified laboratory. The report form must be signed by the DHI Association Manager. The official milking out and taking of samples may not be done in private, but must be done in public view. Further guidelines can be found in the ADGA publication, **Supervisor's & Superintendent's Guide to the ADGA One-Day Milking Competition, pub. 2003**. Points shall be given for quantity of milk, for period of time since last kidding, and for butterfat as follows:
 - a. For each pound of milk, one point figured to 1 decimal place.
 - b. For each complete ten days the goat has been in milk since last kidding one-tenth (.1) of a point, with a maximum of 3.6 points for standard breeds and .04 of a point with a maximum of 1.44 points for miniature breeds.
 - c. For each .05 pounds (.023 kg) of butterfat yielded in the milkings, one point.
 - d. Any ADGA registered or recorded standard breed goat that receives 18 or more points and beginning with competitions in 2005, any ADGA registered miniature breed goat that receives 7 or more points will be awarded an automatic *M designation without application or fee.
6. If a Star Certificate is desired, the owner shall complete the necessary part of the application for this certificate and mail with the correct fee to the American Dairy Goat Association.

G. RULES GOVERNING ADGA PRODUCTION RECOGNITION

1. GENERAL RULES

- a. ADGA recognizes production on pedigrees through designation of *M for does, and *B and +B for bucks based on meeting minimum criteria either through Advanced Registry (AR) based on DHIR, or the Star

program (ST) based on Owner Sampler production testing, one-day competitions, progeny recognition, or acknowledgment of approved non-ADGA DHI programs. The program designation (AR or ST) is included with the *M on the pedigree.

- b. The number of Stars shall indicate the number of consecutive generations of females in the immediate background that have qualified. For example: 1*M indicates that the doe has qualified by meeting AR or ST requirements and that her dam has no production record; 2*M indicates a qualified tested doe with a 1*M dam; 3*M indicates a qualified doe with a 2*M dam and a 1*M grandam, etc.
- c. The Certificate of Registry may be revised to show **Star and/or Plus** designations obtained (either automatically or by application) by sending the certificate to the ADGA office together with the revision fee. Any additions or revisions to registration papers must be accompanied by the correct fee (see Schedule of Rates.)
- d. An ADGA-registered or recorded doe may be issued a Star Milker Certificate upon proper application and payment of fee (see Schedule of Rates) provided she has met minimum production requirements for AR or ST under ADGA rules. Certificates are not issued for does issued *M on the basis of progeny or on bucks.

2. **ADVANCED REGISTRY VOLUME**

- a. An automatic *M designation is granted to any ADGA registered doe that has qualified for Advanced Registry on the basis of milk, butterfat or protein without application or fee.
- b. An ADGA registered buck shall be entitled to an automatic +B (AR) designation without application or fee if:
 - (1) He has three Advanced Registry daughters from three different dams. At least two of the dams must be registered or recorded with ADGA **or**;
 - (2) He has two Advanced Registry sons that are Advanced Registry Sires.
- c. An ADGA registered buck shall be entitled to an automatic ++B (AR) designation without application fee if:
 - (1) He has three Advanced Registry daughters from three different dams. At least two of the dams must be registered or recorded with ADGA **and**;

- (2) He has two Advanced Registry sons that are Advanced Registry Sires.

3. STAR VOLUME DOES

- a. A *M designation shall be awarded to those does meeting minimum requirements under ADGA rules, as follows:
 - (1) On the basis of meeting minimum DHIR production requirements as defined in Section E, including a minimum DCR of 75, an appropriate VT, and documentation of the qualifying completed lactation record.
 - (2) On the basis of earning 18 or more points (standard breed) or 7 or more points (miniature breed) at a recognized Milking Competition conducted under rules approved by the Board of Directors or
 - (3) On the basis of AGS Advanced Registry or Canadian R.O.P. certificate (original of which to be lent to ADGA office for verification) where production meets ADGA minimum requirements in 305 days or less. (British Goat Society records are also accepted.)
- b. An ADGA-registered or recorded doe shall be entitled to an automatic *M designation without application or fee (with no Star certificate issued):
 - (1) On the basis of three qualifying ST Does or Advanced Registry daughters, or
 - (2) On the basis of two +B sons (ST) or 2 AR sons, or
 - (3) On the basis of one AR son and one +B son (ST), or
 - (4) On the basis of one AR son and two AR and/or *M daughters, or
 - (5) On the basis of one +B son (ST) and two AR and/or *M daughters.

4. STAR VOLUME BUCKS

- a. An ADGA-registered buck shall be entitled to an automatic *B designation without application or fee if:
 - (1) His dam is either an Advanced Registry doe that has qualified on both milk and butterfat requirements, or a ST Doe, from other methods as in G.1.a, **and** his sire is an Advanced Registry Sire, a Star Buck or a +B (ST), or
 - (2) His dam is either an Advanced Registry doe that has qualified on both milk and butterfat

requirements, or a ST Doe, from other methods as in G.1.a, **and** his sire's dam is an Advanced Registry doe that has qualified on both milk and butterfat requirements, or a ST doe meeting the requirements stated for the sire's dam listed in 1 and 2.

- b. An ADGA-registered buck shall be entitled to a +B (ST) designation without application or fee if:
 - (1) He has three *M daughters from three different dams. At least two of the dams must be registered or recorded with ADGA, or
 - (2) He has two +B sons (ST), or
 - (3) He has one AR son and one +B son (ST), or
 - (4) He has one AR son and two AR and/or *M daughters, or
 - (5) He has one +B son (ST) and two AR and/or *M daughters.
- c. An ADGA-registered buck shall be entitled to a ++B designation without application or fee by qualifying based on different progeny in any of the ways listed in "b" except the way in which he earned his first plus. (++ must be earned on the basis of both sons and daughters.)

H. GUIDELINES FOR ADVERTISING MILK RECORDS

The only production figures that should be used in advertising are the pounds of milk and/or components actually produced up to the date they are printed. No projected figures or mature equivalents should be used, either for an individual or a herd average. For example: A previously completed lactation may be used, as well as the pounds of milk and/or components already produced in the current lactation.

X. LINEAR APPRAISAL

Performance programs, including Linear Appraisal are a privilege of membership and are available as a member option. Current ADGA membership, in good standing, must be maintained to apply and participate. The only exceptions are special contracts approved by the Board of Directors (e.g., foreign countries or commercial herds).

A. DEFINITION OF LINEAR APPRAISAL

The goal of ADGA's linear appraisal program is to provide the dairy goat breeder with an increased awareness of proven sires that transmit strong traits to their offspring. The ADGA Linear Appraisal program incorporates by reference the Standard Operating Procedures which details the guidelines for various aspects of animal evaluation and quality assurance practices. The linear appraisal system evaluates individual type traits that affect structural and functional durability in order to take full advantage

of the potential for genetic improvement through selection. There are four parts to the linear appraisal of an animal. The first part involves the determination, by the linear appraiser, of the point that describes the condition of each of the 14 primary linear traits and the one secondary trait on the 50-point scale that represents the biological range for a particular trait. The program does not set a certain point on a range of points on the scale for a linear trait as “ideal,” nor are more points, fewer points, or midpoint on the range for a trait necessarily more desirable. The program is designed, instead, to objectively assess the condition of a trait that a sire passes on to his offspring. The evaluation of these traits represents the true “linear” portion of the linear appraisal program. It is the primary linear trait data, plus the animal’s final score, that are used by ADGA and the National Database to develop sire summaries.

The other three parts of a linear appraisal are modifications of descriptive type classification features. Although this type of information provides a descriptive evaluation of a particular animal rather than gather data that can be used in sire summaries, the evaluation information will be useful to the herd owner in making management decisions about individual animals and in promoting the herd. The first of three parts of a linear appraisal consists of the appraiser evaluating each animal in 8 general structural/functional areas: head, shoulder assembly, front legs, rear legs, feet, back, rump, and udder texture. The appraiser will note, for each of these 8 areas, if it is poor or fair (both of which indicate a problem to the herd owner), acceptable, good plus, very good, or excellent as described in section G, below. The last part of a linear appraisal is the evaluation of the 4 (3 for a buck) major categories and the assigning of the final score.

Dairy goat herds evaluated with the linear appraisal system have been instrumental in developing the information needed for the genetic evaluation of linear traits and continue to provide the data for ongoing efforts in determining the relationship of the program areas to longevity and production.

B. ELIGIBILITY FOR LINEAR APPRAISAL

1. All persons who appraise under the auspices of the ADGA shall grant to the ADGA the right to publish the scores resulting from this program in the ADGA Performance Volume and to use them as needed for any research or study project.
2. The ADGA offers linear appraisal which requires that all eligible females of one breed group, resident in a herd regardless of ownership, must be presented for appraisal. The exception to this *all eligible females* rule is all of the daughters of one herd sire with at least ten eligible daughters in the herd with all eligible daughters presented for appraisal. This includes Purebreds, Americans, or recorded grades of that breed. Where a determination of “resident” must be

made, the following criteria are to be applied. Animals are to be considered resident if they have been in the herd at least 6 months or if there is a written, dated agreement signed by both the herd owner and the animal owner stating that "(animal's name and registration or recordation number) is now part of the (herd name), under the care and management (herd owner), and will remain in that herd for a period of at least 6 months." Leasing animals to a herd for the purpose of being appraised is not permitted.

3. In order to be eligible for linear appraisal, an animal must be recorded or registered with the ADGA and bear a legible tattoo that corresponds with that indicated on the Certificate of registration/recordation (or photocopy thereof) or on the stamped duplicate application. The certificate, photocopy, or duplicate must be available to the appraiser at the time of evaluation for verification.
4. Eligible females are those that have ever freshened or that are being milked regularly (being milked at least once every day ongoing). There are the following exceptions:
 - a. A doe presented out of condition due to sickness, injury or abnormal kidding may be excused by the appraiser. Sick or injured does that should not be transported to an appraisal site may also be excused. The appraiser will note on the sheet that the animal was not presented, documenting the reason provided by the owner. The signature of the herd owner on the appraisal sheet is the record of acceptance and veracity of this information.
 - b. A doe presented dry may be excused by the appraiser.
 - c. Does previously evaluated after their fifth birthday may be optioned out by the owner under Rule H-3.
 - d. A doe appraised in the previous calendar year may be excused by the owner.
 - e. Any doe seven (7) years old or older is not required to be presented for appraisal.
5. If for any reason eligible females will not be available for presentation on the day of appraisal, the owner shall:
 - a. State the facts in writing and submit them to the ADGA Performance Programs Manager, or
 - b. Note the reason on the appraisal report sheet on the day of evaluation.
6. Within the breed selected for appraisal, bucks may be appraised at the option of the owner. They must be one year of age or older at the time of appraisal for an official score.
7. The Young Stock program has been discontinued as of 2023.

C. APPLICATION FOR LINEAR APPRAISAL

1. Applications for appraisal will be provided by ADGA. They must be completed by the owner or his/her agent and submitted to ADGA along with the appropriate fee as specified on the application (see D below).

2. If a concern regarding a safety risk (defined as one involving biosecurity, location hazard, or due to personal interaction) has been documented by an appraiser, an application may be refused until the documented issues have been appropriately resolved as determined by the Performance Programs Manager and Executive Committee. Members will be notified if such documentation has been received.
3. A single application may cover more than one breed group within the herd.
4. A single application may cover more than one membership within a herd.

D. COSTS OF APPRAISAL

1. There will be a nonrefundable application fee, separate from the animal fees. Fees are outlined on the schedule of rates at <https://adga.org/rates-and-services/>.
 - a. Members signing up by January 31 (postmark/fax/email).
 - b. Members signing up after January 31 (postmark/fax/email) if it can be accommodated into the scheduling.
 - c. Members signing up for both Linear and DHIR within the same year will receive a discount, if application is made by January 31.
 - d. A late charge will be applied for those not meeting the deadline for the request for return information (this date is set at 9 weeks prior to the start of the session).
 - e. Youth: A special circumstance is applied for youth members who request to transport and have permission of the host. This application requires a fee and approval from the office to ensure that the additional animals can be accommodated. This application can be made up to 2 weeks prior to the start of the session.
2. A minimum stop fee includes appraisal of up to 25 animals as set forth herein at subsection (D)(5). For each additional animal an additional fee shall apply. There will be no additional charges on substitutions for animals which were paid for but are no longer in the herd on the day of appraisal. Members willing to transport their animals to a central site will be allowed to combine the total number of animals appraised at that site as though they were one herd and pay animal fees on that basis. Fees are outlined on the schedule of rates at <https://adga.org/rates-and-services/>.
3. Refresher and Training Session hosts shall be offered appraisal at fifty percent off animal fees in the year of hosting or the year following the hosted session. Fees are outlined on the schedule of rates at <https://adga.org/rates-and-services/>.
4. The ADGA Linear Appraisal policy does not allow for the stopping of a session by a herd owner once the session has begun. A herd owner who refuses to continue to present

- animals for appraisal must pay for all animals on the appraisal list. All scores assigned by the appraiser during the partial session are considered official and will be published.
5. A breeder, or group of breeders, may request a special appraisal session any time of the year for a specific date(s) from ADGA. No application deadlines apply, but the request must be received a minimum of three weeks prior to the requested date(s). The application fee, plus all appraisal costs associated with the appraisal exceeding those covered by the per animal charges covered in Rule D-2. The application and fee will be returned if the request cannot be accommodated.
 6. The minimum stop fee for a linear appraisal session is in any combination of animal fees, excluding application fees. Herd owners with fewer head of animals needed to make up this minimum stop fee may choose to pay that fee and request a stop; and the herd may be considered but not guaranteed a stop, as such determination will be based on the number of herds requesting appraisal, the travel route and scheduling. This shall be solely at the discretion of the ADGA Performance Programs Manager.
 7. An overtime charge will be charged for excessive scheduling delays when the animals are presented to the appraiser at a rate of less than 8 per hour, and the delay could have been avoided (inefficient presentation); and this surcharge may be imposed upon the recommendation of the appraiser, subject to review by the Performance Programs Manager.
 8. The ADGA linear appraisal policy does not allow for any refunds due to the applicant withdrawing his/her request for linear appraisal after the animal lists have been sent into the ADGA office except for extenuating circumstances, such as the sale of the herd prior to appraisal or the existence of a disease situation in the herd, documented by a veterinarian on his/her letterhead, that will be a problem at the time of appraisal. All requests for a refund, with supporting documentation, are to be sent to the ADGA Performance Programs Manager, ADGA office. The initial linear appraisal application fee is nonrefundable in any case. The ADGA Performance Programs Manager will forward the request to the Linear Appraisal committee. The Linear Appraisal committee, by majority vote, will determine if there were extenuating circumstances and if a refund on animal fees should be given.

E. SCHEDULING OF LINEAR APPRAISAL

1. To assist in keeping the appraisal costs at a minimum and to conserve the time of the appraiser, ADGA reserves the right to set the date of appraisal and the ADGA Performance Programs Manager shall make these decisions. Whenever possible the ADGA Performance Programs Manager will not

- schedule the same appraiser in the same geographic location successively and will rotate assignment areas seasonally.
2. Every effort will be made to provide home service to the appraisal applicant for herds exceeding 15 animals. However, herds or combinations of herds not reaching the minimum number of 22 animals will be charged for that number. Owners may be required to transport their animals, depending upon their proximity, to other herds in the session.
 3. Animal currently owned lists must be returned by the stated due date, either by mail or electronically. A letter or email will be generated as a reminder one week prior to the stated due date. If the animal currently owned list is not received by the due date, the herd will be dropped from the schedule. A reinstatement fee will apply if a member wishes to be reinstated once this deadline has passed and it is possible to accommodate the request. Fee are outlined on the [schedule of rates at https://adga.org/rates-and-services/](https://adga.org/rates-and-services/).
 4. Every effort will be made to provide six (6) weeks' notice prior to the appraisal date.
 5. In the event ADGA cannot schedule the member in the year of the application, the application fee will be carried forward to the next year that appraisal is offered in the member's area or the member's account will be credited.

F. APPRAISER RESTRICTIONS

No appraiser shall evaluate any animal that:

1. Is owned partially or entirely by the appraiser.
2. Is owned partially or entirely by any member of the appraiser's immediate family, which includes children, grandchildren, parents, grandparents, siblings or spouse.
3. Is owned partially or entirely by the appraiser's employer or employee.
4. In which the appraiser has any pecuniary interest.
5. Over which the appraiser has any supervision.

G. LINEAR APPRAISAL SCORING

Animals will be given category designations for General Appearance, Dairy Strength, Body Capacity and Mammary System (not in bucks) and a numerical Final Score. Adult animals can be scored Excellent (E). Final Scores in the Poor category will receive only the "P" designation. The following standards apply to both the Final Score and the Category designations:

- | | | |
|----|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. | EXCELLENT — | 90 points or more |
| 2. | VERY GOOD — | 85 to 89 points |
| 3. | GOOD — | 80 to 84 points |
| 4. | ACCEPTABLE — | 70 to 79 points |
| 5. | FAIR — | 60 to 69 points |
| 6. | POOR — | 59 points or lower |

H. REAPPRAISAL

1. No animal will be eligible for reappraisal within 90 days.
2. If an animal is presented for reappraisal within 90 days of the date of previous evaluation, the second score will be deleted from the official record and the owner of said animal will be billed a fee through the ADGA office. Fees are outlined on the schedule of rates at <https://adga.org/rates-and-services/>.
3. Animals appraised after their fifth birthday have achieved a Permanent Score and need not be reappraised. However, at the option of the owner, they may be reevaluated. The new final Score and breakdown will replace the previous score only if the new Final Score is higher than the previous Final Score. Owners may petition ADGA to have a permanent score updated for animals receiving the same score, but at an older age. Standard revision fees apply. A Certificate of Excellence will be made available on any animal that has earned a permanent final score of 90 or greater upon request and payment of the appropriate fee.
4. Animals that have not been appraised after their fifth birthday and do not have a Permanent Score must be presented for reappraisal. The reappraisal score will replace their previous score.
5. A Permanent Score for a doe must be achieved while in milk.

I. LINEAR APPRAISAL ADVERTISING

1. Owners must use the most recent score in advertising, unless there was a previous score done at over five years of age.
2. The age of the animal when appraised should be published along with the score information.
3. The score information should contain the overall score and the four (4) category designations in the format normally used.
4. Does listed as dry should be listed as dry in the advertising.
5. The name of the appraiser will not be mentioned in the linear appraisal score advertising.
6. Videos taken during the Linear Appraisal Session and individual animal pictures taken with the Appraiser are for personal use only and may not be used in advertising or web (site) posting.

J. COMPLAINTS

Any infractions or violations of the ADGA Performance Programs rules shall be referred to the Performance Programs Manager, who will refer it to the Linear Appraisal Committee for action, as required.

K. ENFORCEMENT

1. Scores of animals presented and appraised in violation of established linear appraisal rules may be deleted at the discretion of the Linear Appraisal Committee.

2. If an animal is found to have been appraised within another herd without proper application on file, the score may be deleted from the official records at the discretion of the Linear Appraisal Committee. The owner of said animal will be billed a fee through the ADGA office and the applying herd will be billed a fee through the ADGA office. Fee are outlined on the schedule of rates at <https://adga.org/rates-and-services/>.
3. If an animal is improperly identified at the time of appraisal, this is a violation of the Rules of Linear Appraisal. The scores must be deleted from the official records and the fee forfeited.

L. APPRAISAL GUIDELINES

1. Appraisers should not evaluate animals that were judged by them within a two-week period prior to and after the appraiser session, except at the discretion of the Performance Programs Manager in cases where no other appraiser is available.
2. No test reports, former scores, records or photos should be used by the appraiser in scoring.
3. Tattoos are to be read before scoring.
4. Tattoos must meet all of the requirements of the ADGA animal identification/tattoo policy.
5. Owners should understand that they will be charged for any animal presented with an illegible or incorrect tattoo, but the animal cannot be scored.
6. There will be no charge for animals marked "Not in Condition."
7. If the appraiser notes more animals of the breed group being evaluated that are on the premises and are not being presented the appraiser will:
 - a. Explain the rule and ask to evaluate the animals.
 - b. If the owner cannot explain the situation adequately and/or refuses to present the animals, the incident is to be reported to the ADGA Performance Programs Manager for further investigation.
 - c. The ADGA Performance Programs Manager will report any infractions to the Committee for action.
8. Appraisers can stop an appraisal session under situations where their personal safety is at risk. Documentation of such instances should be promptly submitted to the ADGA Performance Programs Manager, ADGA office, and the Chairperson of the Linear Appraisal Committee for action and may result in the permanent loss of linear appraisal privileges for a herd owner.
9. Whenever an appraisal session is not completed, the appraiser should sign the linear appraisal worksheet and leave a copy with the herd owner, just as they would for a completed session.

10. Appraisers will do the recording on the Linear Appraisal sheet themselves. If they are unable to do so, they should have prior approval of the Performance Programs Manager and/or the Committee Chairperson to use a clerk, naming a specific person.
11. Appraisers may elect to NIC (Not in Condition) an entire herd if the herd is in such debilitated condition that, in their professional opinion, they are unable to assess the animals.

M. LINEAR APPRAISAL EDUCATION

A group may request a linear appraisal workshop for a fee as outlined on the schedule of rates at <https://adga.org/rates-and-services/>, plus all associated costs for the appraiser. Please contact the ADGA office for details. The application and fee will be returned if the request cannot be accommodated. See the Linear Appraisal Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) online for workshop educational curriculum.

XI. SIRE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The American Dairy Goat Association Sire Development Program (ADGA-SDP) will identify potential genetically superior sires as young as possible at the time of their registration. It is then up to their owners to progeny test bucks by getting several daughters into as many herds as possible to increase reliability, in order to provide a fairly accurate evaluation of a young buck.

The daughters should be bred to freshen as yearlings to generate data on their sires as soon as possible. The herds containing these daughters should be enrolled in the DHI production testing program and participate in the ADGA type appraisal program. Genetic data generated by these programs is the only basis for the sire's proofs on the genetic evaluations and sire summaries for production and type. Data from private evaluations for type does not go to the National Database for research and genetic evaluations and does not contribute to the evaluation of the young bucks for the ADGA-SDP.

The sires are evaluated for production and type on information from all relatives appearing in the sire summaries. This should all occur by the time the buck is three years old. If the sire has a PTA (Predicted Transmitting Ability) in the upper percentiles with reasonable reliability, he should be used heavily.

All bucks will be screened at the time of registration to determine if they qualify for the ADGA-SDP.

Older bucks that are already registered with performance data also generate ETA (Estimated Transmitted Ability) or PTA information on an ongoing basis. Current performance pedigrees may be obtained upon request and the payment of the appropriate fee to cover the cost of the performance pedigree.

Qualification for the ADGA-SDP will be on the basis of an ETA calculated from the Production-Type Indexes of his sire and dam. The formula is: The ETA on the Production-Type Index (PTI) equals one-

half the PTI of the sire plus one-half the PTI of the dam adjusted by the qualifying levels set by the Sire Development Committee.

Two ETAs on each buck will be calculated. One PTI will emphasize production to type in a 2:1 ratio. The other PTI will emphasize production to type in a 1:2 ratio. In other words, they are just reversed.

Production traits will be expressed in terms of Fat Corrected Milk, to be corrected to each breed's average fat percent as follows: Alpine 3.4 percent; LaMancha 4.0 percent; Nigerian Dwarf 6.4 percent; Nubian 4.8 percent; Oberhasli 3.8 percent; Saanen 3.4 percent; Sable 3.6 percent; and Toggenburg 3.4 percent.

Qualification levels for the ETAs are determined based upon the criteria set by ADGA based on data from the Council on Dairy Cattle Breeding (CDCB). Selection criteria will be set to ensure that the bucks that qualify have a sufficiently high probability of being genetically superior without restricting the number of qualifying bucks and without having an adverse effect on genetic diversity or breeder participation. Registered bucks must qualify in both 2:1 and 1:2 production/type indices to be included in the Sire Development list.

We will inform the industry about bucks who have qualified for the ADGA-SDP in two ways:

1. inform the owner by letter and
2. publish an annual list of qualifying bucks periodically

XII. RULES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF OFFICIAL SHOWS

The intent and spirit of the show rules is to provide fair competition to exhibitors and their animals on a nondiscriminatory basis.

A. ELIGIBILITY

1. Only American Dairy Goat Association, American Goat Society and Canadian Goat Society registered, recorded or applied for animals, that are recognized by ADGA as dairy animals, may be shown in official American Dairy Goat Association shows.
2. A registration or recordation certificate is required for all animals six months of age or older and may be required for animals under six months of age if the show so chooses.
3. A registration or recordation certificate or a stamped duplicate application showing the date received by the ADGA office is required for all animals under six months of age. Show officials shall not accept copies of the aforesaid, any other document in lieu of them, or information obtained from the ADGA office via telephone, etc.
4. A stamped duplicate is valid for 30 days from the ADGA office date stamped on it. NOTE: 2025 only – Stamped Duplicates are valid through 12-31-25.

5. The document for that animal to be shown must be handed to the show official who shall read it and compare its information to that on its entry form and verify the information on both.
6. All Names Included on One Identification Number Constitute Only One Membership; therefore, only one exhibitor. ONLY the ID number on the registration/recording certificate or on the stamped duplication application is proof of ownership.
7. Persons showing animals whose registration or recording certificates have signed transfers that have not been processed by the ADGA office must show those animals in the owner's name shown on ADGA records at that time.
8. Animals with natural horns shall not be shown.

B. SHOW SANCTIONING AND FEES

1. The number and type(s) of show(s), classes, rules, sanctioning registry association(s), and restrictions published for any given show shall be an exact duplication, in their entirety, of those sanctioned by the ADGA office and shall state "ADGA rules shall govern."
2. Two copies of the schedule of all classes to be held, all other rules of the governing and applying association(s), and the official show application must be sent to the ADGA office for approval. ALL classes to be held must be listed under classes.
3. Any change requested for a previously sanctioned show shall be sent to the ADGA office in writing for their approval. No verbal or telephone changes will be accepted. This shall not preclude the changing of the judge, show chairperson, or show secretary by telephone if necessary. Should a change in show chair be necessary, it is the responsibility of the show chair to notify the ADGA office. Should a change in judge be necessary, it is the responsibility of the original judge to notify the ADGA office. The notification should be made as soon as possible by email to showsupport@adga.org or current contact.
4. If the ADGA office sanctions the show, it will, at least two weeks prior to the show date, send copies of all classes to be held and all rules of the governing and applying associations to the judge. If there is a difference in these and the ones presented to the judge at a later date, those sent by ADGA will govern.
5. The emailed/faxed/postmarked (not metered) on the envelope determines the cost of the sanction application if two copies of the rules and classes, the cost of rosettes for all

categories applied for and the full cost of the application itself are included. If any of these requirements are lacking, the email/fax/postmark (not metered) of the latest communication necessary to fulfill requirements, will determine the cost. Sanction fees are outlined on the schedule of rates at <https://adga.org/rates-and-services/> based upon date application, rules, and classes are postmarked/faxed/mailed to ADGA (*If postmarked/faxed/mailed less than 31 days before show, additional fees for shipping may be required.*) Rosettes are required.

If Champion Challenge is being sanctioned, an additional fee for each breed must be sent. If the Best in Show class is sanctioned, it must be listed under “classes” and the rosette must be purchased. If it is not sanctioned, the rosette may not be purchased. If the class is held regardless, the BIS animal’s name shall not be included on the Report of Awards and the animal will receive no ADGA awards provided by this class even if the animal’s name is included. The sanction fee plus the cost of rosettes must accompany the application for the Official Show. Fees are outlined on the schedule of rates at <https://adga.org/rates-and-services/>.

6. The base date for computing the age of the animal is the day the animal is to be judged unless otherwise stated by a Fair board or organizing show committee in its rules governing livestock. This date must be stated on the show application and in the rules.
7. ADGA sanctioned shows held within the judging and classes of another ADGA sanctioned show ARE NOT allowed.
8. Any show limiting its number of entries must state this in their rules.
9. Board approved show rule changes become effective immediately except for those shows already sanctioned to occur before January 1st of the upcoming year. ADGA will announce their sanctioned shows as soon as possible after the sanctioning. All requests not to do so are denied.
10. A show must include one of the following statements in their rules: (The Junior and Senior shows are separately sanctioned) or (The Junior and Senior shows are not separately sanctioned.)

C. RULES GOVERNING SHOW OFFICIALS AND JUDGES

1. The designation “Official ADGA Show” shall be posted conspicuously at the show.
2. It is the responsibility of the Show Secretary to have a copy of these rules available at all times in case any question arises during the course of the show.

3. The Show Chairperson and Show Secretary shall not be the same person. In the case of shows held simultaneously, the Show Secretary shall not officiate in more than one of them.
4. The Show Chairperson and the Show Secretary are responsible for enforcing the ADGA rules and certifying that the standards set forth in these rules have been met. In turn the sponsoring organization is responsible for the actions of the entire Show Committee.
5. The local show committee and sponsoring organization may include show rules of their own to be used in addition to ADGA Rules to insure orderly conduct and cooperative behavior by the exhibitor. They may also set reasonable penalties for violation of such rules. These rules must be included when applying for the show sanction.
6. All shows sanctioned by the American Dairy Goat Association MUST be judged by a person currently licensed by the American Dairy Goat Association and with strict adherence to the ADGA rules.
7. No Judge shall judge any animal that:
 - a. is owned partially or entirely by the Judge.
 - b. is owned partially or entirely by any member of the Judge's immediate family, which includes children, grandchildren, parents, grandparents, siblings, or spouse.
 - c. is owned partially or entirely by the Judge's employer or employee. For purposes of this section, "employer" shall mean any person for whom the Judge has rendered services for recompense, or is under contract to provide such services, whether on a fee for service or salary basis, except as specifically directed by the Association; within fourteen (14) days before the beginning of, or fourteen (14) days following the conclusion of, the show in question.
 - d. in which the Judge has any pecuniary interest.
 - e. over which the Judge has any supervision.
(Refer to Suggested Code of Ethics for Exhibitors and Show Committees)
8. The judge shall read the tattoo(s) on the GCH, RGCH, and the Champion Challenge winner BEFORE they leave the ring.
9. The judge shall examine the teats, including the orifices, of all animals and may draw milk into a container to verify defects. When milk is drawn, the judge must disinfect his/her hands before and after inspection.
10. a. The Judges will be instructed to determine disqualifiable defects in Nigerian heights within the

individual age classes as with all other disqualifications.

- b. The standardized measuring device should be used under the judges' supervision.
 - c. It is the judge's responsibility to provide the standardized measuring device, either their own or contractually have it provided by the sponsoring show and or exhibitors. The standardized measuring device should be used under the judge's supervision.
11. When a written agreement between a licensed ADGA Judge and a show committee and/or sponsoring organization for the judging of an ADGA sanctioned show exists, both parties are required to perform their respective obligations under said agreement. A judge unable to fulfill a contract to judge or conduct a Pre-TC shall immediately contact the sponsor and explain the circumstances. If the sponsor requests, the judge shall contact a mutually agreed upon replacement and work to negotiate terms. Failure to perform this request is grounds for filing a complaint with the ADGA Judges Committee.
 12. If the Grand Champion, the Reserve Grand Champion or the Challenge Winner is tail-tattooed and not a LaMancha, the judge shall check the ears for tattoos. If found they must be included and their status clearly indicated on the Report of Awards.
 13. The judge shall avoid placing hands or fingers in the animal's mouth for inspection of related defects. The exhibitor shall open the mouth if requested to do so by the judge. If the judge does handle the mouth, he/she shall disinfect his/her hands before and after inspection.
 14. ADGA licensed judges, judging at an ADGA sanctioned show, shall only sign ADGA paperwork, and that of sponsoring fair if applicable (unless the show is dual sanctioned with another registry). Any registries desiring information on the specific ADGA show report may request a copy directly from ADGA, provided the request is within 30 days of the show and is accompanied by the appropriate fee. This rule shall in no way affect the reciprocity agreement currently in place with CGS as per rule XII, J.

D. RULES GOVERNING PRESHOW MILKOUT

A preshow milkout is optional. If it is sanctioned, the following rules apply:

1. Show's rules must clearly state the date, exact location and hour of the milkout. Exhibitors unable to be there at that time must milk out upon arrival at the show under the same supervision required at the official milkout.

2. Does participating in the preshow milkout and then removed from the show premises prior to being judged shall be disqualified by the Show Committee.
3. Any doe not milked out according to all specifics set forth in this rule shall be barred by the Show Committee.
4. The Show Chairperson and/or his/her Agent shall check all animals after they are milked by the exhibitor during the preshow milkout. The person doing the checking shall not draw milk.

E. ARRANGEMENT OF CLASSES AND MAKING OF AWARDS

1. The order of the show may be established by one of the following methods:
 - a. Clearly stating the order of the show in the show's rules submitted to ADGA for sanctioning. When multiple sanctions are offered, a complete schedule of judging order for each sanction must be provided. After sanctioning, the order of the show shall not be changed under any circumstance. When sanctioning a show using this option, the rules must clearly state "The order of the show is not subject to change."
 - b. Clearly stating in the show's rules submitted to ADGA for sanctioning the breed divisions which will be sanctioned, the intended order of the show for all sanctions, and the conditions under which the order of the show may be changed. When sanctioning a show using this option, the rules must clearly state "The order of the show is subject to change."

ADGA Official Shows may sanction classes for the following breed divisions:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| a. Alpine | g. Saanen |
| b. Guernseys | h. Sable |
| c. LaMancha | i. Toggenburg |
| d. Nigerian Dwarf | j. All Other Purebreds |
| e. Nubian | k. Recorded Grades |
| f. Oberhasli | |

2. If the All Other Purebred breed division (1.j.) is applied for, no more than seven breed divisions of 1.a. through 1.i. may be sanctioned. All animals of the purebred breed divisions not separately sanctioned must be permitted to show in it. Once all other Purebred breed division is sanctioned, no breed(s) can be added or removed from that division.
3. All classes sanctioned must be held if any animal(s) of that breed division are present.
4. No breed divisions may be combined after the show is sanctioned.

5. An animal may compete only once in the age classes of an individual show.
6. No animal shall knowingly for any reason be entered, exhibited, or judged in the wrong age class.
7. An animal that for any reason has been exhibited AND judged in the wrong class must be disqualified in that class. The placing of the disqualified animal would then be assigned to the animal behind and subsequent animals moved up one placing.
8. American and Purebred shall be shown in the same classes.
9. ONLY Recorded Grades, Natives on Performance, Natives on Appearance, Experimentals and Grade Experimentals shall be shown in the division called Recorded Grades.
10. An official ADGA rosette must be awarded to the Grand Champion and Reserve Grand Champion of each sanctioned breed division of each individual official ADGA show.
11. A person denied the right to exhibit due to past rule violations shall not cause a show to be considered restricted.
12. Entries may not be added to or withdrawn from classes without permission from the officials in charge after the class is in the ring and the judging has started. The class shall not be reopened after reasons have begun.
13. In all classes, awards shall be made by the Judge according to the merit of the animal.
14. The Champion Challenge class is OPTIONAL. There may be one class per breed division. IF the class is sanctioned, it shall be held and the following rules must apply:
 - a. Permanent Champions may be shown in the regular or the challenge class whichever the owner chooses. The exhibitor may not be charged more or less than the regular entry fee.
 - b. The Grand Champion of the same show must be shown in these classes and the winners of them shall be called "Best of Breed."
 - c. The Grand Champion of the day not winning this class shall not compete in the Best Doe/Buck in Show class – the winner of the Champion Challenge class shall.
 - d. Permanent Champions shown in these classes are not to be barred from group or udder classes.
 - e. Any show offering premium money must also do so for the Champion Challenge classes. The amount must at least equal the maximum scale of premiums offered in any class of that breed division.

- f. Where no premium money is paid, the award must at least equal the top award given in any class of that breed division including those given the Grand Champion.
- g. All animals in this class must be placed by the Judge.
- h. Proof of Championship shall be either: (1) The prefix CH, GCH, or SGCH as affixed by ADGA on the animal's registration or recordation certificate; or (2) Presentation of the Permanent Champion Certificate Notification Letter issued by ADGA in conjunction with the original registration or recordation certificate. The letter is valid for use until December 31 of the year of issuance.

F. JUNIOR DOE SHOWS, JUNIOR DIVISION CLASSES AND CHAMPIONSHIPS (Does and Bucks)

- 1. Any doe under 24 months of age that has never freshened shall compete in a Junior Doe Show or the Junior Division.
- 2. Any buck under 12 months of age shall compete as a Junior Buck. Junior Buck Shows are not sanctioned.
- 3. The JUNIOR CHAMPION shall be selected from a class consisting of the first place, blue ribbon winners of the age classes in this division. No animal shall knowingly for any reason be incorrectly exhibited or judged in this class. In a Junior Doe Show the winner of this class shall be the Junior Grand Champion and called by that title.
- 4. The RESERVE JUNIOR CHAMPION may be selected after the Junior Champion has been selected and shall be selected from those remaining in the Junior Championship class plus the animal that stood second to the Junior Champion in its individual class. In a Junior Doe Show this shall be the Junior Reserve Grand Champion.

G. SENIOR DOE SHOWS, SENIOR DIVISION CLASSES AND CHAMPIONSHIPS (Does and Bucks)

- 1. Any doe that has ever freshened or that is being milked regularly shall compete in a Senior doe Show or Senior Doe Division. This includes dry and precocious milkers.
- 2. Any doe 24 months of age or over that has never freshened shall not be shown unless she is in milk.
- 3. Any buck 12 months of age or over shall compete as a Senior Buck.
- 4. The SENIOR CHAMPION shall be selected from a class consisting of the first place, blue ribbon winners of the age classes in this division. No animal shall knowingly for any reason be incorrectly exhibited or judged in this class. In a

Senior Doe Show the winner of this class shall be the Senior Grand Champion and called by that title.

5. The RESERVE SENIOR CHAMPION may be selected after the Senior Champion has been selected and shall be selected from those remaining in the Senior Championship class plus the animal that stood second to the Senior Champion in its individual class. In a Senior Doe Show this shall be the Senior Reserve Grand Champion.

H. SELECTING THE GRAND CHAMPION (Does and Bucks)

1. The Junior and Senior Champion shall compete for Grand Champion, except when the Junior and Senior Divisions are separately sanctioned.

I. SELECTING THE RESERVE GRAND CHAMPION (Does and Bucks)

1. If a Reserve Junior Champion and a Reserve Senior Champion are selected, the RESERVE GRAND CHAMPION shall be selected from the class made up of the following (not applicable when the Junior and Senior Divisions are separately sanctioned):
 - a. The Junior or Senior Champion that has not made the Grand Championship, and
 - b. The animal that stood Reserve to the Grand Champion (either the Reserve Junior Champion or the Reserve Senior Champion).
2. If a Reserve Junior Champion and a Reserve Senior Champion are not selected, the RESERVE GRAND CHAMPION shall be selected from class made up of the following (not applicable when the Junior and Senior Divisions are separately sanctioned):
 - a. the Junior Champion or Senior Champion that has not made the Grand Championship.
 - b. the remaining blue ribbon winners in the Division (Junior or Senior) that produced the Grand Champions,
 - c. the second place winner in the individual class from which the Grand Champion came.

J. WINNING A LEG TOWARD CHAMPIONSHIP

1. No animal shall receive credit for a leg unless it has a **permanent** legible tattoo(s) (or EID) with evidence of a tattoo before it enters the ring. The tattoo(s) (or EID) must match the one(s) recorded on the registration or recordation certificate or on the stamped duplicate application. Lack of tattoo, EID, illegibility, or the information included in the

aforementioned documents not matching the tattoo(s) (or EID) on the animal shall not prevent the animal from receiving the ADGA rosette. Please see Appendix: Electronic Identification, Acceptable Use Policies for conditions of EID use.

2. Any disqualified animal must NOT be counted in the total number shown.
3. Does
 - a. There must be ten or more does of her breed division owned or leased and shown by at least two exhibitors.
 - b. At least two legs of a doe's Permanent Championship must be made as:
 - (1) Winner in the Senior Division at open shows where:
 - (a) at least eight does of her breed division IN MILK are competing in at least two age classes while complying with 3.a. above; or
 - (b) Grand Champion in the regular division classes with less than eight does in milk while complying with a. above and then goes on to win the Champion Challenge class which has sufficient milkers to complete the required total of eight; or
 - (c) Winner competing against two or more animals that have won their Best of Breed while complying with a. and 1.(a) above in that same show. This class shall be called Best Doe in Show and must be comprised of the best of each breed division in that individual show. NO absentees permitted; however, in the event of extenuating circumstances, such as a family or medical emergency, a letter shall be sent to the ADGA Shows Committee Chair from the sponsoring show's committee explaining the circumstances, postmarked or sent electronically within 14 days of the date of the show. The ADGA Shows Committee will properly review the situation and make a decision as soon as possible, or
 - (2) Winner over at least nine (total of 10) does which include less than eight (8) does in milk and then wins Best in Show, when this class meets all the requirements of J.3.b.(1)c., shall exchange this restricted leg for an unrestricted leg, or

- (3) Winner in the Senior Division at a restricted show with at least twenty does of her breed division in milk, competing in at least two age classes. This includes official 4-H, FFA and Youth shows.
 - (a) As winners, competing against two or more animals that have won their Best of Breed, while complying with (3) above in that same show. This class shall be called Best Doe in Show and must be comprised of the best of each breed division in that individual show. NO absentees permitted; however, in the event of extenuating circumstances, such as a family or medical emergency, a letter shall be sent to the ADGA Shows Committee Chair from the sponsoring show's committee explaining the circumstances, postmarked or sent electronically within 14 days of the date of the show. The ADGA Shows Committee will properly review the situation and make a decision as soon as possible, or
 - (4) the Reserve Grand Champion to a Grand Champion that was a Permanent Champion as shown by Official ADGA records, prior to entering the show ring, with at least twenty (20) does of her breed division in milk competing in at least two age classes.
 - c. As the grand champion in the regular division classes with less than ten does and then goes on to win the champion challenge class, which has sufficient does to complete the required total of ten.
4. Bucks
- a. There must be ten or more bucks of his breed division owned or leased and shown by at least two exhibitors.
 - b. Bucks under 12 months of age are referred to as Junior bucks, bucks 12 months of age or older as Senior bucks. The Junior and Senior divisions of a buck show are not separately sanctioned.
 - c. At least two legs of a buck's Permanent Championship must be made as the sire of ADGA registered or recorded offspring at open shows:
 - (1) as winner over at least three bucks one year of age or older while complying with a. above.
 - (2) as winner in the regular division classes with less than 10 bucks of his breed division or less than 3 or 4 Senior bucks, depending on which is needed,

- and he goes on to win the Champion Challenge class that has a sufficient number of bucks to complete the total required for a win.
- (3) as winner competing against two or more animals that have won their Best of Breed while complying with a. and c.1 above in that same show. This class shall be called Best in Show and must be comprised of the best of each breed division in that individual show. No absentees permitted. However, in the event of extenuating circumstances, such as a family or medical emergency, a letter shall be sent to the ADGA Shows Committee Chair from the sponsoring show's committee explaining the circumstances, postmarked or sent electronically within 14 days of the date of the show. The ADGA Shows Committee will properly review the situation and make a decision as soon as possible.
 - (4) as winner over at least nine (total of 10) bucks of his breed division, that include less than three bucks that are one year old or older, and then wins Best in Show, when this class meets all the requirements of J.4.a. and b.(2), shall exchange this restricted leg for an unrestricted leg.
 - (5) as winner in a restricted buck show with at least twenty senior bucks of his breed division competing in at least two age classes. This includes 4-H, FFA and Youth shows.
 - (6) as the Reserve Grand Champion to a Grand Champion that was a Permanent Grand Champion, as shown by official ADGA records, prior to entering the show ring, with at least twenty senior bucks of his breed division competing.
5. Except as otherwise provided in this Division, only one leg toward Permanent Championship may be attained as:
- a. The Grand Champion in an Official 4-H, FFA, and Youth show, or
 - b. The Grand Champion in a restricted show, or
 - c. The Grand Champion in a show with ten of the breed division, but with less than eight does in milk, or
 - d. The Reserve Grand Champion to a Grand Champion that was a Permanent Champion as shown by Official ADGA records, prior to entering the show ring.

- e. Best in Show winner in a Junior Doe Show when competing against two or more animals that have won their Best of Breed while complying with J.3.a. in that same show. This class shall be called Best Doe in Show and must be comprised of the best of each breed division in that individual show. No absentees permitted. However, in the event of extenuating circumstances, such as a family or medical emergency, a letter shall be sent to the ADGA Shows Committee Chair from the sponsoring show's committee explaining the circumstances, postmarked or sent electronically within 14 days of the date of the show. The ADGA Shows Committee will properly review the situation and make a decision as soon as possible.
6. Only one leg toward Permanent Championship may be won by any animal at a single show.
7. At least two legs of Permanent Championship must be made under different judges. When the same judge awards a doe her first Junior Doe show win and her first two unrestricted wins, if the doe has another Junior Doe show win under a different judge, the owner may petition the Show Committee Chair to exchange the doe's first Junior Doe show win for the one under the different judge. The office will notify the owner whether or not his request is granted.
8. A doe or buck winning three Grand or Reserve Grand Championships under the conditions set forth in Division J shall become a Permanent Champion and be entitled to the CH designation. If the CH animal holds an Advanced Registry or Star record in ADGA, except by birth, it is entitled to the GCH designation. If the grand champion animal also qualifies for the Superior Genetics awards, it is entitled to the SGCH designation.
9. A Best of Breed animal failing to compete in the Best in Show class will forfeit the leg won in that show.
10. Junior Champions of the National Show shall receive a dry restricted leg.
11. ADGA will accept show wins earned by ADGA registered animals at official sanctioned CGS shows judged by either ADGA or CGS licensed Judges postmarked within 14 days of the show.

American Dairy Goat Association Official Report of Awards

1

(Circle One) Jr. Doe Show / Sr. Doe Show / Combined Sr. & Jr. Doe Show / Youth Show / Restricted Show

Sponsored by _____ Held at _____ Date _____ Time **2** _____ a.m. _____ p.m. Total Number Judged **3**
(Circle One)

	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Breed	<small>Judged (excluding Champion Challenge)</small> <small>No. Jr. Does</small> <small>No. Sr. Does</small> <small>No. Different Breeds / Owner ID Nos.</small> <small>No. in MRB</small> <small>No. Dry Mothers</small> <small>No. Milkings / Champs</small> <small>Time Based Champion Selected</small> <small>No. Challenges (Except GCH)</small> <small>No. Different Champion Challenge Ex. Owner ID Nos.</small> <small>Total No. of Breeds Shown (Include all animals shown)</small>											
Grand Champion 16	<small>Name of Doe</small> <small>Reg. No.</small> <small>Tattoo REFLERTLCT</small> <small>Owner ID No.</small> <small>Signature of Owner or Agent</small>											
Res. Grand Champion 21	<small>Name of Doe</small> <small>Reg. No.</small> <small>Tattoo REFLERTLCT</small> <small>Owner ID No.</small> <small>Signature of Owner or Agent</small>											
Champion Challenge 22	<small>Name of Doe</small> <small>Reg. No.</small> <small>Tattoo REFLERTLCT</small> <small>Owner ID No.</small> <small>Signature of Owner or Agent</small>											

BEST DOE IN SHOW

WINSHER (Name of Doe) _____ Reg. No. **23** _____ **Time Best in Show Selected** _____
Signature of Owner or Agent

We're all Best of Breeds present in this ring and judged in the Best Doe in Show Class? **Yes** _____ **No** _____

1. **KIND OF SHOW:** Circle the one for which this Report is used.
2. **TIME:** When the first class of the show enters the ring.
3. **TOTAL NO. JUDGED:** Total of numbers written in "No. Judged" space of each breed division including those for Challenge class.
4. **NO. JUDGED:** Total number of does judged in this breed division. Do not include those shown in the Challenge class.
5. **NO. JR. DOES:** Total number of Jr. does judged in this breed division. If none, write "0".
6. **NO. SR. DOES:** Total number of Sr. does judged in this breed division. **Do not** include Challengers. If none, write "0".
7. **NO. EXHIBITORS:** This is the name(s) under "Owner" on the ADGA registration or recordation certificate or on no. 11 of the stamped duplicate application. Many names may be included, but they are counted as only one exhibitor. An exhibitor is counted only once in a breed division. **Do not** count the exhibitor of a Challenger if they were counted previously in that breed division. The name transferred to is not allowed.
8. **NO. IN MILK:** Total number of does **in milk** in the breed division **not** including Challengers. If you doubt she is in milk, ask the judge. Subtract the number of dry milkers from the total number of Sr. Does judged. Write the total number of does in milk here. If none, write "0".
9. **NO. DRY MILKERS:** Write the number of dry milkers here. If none, write "0".
10. **NO. MILKING CLASSES:** Total number of milking classes in the breed division in which does in milk were exhibited. **Do not** count those classes in which there were no entries, those in which only dry milkers were shown, or champion challenge classes.
11. **TIME BREED CHAMPION IS SELECTED:** Crucial for back-to-back or double ring shows.
12. **NO. CHALLENGERS:** Number of animals entered in the champion challenge class, excluding the Grand Champion of the breed division.
13. **NO. CHALLENGERS IN MILK:** Total number of Challenge animals in milk in the breed division *excluding* the Grand Champion. If none, write "0".
14. **NO. DIFFERENT CHAMPION CHALLENGE ID NOS.:** Number listed by the owner name on the ADGA registration or recordation certificate for all owners of the Champion Challenge class animals, excluding any exhibitors previously counted.
15. **TOTAL NO. OF BREED SHOWN:** Total number of animals shown in the breed. Include all juniors, seniors and any challengers.
16. **NAME OF GRAND CHAMPION:** Copy Champion's name from the certificate of registration/recordation.
17. **REG. NO.:** Copy the Champion's number from the certificate.

18. **TATTOO (or EID):** Take this information from the judge **only**. **Never** copy the tattoo(s) (or EID) from the certificate. Please see Appendix: Electronic Identification, Acceptable Use Policies for conditions of EID use.
19. **OWNER I.D. NO.:** Take this information from the certificate.
20. **SIGNATURE OF OWNER:** This is the owner's or their agent's. All spaces should be filled in before being signed by **anyone**.
21. **NAME OF RESERVE GRAND CHAMPION:** Copy Reserve Champion's name from her certificate.
22. **CHALLENGE WINNER:** Take the information from the certificate. If the Challenge class is sanctioned, it must be held and the Champion of the Day must show in it, even if it's the only entry. The winner receives **all** of the same awards as the Grand of the Day even if it's the same animal. All animals in this class must be placed. The judge must read the tattoo(s) on the winner.
23. **BEST DOE IN SHOW:** Were all breed division winners present in the ring and judged in the Best in Show class? This is the judge's job.

L. REPORTS

1. Prior to the date of judging, a triplicate Report of Awards shall be sent by the ADGA office to the Show Secretary.
2. This Report of Awards should be recorded on and completed in its entirety by the show secretary, except for signatures and the judges notations. The information of the breed judged should be completed before the judging of the next breed begins.
3. The Show Secretary shall take all tattoo (or EID) information from the Judge only and as he/she reads it on the animal. The Judge is the only authority on what tattoos (or EID) are on the animal. When a registration or recordation certificate indicates an animal has been re-tattooed (or re-implanted), the Judge may disregard duplication of tattoo (or EID) or of individual letter or numbers of tattoo (or EID) which, in the opinion of the Judge, are the result of re-tattooing (or re-implanting). The judge may disregard the presence of tattoo "E" or "ET" in the LEFT ear or in the tail of an animal where the "E" or "ET" is used to designate the presence of an EID/RFID implant in the goat's ear or tail. Please see Appendix: Electronic Identification, Acceptable Use Policies for conditions of EID use.
4. The owner of the animal is responsible to certify that all information pertaining to his/her animal and to the win is correct on the Report of Awards to the best of his/her knowledge.

5. The Show Secretary and Show Chairperson are responsible to certify that every detail on the Report of Awards is correct to the best of their knowledge.
6. A judge may refuse to sign the Report of Awards. If so, they must call the ADGA office no later than the next working day from the show date and make a full report. Within seven days postmarked from the show date, the judge shall mail a copy of the reason(s) to the ADGA office.
7. The Judge shall certify that all of the tattoos (or EID) on the winning animals are recorded on the Report of Awards exactly as they are on the animals and that all of the Best of Breed were present in the Best in Show class. All tattoo spaces provided shall be filled. If there is no tattoo the judge shall write "none." If the tattoo is illegible, the judge shall write "illegible". If the tattoo is illegible and the animal has an EID, the judge shall write "illegible" and record the EID information in the tattoo blank. If the tattoo(s) (or EID) on the animal does not match the one(s) on the registration or recordation certificate or on the stamped duplicate application, the judge shall draw a line through the tattoo information (or EID information) on the Report of Awards and write "tattoo incorrect" (or "EID incorrect") in the space above it. Please see Appendix: Electronic Identification, Acceptable Use Policies for conditions of EID use.
8. The Judge, Show Secretary, Show Chairperson, and the winning exhibitors shall sign the Report of Awards. The Judge shall mail one copy to the ADGA office within ten days of the date of judging. If the Report of Awards is not received in the ADGA office, the following procedure will be followed:
 - a. A phone call to the judge at 10 days allowing 5 business days to return the Report of Awards.
 - b. If not received in the ADGA office after 5 business days, the sponsoring organization is to be requested to provide a copy of their copy of the Report of Awards.
 - c. Written notice of pending action (reprimand to Judge) sent Certified Mail Return receipt at 30 days.
 - d. Phone call by the ADGA office at 30 days stating urgent action needed.
 - e. At 45 days notification to the ADGA Judges Committee Chair to send letter of reprimand with a 14 day time period for submission of Report of Award. Failure to do so would result in Judges Committee's recommendation to the Board of Directors for loss of tenure for the Judge.

9. The judge shall read the report of awards before signing it and will be held accountable for those mistakes obvious to him/her such as, but not limited to: spaces left blank, fewer number of senior does than the number of does in milk and dry milkers combined, fewer senior does than milking classes held, etc.
10. No animal shall receive credit for a win unless the information is correctly recorded on the Report of Awards when it is first received by the ADGA office. An animal shall not be shown on more than one ADGA registration or recordation certificate or stamped duplicate application.
11. After the completion of the show, the Report of Awards shall not be added to or changed by anyone, except by proper review and action of the ADGA show committee.
12. If two shows are held concurrently (double ring show) at the same location and judged by two different Judges, the Show Secretary must list the time of the selection of each breed champion.
13. For show purposes only: The owner of the animal on the day it is shown will be accepted by ADGA as the valid owner at that time. This name will prevail regardless of a post-dated transfer.
14. A Best of Breed animal failing to compete in the Best In Show class will forfeit the leg won in that show. The judge will write "Failed to compete in Best in Show" over that breed division on the Report of Awards.
15. If an ADGA sanctioned show is held, the report of awards must be completed and returned to the ADGA office for all breeds originally sanctioned regardless of the number of entries shown in each breed division.

M. COMPLAINTS AND PENALTIES

1. All complaints pertaining to the management of a show, show rules for which interpretation is requested, all imperfect Reports of Awards and cases of questionable legs, but not limited to these, will be sent to the ADGA Office. A filing fee, as outlined on the current schedule of rates at <https://adga.org/rates-and-services/> must accompany the complaint. The complaint will be sent to the ADGA Shows Committee Chair once recorded by the ADGA Office. The ADGA Shows Committee Chair shall forward a copy of the complaint to the offending party within 14 days. Within twenty-one (21) days of Respondent's receipt of the complaint from the Shows Committee Chairperson, the Respondent may file and answer to the complaint setting forth any defense to the charges in the complaint or any other

matter Respondent believes helpful to the resolution of the complaint. If the complaint is deemed justified by the Shows Committee and supporting action taken by the Board of Directors, the filing fee will be returned to the complaining party. No action will be considered by the ADGA Show Committee unless the case is presented to them within one year of occurrence.

2. All complaints filed by ADGA members, fair officials or the ADGA office pertaining to the ethics and competency of Judges are to be referred to the Judges Committee [postmarked] within ninety days of occurrence. (See Article XIV.G. for additional information.)
3. If the ADGA Shows Committee finds a Show Committee or Sponsor guilty of conducting a sanctioned show in willful violation of ADGA rules, it should recommend action to the Board such as:
 - a. A fine to the sponsoring organization as outlined on the schedule of rates at <https://adga.org/rates-and-services/>.
 - b. Publicizing in the Dairy Goat news media.
 - c. The Show Chairperson and Show Secretary shall not officiate in any official capacity in an Official ADGA Show for a period of one year beginning January 1st following the decision of the Board.
 - d. Invalidating any or all wins at a show in question as far as official ADGA records are concerned. No action will be considered by the ADGA Show Committee unless the case is presented to them within one year of occurrence.
4. If the ADGA Shows Committee has determined that a sanctioned show was conducted in a grossly negligent manner or in willful violation of ADGA rules, the ADGA Shows Committee may refer the issue regarding the involved judge to the Judges Committee for further review and action.

N. DEFINITIONS

1. **Combined Jr./Sr. Doe Show** -- A show for the exhibition of does of all ages (see also XII.G2)
2. **Senior Doe Show** -- A show for the exhibition of does that have freshened or are being milked regularly
3. **Junior Doe Show** -- A show for the exhibition of does under 24 months of age who have never freshened nor are in milk
4. **Buck Show** -- A show for the exhibition of bucks of all ages

5. **Single ADGA Breed Show** -- One separately sanctioned breed division costing a full sanction fee, not restricted, does not need breed club approval, and all shows meeting requirements are sanctioned.
6. **4-H Show** -- A show that restricts its exhibitors to those who are 4-H Members
7. **FFA Show** -- A show that restricts its exhibitors to those who are FFA Members
8. **Youth Show** -- A show that restricts its exhibitors to those who are members of 4-H, FFA, and other youth under 21 years of age
9. **AOP Breed Division** -- Is the All Other Purebred division for breeds that are not separately sanctioned
10. **Open Show** -- A show open to all exhibitors
11. **Restricted Show** -- A show that has limitations as to who may exhibit including 4-H, FFA, and Youth shows
12. **Base Date** -- Date used for computing the age of a dairy goat in order to be placed in the proper class
13. **Championship Leg** -- A term used to describe one of three official championships used as a basis of awarding a Permanent Championship
14. **Disqualified Animal** -- Any dairy goat with one or more characteristics listed under "Disqualification in the ADGA Evaluation of Defects" and so designated by an ADGA Judge. A disqualified animal shall not receive any award nor be counted in the official numbers nor appear in any group classes
15. **Best Of Breed (BOB)** -- The Grand Champion of the day is the BOB. If there is a Champion Challenge Class and the Grand of the day does not win it, the winner of that class becomes the BOB.
16. **Best In Show (BIS)** -- A class that is comprised of all of the Best of Breed animals in that show
17. **Pre-Show Milkout** -- A supervised complete milking of all Senior Division does at a specific time and place prior to the beginning of judging
18. **Doe In Milk** -- A doe being milked regularly (being milked at least once every day ongoing)
19. **Precocious Milker** -- A doe that has never freshened and is producing an amount of milk that requires her to be milked regularly
20. **Dry Milker** -- A doe that has freshened and is no longer in milk
21. **Freshened Doe** -- A doe that has given birth to a kid or a fetus after at least 141 days of gestation

22. **Aborted Doe** -- A doe that gave birth to a fetus carried less than 141 days after conception
23. **Exhibitor** -- The owner or owners whose name(s) appears as the owner on the registration or recordation certificate or stamped duplicate application. Multiple names under one ID number are one exhibitor.
24. **Handler** -- The person showing the animal in the ring
25. **Agent** -- The person acting in place of the owner

O. SUGGESTED CODE OF ETHICS FOR EXHIBITORS AND SHOW COMMITTEES

1. Transportation should be furnished for the Judges. This excludes the National Dairy Goat Show.
 - a. Judges can be picked up at the airport by a Member of the show committee or the sponsoring club (organization) who is not showing his/her animals at this show.
 - b. Car Rental Funds may be provided in advance either by the organization or included in the show contract.
2. Accommodations for the Judge should be made in either a local motel or in the home of someone not exhibiting.
3. The Judge should not be entertained by anyone prior to the show who intends to exhibit at the show.
4. Do not request of the Judge a private opinion on any animal prior to the completion of the show.
5. Anyone who has purchased, within six months, an animal directly from the Judge should not show this animal under this same Judge.
6. Anyone who owns an animal in which the Judge has a financial interest cannot show this animal under the same Judge. (Refer to Rules Governing Show Officials and Judges).
7. Do not offer information or comments to the Judge in the show ring unless requested by the Judge.
8. After the completion of the show, the Judge would welcome and encourage friendship and constructive questions.
9. Exhibitors should use social media judiciously realizing that social media is a highly public medium.

XIII. JUDGING DAIRY GOATS

A. SO, YOU ARE GOING TO BE A JUDGE

One of the most disconcerting things that can happen to a club, state or district fair is to select one or more persons whom

exhibitors or Directors have chosen to judge their upcoming shows, write said Judge, and await a delayed reply. If the answer is too long in coming or perhaps never arrives, it reflects on you, and you may never again be considered by that group. Your first responsibility as a Judge is to send a prompt answer as to your availability on their date, as to your fee and to inquire as to projected size of their show, number of classes, etc. Being an official ADGA Judge is more of a responsibility than most Dairy Goat enthusiasts realize. Throughout its many years of service, the Judges Training, Assessment & Licensing Committee has learned that many who might have proven themselves to be excellent Judges have fallen by the wayside by accepting shows too large for them to handle in their first couple of years. Learn to walk with ease before entering a grueling relay race.

You have answered the invitation and accepted. We do suggest that if it is a private club show which will not have formal contracts for you to sign, be sure to request a letter from the club confirming the date and time and any financial agreements. From early fall or winter (when many clubs plan their shows) to the time of the show, officers, secretaries and/or shows do change.

Plan your arrival enough in advance of the time you are to go to work so that you alleviate the horrible fears of the show giving club that perhaps the Judge isn't going to show up. If you must have transportation provided from an airport or bus station, the show giving organization should not select an exhibitor to provide transportation and/or lodging. It casts a shadow on both you and the exhibitor from some who are always looking for flaws in your performance.

You are the "anchor man or woman" for ADGA when you are judging their show. We all love our comfortable jeans, bib overalls or shorts and can't wait to get back to them once our task is completed. Hosts of NBC's "Today Show" would not command our respect if they hastened to the show in the attire they had used painting their boat or planting their garden nor should we as judges trained and licensed by ADGA. Would you appear applying for a position of Executive Secretary to a top executive in an industry in tacky or "far out" attire? The fairly recent acceptance of smart leisure wear and sport clothes has been a blessing to us all. None of us would care to work all day long in the ring in a suit and tie. Even for a one-day assignment, it is a safety measure to have a change. Excited kids with scours or a burp of cud, a broken zipper or a weak seam might make it embarrassing to proceed the rest of the day. Moreover, if you are judging a Buck Show and traveling by public transportation, let us not add to some fellow traveler's idea that all goats stink.

Having checked in at the show site, it is wise to locate the closest rest room. In a show where every minute counts, one may have to

make a trip between herds or classes. It is wise to check the list of classes sent to you by ADGA before you arrive, so if there are any questions regarding them, they may be answered before you begin. By all means, ALWAYS have your Guidebook with you. When a questionable evaluation arises, it is no disgrace to turn to it to verify your placing. It often assures exhibitors that you conscientiously want to be sure you are correct.

As you start your day, after having been introduced, give the exhibitors a little relaxed feeling that you will place their animals as you see them with regard to the competition they are up against. They are the same animals when leaving the ring as they were when they entered. It is no reflection on your ability if some of the lower placing individuals may stand at the head of the class the next week where their competition is not the same.

Tell your exhibitors you will establish a pattern of ring procedure in your first few classes and if they will observe it they will better understand how you will be working all through the show. This makes for a smooth running show. You will find, however, that some exhibitors never catch on and this is when you have to “keep your cool.” Yes, Judges become irritated with exhibitors as well as exhibitors becoming irritated with Judges.

Hopefully, your show giving organization has at hand a tensor light or very bright flashlight with which to read tattoos. If you are in doubt, tuck your own in your luggage. Remember, you are the Judge and it's your responsibility to read and be sure the secretary properly records those tattoos on both reports which you received from ADGA.

It is your responsibility before you sign the report as Judge to be sure it is completely filled out. Encourage the show secretary and chairperson to keep up that report as the show proceeds. It is very frustrating as a Judge with a plane to catch to find nothing has been done towards filling out the report until the show is over. On the other hand, if you sign it and in the ADGA office they find the number of milkers is blank, or the number of exhibitors is lacking, you are in the wrong and some of your championships may not gain a leg due to your signing before checking to see if the report is complete.

The Judges Training, Assessment & Licensing Committee sometimes receives criticism of a Judge probably being so relieved that the task was completed that he/she “celebrated” in the barn. The Training Conference does not want to dictate the life-style of our ADGA judges; however, let us remember that many of our shows are attended by large numbers of young exhibitors who hopefully will be the future of the Dairy Goat industry. They look up to us hoping that someday they will have “arrived” and be old enough and competent enough to be a JUDGE. Let us set the right example.

In 1977, the Official Judges Committee was formed which handles any complaints regarding the ethics or competency of a Judge. The Judges Training, Assessment & Licensing Committee hopes they will have little to do. If we do our part in presenting what we feel you should know and you do your part in studying and carrying out what you have learned, everyone will be happy and ADGA will continue to be a leader in the training of official judges.

Judicial Judging

by George Proctor

When you receive an invitation to officiate, please answer it promptly and courteously. Try not to be over eager and accept an important, large entry show before you have worked a few smaller shows.

If you accept an invitation to judge, please arrive early. Be well groomed and neat in your appearance. It never hurts to have a spare wardrobe set in case of unpredictable accidents that could appear during your period of judging. Check the microphone connections. Be sure you have your proper tools, which should include an extra set of show rules and applications, plus a judging kit including your evaluation of defects and disqualifications for a sometimes needed quick reference. Confer with the Show Secretary, or Show Committee, for any unusual problems. Determine advisable times for lunch or any other breaks during the day. Don't, repeat, don't use your early arrival time to visit the various exhibitors and their animals in the barns.

When your show begins, perhaps a word of explanation is in order as to your own likes or dislikes as to ring procedures. Remember the problems some judges might have given you as an exhibitor and avoid the same pitfalls. Try not to confuse your exhibitors with unusual ring tactics. Attempt to standardize your ring examinations, such as starting from head to tail, tail to head, etc. Perhaps in setting the animals up for final placing your prefer head to tail, front to the audience, read to the audience. Try to display any unusual good point which might be described and explained to your audience. Remember that it is show and much can be done by you, as the Judge, to make it interesting and entertaining, as well as educational, to the audience and exhibitors.

Your reasons, again, should be concise and to the point, stressing the main reason for placing one animal over another. Avoid general descriptive terms. As a matter of courtesy move your placements up rather than down in line. Surely somewhere in your comments you can find some good quality in the doe that is standing in last place.

Your ring presence is most important. Be confident, but not arrogant. Be polite, but firm. Demand respect but be humble. Be quick but be thorough. Try hard to leave no doubt but that you are honestly placing the class as you see it today.

In conclusion, it is most important that you realize there are many factors and problems that arise in becoming a qualified and respected dairy goat judge. Many quickly reached decisions may sometimes have very far-reaching results. Please remember that your appearance, your conduct, your ability, and your integrity as an official representative of the American Dairy Goat Association gives you an opportunity to leave a sound and good image in the public's eye of the dairy goat and the dairy goat industry. Remember, and abide by our American Dairy Goat Association's Code of Ethics.

B. REASONS

by Dr. Harold Kaeser, Professor, Department of Dairy Science, Ohio State University

What are oral reasons?

Reasons are accurate, concise statements that clearly depict differences between given pairs of animals.

Good reasons use comparative terms to point out differences and resort to description only when comparison will not bring out points desired. In the show ring the Judge should be comparing each animal, except the first, to the animal placed above. This differs from classification to the extent that in classification all animals should be compared to the ideal of the breed in question. On many occasions one will start a class with the animal nearest the ideal, but it may still be only slightly above average. You then must compare your next dairy goat to this one.

Why oral reasons?

Correct oral reasons make a good show more outstanding. People show livestock for several reasons: (1) Most people show to help promote and sell their livestock; (2) Many show to display the fruit of their efforts as breeders to demonstrate their contributions as a breeder, and/or (3) Others may merely enjoy good competition and gain satisfaction from competing with others.

Reasons are important to the above people because they will make a show more informative and help keep the attention of the ringside. We hope that some potential buyers are on the ringside. People who watch shows like to feel that they are second guessing the Judge while at the ringside. The Judge's reasons will support or discount their selections and can be informative if discreetly presented.

Reasons are most important to the Judge. Regardless of how many rules, regulations or guidelines are set for judging a particular species of livestock, it is up to the Judge to analyze and make final placings. No two people will see exactly alike in all situations. If this were not true, one major show per year would suffice. Animals change from week to week, particularly those coming into heavy lactation or going dry.

Most well-informed breeders know when they enter the ring (and get a look at the competition) about where they will stand. In my

opinion, good breeders have to be accurate judges of their own livestock in order to make progress.

Accurate reasons permit the Judge to logically relay his/her thoughts and evaluations to the exhibitor and the ringside. As long as you judge animals and look for comparative reasons, as you judge, your reasons will have logic and people will follow you regardless as to whether they agree completely with your exact placings. One bit of philosophy to keep in mind when giving reasons is this: If you cannot find something good to say about an animal, let's not say anything; the meaning is implied.

What are the ingredients to make a good set of reasons?

1. **Accurate observations of animals shown.** Evaluate all animals before you start the placings. Quick analysis is essential but do not make a horse race out of a show. I do not advise taking so much time that breeders become worn out and the ringside loses interest. Keep in mind that the exhibitor has spent considerable time and effort preparing for the show and deserves the above courtesy. Select the animal that most nearly meets breed standards and by comparison build your line up. Stay with the same type until logical reasons require you to change.
2. **Use proper terminology.** Correct reasons require the use of specific terms relating to the area of the animal you are comparing. This requires a Judge to be familiar with the scorecard and the areas that belong in the respective breakdowns. Such terms as *pasterns*, *withers*, *crops*, and *point of elbow* refer to a definite area and are therefore very definitive when used properly in reasons.
3. **Organization.** When organizing your reasons try to put yourself in the place of the people listening. They are the ones who will either readily follow your reasons or become confused and/or even disgusted. Keep in mind that many people know a considerable amount about the livestock being judged and are interested only in the real differences. If differences and reasons for placing are in the mammary system, start your reasons in this area; this will hold true for body conformation, dairy strength, feet and legs, style and symmetry and so forth. Use specific terms to drive home your points in any area and thereby avoid generalizations. Avoid opening yourself up to questions by stressing minor points which have little or no bearing on your decision.
4. **Make your reasons forceful** enough to attract and hold people's attention. Speak into the microphone, when one is available, with confidence. Remember if you are not confident of your placings, you will find it difficult to convince others. Satisfy yourself and you will satisfy others. A most important consideration is to judge the livestock, not the leaders. Occasionally Judges have been criticized for placing the leaders because their reasons were not forceful

enough to convince people otherwise. An additional statement is in order; that it, never knowingly defeat good animals regardless of how many blue ribbons a breeder has won just to give someone else a chance to win a blue ribbon.

5. **Poise.** People soon evaluate a Judge as to whether he/she is a polished Judge or a livestock person by the way he/she goes about his/her job of judging. People like a sincere, confident Judge, but often despise smart alecks who bend over backward to impress people with their abilities. Never as a Judge lose your temper and resent questions from breeders or the ringside. Remember, you are the Judge for the day and are in the driver's seat. This does not mean you cannot and should not still respect other people's rights or privileges.

Reasons and Judges giving them are evaluated by the following points:

- a. Accuracy of observation
- b. Terminology
- c. Organization—do they make sense?
- d. Forcefulness or confidence
- e. Poise

C. SUGGESTED TERMINOLOGY FOR REASONS WHEN PLACING DAIRY GOATS

Good oral reasons for the placing of dairy goat classes are built upon comparative statements about pairs of animals. Most often, reference should be made to two major scorecard categories, i.e., General Appearance, Dairy Strength, Body Capacity and/or Mammary System, with supporting statements giving the specific advantage in each major category. When advantage can be found in more than two major categories, reference should be made to the two highest point major categories for the strongest set of reasons. Use of three major category references is permissible with significant supporting statement for each, particularly if differences in the given major category are minor. At times, significant advantage can be found in only one major category. The pair comparison can then be restricted to one major category with adequate supporting statement.

The use of grants or yielding advantage to the lower placing individual in a pair, should be done sparingly as it automatically weakens the claim of comparative advantage to the higher placing individual. It is appropriate when the lower placing individual has a significant advantage that a judge would like spectators to be aware it has been noticed.

Words used to make comparative statements should be common usage standard terminology. Descriptive statements should always be avoided. Excessive flowery phrases of rhetorical posture should be minimized. Regional dialects, colloquial expressions, gut level humor, and veterinary diagnoses do not contribute to professional ambiance. Clear, concise statements of comparative advantage are the function of oral reasons.

Although reasons are most usually given with the placement line at rest and set up, reference to structural function on the move should be a priority in comparative statements. Summary introductory statement about the entire class at the beginning of a set of reasons is a good practice. As well, positive comments about the last animal should be included.

In selecting terms and phrases for use in giving good reasons, try to use word combinations from the scorecard as often as possible. Following are some possible combinations of wording to make supporting statements claiming advantage for the given major category:

SHE IS OR HAS:

SHE IS MORE DESIRABLE IN:

1. General Appearance and Walk
 - a. more attractive in framework being:
 - 1.) more feminine
 - 2.) more upstanding
 - b. walks more smoothly
 - c. walks more easily
 - d. walks with a more impressive carriage
2. Head and Breed Characteristics
 - a. cleaner cut
 - b. more balanced in length, width and depth
 - b. broader in the muzzle
 - c. fuller nostrils
 - d. more cleanly sculpted head with more alert eyes
 - e. more breed character about the head, especially in:
 - 1.) straightness (or curvature) of the nose
 - 2.) length of ears
 - 3.) set to the ears
 - 4.) markings on the face
 - g. stronger jaw
 - h. neater in poll area
 - i. more angular junction to the throat
 - j. shows more desirable breed characteristics due to coloration
3. Front End Assembly
 - a. blends more smoothly from the neck into the withers
 - b. withers more prominently arched to the point of the shoulder
 - c. point of shoulder more smoothly set against the body
 - d. a tighter junction of shoulder blades with the withers
 - e. smoother blending of shoulder blades against the chest wall
 - f. point of elbow more tightly/smoothly set against the chest wall:
 - 1.) at rest
 - 2.) in motion
 - g. deeper into the chest floor

- h. wider into the chest floor
 - i. more moderate strength in the brisket
4. Back
- a. more well defined in the vertebrae
 - b. more uphill to the withers from the hips
 - c. fuller in the crops
 - d. stronger and straighter in the back, especially in the:
 - 1.) chine
 - 2.) loin
 - e. wider in the loin
5. Rump
- a. the hips are wider
 - b. the pinbones are:
 - 1.) wider apart
 - 2.) more properly defined
 - 3.) more properly set lower than the hips
 - c. the rump is:
 - 1.) wider
 - 2.) more nearly level from hips to pins
 - 3.) more nearly level with the tailhead
 - 4.) longer from hips to pins
 - d. the thurls are:
 - 1.) wider
 - 2.) more correctly placed 2/3 the distance from the hips to the pinbones
 - e. the tailhead is more smoothly set between the pinbones
 - f. the vulva is:
 - 1.) more normal in size
 - 2.) more normal in shape
6. Legs, Pasterns and Feet
- a. flatter and stronger in the leg bone
 - b. smoother/freer in motion in the forelegs
 - c. straighter in forelegs
 - d. wider apart in the forelegs
 - e. more squarely placed forelegs
 - f. neater or cleaner in forelegs in the area of the knees
 - g. shows more fullness at point of elbow
 - h. stronger in the pasterns
 - i. more desirable length of pastern
 - j. feet are more directly pointed forward
 - k. shorter and stronger toe
 - l. more uniform in the depth of the sole from toe to heel
 - m. more desirable rear leg set:
 - 1.) when viewed from side being more perpendicular from hock to pastern
 - 2.) being more angulated in side profile through the stifle
 - 3.) being straighter when viewed from the rear
 - n. more width between the hind legs
 - o. travels with wider space between hocks

- p. more width in escutcheon area
- q. more desirable angle in the hocks
- r. more cleanly molded hocks
- 7. Dairy Strength
 - a. A longer bone pattern throughout
 - b. great angularity throughout
 - c. more openness
 - d. stronger yet more refined bone structure
 - e. enough substance with freedom from coarseness
 - f. showing more evident milking ability with due regard for stage of lactation
 - g. neck:
 - 1.) longer/leaner
 - 2.) cleaner-cut throat
 - 3.) cleaner-cut brisket
 - h. withers:
 - 1.) more wedge-shaped
 - 2.) with dorsal processes more correctly prominent above the shoulder blades
 - i. rib:
 - 1.) flatter in the rib
 - 2.) more open in the rib
 - 3.) shows great space between the ribs
 - 4.) a longer rib
 - 5.) more correctly angled toward the flank
 - j. flank:
 - 1.) deeper in the flank
 - 2.) more highly arched
 - 3.) more refined
 - 4.) freer of excess tissue
 - k. thigh:
 - 1.) cleaner in the thigh
 - 2.) from the rear, more wide apart
 - 3.) more highly arched and out-curving into the escutcheon
 - 4.) from the side, more correctly incurving from pinbone to stifle
 - l. skin and hair:
 - 1.) thinner skin
 - 2.) more pliable skin
 - 3.) softer more lustrous hair
- 8. Body
 - a. more appropriate in size/capacity in relation to:
 - 1.) age
 - 2.) stage of lactation
 - 3.) breeding season
 - b. stronger and more vigorous
 - c. chest:
 - 1.) deeper
 - 2.) wider in the floor

- 3.) more widely sprung in the foreribs
- 4.) fuller at the point of elbow
- 5.) fuller in the crops
- d. barrel:
 - 1.) more strongly supported yet:
 - a.) deeper
 - b.) longer
 - c.) wider
 - 2.) deeper in the rib
 - 3.) more widely sprung in the rib
 - 4.) more increase in depth of rib going back to a more refined flank
- 9. Mammary System
 - a. more appropriately capacious in proportion to frame
 - b. indicating greater milk production over a long period of usefulness
 - c. udder support:
 - 1.) stronger medial suspensory ligament that:
 - a.) more clearly defines the udder halves
 - b.) contributes to a more desirable shape or capacity
 - c.) holds the udder higher above the hocks
 - d.) secures the udder more strongly to the body
 - 2.) stronger fore/rear/lateral attachments
 - 3.) smoother fore/rear/lateral attachments
 - d. fore udder:
 - 1.) more desirable in shape
 - 2.) wider/fuller to the side
 - 3.) extending more correctly forward without excess, non-lactating tissue
 - e. rear udder:
 - 1.) more capacious
 - 2.) higher
 - 3.) wider
 - 4.) more arched into the escutcheon
 - 5.) more uniformly deep and wide to the udder floor
 - 6.) more correctly curved in side profile
 - 7.) less protruding in relation to the vulva
 - f. balance, symmetry and quality:
 - 1.) from the side, more balanced both forward and back of the rear leg
 - 2.) more rounded in shape
 - 3.) softer texture
 - 4.) more pliable
 - 5.) more elastic
 - 6.) more collapsed after milking
 - 7.) freer from scar tissue
 - 8.) from the rear, the halves are more evenly balanced
 - 9.) more symmetrical in shape

- 10.) less excess tissue in the udder
- g. teats:
 - 1.) more uniform in size
 - 2.) more correct in size in proportion to the size of the udder
 - 3.) more nearly of medium length
 - 4.) more cylindrical in shape
 - 5.) more clearly delineated from the udder
 - 6.) more nearly plumb when viewed from the rear
 - 7.) more properly placed when viewed from the rear/side
 - 8.) indicate greater ease in milking
 - 9.) showing less tendency to leak

D. WRITTEN REASONS PRACTICE SHEET

I have placed this class of _____
 (age) (breed)

 (kids-yearlings-milkers)

ONE is placing over TWO because she is:

- a. _____
 - b. _____
- (She does grant to TWO _____)

TWO is placing over THREE because she is:

- a. _____
 - b. _____
- (She will yield to THREE _____)

THREE is placing over FOUR because:

- a. _____
 - b. _____
- She grants to FOUR _____)

FOUR, while standing in last place today, must be commended for her _____)

E. EVALUATION OF DEFECTS

(Also see Article XVII.)

Defects are structural shortcomings that can impair productivity and longevity. Some defects vary in degree on a comparative basis from

slight to moderate to serious. As a result, the severity of each defect is often a subjective judgment call. A defect recognized as slight would have little or no impact on a placing. If moderate, a defect may cause a minor change in a placing. A serious defect should definitely be reflected in a placing.

The next two stages of defect are not subjective. Very Serious defects must have a significant impact on placing and cannot be ignored. A disqualification applies to structural impairments that inhibit productivity and longevity so severely that their presence bars the animal from competition. However, rather than removing an animal with such a condition from the ring, they can be placed at the end of the placement line. Judicious comments about the observed defect may be made during oral reasons. Disqualified individuals may not be included in the total count of individuals exhibited in the breed sanction. It is the responsibility of the judge to inform the show secretary of such individuals.

Defects can also be divided into two categories - general and breed specific. General defects apply to all breeds of dairy goats and are deficiencies that impair productivity and longevity. Reproduction is as important as lactation productivity. Efficiency in management should also be considered. Defects that apply only to the specified breed are most often cosmetic or aesthetic in nature. For example, variations in color, ear carriage, and nose bridge structure have virtually no impact on productivity or longevity. However, minimum height and weight standards can impact function and should be considered non-cosmetic. Structural correctness in any given area often leads to correctness elsewhere. Conversely, defects in one area often lead to defects elsewhere. This observation should be well considered when evaluating defects.

The details of general defects follow. First there are 21 defects that range from slight to moderate to serious depending upon degree.

Item 1 - Large scurs or stubs are not only unsightly for public perception, but can be destructive and dangerous when used in an aggressive manner, thereby causing management problems. (Note that natural horns are disbarred from the show ring as per Rules Governing the Conduct of Official Shows, A.8.)

Item 2 - Undershot or overshot jaws, where the teeth of the lower jaw do not meet evenly with the gum of the upper palate, can lead to reduced feed intake and ability to browse, lowering productivity. A difference of one inch would be considered a serious defect.

Item 3 - Enlarged knees/non-disabling lameness impairs routing movement to feeding/browsing/milking areas and can contribute to lower productivity. This condition can be particularly detrimental to heavily pregnant does, where routing movement is vital for healthy fetuses. (Be sure when judging, that apparent lameness is not caused by too close hoof trimming.)

Item 4 - Bowed over front knees (forward in side profile at knee; knees that curve in or out in front profile are also considered here) can cause a lowering of the whole front end assembly in extreme cases and consequent movement abnormality. It will often be associated with item 5.

Item 5 – Carpal Hyperextension (bowing back at the knee in side profile) can cause undue stress to the shoulder assembly by changing the angle and placement of the front leg in side profile as well as causing abnormal gait and foreleg motion.

Item 6 - Small boned for body size indicates a lack of strength in skeletal structure that can be associated with frailty overall, more easily damaged bones and lowered productivity. Small boned animals are not necessarily short statured but are usually narrow throughout.

Item 7 - Open, winged or heavy shoulders are contributory to deficiencies in Front End Assembly. In extreme cases, the wither can drop well below the top of the shoulder blades and lead to disability in motion.

Item 8 - Narrow chest or pinched heart girth contribute to a lack of proportion and strength in Front End Assembly. In severe cases, reduced respiratory and pulmonary activity decreases productive potential.

Item 9 - Short, shallow or narrow body contributes to a lack of digestive capacity and consequent loss of lactating potential, as well as reproductive efficiency.

Item 10 - Low backed or steep rumped affects ease of motion, ruins general appearance of the back and, in the case of the latter, reduces potential for correctness in udder support and may cause birthing difficulties.

Item 11 - Close in hocks is often associated with incorrectness in movement and interference with correct shape and support of potential mammary system. It can vary greatly in degree.

Item 12 - Swollen hocks are indicative of stress on rear leg structure and most often lead to movement disability.

Item 13 - Swollen stifle joints indicate stress on rear leg structure and consequent movement disability. (Note that items 3, 12 & 13 may be observable manifestations of Caprine Arthritis Encephalitis conditions. As a judge, it is not one's job to diagnose a diseased condition, but merely to note structural abnormality and place accordingly.)

Item 14 - Postiness is the lack of adequate rear leg angulation viewed in side profile at the stifle and hock. Early breakdown of locomotive function, i.e., ease of motion, usually is present. Items 12 & 13, swollen stifle and/or hock, may be concurrent. The opposite condition, i.e., over angulation, is called sickle-leg. It is generally not debilitating, but rather unsightly and may lower rear end height.

Item 15 - Hind legs close together is a condition different from close in hocks (Item 11), in that narrowness in escutcheon and close

placement of lower rear legs and feet can be observed. Movement irregularity and inadequate space for mammary systems result. Most frail, narrow and light-boned animals will manifest the condition.

Item 16 - Sprung pasterns indicate structural weakness and early motion disability. The condition varies greatly in degree and may be associated with irregularity in foot structure, especially depth of heel. Remember that pasterns are to be strong, yet flexible, of medium length. Dewclaws at the same level as the heel would be serious.

Item 17 - Turned out or crooked feet contribute to early locomotive breakdown and management problems with more routing foot care and trimming. Such feet are more disease prone, particularly to foot rot under wet conditions.

The next four items relate only to mammary system.

Item 18 - Udders lacking pliability, softness and quality indicate lack of dairy quality and overall will to milk.

Item 19 - Front, rear or side udder attachment lacking contributes to an overall lack of udder support. Advanced cases of the defect would need to be considered under pendulous udder, a very serious defect. Of primary concern, as well, are consequent abnormalities in udder shape and overall capacity.

Item 20 - Lack of adequate medial suspensory definition and/or cleft in floor of udder can negatively affect teat placement and milkability. Lack of definition should be evaluated more severely than over division of halves, since this latter structure is functional.

Item 21 - Udder halves that are unbalanced affect the overall shape and productivity of the mammary system. Can also indicate a "twist" to the udder. More extreme case are evaluated as a very serious defect (see Very Serious Defects #1 d.)

Item 22 - Teats that manifest seven subsidiary conditions, which inhibit milk flow and ease of milk out: (a) set close together, (b) bulbous, (c) extremely large or small, (d) pointed sideways, (e) uneven in size, (f) Of abnormal shape/length or otherwise hard to milk, and (g) not clearly delineated from udder. All seven of these teat conditions vary greatly in degree and should be subjectively faulted to the degree that the milking process would be inhibited. Optimal dairy efficiency and longevity demand fast, efficient milkout, whether by hand or on machine.

The fourth stage of general defects is Very Serious. The presence of these structural blemishes severely restricts the productive longevity and functions of an animal, and must be considered in a placement. First are nine itemized conditions of the udder:

- a. Pendulous - such udders are prone to damage and disease and are not long lasting
- b. Too distended to determine texture - often a result of over-uddering to show. Restriction of blood flow can lead to mastitis and consequent hardening of lactating tissue. When

judging, do not ignore, but rather place soft, elastic correctly textured udders above hard ones.

- c. Hard or swollen – Hardness and edema is never desirable. Recent parturition or over-uddering for shows can be factors. Evaluate and place as presented in the ring.
- d. So uneven that one half is less than half the size of the other is evaluated with balance, symmetry and quality of mammary system. Imbalance may be indicative of a low grade mastitis infection, lack of production and/or milk quality.
- e. Udder lacking size is considered in proportion to size of doe and can reflect stage of lactation. Look for evident productivity in proportion to body size and frame.
- f. Double orifice in teat of does usually inhibit milk flow and cause milking sanitation problems, i.e., milk everywhere.
- g. Extra teat or teats that have been cut off on does are unsightly and, when cut off, may leave residual blind pockets in the udder, which are prone to bacterial problems and high count milk.
- h. Leaking orifice can be temporary and caused by over-uddering. Still to be evaluated critically. When chronic, such orifices reduce functional longevity, because they are prone to bacterial invasion of the udder and general lack of sanitation and production.
- i. Misplaced orifice is problematic in milkout and usually unsanitary.

The second type of Very Serious defect is a crooked face on does and is evaluated with the head. It is unsightly, although individuals may not manifest eating and/or respiratory difficulties.

The third and fourth type of Very Serious defect is very crooked or malformed feet. Lack of ease of motion, early structural breakdown, susceptibility to disease and infection of the feet, and management stress in trimming are consequent problems.

The fifth stage of general defects is Disqualifications. These structures and conditions are considered so debilitating and restrictive to functional longevity and productivity that animals may not be placed. Note that some fourth stage defects (Very Serious) in does become fifth grade (Disqualification) in bucks.

1. Total blindness can often be seen in malformation and/or discoloration of the iris. A quick, on the spot, test is to move one's hand quickly in front of the eye, without touching the eyelashes, to check for eye movement or dilation. Lack of either response indicates blindness. (Certain conjunctivitis conditions, such as clinical pinkeye, cause ulceration of the cornea and temporary blindness. Such animals ought not to be presented in the

ring anyway, because of contagious health considerations.)

2. Serious emaciation can be the result of advanced degenerative health conditions, such as advanced CAE or John's disease, and /or bad management, i.e., improper nutrition, housing or parasite control (worms, lice, etc.) Regardless of its origin, severely out of condition animals do not belong in the show ring and before the public's eye. This is the age of "animal rights" and dairy goat judges need to make public policy statement by disbaring emaciated animals from placement.
3. Permanent lameness or difficulty in walking is an advanced stage of condition 3 under slight to serious defect (enlarged knees, nondisabling lameness). Granting that some improperly set broken legs can cause the condition; it still does not belong in the show ring.
4. Blind or nonfunctioning half of udder obviously limits productivity, whether genetic or a result of severe mastitis. Udders that may be temporarily dry on one side due to mastitis complications do not belong in the show ring. Included here would also be does that have had mastectomy (removal of one or both halves) and does that have sloughed one half due to a severe infection of gangrene or blue bag mastitis.
5. Blind teats have no orifice and can be observed on junior does and bucks as well as senior does.
6. A double teat is a teat which has duplication of part or all of the teat structure, beyond that found in the double orifice.
7. Extra teats that interfere with milking is an advanced condition of the fourth stage defect of extra teat on does.
8. Active mastitis or any other cause of abnormal milk requires a judgment call. When drawing milk, remember a slight thickening of the first milk at the teat end is not abnormal. Chunks and/or flakes after the first squirt would be abnormal. Excessively hot and/or cold udders, inflamed and hard udders are candidates for disqualification. Such does will usually exhibit general depression, raised hair coat, irregular ear carriage, lusterless eyes, etc.
9. Evidence of hermaphroditism or other inability to reproduce can most often be observed by examination of the vulva on junior does. Abnormality in structure such as severe enlargement, upturning and prominent, protruding clitoris may be present. Conversely, underdeveloped vulva is also possible. Other physical signs in junior does can be excessively small and underdeveloped teats and

“bucky” appearing heads with excessive bone structure throughout. Be very wary in calling this one. Note that Rules Governing the Conduct of Official Shows X11, G.2 prohibits exhibition of does over 24 months of age who have not freshened (i.e., given birth to a kid or fetus after at least 141 days of gestation). This disqualification applies most often to junior does. However, bucks whose penile sheath has been re-routed due to urinary calculi surgery would be covered by the statement, as well.

10. Permanent physical defect, such as navel hernia, should be cautiously evaluated. In young kids, navel ill can cause enlargement/inflammation of the navel which may decrease with time. True hernia exists when intestinal parts that are easily retractable can be pushed back through a definite opening, or break, in lower abdominal muscle layers. Tendency to herniate is considered hereditary, which is why disqualification is applicable.
11. Crooked face on bucks is a gender upgrade of the same conditions in does and considered genetic in transmission.
12. Extra teat(s) that have been cut off on bucks is another gender upgrade as in 11 prior.
13. Double orifice in teats of bucks is as 11 & 12 before.
14. Bucks with one testicle (cryptorchid) or with abnormal testicles will have lower sperm production and be lacking in reproductive efficiency, even if fertile. It is normal for testicles to hang slightly unevenly and vary moderately in size. Excessively crystalline or hard to the touch, excessively soft and spongy to the touch, and atrophied testicles should be considered abnormal.

The foregoing has concluded discussion of the first major category of general defects with its stages of defect from slight – moderate – serious – very serious – disqualification. The second major category of defects is breed specific. At times parallelism does not exist in the grading of such defect from breed to breed. For example, in the color set breeds. Oberhasli, Saanen and Toggenburg, most all minor color blemishes are of the same stage. Gender upgrade in severity usually, but not always, applies to males. The varying wishes of breed promotional clubs and their adopted breed standards within the larger ADGA structure are the source of these diversities in breed specific defect. Keep in mind that breed specific defects are largely of an aesthetic nature and do not impact productive longevity, exempting minimum height and weight standards. The stage of a defect is not greater or lesser for being breed specific or general category.

There is no first stage, i.e., slight breed specific defects.

Minimum height and weight standards, gender raised for males, comprise the bulk of second stage, i.e., moderate, breed specific

defect. Height is measured at the wither perpendicular from the ground. Weight varies greatly by season; females heaviest in late pregnancy and males out of rut. Remember that moderate stage defect has only a minor impact on placing and as well that animals ought not to be penalized for deficient height or weight until full productive maturity is reached at four years of age. Very few animals in the population fail to achieve their minimal standards at maturity. In judging, a free moving, structurally sound individual meeting minimal breed standards often can and should be placed over much larger individuals who do not move as soundly and display structural incorrectness. There is no ceiling put on height and weight for the standard breeds as size and strength are to be encouraged as long as the animal remains balanced and sound in structure and motion throughout. Excessively large animals in the general population tend to be genetically self-limiting anyway due to reproductive complications.

Alpines, Nubians, Saanens, and Sables have uniform minimum standards: does - height 30", weight 135 lbs.; bucks - height 32", weight 170 lbs. Toggenburgs are allowed to be smallest of the standard breeds: does - height 26", weight 120 lbs.; bucks - height 28", weight 150 lbs. LaManchas and Oberhasli are intermediate, but not identical. LaManchas: does - height 28", weight 130 lbs.; bucks - height 30", weight 160 lbs.; Oberhasli: does - height 28", weight 120 lbs.; bucks - height 30", weight 150 lbs. Note that the range difference in minimum height across all seven standard breeds is 4" for each gender; range difference on weight across all seven standard breeds is 15 lbs. for females and 20 lbs. for males. The height for Nigerian Dwarfs a minimum of 17". Such analysis demonstrates that breed specific variations in minimum heights/weights are rather modest and emphasizes that breed specific defect in these two areas is a moderate stage defect and usually will have little impact on placing.

Other moderate stage breed specific defects vary in nature but are all aesthetic. Alpine females, while not a color set breed, are preferred not to look like Toggenburgs or Saanens. This does not necessarily indicate does with such color are severely penalized; rather that if all else is equal in judging a pair of Alpine does, the white or Toggenburg colored one could be second. I suppose however, that the color correct doe has very bulbous teats, a slight to serious defect under general category defects. In such a case, the non-preferred colored doe could equally be first. Toggenburg does with a few small white spots in their hair are similarly evaluated. In both breeds, males are to be evaluated more harshly for such color defect. A final moderate defect is a straight face in Nubians, i.e., lack of convex nose bridge structure. This defect is not gender specific and clearly cosmetic.

The next stage of breed specific defect requires a subjective judgment call as to degree. Roman noses, i.e., convex, arched nose bridge structure, can vary greatly in degree in the seven breeds other than Nubians. The defect is moderate to serious depending on degree.

Roman noses on breeds other than a Nubian are the only moderate to serious stage breed specific defects.

A third stage of breed specific defects are considered serious, i.e., ought to be reflected in placing, and all relate to color blemishes, an aesthetic consideration. These include:

1. Alpine bucks with Toggenburg color and markings or white bucks. (Note that cream color is not itemized here.)
2. Oberhasli does with small white spots in hair.
3. Saanens of dark cream color or with several small dark spots in hair, whether bucks or does-not gender specific.
4. Toggenburg does who are black, with white stomach with a large white spot (1.5" or more in any direction), and bucks with a few small white spots in hair.

A fourth stage of breed specific defects is Very Serious defects and ought to be reflected in a placing, even though each is cosmetic. These three include 1) Nubians with a dished face, or concave nose bridge structure; 2) Nubians with barely drooping ears, often called "airplane ears" and held straight out; and 3) Oberhasli bucks with small white spots in hair.

The fifth and final stage of breed specific defects is Disqualifications, i.e., defects which disbar an animal from placement, even though all these defects are cosmetic/aesthetic. The concept is similar to a leopard without spots not looking like a leopard. Individuals of a breed need to carry the distinguishing characteristics of their breed. Some parallelism exists here with regard to ears. Regardless of breed, ears not true to breed type are a disqualification. For Nubians, it is the stage beyond barely drooping or airplane ears, those that are upright. For Alpines, Nigerian Dwarfs, Oberhasli, Saanens, Sables, and Toggenburgs, pendulous ears are to be disqualified. LaManchas have a gender difference: bucks must be gopher eared, i.e., maximum length of one inch with little or no cartilage; does ears cannot be more than two inches in length. The remaining breed specific disqualifications are color blemishes. In Oberhasli, bucks may not be black (does may be black) and any color other than chamoisee, ranging from light to a deep red bay with the latter most desirable, in bucks and does. Large white spots (1.5" in any direction) on either sex are also included. Saanens of either sex with a large dark spot in hair (1.5" in any direction) should also be disqualified. Note that this spot is to be in hair and not a pigment factor on the skin. Large black or dark spots are common skin pigmentation on Saanens, particularly those exposed to much sunlight. Sables may be any color or combination of colors except solid white or solid light cream. Toggenburgs of either sex that are tri-colored (i.e., black, brown & white) or piebald (white splashes on face and nose beyond normal stripes on sides of nose to muzzle) are disqualified. Additionally, disqualification applies to Toggenburg bucks that are black, have white stomachs or have a large white spot (1.5" or more in any direction). For Nigerian Dwarfs, does over 22.5" in height are disqualified as well as bucks over 23.5" in height. It is necessary for all judges to determine that Nigerian Dwarf dairy goats meet the breed standard for height. Judges are required to

evaluate every animal for height disqualification as they enter the ring.

In conclusion, evaluating defects while judging dairy goats encompasses a multitude of details. Only when any given defect reaches a stage of fourth or fifth severity, i.e., very serious or disqualification, does the defect necessarily need to be reflected in a placing. Most often defects are of the first three stages, slight to moderate to serious, and will tend to trade off and balance each other in pair evaluation. Obviously, the higher placing individual in any given pair should evidence the fewer defects. Since there really is no ideal goat in the population, one should look for the one with the fewest and least significant defects.

F. JUDGING MALES

by Allan L. Rogers

The buck is indeed half the herd, and it is appropriate that he compete in the show ring. In judging does, we are assessing the worth of the individual herself. Judging bucks is different, however. While we assess his ability to be able to physically reproduce, we primarily judge him as an individual only on those features which will affect his offspring such as soundness, body capacity, and dairy strength. Obviously, it is impossible to tell how much milk his daughters will produce, their butterfat test, or their length of lactation period.

Unfortunately, many bucks have not been raised properly; consequently, when they are brought into the show ring, they may not present a true picture of their actual ability as a sire. Proper nutrition, freedom from disease, and good environment can affect a buck's size of body development, and a lack of exercise can certainly make his legs appear weak. When they are in the ring, however, we have no choice but to judge them as we see them and cannot say, "If this animal had been better fed, he would be large enough, et cetera."

Because he has no mammary development, the buck's appearance, dairy strength, and body capacity are all allotted more points than they would be on an adult doe. In addition, we must also assess evidence of abilities to reproduce. We should always remember, however, that the worth of a buck in the ring is the sum of his good qualities and not a sum of his bad ones.

Appearance

He should display strength and masculinity without coarseness. His lines should be clean cut, his parts should fit together properly, and he should move alertly.

Dairy Strength

He should display angularity, openness, freedom from beefiness, and animation.

Body Capacity

He should be large in proportion to size providing sample strength and vigor.

Reproductive Organs

Testicles should be approximately the same size and both carried in a strongly attached scrotum. He should have two cylindrical teats of medium size, space well apart.

G. JUDGING GROUP CLASSES

Group classes may present various problems for the judge. He/she should be looking for uniformity of good type. Color or color patterns should only concern him/her with judging the Saanen, Sable, Toggenburg, or Oberhasli breeds.

Remembering how the individuals placed in their respective classes helps to speed up group class judging. In so doing it helps to remember whether it was a strong or weak class in which the individuals placed. An animal that placed fifth or sixth in a strong class may be of better type than one who was first in a weak class. Normally age and maturity have an advantage. However, if a group of animals meets these requirements but is inferior in conformation and breed characteristics, a judge is well-justified in rejecting the group in favor of others that are outstanding in type even though somewhat lacking in age and maturity.

Each animal in the group classes should be a better than average one in order to make an outstanding group. In these classes there should be no weakness common to all the individuals in the group, but rather uniformity in the strong points.

In placing the Get of Sire class, some considerations should be given to the number of dams represented in the group. Likewise, when judging the Produce of Dam class, consideration should be given to the number of sires represented in each group. Triplets or repeated breedings of the same dam and sire do not tell us from which parent the strength or weakness is coming.

In judging the Dairy Herd group the entire emphasis should not be placed on the group the Judge feels has the most milk that day. The group should consist of animals of uniformity good type, excellent mammary systems and animals which will be able to produce over the years without breaking down. Good aged does with udders that have stood up well have an advantage over young does. However, a Dairy Herd of three or four does including a strong milking yearling with good udders should have an advantage over a Herd of mature does with weaker mammary systems.

In any group class where a Judge feels he/she has close decision, he/she should feel free to ask the exhibitors to line their animals up head to tail or to move them as a group.

H. GUIDE FOR JUDGES OF DAIRY GOAT SHOWMANSHIP

I. The Job of Showmanship Judge is twofold—not only to make placings as accurately and honestly as possible according to merit, but also to help and encourage by

example, suggestion, and friendliness the development of finer showmen and finer citizens.

- II. **Start of Show.** If you feel it necessary, call the exhibitors together for a word of instruction before the competition begins. Then take your place in the center of the ring as the contestants lead in their dairy goats.
- III. **Ring Procedure.** As exhibitors lead in, direct them in a circle—then into line side by side. Examine the goat carefully—up and down the line. Request that the goat be led—in lines or in circles, singly or together. Have the contestants about-face the animals and occasionally put them into head-to-tail sequence. Request exhibitors to exchange animals for a few minutes.
- IV. **Scoring.** Be sure to examine the goat thoroughly before scoring “Appearance of Animal.” In scoring “Appearance of Exhibitor,” take into consideration such things as how long he/she has been showing goats in other classes already that day. Do not consider conformation of the exhibitors’ animals in a Showmanship Contest.
Preference should be given to the showman who shows his/her animal to the best advantage while remaining relatively inconspicuous himself.
- V. **Courtesy.** Be courteous and helpful to the exhibitors at all times. Be sure that directions are understood. Try to avoid getting exhibitors into awkward positions.
- VI. **Reasons.** Be sure to keep in mind the reasons for your placings and explain them thoroughly at the end of the contest.
- VII. **Remember**—the most important person in the ring is not you or the blue ribbon winner—but the one you can help the most.

I. JUDGING OF 4-H GROOMING AND SHOWMANSHIP

by Vivian Proctor

Judging of the Juniors is going to be asked of you with increasing frequency. It demands more in many respects than does the open division. Your attitude, accuracy of reasons, and your appearance all gain in magnitude when working with youngsters. Your decisions, whether right or wrong, will be far-reaching, affecting the 4-H'er, their parents, their leader, their club and the American Dairy Goat Association.

Judging of 4-H Grooming and Showmanship is not left to your personal preferences, likes or dislikes. If this were so, it would be like judging the Breeds without an ideal or standard. Just as we have the Conformation Score Card and the Evaluation of Defects to guide our judging of conformation and breed specifics, so we have the Showmanship Score Card to guide our judging in that division. By its use, and only by its use will the judging throughout the country ever approach uniformity. You must judge by the Score

Card. It is the basis for all successful dairy goat grooming and Showmanship judging. It is, however, just that!

Don't judge the animal's conformation in the Grooming and Showmanship classes.

Don't overlook the importance of the white uniform.

Do remember to check the small details that are so important yet so often overlooked such as the hooves, inside the ears and the tail area.

Do have the youngsters change animals with one another in the ring or they cannot qualify for the ADGA certificate.

Do ask questions of the 4-H'er scaled to his/her age and years of experience with dairy goats.

Don't award a blue ribbon for any other reason than that it is well deserved.

If possible, before the class, speak to the leaders in a group to learn what their problems have been and what they would like stressed.

XIV. OFFICIAL JUDGES

All official sanctioned ADGA shows shall be judged by a certified ADGA judge (see Rules, Section XI, C-4). The following rules address their training and certification, as well as the standards by which judges must evaluate animals and conduct themselves in that role.

A. RULES FOR ELIGIBILITY AS AN ADGA JUDGE AND ADGA OBLIGATIONS

1. Anyone eighteen years of age or older on the beginning day of the Training Conference who currently holds an individual regular membership in the ADGA is eligible to qualify for an ADGA Judging License.
2. They must have successfully completed an ADGA Training Conference for Judges (see subsection B) or used the alternative method of certification (see subsection C).
3. They must have paid the license fee for ADGA Judges each calendar year in advance.
4. The license fee is set by the Board of Directors.
5. All licensed judges shall be mailed a new ADGA Guidebook annually. Show rule changes should be sent to all judges.
6. The names, addresses, phone numbers, and renewal dates for all certified judges will be published annually in the ADGA Membership Directory.
7. A personal file will be kept on each judge, at the ADGA office, containing a complete history and complaints sustained by the Judges Committee.

B. RULES FOR CERTIFICATION AS AN ADGA JUDGE

There are 2 categories of Official ADGA Judges' Licenses: Apprentice and Full License. The Apprentice License has a term of one year. A Full License has a term of two or four years.

1. Candidates for License:
 - a. New candidates who have never held an ADGA Judging License, only qualify for an Apprentice License.
 - b. In order to participate as a candidate for a license at a Judges Training Conference, one must have attended a Pre-Judges' Training Conference or another Judges Training Conference within the last 24 months.
 - c. For judges (not apprentices) who have forfeited their license by not renewing when required (not a failed license), and for those who may decide at a future date to take the Judges Training Conference to re-license, attending the Pre-JTC is encouraged, but not required.
 - d. Candidates must have paid the judges training conference fees.
 - e. For those candidates who have previously held a Judge's License (not an Apprentice License), but are not currently licensed (due to either a previously failed license or lapsed license), an Apprentice License will not be required and the term of license will be based on the candidate's scores.
 - f. Any candidate who has had their Judge's License revoked must start at the Apprentice License level, no matter what their scores.
2. License Regulations:
 - a. All judges must renew their license. See chart below for minimum license scoring qualifications.
 - b. Successful candidates for license may opt to have their license effective immediately or as of the first of January of the following year. The year of activation becomes year 1 of the license. A licensing year runs from the date of activation to December 31.
 - c. If a currently licensed judge fails a Judges Training Conference, the judge must successfully pass another Judges Training Conference within the same calendar year to be considered to have a continuous license. If such judge is taking the Judges Training Conference early and the license expires in a subsequent year, the license is still forfeited at the end of the current calendar year, unless the judge successfully passes another Judges Training Conference within the current calendar year.
 - d. The names of Apprentice Judges are published on a separate list in the ADGA Membership Directory and on the ADGA website. Apprentice Judges may only judge newly organized shows or official shows where

200 or less animals were shown the past year as certified on the show application by the show chairperson. At shows with more than one sanction, the total for all sanctions shall not have exceeded 200 animals.

- e. A judge currently holding either a two or four year license that is unable to attend the convention Judges Training Conference (within the year that license expires) due to an extenuating circumstance shall have their license and tenure extended until December 31st of the following year. Extenuating circumstances cover such things as hospitalization, death in the family, and complications from major illness.
 - f. A judge holding a two or four year license with an extenuating circumstance shall write to the chairperson of the Judges Training, Assessment & Licensing Committee detailing the circumstance and requesting an extension immediately, or as soon as possible after the circumstance is known. Verification of the details of the circumstance may be requested at the discretion of the committee. If granted, such a judge may continue to judge within the next calendar year but will not accumulate additional tenure for that year. Failure to successfully complete a judges training conference within the prescribed time, constitutes forfeiture of the judging license.
3. **Advanced Judge Candidate:** ADGA Judges who have successfully renewed their licenses three consecutive times with a minimum of 13 years continuous licensing are eligible to renew their licenses by the Alternative Method of Renewal beginning during either their 13th or 14th year of tenure, depending on year of license expiration (see rule 3C below). The final Judging License renewal prior to being promoted to Advanced Judge's status, must be earned at the four (4) year license level; minimum scores required: Written test—80%; Presentation and Accuracy of Reasons—80%; Placement of animals (8 classes of four)—85%. Years served as Apprentice Judge, or as any other type of provisional judge will not count towards tenure of years of continuous licensing. This seminar is conducted by a moderator appointed by the Advanced Judge's Committee and consists of the following:
- a. Discussion of:
 - (1) the Unified Scorecard for does, bucks and junior does
 - (2) Evaluation of Defects
 - (3) Breed Characteristics
 - (4) Oral Reasons

(5) Rule Changes

(6) Judging Techniques (unusual circumstances, etc.)

- b. There will be provided one or more classes of animals which each participant will place privately and then debate the placings as a group to determine final placings.
- c. There will be a practice class or classes of group classes with group debate.

These special seminars for Advanced Judges shall be offered only at Annual Meetings during odd numbered years with a minimum of one every other year. Those Advanced Judges whose licenses expire during even numbered years should renew a year early to use this recertification method.

An alternate method of Advanced Judge renewal allows a judge to attend a Pre-TC held in conjunction with a scheduled Training Conference and taught by an Advanced Judge while completing a. through c. above. This alternate method is available no more often than once every 8 years. Any judge using the alternate Advanced Judge renewal method at a Pre-TC is required to complete a form at the Pre-TC which includes name, ADGA membership number, date, name of Pre-TC instructor, and signature. This will be forwarded to the ADGA office to be recorded in the judges' permanent file.

Currently licensed judges eligible for the alternate recertification method who are unable to attend a seminar due to extenuating circumstances, shall have their license and tenure extended until the next seminar is conducted. Extenuating circumstances cover such things as hospitalization, death in the family, complications from major illness, etc., but do not cover a license expiring during a non-seminar year. Advanced Judges with extenuating circumstances should write a letter to the chairperson of the Advanced Judges Committee detailing those circumstances and requesting an extension immediately, or as soon as possible, after the circumstance. Verification of the details of the circumstance may be requested upon the discretion of the committee. Failure to use either the Alternative Recertification Method or the regular renewal program within the prescribed time constitutes a forfeiture of their judging license. Judges Emeriti and Master Judges Emeriti may also attend the Advanced Judges Seminar at no charge.

Minimum Qualifying Scores to Attain & Advance License Level					
Current License Level	Written Test Min 65% each part	Animal Placement	Oral Reasons		License Awarded
			Present ation	Accuracy	
None	75%	75%	70%	70%	Apprentice (1 Year) *
Apprentice	75%	80%	75%	75%	2 Year
2 Year	80%	85%	80%	80%	4 Year
4 Year	80%	85%	80%	80%	4 Year**

*Eligible for other license if other conditions are met (see B.1.e.)

**Eligible for Advanced Judges Program, if other conditions are met (see B.3.)

Minimum Qualifying Scores to Retain License Level					
Current License Level	Written Test Min 65% each part	Animal Placement	Oral Reasons		License Awarded
			Presentation	Accuracy	
Apprentice	75%	75%	70%	70%	Apprentice
2 Year	75%	75%	70%	70%	2 Year
4 Year	75%	75%	70%	70%	4 Year

C. PRE-JUDGES TRAINING CONFERENCE

Definition: A pre-TC is a training program for breeders, youth and possible future judges taught by one judged authorized to do so by ADGA and consists of one full day of instruction.

Content:

1. How to become an ADGA licensed dairy goat Judge.
2. Code of ethics for Judges.
3. Oral reasons—why and how.
4. Terminology relating to dairy goats especially judging and showing.
5. How to judge individual dairy goats:
 - a. Parts of a dairy goat.
 - b. Scorecards—doe and buck.
 - c. Evaluation of defects.
 - d. Breed standards.
6. How to judge group classes.
7. How to judge males.
8. Rules governing official shows (brief overview).
9. Showmanship scorecard.
10. How to judge showmanship.
11. Judging techniques in the show ring.
12. Code of ethics for exhibitors and show committees.
13. Use of pictures or slides to actually place classes of four animals.
14. Encouragement of participants to place and give reasons on picture or slide classes.
15. If practicable, the use of live classes of four animals for practice.

Requirements for Becoming a Licensed Pre-Training Conference Instructor:

- a. Six years of having a full ADGA judge's license and is currently at the four-year renewal level.
- b. Attend the entire daylong session of Annual Meeting Pre-TC, a Pre-TC held in conjunction with a Special TC, or complete a Pre-TC Instructor Certification Session held in conjunction with the Advanced Judges Seminar.
- c. Take the written test and pass with a minimum score of 80 overall (70 in any one section).
- d. The written test will be given at either the first day of the Judges TC or before the Advanced Judges Training. Contact the Advanced Judges Chair for time and location if you are planning to become a licensed Pre-TC instructor at the Advanced Judges Seminar.
- e. A separate fee will be charged to participate in becoming a Pre-TC instructor and a copy of the Pre-TC Instructor materials will be provided free of charge. Current fees are

outlined on the schedule of rates at <https://adga.org/rates-and-services/>.

- f. Renewal of the Pre-TC instructor license will be every four years. For serious circumstances in being unable to attend for renewal, the Pre-TC instructor should notify the Judges Training, Assessment & Licensing Committee Chair for a possible one year grace period extension of the Pre-TC instructor license.

How to Arrange for a Pre-TC: Any person or group wishing to conduct a Pre-TC should first select an instructor from the ADGA judges list and any judge with an asterisk (*) in front of their name is licensed to conduct a Pre-TC. Make arrangements with the Pre-TC instructor directly for dates, fees, expense, needed facilities and equipment. Then secure local arrangements and set appropriate registration fees. For Pre-TCs held in conjunction with a TC, the Pre-TC instructor will be selected by the TC committee. The host group will be responsible for the daily training fee of the Pre-TC instructor. The Judges Training, Assessment & Licensing Committee will be responsible for travel and hotel expenses. It is strongly suggested that Pre-TCs be widely advertised so as many interested people as possible may attend. The ADGA office should be notified by any sponsoring person or organization of the time, place, and instructor for any proposed Pre-TC and should also receive a copy of the names and addresses of registered participants within ten days after the Pre-TC is held.

D. TRAINING CONFERENCES

A Training Conference is a training and testing program for breeders, youth and possible future judges as taught by a panel of several experienced judges authorized to do so by the Judges Training, Assessment & Licensing Committee. It consists of one day of training and one day of testing. Its primary purpose is to certify applicants for judging licenses. The course may be audited or simply observed by interested persons provided the appropriate fees are paid. The content may be as follows:

1. A comprehensive written test will be given covering all the subjects of the Pre-Training Conference. There will be a review of the individual results.
2. A packet of materials pertaining to the profession will be distributed with a discussion of the tools necessary to be a successful judge.
3. Separate discussion sessions for experienced and beginning judges may be held covering a variety of topics of concern to each group.

4. Working in small groups, there will be evaluations of additional picture and/or live animal classes, as well as the construction and delivery of oral reasons for these classes as groups and as individuals.
5. There will be a placement test of at least 8 live classes of 4 dairy goats each. If time and circumstances allow, there will be an opportunity to hear an official set of reasons and review these classes.
6. There will also be, on an individual basis, an oral presentation of reasons on at least 2 of the 8 live classes to a panel of 2 or 3 experienced judges that will score the reasons for accuracy and presentation on a 100-point scale. Each individual's work will be personally discussed with the panel following each presentation.
7. Candidate Registration Fees (determined by the Judges Training, Assessment & Licensing Committee) shall be used to pay:
 1. All Training Conference Staff expenses as specified by Standard ADGA Committee Expense Guidelines.
 2. Supplies, paperwork, copying, and other such incidentals.
 3. All food and beverage expenses for snacks and lunch on days 1 and 2 for candidates, auditors, spectators, staff, and day 2 for handlers and animal providers.
8. Convention Registration Fees (determined by Annual Meeting Committee/Local Host Group Committee) shall be used to pay:
 1. All facilities needed for days 1 and 2 such as fair-grounds rental, activity tent, and classrooms.
 2. All A/V, flip charts, screens, etc., needed for day 1 classrooms.
 3. Transportation for candidates, auditors, spectators, and handlers to the day 2 site.
 4. Transportation and housing costs for all animals needed on days 1 and 2.
 5. Fees such as insurance, permits, variances, health papers, hay, feed, straw, shavings, and pen cleaning
 6. Other incidentals as needed.

How to Arrange for a Training Conference: A group wishing to submit an application to conduct a special Judges Training Conference, not held in conjunction with an Annual Meeting, should contact both the ADGA Office and Judges Training, Assessment & Licensing Committee Chairperson. They will first provide you with the necessary information to fully understand the obligations of holding a Training Conference. They will work with you to arrange a suitable date and location, and provide information on the costs, charges, equipment, facilities, labor, and numbers of

animals necessary to carry out a successful session. After tentative plans are made, a written contract will be signed by both parties. The sponsoring organization agree to pay the ADGA based upon the number of candidates expected, as indicated below. The current fees are outlined on the schedule of rates at <https://adga.org/rates-and-services/>.

Candidates	Clerk & Manager	Panel Size
0-25	1 & 1	3
26 or more	2 & 1	6

For the specified fee, ADGA will agree to provide the number of panel members, clerks and/or managers and supporting paperwork, exams, etc. The sponsoring organization will be responsible for additional expenses, such as facilities, AV equipment, handlers and goat expenses. Further, the sponsoring organization will allow no more candidates to participate in the Training Conference than is specified in the contract. Special training conferences should usually not be scheduled in any given calendar year within a 1000 mile radius of the Convention site for that calendar year.

The annual meeting host group will work with ADGA to provide necessary facility, equipment, handlers and animals. Approved itemized expenses should be submitted to ADGA for reimbursement after the event. Fee schedule should be set with the Judges Training, Assessment & Licensing Committee prior to publication of such fees and after a preliminary budget has been drafted.

Directors and currently licensed judges who are not renewing or obtaining a license, Judges Emeriti and Master Judges Emeriti are allowed to attend Pre-Training Conferences, Intermediate Training Conferences, and Training Conferences at the Annual Meeting without charge.

E. JUDGE'S PLEDGE OF ELIGIBILITY AND ETHICS

1. ELIGIBILITY

"I hereby declare that I am eighteen years of age or over as of the beginning day of this Training Conference, and currently hold an individual regular membership in ADGA. I understand that any official judging privileges granted me as a result of my participation in this conference are void unless my membership is kept in good standing and the fee for my Judge's License is paid each year. I agree that the ADGA office may bill me for these fees or take them from my Advance Payment Account.

I also pledge to promptly dispatch all show reports to the ADGA Office and to keep the ADGA office informed of my current address.

If granted a license, I pledge to fulfill all other responsibilities of an Official ADGA Judge faithfully, and to abide by the Judge's Code of Ethics."

2. ETHICS

"As an officially licensed Judge, I am a representative of the American Dairy Goat Association. Therefore, at ADGA shows, I will refrain from inappropriate behavior whether as a Judge, an exhibitor, or as a spectator. I will evaluate all dairy goats and exhibitors in strict accordance with ADGA Rules, Breed Standards, Scorecards, and the Evaluation of Defects, not my personal preferences. I shall always strive to improve my judging skills and will not, in any way, solicit judging assignments. As an ADGA Judge, I shall seek to inspire confidence in my abilities through my appearance, my evaluations, my presentations, and my relations with show officials, exhibitors and spectators throughout my professional career.

I certify that I have not been finally adjudicated and found guilty, nor entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, in a criminal prosecution under the laws of any state of the United States, whether or not sentence is imposed, for any felony involving a sexual offense violation.

I understand a background check may be conducted for verification purposes."

All licensed judges shall be required to file a Pledge of Eligibility and Ethics annually, postmarked/faxed /emailed on or before December 31 of each year. However, a late filing would be accepted up to sixty days later, but must be accompanied by a penalty fee, as outlined on the schedule of rates at <https://adga.org/rates-and-services/>. If the Pledge is not filed with the ADGA office by that later date, the respective judge's license shall be indefinitely suspended until brought current or until the license expires. A judge's license shall be automatically revoked if an offense occurs during the term of the license. Written notification of an offense may be provided to the Judges Committee, accompanied by evidence of such offense, such as listing on either the national or a state sex crimes offender list available via internet access. If confirmation of the alleged offense is found on any such list, the license shall be immediately and automatically revoked and the judge notified of the action taken.

The above Pledge of Eligibility and Ethics must be included on the application to participate in a Judges Training Conference and must be signed by the applicant.

Judges should use social media judiciously realizing that social media is a highly public medium.

F. JUDGES RECOGNITION PROGRAM: The American Dairy Goat Association conducts the following Judges' Recognition Program, to be administered by the Advanced Judges' Committee and paid out of Judges' license fees:

1. **Certificate of Recognition:** A certificate, suitable for framing, will be issued to every Judge licensed by ADGA upon successful passing of the Training Conference and payment of fees. This certificate shall acknowledge that the bearer has met the basic requirements for licensing by the Association.
2. **ADGA Advanced Judges:** A certification suitable for framing will be sent to each Judge who advances to this status. This certificate shall acknowledge that the bearer has met the basic requirements to be an Advanced Judge. Certificate to be updated at 20th, 25th, 30th, 35th, etc., anniversary of licensing.
3. **Other Recognition:** Divided into two divisions for retired or retiring ADGA Judges.
 - a. **Judge Emeritus/Emerita Award:**
Criteria:
 - (1) Minimum of 60 years of age.
 - (2) Minimum of 20 years of active licensing with ADGA.
 - (3) Awarded automatically when license is not renewed and the above criteria is met.

Award: Suitable for framing.

- b. **Master Judge Emeritus/Emerita Award:**
Criteria:
 - (1) Minimum of 60 years of age.
 - (2) Minimum of 20 years of active ADGA continuous licensing.
 - (3) Must be retired or retiring from active judging/not renewing.
 - (4) Nominations received by Advanced Judges Committee.
 - (5) Selected and awarded by Advanced Judges Committee. Selection based on merit of candidate.
 - (6) Not more than one (1) awarded per year (after initial year). Does not have to be awarded

annually. Award will be a wall plaque indicating area of service to industry.

G. COMPLAINTS, HEARINGS, AND ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES

1. The Judges Committee is empowered to investigate, hear and decide written complaints from persons in attendance at a show or referrals from ADGA Shows Committee (see Article XII.M.4). All complaints shall be in writing and filed by U.S. mail with the chairperson of the Judges Committee, or President if the chairperson is party to the complaint, postmarked within 90 days of occurrence. When referred from ADGA Shows Committee an email or letter detailing problems with the judge from the chairperson of ADGA Shows Committee, or President if the chairperson is party to the complaint, within 90 days of ADGA Shows Chair given the information from the office, shall suffice as the written complaint. It is suggested that all complaints be accompanied by a completed complaint cover sheet which is available in the forms section of the ADGA website or upon request to the association manager. The date of filing shall be the date of postmark of the complaint. The complainant may request when filing the complaint, to remain anonymous to the judge (not the Judges committee) while it is determined if the complaint should be pursued. If the complaint goes to a hearing, the complainant will be identified to the judge, the Board of Directors and other individuals deemed necessary. The chairperson will forward a copy of the complaint to the Judge who is the subject of the complaint (“the Respondent”) within 30 days of the postmark of the complaint. A copy of the complaint shall be sent to the Respondent by certified U.S. mail, return receipt requested. The Respondent shall file a written response to the complaint with the Judges Committee Chairperson within 30 days of receipt of the complaint. If the complaint sent by certified U.S. mail is returned unclaimed, a second attempt to provide a copy of the complaint to the Respondent shall be made by certified U.S. mail, return receipt requested. If the Respondent fails to respond within 30 days of receipt of the complaint or fails to claim the complaint sent by certified mail after the second attempt, the Respondent’s license will be suspended for one year. This suspension will begin upon the completion of the Respondent’s sanctions already on file in the ADGA office or upon the expiration of the 30-day time for filing a response to the complaint, whichever is later. The Judges Committee chairperson shall immediately notify the ADGA office of the suspension and the date on which it

commenced. If the Respondent whose license has been suspended does not provide a written response to the ADGA office during the period of suspension, the Respondent's license shall be revoked. (See Article XII.M. for additional information.)

2. If a response to the complaint is filed and the Judges Committee determines that the complaint should be pursued, written notice of the time and place of a hearing shall be forwarded to Respondent and Complainant with a copy of complaint and response. Said notice shall be mailed to the Respondent by certified U.S. mail, return receipt requested, at least 30 days prior to the date of the hearing. If, during the Judges Committee review of the complaint, additional allegations are discovered which could serve as the basis for a complaint, then the Judges Committee may include any supplemental allegations not included in the original complaint as additional grounds for discipline. The supplemental allegations shall be included with the notice to the Respondent of the hearing date and time. If the Judges Committee determines the complaint should be pursued, the complaint will be processed and acted upon by the Judges Committee, even if the Complainant withdraws the complaint at a later time. If the Respondent has received notice of the allegations made and notice of the hearing date, failure to strictly comply with the procedural requirements of Article XIV.G shall not be a defense to the allegations made against Respondent.
3. Said hearing shall be held by the Judges Committee members in attendance at the next ADGA Annual Meeting, prior to the meeting of the Board of Directors, unless the Respondent and the Judges Committee agree upon an alternate time and place. If there are less than three Judges Committee members present at the Annual Meeting, the President will appoint a member of another ADGA committee to sit on the panel at the hearing to bring the Committee number to three. The Respondent has the option to waive his/her right to a hearing in writing. If a hearing is waived, the Judges Committee shall recommend a course of action directly to the Board of Directors without further process or procedure. The Judges Committee's recommendations may range from no action, letter of concern, written reprimand, suspension or license revocation.
4. The Board of Directors, upon recommendation from the Judges Committee, reserves the right to impose discipline against the Respondent's license at any time after the hearing or, if the right to a hearing has been waived, at any time after notice of the written waiver has been received by the Board

of Directors. The Board of Directors' range of discipline is the same as that of the Judges Committee, but the discipline imposed may be different than that recommended by the Judges Committee.

5. Any letter of concern or reprimand for misconduct or incompetence, including deviations from the Pledge of Ethics, referred to the Board of Directors by the Judges Committee or failure to follow correct procedure and appropriate supervision of Reports of Awards referred to the Board of Directors by the Official Shows Committee, may be listed as a strike against the Respondent at the discretion of the Board of Directors. When three strikes are accumulated against the Respondent within a ten-year period from the first date of occurrence, the Respondent's license shall be revoked. After revocation, the Respondent initially is eligible only to obtain an apprentice license.

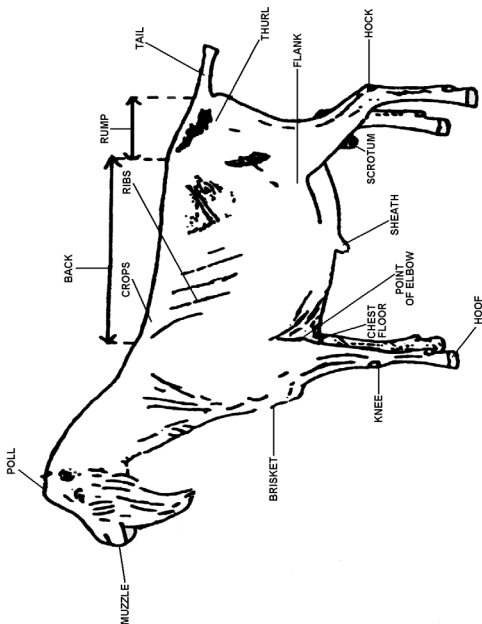
ENFORCEMENT PROVISION

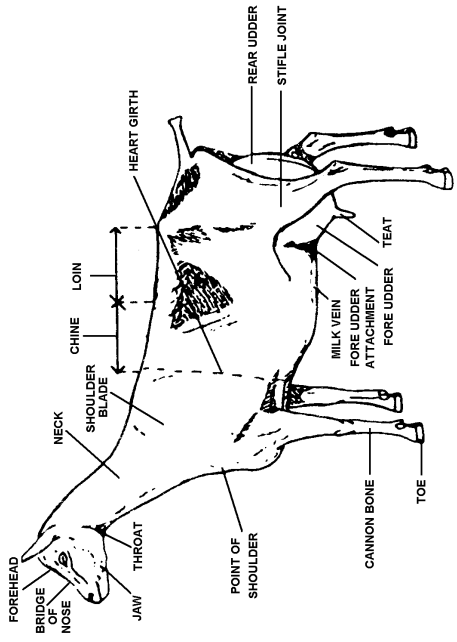
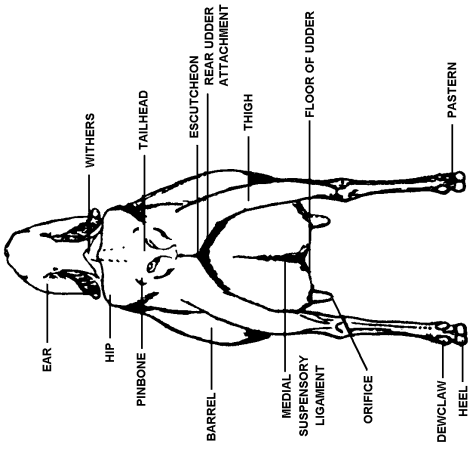
The Judges Committee is empowered to investigate and to as a trial board to review written complaints from anyone who was in attendance at the show involved and recommend to the Board of Directors action on deviations from the Pledge of Ethics. The committee's recommendations may range from a written reprimand to revocation of the license, depending on the seriousness of the charge.

H. SUGGESTED STANDARDS OF ATTIRE AND APPEARANCE

As representatives of the American Dairy Goat Association, judges should carefully consider attire and appearance for judging shows. To convey professionalism, the formality of attire should be scaled to the prestige of the show and the expectations of the show committee and exhibitors. Clothing should be practical to allow comfort and freedom of movement, but not exhibitionist, including clothing that might allow inappropriate exposure of skin or be excessively tight or loose. Suggestions include: suits, blazers, dress shirt and tie, dress pants for higher-end shows and fairs; casual-wear shirts or blouses, polo-type shirts, khakis, slacks, and sweaters for smaller club shows. Clothing not recommended includes: shorts or Capri pants, skirts above knee length, sweat-suits, see-through material or bare-look attire, low-cut shirts or blouses, blue denim jeans, open-toed shoes or sandals, white tennis shoes, dirty clothing or clothing with damage. Appearance is a more personal issue, but in brief, we expect exhibitors and animals to be fit, clean, and clipped, and they should expect no less from judges.

Article XV. Parts of a Dairy Goat





XVI. BREED STANDARDS

(See also VIII.A.10.)

ALPINE

The Alpine Dairy Goat is also referred to as the French Alpine and registration papers for this dairy goat use both designations and they are synonymous. The Alpine dairy goat is a medium to large size animal, alertly graceful, with erect ears, offering all colors and combinations of colors with distinction and individuality of appearance. They are hardy, adaptable animals that thrive in any climate while maintaining good health and excellent production. The hair is medium to short. The face is straight. A Roman nose, Toggenburg color and markings, or all-white is discriminated against. Alpine colors are described by using the following terms:

COU BLANC (coo blanc)—literally “white neck”—white front quarters and black hindquarters with black or gray markings on the head.

COU CLAIR (coo clair)—literally “clear neck”—front quarters are tan, saffron, off-white, or shading to gray with black hindquarters.

COU NOIR (coo nwah)—literally “black neck”—black front quarters and white hindquarters.

SUNDGAU (sundgow)—black with white markings such as underbody, facial stripes, etc.

PIED—spotted or mottled.

CHAMOISEE (shamwahzay)—brown or bay—characteristic markings are black face, dorsal stripe, feet and legs, and sometimes a martingale running over the withers and down to the chest. Spelling for male is chamoise.

TWO-TONE CHAMOISEE—light front quarters with brown or gray hindquarters. This is not a cou blanc or cou clair as these terms are reserved for animals with black hindquarters.

BROKEN CHAMOISEE—a solid chamoisee broken with another color by being banded or splashed, etc.

Any variation in the above patterns broken with white should be described as a broken pattern such as a broken cou blanc.

GUERNSEY

The Guernsey dairy goat was developed using genetics from the rare Golden Guernsey Goats, an official dairy breed registered with the British Goat Society.

The Guernsey dairy goat is medium in size. The ears are erect and often set slightly lower than Swiss breeds and carried horizontally, or forward in what is termed the “bonnet” position when viewed in profile. Ear tips can be slightly upturned. The ears must not be pendulous. The nose should be either straight or dished.

The Guernsey coat/hair color should be shades of gold, ranging from very pale flaxen cream to deep russet or bronze. Full or partial

roaning; white patches; white face; star/blaze are acceptable. The golden body color should be dominant, with no preference shown to any shade or pattern. Hair may be short or long and flowing or a combination of both. A long curtain, skirt, and/or dorsal fringe of body hair are desirable, although not required to meet standard.

Skin color must display a gold tone, ranging from peachy-flesh to orange-gold in one or more of these places; muzzle, ears, eyes, under tail, mammary or scrotum.

Swiss facial stripes and/or rump marking; black markings or spots over 1 1/2 inches are not allowed.

LAMANCHA

The LaMancha goat was developed in the U.S.A. It has excellent dairy temperament and is an all-around sturdy animal that can withstand a great deal of hardship and still produce. Through official testing this breed has established itself in milk production with high butterfat.

The LaMancha face is straight with the ears being the distinctive breed characteristic. There are two types of LaMancha ears. In does one type of ear has no advantage over the other.

1. The “gopher ear” is described as follows: an approximate maximum length of one inch (2.54 cm) but preferably nonexistent and with very little or no cartilage. The end of the ear must be turned up or down. This is the only type of ear which will make bucks eligible for registration.
2. The “elf ear” is described as follows: an approximate maximum length of two inches (5.08 cm) is allowed, the end of the ear must be turned up or turned down and cartilage shaping the small ear is allowed.
3. The ear is to be measured with a rigid measure placed firmly against the head at the base of the ear that is neither pulled nor stretched. Natural folds and creases of the ear are to be unaltered during measurement.

Any color or combination of colors is acceptable with no preferences. The hair is short, fine and glossy.

NIGERIAN DWARF

The Nigerian Dwarf is a miniature breed of dairy goat originating in West Africa and developed in the United States. The balanced proportions of the Nigerian Dwarf give it the appearance of the larger breeds of dairy goats but does stand no more than 22.5" (57cm) and bucks no more than 23.5" (60cm). Any color or combination of colors is acceptable. The medium length ears are erect and alert. The face is either straight or dished, and the hair is short and fine. (Refer to Appendix “Measuring the Nigerian Dwarf Breed)

NUBIAN

The Nubian is a relatively large, proud, and graceful dairy goat of mixed Asian, African, and European origin, known for high quality, high butterfat, milk production.

The head is the distinctive breed characteristic, with the facial profile between the eyes and the muzzle being strongly convex (Roman nose). The ears are long (extending at least one inch [2.54 cm] beyond the muzzle when held flat along the face), wide and pendulous. They lie close to the head at the temple and flare slightly out and well forward at the rounded tip, forming a “bell” shape. The ears are not thick, with the cartilage well defined. The hair is short, fine and glossy. Any color or colors, solid or patterned, is acceptable.

OBERHASLI

The Oberhasli is a Swiss dairy goat. This breed is a medium size, vigorous and alert in appearance. Its color is chamoisee. Does may be black but chamoisee is preferred. Chamoisee is described as: Bay—ranging from light to a deep red bay with the latter most desirable. A few white hairs through the coat and about the ears are permitted. Markings are to be: two black stripes down the face from above each eye to a black muzzle; forehead nearly all black, black stripes from the base of each ear coming to a point just back of the poll and continuing along the neck and back as a dorsal stripe to the tail; a black belly and light gray to black udder; black legs below the knees and hocks; ears black inside and bay outside. Bucks often have more black on the head than does, black whiskers, and black hair along the shoulder and lower chest with a mantle of black along the back. Bucks frequently have more white hairs through the coat than does. Ears should be erect and alertly carried. The face is straight or dished. A Roman nose is discriminated against.

SAANEN

The Saanen dairy goat originated in Switzerland. It is medium to large in size with rugged bone and plenty of vigor. Does should be feminine, however, and not coarse. Saanens are white or light cream in color, with white preferred. Spots on the skin are not discriminated against. Small spots of color on the hair are allowable, but not desirable. The hair should be short and fine, although a fringe over the spine and thighs is often present. Ears should be erect and alertly carried, preferably pointing forward. The face should be straight or dished. A tendency toward a Roman nose is discriminated against.

SABLE

The Sable dairy goat is medium to large in size with rugged bone and plenty of vigor. Does should be feminine, however, and not coarse. Their hair is short; ears should be erect and alertly carried, preferably pointing forward. The face should be straight or dished.

The Sable may be any color or combination of colors, solid or patterned, EXCEPT solid white or solid light cream.

TOGGENBURG

The Toggenburg is a Swiss dairy goat from the Toggenburg Valley of Switzerland. This breed is of medium size, sturdy, vigorous, and alert in appearance. The hair is short to long in length, soft and fine. Its color is solid, varying from light fawn to dark chocolate with no preference for any shade. Distinct white markings are as follows: white ears with dark spot in middle; two white stripes down the face from above each eye to the muzzle; hind legs white from hocks to hooves; forelegs white from knees downward with dark vertical stripe below knee acceptable; a white triangle on each side of the tail; white spot may be present at root of wattles or in that area if no wattles are present. Varying degrees of cream markings instead of pure white acceptable, but not desirable. The ears are erect and carried forward. Facial lines may be dished or straight, never Roman.

XVII. EVALUATION OF DEFECTS—SUMMARY

(See XIII for additional information.)

BREED SPECIFICS

MODERATE DEFECTS

Alpine

- Mature does less than—
 - Minimum height (30 in./76 cm)
 - Minimum weight (135 lbs./61.36 kg)
- Mature bucks less than—
 - Minimum height (32 in./81 cm)
 - Minimum weight (170 lbs./77.27 kg)
- Does with Toggenburg color and markings
- Does with all white color

Guernsey

- Mature does less than—
 - Minimum height (26 in / 66 cm)
 - Minimum weight (120 lbs / 54.54 kg)
- Mature bucks less than—
 - Minimum height (28 in / 71 cm)
 - Minimum weight (150 lbs / 68.18 kg)

LaMancha

- Mature does less than—
 - Minimum height (28 in./71 cm)
 - Minimum weight (130 lbs./59.09 kg)
- Mature bucks less than—
 - Minimum height (30 in.761 cm)
 - Minimum weight (160 lbs./72.72 kg)

Nigerian Dwarf

- Mature does less than—
 - Minimum height (17 in./47cm)
- Mature bucks less than—

Minimum height (17 in./47cm)
(Refer to Appendix “Measuring the Nigerian Dwarf Breed)

Nubian

Mature does less than—
Minimum height (30 in./76 cm)
Minimum weight (135 lbs./61.36 kg)
Mature bucks less than—
Minimum height (32 in./81 cm)
Minimum weight (170 lbs./77.27 kg)
Straight face

Oberhasli

Mature does less than—
Minimum height (28 in./71 cm)
Minimum weight (120 lbs./54.54 kg)
Mature bucks less than—
Minimum height (30 in./76 cm)
Minimum weight (150 lbs./68.18 kg)

Saanen

Mature does less than—
Minimum height (30 in./76 cm)—Minimum weight
(135 lbs./61.36 kg)
Mature bucks less than—
Minimum height (32 in./81 cm)—Minimum weight
(170 lbs./77.27 kg)

Sable

Mature does less than—
Minimum height (30 in./76 cm)
Minimum weight (135 lbs./61.36 kg)
Mature bucks less than—
Minimum height (32 in./81 cm)
Minimum weight (170 lbs./77.27 kg)

Toggenburg

Mature does less than—
Minimum height (26 in./66 cm)
Minimum weight (120 lbs./54.54 kg)
Mature bucks less than—
Minimum height (28 in./71 cm)
Minimum weight (150 lbs./68.18 kg)
Few small white spots in hair of does

MODERATE TO SERIOUS DEFECTS

Alpine

Roman nose

Guernsey

Roman nose (depending upon degree)

LaMancha

Roman nose

Nigerian Dwarf

Roman nose

Oberhasli

Roman nose

Saanen

Roman nose

Sable

Roman nose

Toggenburg

Roman nose

SERIOUS DEFECTS**Alpine**

Bucks with Toggenburg color and markings

Bucks with all white color

Oberhasli

Small white spots in hair of does

Saanen

Dark cream color

Several small dark spots in hair

Toggenburg

Black color in does

White stomach on does

Large white spot (1-1/2" [3.8 cm] or more in any direction) on does

Few small white spots in hair of bucks

VERY SERIOUS DEFECTS**Guernsey**

Black hairs in the coat

Dominantly white coat on mature does

Nubian

Dished face

Barely drooping ears

Oberhasli

Small white spots in hair of bucks

GENERAL DEFECTS**(depending upon degree on a comparative basis)****SLIGHT TO SERIOUS**

1. Unsightly scurs or stubs
2. Undershot or overshot jaw
3. Enlarged knees; nondisabling lameness
4. Bowed over front knees
5. Carpal Hyperextension
6. Small boned for body size
7. Open, winged or heavy shoulders
8. Narrow chest or pinched heart girth
9. Short, shallow or narrow body
10. Low backed or steep rumped
11. Close in hocks
12. Swollen hocks
13. Swollen stifle joint
14. Postiness

15. Hind legs close together
16. Sprung pasterns
17. Turned out or crooked feet
18. Udder lacking pliability, softness and quality
19. Front, rear or side udder attachment lacking
20. Flat udder floor or medial lacking definition
21. Presence of scar tissue or congestion in udder
22. Udder halves not balanced
23. Teats that are:
 - a. Set close together
 - b. Bulbous
 - c. Extremely large or small
 - d. Pointed sideways
 - e. Uneven in size
 - f. Of abnormal shape/length or otherwise hard to milk
 - g. Not clearly separated from the udder

VERY SERIOUS DEFECTS

1. Udder
 - a. Pendulous
 - b. Too distended to determine texture
 - c. Hard or swollen
 - d. So uneven that one-half is less than half the size of the other
 - e. Udder lacking size
 - f. Double orifice in teat of doe
 - g. Extra teat or teats that have been cut off on does
 - h. Leaking orifice
 - i. Misplaced orifice
2. Crooked face on does
3. Very crooked or malformed feet

DISQUALIFICATIONS

GENERAL

1. Total blindness
2. Serious emaciation
3. Permanent lameness or difficulty in walking
4. Blind or nonfunctioning half of udder
5. Blind teat
6. Double teat(s)
7. Extra teat(s) that interferes with milking
8. Active mastitis/any other cause of abnormal milk
9. Evidence of hermaphroditism or other inability to reproduce
10. Permanent physical defects, such as naval hernia
11. Crooked face on bucks
12. Extra teat(s) or teat(s) that have been cut off on bucks
13. Double orifice in teats of bucks
14. Buck with one testicle or with abnormal testicles

BREED SPECIFICS

Alpine

- Pendulous ears
- LaMancha type ears

Guernsey

No gold tone to skin found on muzzle, ears, eyes, under tail, mammary or scrotum.

Swiss facial stripes and/or rump marking (as on Toggenburg or Oberhasli breeds)

Black markings or spots in the hair over 1 1/2 inches (3.8 cm) in any direction.

Pendulous ears

LaMancha type ears

All white coat on mature does

All white or dominantly white coat on bucks

LaMancha

Anything other than gopher ears on bucks

Ears other than true LaMancha type on does

Nigerian Dwarf

Pendulous ears

LaMancha type ears

Mature does over 22.5" (57cm), Mature bucks over 23.5" (60cm)

(Refer to Appendix "Measuring the Nigerian Dwarf Breed")

Nubian

Anything other than pendulous ears

Oberhasli

Pendulous ears

LaMancha type ears

Black bucks

Large white spot (1-1/2" [3.8 cm] or more in any direction)

Any color other than chamoisee (or black in does)

Saanen

Large (1-1/2" [3.8 cm] or more in any direction) dark spot in hair

Pendulous ears

LaMancha type ears

Sable

Pendulous ears

LaMancha type ears

Solid white color

Solid light cream color

Toggenburg

Tricolor or piebald

Black bucks

White stomachs on bucks

Large white spot (1-1/2" [3.8 cm] or more in any direction) on bucks

Pendulous ears

LaMancha type ears

Recorded Grades: A doe for which the recordation certificate specifies a breed-specific type should be faulted only when the breed character defect(s) would be regarded as a disqualification. The amount of this fault to be applied to a recorded grade should be as if it were a very serious defect.

XVIII. ADGA SCORECARD

The goal of the Unified Scorecard is to aid in the selection of the type of dairy goat that can function efficiently over a long productive lifetime.

APPLICATIONS OF SCORECARD TO SENIOR DOES, JUNIOR DOES, AND BUCKS

Senior does and junior does are to be evaluated identically for general appearance and dairy strength, giving due regard to the advantage of structural correctness maintained into full maturity.

In considering the body capacity of junior does, as compared to senior does, slightly more emphasis should be placed on chest than barrel since extreme depth and width of barrel, particularly in the flank, can be a sign of over maturity for the age. Although junior does have no points assigned for mammary system, very serious defects are discriminated against. No comment should be made on precocious udders, unless such an udder shows clinical signs of potential health abnormalities.

In evaluating the general appearance of bucks, heavier emphasis should be placed on front end assembly and legs, pasterns, and feet. Correctness and smoothness of movement assume a higher priority in males. Bucks can be expected to carry more weight when out of rut; their body capacity evaluation, particularly barrel, will be affected most by this phenomenon. Comment on the mammary system of a buck should be restricted to items listed as disqualifications in the evaluation of defects. Buck teats of normal structure yet with milk should not be discriminated against.

ADGA® SCORECARD		POINTS		
		SR. DOE	JR. DOE	BUCK
A.	GENERAL APPEARANCE An attractive framework with femininity (masculinity in bucks), strength, upstandingness, length, and smoothness of blending throughout that create an impressive style and graceful walk.	35	55	55
	Head & Breed Characteristics - clean-cut and balanced in length, width, and depth; broad muzzle with full nostrils; well-sculpted, alert eyes; strong jaw with angular lean junction to throat; appropriate size, color, ears, and nose to meet breed standard.	5	10	8
	Front End Assembly - prominent withers arched to point of shoulder with shoulder blade, point of shoulder, and point of elbow set tightly and smoothly against the chest wall both while at rest and in motion; deep and wide into chest floor with moderate strength of brisket.	5	8	10
	Back - strong and straight with well-defined vertebrae throughout; taller at withers than hips, and level chine with full crops into a straight, wide loin; wide hips smoothly set and level with chine and loin.	5	7	6
	Rump - strong, uniformly wide and nearly level from hips to pinbones and thurl to thurl; thurls set two-thirds of the distance from hips to pinbones; well defined and wide pinbones set slightly lower than the hips; tailhead slightly above and smoothly set between pinbones; tail symmetrical to body and free from coarseness; vulva normal in size and shape in females(normal sheath and testes in males).	5	7	6
	Legs, Pasterns & Feet—bone flat and strong throughout leading to smooth, free motion; front legs with clean knees, straight, wide apart and squarely placed; rear legs wide apart and straight from the rear and well angulated in side profile through the stifle to cleanly molded hocks, nearly perpendicular from hock to strong, yet flexible pastern of medium length; strong feet with tight toes, pointed directly forward; deep heels with sole nearly uniform in depth from toe to heel.	15	23	25

B.	<p>DAIRY STRENGTH</p> <p>Long bone pattern throughout. Openness and angularity with strong yet refined and clean bone structure, showing enough substance, but with freedom from coarseness and with evidence of milking ability giving due regard to stage of lactation (of breeding season in bucks).</p> <p>Neck - long, lean, and blending smoothly into the shoulders; clean-cut throat and brisket with adequate width of chest floor to support maintenance of body functions.</p> <p>Withers - prominent and wedge-shaped with the dorsal process arising slightly above the shoulder blades.</p> <p>Ribs - flat, flinty, wide apart, and long; lower rear ribs should angle to flank.</p> <p>Flank - deep yet arched and free of excess tissue.</p> <p>Thighs - in side profile, moderately incurving from pinbone to stifle; from the rear, clean and wide apart, highly arched and out-curving into the escutcheon to provide ample room for the udder and its attachment.</p> <p>Skin - thin, loose, and pliable with soft, lustrous hair.</p>	20	30	30
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ADGA® SCORECARD	POINTS		
	SR. DOE	JR. DOE	BUCK
C. BODY CAPACITY Large in proportion to size, age, and period of lactation of animal (of breeding season for bucks), providing ample capacity, strength, and vigor.	10	15	15
Chest—deep and wide, yet clean-cut, with well sprung foreribs, full in crops and at point of elbow.	4	7	7
Barrel—strongly supported, long, deep, and wide; depth and spring of rib increasing into a deep yet refined flank	6	8	8
D. MAMMARY SYSTEM Strongly attached, elastic, well-balanced with adequate capacity, quality, ease of milking, and indicating heavy milk production over a long period of usefulness.	35		
Udder Support—strong medial suspensory ligament that clearly defines the udder halves, contributes to desirable shape and capacity, and holds the entire udder snugly to the body and well above the hocks. Fore, rear, and lateral attachments must be strong and smooth.	13		
Fore Udder—wide and full to the side and extending moderately forward without excess non-lactating tissue and indicating capacity, desirable shape, and productivity.	5		
Rear Udder—capacious, high, wide, and arched into the escutcheon; uniformly wide and deep to the floor; moderately curved in side profile without protruding beyond the vulva.	7		
Balanced, Symmetry & Quality—in side profile, one-third of the capacity visible in front of the leg, one-third under the leg, and one-third behind the leg; well-rounded with soft, pliable, and elastic texture that is well collapsed after milking, free of scar tissue, with halves evenly balanced.	6		
Teats—uniform size and of medium length and diameter in proportion to capacity of udder, cylindrical in shape, pointed nearly straight down or slightly forward, and situated two-thirds of the distance from the medial suspensory ligament on the floor of each udder-half to the side, indicating ease of milking.	4		
TOTAL	100	100	100

ADGA® SCORECARD		Points	Sub-Total
E. SHOWMANSHIP			
1.	APPEARANCE OF ANIMAL		40
	Condition and Thriftiness —showing normal growth—neither too fat nor too thin.	10	
	Hair —clean and properly groomed. Hoofs —trimmed and shaped to enable animal to walk and stand naturally. Neatly disbudded if the animal is not naturally hornless.	10	
	Clipping —entire body if weather has permitted, showing allowance to get a neat coat of hair by show time. <u>Breed-appropriate preparation of hair is allowed in breeds where hair coat may be considered according to the breed standard; neatly trimmed tail and ears.</u>	10	
	Cleanliness —as shown by a clean body as free from stains as possible, with special attention to legs, feet, tail area, nose, and ears.	10	
2.	APPEARANCE OF EXHIBITOR		
	Clothes and person neat and clean –white costume preferred.	10	10
3.	SHOWING ANIMAL IN THE RING		50
	Leading —enter, leading the animal at a normal walk around the ring in a clockwise direction, walking on the left side, holding the collar or short lead with the right hand. Exhibitor should walk as normally and inconspicuously as possible. Goat should lead readily and respond quickly. Lead equipment should consist of a properly fitted collar or small link chain, which is inconspicuous, yet of sufficient strength to maintain proper control. A short lead may be used, yet proper control must be maintained. As the Judge studies the animal , the preferred method of leading is to walk on the side away from the Judge. Lead slowly with the animal's head held high enough for impressive style, attractive carriage, and graceful walk.	10	

	<p>Pose and show an animal so it is between the exhibitor and the Judge as much as possible. Avoid exaggerated positions, such as crossing behind the goat.</p> <p>Stand or kneel where both Judge and animal may be observed</p> <p>Pose animal with front feet squarely beneath and hind feet slightly spread. Where possible, face animal upgrade with her front feet on a slight incline. Neither crowd other exhibitors nor leave too much space when leading into a side-by-side position.</p>	15	
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ADGA® SCORECARD		Points	Sub-Total
	<p>When Judge changes placing, lead animal forward out of line, down or up to the place directed then back through the line, finally making a U-turn to get into position. When a Judge changes placing in a head-to-tail sequence, lead animal out of line and up or down the line on the side next to the Judge. It is the responsibility of another handler to accommodate changes by moving up or down on the side opposite the Judge.</p> <p>To step animal ahead - use a slight pull on the collar or lead. If the animal steps badly out of place, return her to position by leading her forward and making a circle back through your position in the line.</p> <p>When Judge is observing the animal, if she moves out of position, replace her as quickly and inconspicuously as possible.</p> <p>Be natural. Overshowing, undue fussing, and maneuvering are objectionable.</p>		
	<p>Show animal to best advantage, recognizing the conformation faults of the animal you are leading and striving to help overcome them. Showmen may be questioned by the judge on their knowledge of proper terminology for parts of a dairy goat, breed standards, evaluation of defects, and ADGA scorecards.</p>	15	
	<p>Poise, alertness, and courteous attitude are all desired in the show ring. Showmen should keep an eye on their animals and be aware of the position of the Judge at all times—but should not stare at the Judge. Persons or things outside the ring should not distract the attention of the showmen. Respond rapidly to requests from judges or officials, and be courteous and sportsmanlike at all times, respecting the rights of other exhibitors. The best showmen will show their animals at all times—not themselves—and will continue exhibiting well until the entire class has been placed, the Judge has given his/her reasons, and he/she has dismissed the class.</p>	10	
	TOTAL		100
<p>Suggested Uniform: Long-sleeved white shirt, regulation white pants; 4-H or FFA necktie; 4-H or FFA cap (if applicable), with matching shoes and belt in black, white, or brown</p>			

ADGA® SCORECARD		Points	Sub-Total
F. HERDSMANSHIP			
1.	PREPARATION OF THE EXHIBIT		
	Adequate, clean bright bedding	10	
	Animals attractively space in pens	10	
	Decorations neat and attractive	10	
	Appropriate signs	5	
	Well-chosen color scheme—background, tack-boxes, etc.	5	40
2.	APPEARANCE AND ATTITUDE OF EXHIBITORS		
	Knowledgeable, courteous, friendly, able to answer questions about exhibit or dairy goats.	15	
	Clothes and person neat and clean, appropriated dressed.	5	20
3.	CARE OF THE EXHIBIT		
	Dairy goats clean, clipped (before show), feet trimmed.	20	
	Aisles kept neat and clean.	10	
	Attractive, organized feeders and feed equipment. Feed and equipment stored neatly when not in use (out of sight if possible), and kept clean.	10	40
	TOTAL	—	100

XIX. RECOMMENDED TRADE PRACTICES FOR MEMBERS

- A.** In the absence of a written agreement between the buyer and seller, it will be considered that 1) any dairy goat offered for sale is registered/recorded or eligible for registration/recordation and 2) at the time of sale the goat shall be permanently identified (meeting the requirements for the ADGA registration/recordation process) and meet the identification requirements for interstate or intrastate transportation applicable to the sale. Registration/ recordation papers or application for registration/ recordation will be furnished by the seller at the time of sale.

- B. The seller guarantees the fertility of the buck. A buck, after reaching 1 year of age, should be able to serve and settle a doe. The buyer is expected to provide reasonable care and feed. Should the buck prove to be a non-breeder, the buyer shall notify the seller within 60 days from the first time he was used for service, provided the animal was over 1 year of age at the time of service; and the buyer shall provide sufficient proof, such as a statement from a veterinarian, that said buck is sterile. The seller shall have the option of making a satisfactory exchange or refunding the money. In no case shall the seller be responsible for more than the selling price. The purchaser shall pay any shipping charges involved in the exchange.
- C. When a doe is brought to a buck for breeding and has not settled after the first breeding, the owner of the doe is entitled to one rebreeding in the same breeding season at no additional charge.
- D. If the animal sold is a doe, there is no guarantee of fertility except where hermaphroditism becomes apparent when the animal reaches breeding age.
- E. A doe sold as “bred” is not guaranteed to be pregnant, but only to have normally accepted service from the buck.
- F. In general, disputes between buyers and sellers are private matters that do not fall within the purview of the American Dairy Goat Association and may be resolved between the parties via negotiation, mediation, or in courts of civil jurisdiction. However, a dispute involving willful misrepresentation of fact as to the pedigree of any animal may be the subject of a complaint to the Association.
- G. Nothing in these trade practice rules shall be construed as abridging the right of the buyer and seller to enter into a private contract.

XX. GENETIC AWARDS PROGRAM

A special designation to be known as “Superior Genetics” will be awarded for qualifying animals, both bucks and does. This award will be stored permanently by year in the ADGA database in addition to, and in the same manner as “CH” and “GCH” designations are currently stored. This prefix will appear with the abbreviations of “SG” or “SGCH” on registration papers, production pedigrees and any other such place the ADGA system currently prints award prefixes. Once awarded, the prefix will be a permanent part of the animal’s name.

A. QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

1. To qualify for Superior Genetics (SG) the animal must be in the top 15% (85th percentile ranking or higher) and have a Production Type Index value of 0 or greater for their breed according to the Production/ Type Index (PTI) ranking at least once during the life of the animal. The ranking may be either in one area (PTI 2: 1 or PTI 1:2) or in both areas.
2. To qualify for Superior Grand Champion (SGCH) the animal must earn both the SG designation and earn a permanent championship. The awards may be earned in separate years and in any order to qualify.

B. FEE SCHEDULE for REVISION

1. The fee schedule for superior genetic awards shall appear on the ADGA Schedule of Rates.
2. If the certificate is received within 90 days from the date of owner notification (which shall occur twice per year, once after the completion of yield evaluations, and again after the completion of type evaluations), ADGA will revise the certificate free of charge to show the SG/SGCH designation.
3. If the certificate is returned more than 90 days after the date of owner notification, ADGA shall charge a normal Revision to Certificate of Registration/Recordation fee as outlined in the current ADGA Schedule of Rates for both members and nonmembers.
4. Awards earned on the basis of evaluations prior to 2006 shall be required to pay the current normal Revision to Certificate of Registration/Recordation fee as outlined in the ADGA Schedule of Rates for both members and nonmembers, for those registration certificates to be revised.

XXI. GENETIC CONDITIONS POLICIES

A. Policies Regarding Undesirable Genetic Factors, Adopted: October 27, 2016.

1. Reason for Policy: Genetic defects resulting in disease have been identified in numerous animal species. These defects and diseases have wide-ranging effects, from mild and manageable to severe and terminal. Passing these genetic defects on to successive generations may cause unnecessary suffering and losses in productivity. ADGA feels that it is important to proactively develop procedures and programs to aid in the identification and control of genetically related defects and diseases and provide guidance in helping to identify and manage specific genetic defects in dairy goats.
2. Process for Identifying Undesirable Genetic Factors: In determining genetic factors that are undesirable, ADGA will consider all relevant data. In order to make such a determination, experts in the field shall be consulted, and their recommendations will be submitted to ADGA along with trait specific data. Upon consideration of this information, the Board of Directors may approve a policy designating procedures for the identification, recording and reporting of carriers of a genetic defect. ADGA shall maintain a list of undesirable genetic factors that have been identified through genetic testing and for which a policy has been designated by the ADGA Board of Directors.
3. Process for Identification of Animals with a Genetic Defect: In addition to maintaining a list of undesirable genetic factors, ADGA will provide and update information that includes description of the condition resulting from the defect, inheritance patterns, and the genetic tests available to determine animal status. Information regarding testing resources will be made available through ADGA to its

membership and the public. The testing process will incorporate requirements for approved tests, designated laboratories, test forms, and data release forms. Testing, using the approved test(s,) may be conducted by an alternative, approved laboratory.

4. To be accepted by ADGA, results must be reported from an approved laboratory directly to ADGA and samples must be identified with either the animal's registration number, or if unregistered, the animal's tattoo, DOB, breed, and gender.
5. ADGA shall maintain a database of accepted test results.
6. Process for Notification, Publication and Release of Information: Following recognition of a specific genetic defect by the ADGA Board of Directors and the establishment of policies for recording and reporting of that defect, testing results will be accepted by ADGA only if provided directly to ADGA by an approved laboratory. The date of implementation of these procedures and policies shall be made available to ADGA members and the public.
7. Policies regarding registration/recording of designated carrier animals and/or their offspring shall be established by ADGA and approved by the Board of Directors for each recognized genetic defect.
8. Testing results and the identification of carriers prior to formal action by the ADGA Board of Directors may be accepted. Policies and procedures for accepting pre-designation testing will be developed for each specific defect as deemed necessary.

B. ADGA G6S POLICY

1. WHAT IS G-6-S? N-ACETYLGLUCOSAMINE 6-SULFATASE deficiency is an inherited metabolic defect known to occur in Nubian goats and related crosses. A mutation in the G6S gene renders the enzyme incapable of degrading complex polysaccharides which then abnormally accumulate in tissues such as central nervous system and viscera. Affected animals may exhibit a variety of symptoms including delayed motor development and growth retardation and are not expected to live a normal lifespan. The disease is inherited in an autosomal recessive fashion. Therefore, both sexes are equally affected and two copies of the defective gene must be present for signs of the disorder to be observed. Breeding two carrier goats, which are phenotypically normal but each possessing a single copy of the mutation, is predicted to produce 25% affected offspring. The predicted genotypic frequency for this disorder has been reported to be approximately 74.2% normal, 23.9% carrier, and 1.9% affected. G6S carrier status is determined by observation of a mutation, changing a C to T in codon 102 of the 559-amino acid G6S protein. This mutation leads to the formation of a defective, truncated protein. Testing is available at a contracted rate to all dairy goat owners through ADGA.

2. RATIONALE FOR POLICY Because G6S homozygous (affected) animals may not be symptomatic prior to reproductive age, and heterozygous (carrier) animals have not been demonstrated to be symptomatic, both affected and carrier animals may reproduce and pass on the defect. Genetic testing for this disease is definitive and is available at reasonable contracted cost through ADGA. With recognition by the ADGA Board of Directors of G6S deficiency as an undesirable genetic factor, information concerning the G6S status of potentially affected or carrier animals will become available to all dairy goat owners enabling them to limit carrier-to-carrier matings and manage the impact of the disorder within their herd and the dairy goat population at large.
3. ADGA offers G6S testing and carrier status recording to members and the wider goat community in order to track this disease in pedigrees, to reduce its incidence, and assist in eventual eradication of the defect. (See "Grandfather clause" below.) ADGA will maintain a list of approved testing laboratories, and that information as well as forms and instructions for sample submission will be provided upon request.
4. Upon receipt of testing results from an approved laboratory, ADGA will maintain a database of G6S testing results. Only upon request of an animal's breeder, will G6S testing results be included as part of the goat's pedigree information and become part of the animal's permanent record in the ADGA pedigree database. Effective Date: October 27, 2016
5. Designations shall be recorded as:
 - a. G6S-N/N = Homozygous normal: animals with this genotype are expected to be normal with respect to N-ACETYLGLUCOSAMINE 6-SULFATASE lysosomal storage disease.
 - b. G6S-N/G = Heterozygous for the mutation: animals with this genotype are carriers with respect to N-ACETYLGLUCOSAMINE 6-SULFATASE lysosomal storage disease.
 - c. G6S-G/G = Homozygous for the mutation: animals with this genotype are expected to be affected with respect to N-ACETYLGLUCOSAMINE 6-SULFATASE lysosomal storage disease.
6. As with all DNA information contracted through ADGA, ADGA retains proprietary rights to the results of G6S disease status testing for each animal. Samples submitted for analysis of G6S status through the ADGA shall become the property of the contract laboratory upon receipt and may be used for general research purposes. Persons submitting samples for G6S testing through the ADGA agree to indemnify and hold ADGA harmless against any losses, costs or damages,

including attorney fees arising from the results of the performed tests.

7. Test results can be (G6S-N/N, N/G or G/G) included in the ADGA database upon submission of paperwork confirming test results issued by the laboratory that conducted the test along with payment of the data transfer fee. Information provided by the laboratory must include the animal's registration number, OR breed, gender, date of birth and tattoo information in addition to test results.
8. All testing results for genetic factors run through the American Dairy Goat Association will be published on the performance pedigree (currently possible) and registration papers (once programming is in place). This currently includes G6S, Alpha-S1-Casein, and Scrapie Resistance Variant testing. This will be effective for all test requests on or after January 1, 2021 and will remain included for perpetuity on that animal's record. Only submissions made by the breeder or any owner of record will be automatically published. Samples, such as semen, submitted by a third party will only be published with the consent of the breeder or any owner of record. All animals tested prior to January 1, 2021 will still require breeder consent to be published.

C. **ADGA ALPHA S1 CASEIN POLICY**

1. **WHAT IS ALPHA S1 CASEIN?** The α s1-casein is a protein polymorphism of goat milk first described in Europe, in the French Alpine and Saanen breeds, in the early nineteen eighties. These polymorphisms have been found to affect cheesemaking due to differences in protein content, renneting properties (faster coagulation and firmer curd) and a possible connection in relation to cheese flavor. In one study, the results of researches conducted on homozygous individuals for the various alleles confirmed the effects of genotype on the casein content in milk by showing the cheesemaking yield observed in milk produced by those animals with strong alleles was 7% higher in comparison with those with medium alleles and 15% higher than those with weak alleles. In addition, there have been studies that suggest that the genetic variation resulting in low or null levels could contribute to milk with a lesser antigenic burden and be of potential benefit to those with milk sensitivities. ADGA has contracted with the Veterinary Genetics Laboratory, University of California, Davis, to provide the test at a discounted rate and is currently maintaining a database of results. The test is designed to detect low-level variants for casein – E, F, and N, along with O1, which is associated with the lack of alpha s1 casein production. High-level variants are then reported as A or B, which represent several specific alleles. Any combination of A and B variants will produce high amounts of alpha s1 casein. A combination of A or B variant with E, F or N variant will produce intermediate amounts of alpha s1 casein. Any combination of E, F and N variants will produce low amounts of alpha s1

casein. Goats with two copies of the O1 “null” variant will not produce alpha s1 casein protein. The test is not designed to detect subvariants of A and B.

2. RATIONALE FOR POLICY Knowing the specific genetic polymorphism at goat casein loci on breeding stock allows the breeder to set up breeding and selection programs targeted towards the improvement of cheesemaking yield by selecting for high expression alleles, or selecting for animals with low levels which may be of benefit to those with milk sensitivities.
3. ADGA offers Alpha S1 Casein testing and recording to members and the wider goat community. ADGA will maintain a list of approved testing laboratories, and that information as well as forms and instructions for sample submission will be provided upon request.
4. Upon receipt of testing results from an approved laboratory, ADGA will maintain a database of Alpha S1 casein testing results. Only upon request of an animal’s breeder, will Alpha S1 casein testing results be included as part of the goat’s pedigree information and will become part of the animal’s permanent record in the ADGA pedigree database. Effective Date: October 27, 2016.
5. A report would appear as follows along with Animal information:
 - a. Example: ALPHA S1 CASEIN RESULT = A/E
6. As with all DNA information contracted through ADGA, ADGA retains proprietary rights to the results of Alpha S1 casein testing for each animal. Samples submitted for analysis of Alpha S1 Casein status through ADGA shall become the property of the contract laboratory upon receipt and may be used for general research purposes. Persons submitting samples for Alpha S1 Casein testing through the ADGA agree to indemnify and hold the ADGA harmless against any losses, costs or damages, including attorney fees arising from the results of the performed tests.
7. Test results for Alpha S1 Casein can be included in the ADGA database upon submission of paperwork confirming test results issued by the laboratory that conducted the test along with payment of the data transfer fee. Information provided by the laboratory must include the animal’s registration number, OR breed, gender, date of birth and tattoo information in addition to test results.
8. All testing results for genetic factors run through ADGA will be published on the performance pedigree (currently possible) and registration papers (once programming is in place). This currently includes G6S, Alpha-S1-Casein, and Scrapie Resistance Variant testing. This will be effective for all test requests on or after January 1, 2021 and will remain included for perpetuity on that animal’s record. Only submissions made by the breeder or any owner of record will be automatically published. Samples, such as semen, submitted by a third party will only be published with the consent of the breeder or any owner of record. All animals

tested prior to January 1, 2021 will still require breeder consent to be published.

D. ADGA SCRAPIE RESISTANCE VARIANTS POLICY

1. WHAT ARE SCRAPIE RESISTANCE VARIANTS? Natural occurring mutations in the prion protein gene (PRNP) of goats have been identified which confer resistance to scrapie. The S146 and K222 variants have been confirmed to confer genetic resistance against classical scrapie. These variants are named for the amino acid changes in the PRNP protein (PrPC): S146 indicates presence of a serine (S) at position 146 instead of an asparagine (N) and K222 indicates a lysine (K) at position 222 instead of a glutamine (Q). S146 and K222 forms of PrPC are more resistant to conversion to the abnormal PrP^{Sc}, which results in the development of clinical scrapie.
2. RATIONALE FOR POLICY Identification of animals possessing the mutations associated with scrapie resistance in breeding stock will allow the breeder to formulate breeding and selection programs targeted towards development of scrapie resistant herds. Traditionally control of scrapie in both sheep and goats has been through whole herd depopulation. Animals identified as having a resistant variant may not be subject to euthanasia/depopulation in the case of scrapie positive herd mates.
3. ADGA offers scrapie variant testing and recording to members and the wider goat community. ADGA will maintain a list of approved testing laboratories, and that information as well as forms and instructions for sample submission will be provided upon request.
4. Upon receipt of testing results from an approved laboratory, ADGA will maintain a database of scrapie variant testing results. Only upon request of an animal's breeder will scrapie variant testing results be included as part of the goat's pedigree information and become part of the animal's permanent record in the ADGA pedigree database. Effective Date: Jan 01 2021
5. A report would appear as follows along with Animal information:

Examples: SCRAPIE VARIANT TESTING RESULTS:

Genetic Resistance Interpretation	146	222
No resistance to classical scrapie	NN	QQ
One copy of protective variant K222, increased resistance to classical scrapie	NN	QK
Two copies of protective variant K222, increased resistance to classical scrapie	NN	KK
One copy of protective variant S146, increased resistance to classical scrapie	NS	QQ

One copy of each of S146 and K22 protective variants, increased resistance to classical scrapie	NS	QK
Two copies of protective variant S146, increased resistance to classical scrapie	SS	QQ

6. As with all DNA information contracted through ADGA, ADGA retains proprietary rights to the results of scrapie variant testing for each animal. Samples submitted for analysis of scrapie variant testing status through the ADGA shall become the property of the contract laboratory upon receipt and may be used for general research purposes. Persons submitting samples for scrapie variant testing through the ADGA to indemnify and hold the ADGA harmless against any losses, costs or damages, including attorney fees arising from the results of the performed tests.
7. Test results for scrapie variant testing can be included in the ADGA database upon submission of paperwork confirming test results issued by the laboratory that conducted the test along with payment of the data transfer fee. Information provided by the laboratory must include the animal's registration number, OR breed, gender, date of birth and tattoo information in addition to test results.
8. All testing results for genetic factors run through ADGA will be published on the performance pedigree (currently possible) and registration papers (once programming is in place). This currently includes G6S, Alpha-S1-Casein, and Scrapie Resistance Variant testing. This will be effective for all test requests on or after January 1, 2021 and will remain included for perpetuity on that animal's record. Only submissions made by the breeder or any owner of record will be automatically published. Samples, such as semen, submitted by a third party will only be published with the consent of the breeder or any owner of record. All animals tested prior to January 1, 2021 will still require breeder consent to be published.

XXII. SCHEDULE OF RATES

Customer must provide funds before work can be processed. If account balance is insufficient for work requested, customer must add adequate funds to account balance before work can be completed. If customer provides credit card information, the full amount of the work will be charged, unless customer requests the use of current balance as partial payment, with remaining balance paid by credit card.

Online: If using account balance for payment, please add additional funds prior to checking out, if you don't have sufficient funds. (You must then save your work to come back later and complete). Or you can choose to charge the full amount by credit card.

The ADGA Schedule of Rates is available at <https://adga.org/rates-and-services/>.

APPENDIX

HOW TO BECOME AN ADGA MEMBER

Any individual or entity interested in the breeding, sale or promotion of dairy goats is eligible for membership in this Association. Visit <https://adga.org/rates-and-services/> for current membership rates. ADGA recommends creating a login to the ADGA Next Generation Software service at <https://app.adga.org/#/signin> and purchasing your membership there. Membership applications may also be downloaded at <https://adga.org/forms/#membership-forms> or by contacting the ADGA office.

Youth membership rates and participation in ADGA youth programs is limited to persons under 21 years of age. Youth Members are entitled to Member rates for services by furnishing the ADGA office with their name, address and birth date. ADGA will not process any Youth Membership application without a complete birth date (month, day, and year). See rates listed under Bylaw XXI. Schedule of Rates.

HOW TO REGISTER A DAIRY GOAT

The rules for registration and recordation appear in this booklet. Read them carefully before completing an application for entry in the Herd Register of the American Dairy Goat Association. There are 13 parts on this application. If you do not have a supply of these forms (Application for Registration or Recordation), write for some at once. Remember, all animals must be tattooed before they can be accepted for registry or recordation. ADGA encourages you to create an account in the ADGA Next Generation Software service and register your dairy goats online through your established account.

The American Dairy Goat Association will accept quality substitute applications for registration that conform to the physical layout and design of the current application, a sample of which must be submitted to the Secretary-Treasurer for pre-approval.

Members will be charged for a registration at the time it is processed. If there are errors, the fees will not be refunded, but the registration of the animal will be completed when a corrected application is provided.

Special handling (Rush) fees will be charged when work is requested to be postmarked by ADGA fourteen (14) calendar days or less from the sender's postmark.

MEASURING THE NIGERIAN DWARF BREED

Dairy goats are to be measured at the highest point of their withers. The front legs shall be set as squarely as possible underneath the withers. The rear legs shall be set so that when an imaginary line is drawn from

the pin bone to the ground, it passes through the hock. The handler shall have one hand on the goat's collar and the other hand not touching the goat. The head shall be held alertly, but not stretched up to artificially reach a minimum height or pushed down to artificially remain under a maximum height. The goat shall be measured on a solid, level surface.

The device shall be placed parallel to the goat's front leg. The device shall have a cross bar to extend over the withers. It is important that the cross bar be as level as possible and that the entire device be held as straight as possible to obtain the most accurate measurement.

It is necessary for all judges to determine that Nigerian Dwarf dairy goats meet the breed standard for height. Judges are required to evaluate every animal for height disqualification as they enter the ring. Each animal shall walk under an approved measuring device set at 22.5" for females and 23.5" for males. Exhibitors will be asked to hold the animal's head up as they walk their goat under the measuring device. The measuring device shall be held flat on the ground and at the high point of the withers. If the height evaluation is not clearly apparent, the judge shall more precisely evaluate the animal height determine an exact measurement with the animal standing on a smooth, *level* surface. The judge's decision shall be final. If the animal is deemed over height, he/she will be disqualified from entering the ring and shall not count in the official number of animals shown in the breed.

HOW TO TRANSFER OWNERSHIP

If you are selling an unregistered animal, you should give the purchaser a bill of sale. The form is available from the ADGA office. (Refer to Schedule of Rates for price.)

If you sell an animal and wish to register and transfer it at the same time, complete the appropriate item on the Application for Registration/Recordation, which is a legal transfer form.

When you sell an animal that has already been registered, you should fill out the certificate of transfer at the bottom of the Certificate of Registry. Be sure that every blank on the certificate of transfer is filled in and that you sign it. It should be sent to the ADGA office for recording, together with the appropriate fee, as shown on the Schedule of Rates.

Refer to XIX: Recommended trade practices for members.

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURES

It is very wise to provide us with a signature authorization card allowing at least one signature in addition to your own, in case of an emergency or death. If husband and wife have a partnership membership, both must sign all papers unless we have been given a signature authorization (this form is available on request). The preferable form of husband-and-wife membership is John and Mary Doe rather than Mr. and Mrs. John Doe. If we have an authorization allowing either

signature, papers will be signed “John and Mary Doe by Mary Doe” or... “by John Doe.” In the case of a farm or firm, we always need signature authorization on file. For example, let us suppose that Zephyr Dairy Goat Farm is a Member. We have authorization for three signatures: John Jones, owner, James Smith, herdsman; and George Gross, superintendent. Any application, bill of sale, or transfer would be signed “Zephyr Dairy Goat Farm by (name of the individual).” In the case of an estate, we must always have proof of the authority of the administrator.

Signature cards are to be used for the purpose of signing registrations and transfers. They may be used to vote the ballot of a corporation, association, business, family, or partnership, BUT NOT AN INDIVIDUAL’S BALLOT.

ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE ACCEPTANCE

The Association accepts the following four levels of electronic signatures (eSignatures):

1. Online Member Services Personal Identification Number (PIN): When using ADGA online member services you are assigned a PIN to authenticate your identity. Once logged in with the authenticated identity, you may complete all online applications.
2. Image of Your Signature: When you sign documents and send by fax, or scan and email as a PDF, DOC or other document file, your signature is considered part of the scanned image and is acceptable for most ADGA purposes. You can also insert an image of your signature (in any format such as pdf, jpg, gif, png, etc.) into a PDF, DOC or other document file and is acceptable.
3. A Federal E-Sign Signature: This is the signing of your name to a document electronically by typing your name in one of the following formats: /s/John Doe or: /John Doe/. Both the // and the /s/ methods are considered your signature under the Federal E-Sign act.
4. Adobe EchoSign, DocuSign, or other similar eSignature service: An online service that provides an electronic version of your signature is considered a legal signature.

Any individual or party that makes inappropriate or illegal use of electronic signatures is subject to sanctions up to and including suspension, expulsion, and criminal prosecution.

HOW TO REGISTER A HERD NAME

The Association maintains a registry of herd names that are to be used exclusively by owners as the first part of the names of all animals of their breeding. An application may be obtained from ADGA. You should make a first and second choice and send them to ADGA together with the correct fee (refer to Schedule of Rates). You must be a member of the Association to reserve a herd name. Only one herd name per membership may be registered.

Beginning January 1, 2005, herd names will be protected one of three ways:

- a. Maintain a membership (with a herd name reservation fee paid, as outlined on the schedule of rates at <https://adga.org/rates-and-services/>). Lapsed memberships will need to reapply for their herd name if not a permanent reservation.
- b. Become a lifetime member (refer to Bylaw Article I.B.)
- c. Pay an optional fee, as outlined on the schedule of rates at <https://adga.org/rates-and-services/>, (payable at any time during the membership) for permanent reservation

Beginning in 2010, registered herd names on file in the ADGA office will be released annually if the following criteria are met: (1) the membership has lapsed for 5 years; (2) the membership was active for five or fewer years, and (3) there were less than 50 goats registered using the herd name prefix. Upon request, additional herd names may be released after Executive Committee review and approval, when two of the three previous criteria have been met. Released herd names will be published on the ADGA website. If the original owner of a released herd name wishes to renew it, he/she may re-reserve the herd name for a fee as outlined on the schedule of rates at <https://adga.org/rates-and-services/>, provided it is available (i.e., has not already been reserved by another member).

In naming an animal, care must be taken to avoid including another person's herd name as part of your chosen name. Using another breeder's herd name within your animal's name can be considered an infringement upon that person's registered herd name, unless this is agreed to by that breeder. This use of another breeder's registered herd name could result in misrepresentation of your animal's pedigree.

In registering a herd name, you should keep in mind that it should be one word or two very short words. It should not exceed fifteen letters and spaces, if at all possible. Registered names of dairy goats are limited to a total of 30 letters and spaces. The longer the herd name, the more limited the choice of individual name.

SERVICE MEMO (CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE)

A service memo must accompany an Application for Registry/Recordation under the following conditions: (1) If you had your

doe served by a buck owned by another party— in other words, if the dam and the sire do not stand in exactly the same ownership on the registry records; (2) If you buy a bred doe, a service memo must accompany the first Application for Registration/Recordation of her offspring. Single copy service memos are furnished to Members free of charge. Books containing fifty (50) duplicate service memos also are available. The original (white copy) is perforated so that it can be removed and given to the owner of the doe. The yellow carbon copies are permanently bound in the book so that the owner of a buck can keep a permanent record of service.

A service memorandum is not needed if the doe serviced is owned by one member of a partnership – in other words, any member of a buck owner partnership can register kids or sign a service memorandum.

DUPLICATE CERTIFICATE

In case a Certificate of Registry/Recordation has been lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate certificate can be obtained by writing to ADGA. When writing for a duplicate, be sure to give the full name and number of the animal and include the proper fee.

In the event an ADGA member has their registration/ recordation certificates destroyed in a disaster, he/she may have them replaced for one-half the cost of a duplicate certificate. To receive the discounted rate, the member must submit a request to the ADGA office within one year of the disaster. The discounted rate is a onetime offer and will be applied to the first request submitted. Any additional request for replacement certificates will be charged at the usual price. Disaster means certificates destroyed by fire, flood, or event beyond the control of the member. The request should be accompanied by evidence such as a newspaper article or a note from the Fire Marshall, Law Enforcement or disaster official.

REVISION OF CERTIFICATE

Each ADGA Certificate of Registry/Recordation bears this warning, “Alterations to this certificate, except as made by the ADGA office, render it NULL AND VOID.” For example, many times an animal is registered/recorded before it is dehorned. The certificate must show the fact that the animal has horns. However, when the horns are removed, the certificate should be sent in for revision so that not only the certificate can be changed but also the master file, and the original registration/ recordation volume record. However, each time a certificate is sent for revision, the revision fee must accompany it. (For tattoo revisions, see Bylaws Article VII—Tattoo Policy.)

ADGA RECORDATION PROGRAM

Now and then, someone writes to say, "I was told I could 'register' my grades in ADGA." That is not accurate. ADGA does not "register" grades. However, many years ago, your ADGA Directors saw the wisdom of making it possible to "record" grade animals, so that a record could be made of good producers whose ancestry might otherwise have been lost. This RECORDATION PROGRAM has grown to be an important part of ADGA. You will find rules governing it in this booklet. Refer to XIX: Recommended trace practices for members.

CERTIFICATE OF IDENTIFICATION PROGRAM

In 2008, the Board of Directors approved a program to provide a means of identification for goats (bucks, does, or wethers) being kept for meat, pets, pack goats or any other purpose. The individual animal so identified is required to have a unique tattoo following the ADGA policy. The certificate includes a name, unique number, tattoo information, date of birth or estimated date of birth, name and location of the farm or place of origin, name and address of breeder or owner, breed or breed type, color and description. No pedigree is kept nor implied. The ADGA office maintains this information in a searchable database. Membership in ADGA is encouraged, but not required, to participate in this program.

TATTOOING

The Board of Directors passed a ruling at their 1970 meeting that all animals must be tattooed before they can be accepted for registry or recordation in the herd books of the Association. All goats must be tattooed in the ears or tail web. If a goat is unable to be tattooed in the ear or tail web, the goat may be tattooed inside the flank. This shall be noted on the registration certificate.

ADGA has an "exclusive use" policy for assigned tattoo sequences. Assigned tattoo sequences are protected, with their use restricted to the membership they are assigned to or those memberships, which are duly authorized to use that assigned tattoo sequence. Effective June 1, 2002, members are required to use the sequence assigned to their membership number. They may not use a sequence assigned to someone else. There is an exception, however, for those tattoo sequences which were "grandfathered in" before adoption of the exclusive use policy. If a membership (with a grandfathered tattoo) has not been renewed by September 1 (as stipulated in Article 1 Section B of the Bylaws), the tattoo assignment is forfeited. In the case of tattoo sequences not "grandfathered in," failure to reclaim the sequence within three years will release the sequence for another member to reserve on a first-come basis.

Sequence of the letters "USA," "ADGA," "CULL," "MEAT," "ET," "NONE," or combinations beginning with a state abbreviation

followed by a number(s) will not be assigned and shall not be used. Any combination of these sequences with a prefix or suffix shall not be used. Those sequences currently in use shall not be reissued once the current member has not renewed their membership.

When filling out applications for registry, please state on the application the tattoo exactly as it appears on the animal. Do not show tattoo information on the application that has not actually been tattooed on the animal.

Tattooing is intended primarily for identifying animals as individuals, not for indicating the breeding of a dairy goat, as the registered herd name does. Therefore, you must use your assigned herd-identifying tattoo letters on any animal born in your herd. It is strongly recommended that animals be tattooed BEFORE they are sold or purchased. The ADGA office will assign a set of unique tattoo letters to members, who do not request them, for their exclusive use. (There is no charge for this service.)

No animal shall be registered by ADGA with the same tattoo within a twenty year period. Alteration of a tattoo to assure uniqueness may be requested by ADGA before a registration number is assigned.

One method of individual identification recommended by ADGA is to use a letter to designate the year of birth—together with a serial number to designate the order of birth.

2025 - T	2030 - Z
2026 - V	2031 - A
2027 - W	2032 - B
2028 - X	2033 - C
2029 - Y	2034 - D

("G," "I," "O," "Q," and "U" are not used.) For example, the first, second, and third kids born in 2025 should have as their tattoos "T1," "T2," and "T3." (Twins and triplets should bear different tattoo identifications.)

Tattoos are important not only for positive identification, but an animal must be tattooed in order for any records under the ADGA production and show programs to be official. Not only must the animal be tattooed, but the tattoo information must be a part of the official records at the ADGA office. (See Bylaws Article VII for more information on tattooing.)

DIRECTIONS FOR TATTOOING

Success in securing a lasting tattoo mark depends entirely upon the operator. A few simple rules must be observed:

1. Halter or muzzle the animal if necessary.
2. Cleanse the area to be tattooed with alcohol to remove dirt, grease and wax.

3. Insert the correct symbols in the pliers and press the thin rubber sponge pad down firmly over the needles. This pad helps to release the needles from the skin.
4. Check the correctness of the symbols by making a mark on a piece of paper.
5. Smear ink on the skin, choosing an area free from freckles and warts if possible. Place the symbols parallel to and between the veins or cartilage of the ear or the veins of the tail web. The accidental piercing of a vein may spoil the tattoo. Green ink is much better for permanent tattoo identification—particularly when the tissue receiving the tattoo is black or very dark.
6. Make the imprint with a quick, firm movement and immediately apply more ink and rub vigorously and continuously for at least 15 seconds to insure penetration (an old toothbrush is excellent for working ink into the tattoo area). This is important.
7. Remove the rubber pad and rinse it and the needles in water; then dry. The sponge rubber pad should be replaced when it begins to lose its elasticity.
8. Do not disturb the area until the healing process is complete, which may be from five to twenty-one days.
9. Keep a list of tattoo numbers with names of animals and enter it in your private breeding record. The safest way to double check a tattoo is to make an impression on the animal's application for registry, as well as on some other form that will be kept as a permanent record.
10. To read the tattoo in a dark-eared animal, hold a lighted flashlight against the outside of the ear.

ELECTRONIC IDENTIFICATION

The tattoo is ADGA's primary identification method. A supplemental ID is one that may be used if the primary ID is evident, but unreadable. A supplemental EID implant must not only meet ADGA requirements, but those of Federal and State regulatory agencies. Just as with a tattoo, use of the EID implant when the tattoo is not legible requires that it be accompanied by a registration certificate when used for State and Federal programs.

In 2003, the Board of Directors passed a ruling that allowed for electronic identification as a supplement to tattooing as a permanent means of identification of dairy goats. All dairy goats must still be tattooed in the ear or tail web, but breeders may also use electronic identification as a supplemental method to identify animals participating in ADGA programs, which shall include official ADGA shows, linear appraisal, and milk production testing. The owner or agent will provide

the electronic identification reader for the official to read. Refer to XIX: Recommended trade practices for members.

An electronic identification device is commonly referred to as Electronic ID, EID or RFID (radio frequency identification) and commonly referred to as a microchip when the implant style is used. EID devices for livestock are considered passive tags because they have no battery or power source of their own. The device is activated from the reader and returns its unique 15-digit number back to the reader.

Use of EID as a supplement to the tattoo applies to ADGA programs. Members using this form of identification need to be aware of programs beyond the registration programs for which registry ID is accepted, including but not limited to National Scrapie Eradication Program (NSEP) and Scrapie Flock Certification Program (SFCP), Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI; health certificate) for interstate and/or international movement. Individual states may have requirements that exceed federal requirements. A reader should be available at all times (including interstate transport), but the registration certificate or a copy must also accompany the animals when registry ID is used for these programs.

A. DIRECTIONS FOR ELECTRONIC IDENTIFICATION (EID) – INTERIM POLICY FOR SUPPLEMENTAL USE

Beginning January 1, 2018, when a tattoo is present but *not fully readable* and the animal in question has an approved EID listed on the registration certificate, the EID can be used to accept the identification of the animal.

B. APPROVED EID DEVICES

To ensure uniqueness of the numbers compatibility with readers, EIDs implanted after March 11, 2014 must be compliant with International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 11784 and 11785 regarding radio frequency identification of animals. These standards require RFID implants for animals to be 15 digits including a 3-digit country or manufacturer code with the specifics dependent upon date of birth (see below) and must read at 134.2 kHz. Producers should check the product insert to ensure that the device to be used meets these requirements. EIDs implanted prior to this date are grandfathered.

Note: This policy pertains to primary and secondary permanent ID as defined in the Tattoo Policy.

Accepted methods of EID for use as supplemental identification in ADGA programs are one of the following:

1. EID implants applied on animals born after March 11, 2015 must have the 3 digit country code "840" rather than a manufacture's code. A list of approved 840 implant and official eartag manufacturers is maintained at

<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animalhealth/animaldiseases/scrapie/approved-tag-co.shtml>;

2. EID implants applied on animals born between March 11, 2014 and March 11, 2015 must comply with ISO 11784/11785;
3. EID that are Non-ISO compliant if implanted on animals born prior to March 11, 2014 and are unique in the ADGA database.

C. ALLOWABLE EID LOCATIONS

EIDs are also known as microchips and should be applied according to manufacturer's instruction. The implant must be placed in a site allowed by the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) and in accordance with any applicable Federal, State, or local laws or regulations.

Allowed EID application sites are subcutaneous placement at the underside of tail or base of ear between the skin and the cartilage near where the ear meets the head.

Members should be advised that FDA considers EIDs to be unapproved food additives. If an animal that has been implanted is sent to slaughter, the Food Safety Inspection Service inspector should be notified of the presence and location of the EID (microchip) device prior to slaughter so that it can be removed from the carcass after slaughter to prevent adulteration of the carcass.

D. ACCEPTABLE USE POLICIES

The EID does not have to be read if the Tattoo is legible.

1. The EID will be considered valid for identification when:
 - a. Both a tattoo and an EID implant appear on the certificate along with a date of method application;
 - b. The tattoo is illegible, but an EID is detected which matches the EID listed on the registration certificate;
 - c. The EID is considered valid when the numbers match exactly. Special characters, spaces, etc., can be ignored;
 - d. The herd tattoo is legible in the listed location and there is nothing else located;
 - e. Multiple EID are detected and all indicated on the registration certificate;
 - f. There is evidence that a good faith effort that tattoos in the listed location were applied but are no longer legible.
2. The EID will not be considered valid if:
 - a. There are two EIDs read and only one is indicated on the certificate;
 - b. A re-implant is indicated but not detected even if the 1st EID has been detected;
 - c. Any EIDs detected do not match any EIDs indicated on the certificate;
 - d. There is no tattoo detected at all;
 - e. The tattoo is incorrect;
 - f. The animal is re-tattooed but not listed as such on the registration certificate;

- g. The EID is detected in a location not allowable on animals born after March 11, 2015.
3. DHI Supervisors, Appraisers, Judges, Buck Collection tattoo readers and others reading tattoos to confirm goat identification may disregard the presence of tattoo "E" or "ET" in the LEFT ear or in the tail of an animal where the "E" or "ET" is used to designate the presence of an EID/RFID implant in the goat's ear or tail.

NATIONAL SALES

Each year, ADGA holds two prestigious sales for dairy goat breeding stock.

COLORAMA SALE:

As the closing event for the National Show, a group of animals is selected from those being exhibited at the show. This group represents animals from some of the most outstanding show herds in the nation. The buyer has the additional advantage of seeing some of the consignment's herd mates and relatives which have also been shown during the National Show. This unique opportunity is available to those who attend the event, or to those who indicate the desire to have a proxy bid placed for them. As the selection is made during the show week, advance information on the individuals is not available.

SPOTLIGHT SALE:

The second opportunity comes at the close of the ADGA Annual Meeting. A committee selects these animals several months in advance of the event, and information about the consignments is provided through the media. As with the Colorama Sale, the selection process considers show, appraisal and production records of all ancestors. The animals are on display the entire week, and a champagne brunch immediately precedes the sale. Proxy bids are handled through the ADGA office, so the buyers do not need to be present to purchase an animal.

Contact the individual ADGA committees for more information on both of these showcase events for top quality dairy goats.

DNA TYPING

A. PURPOSE OF ADGA DNA TYPING PROGRAM

DNA typing gives ADGA members an opportunity to identify specific genetic information about individual animals in a manner that can be permanently stored. This information can be used to solve parentage questions or to verify identity.

The ADGA registration/recordation application requires identification of both sire and dam for each animal entered into the herd book. An owner may not be able to identify the sire if the doe has been bred by more than one buck or if the mating was unobserved. An owner might discover more than one doe delivering kids at one time and would not be able to verify which kids belong with each doe. Offspring offered from specific matings might command a higher price if parentage could be confirmed prior to sale.

DNA shall be required to be on file for ALL bucks born on or after January 1, 2024 prior to registration of progeny.

APPLICATION FOR DNA TYPING

1. Beginning January 1, 2024, at the time of application for registration of bucks, if a DNA report is not on file in the ADGA office, a DNA request form will be sent to the registrant unless the breeder requests that it be sent to an alternate party.
2. Owners wishing to voluntarily DNA type animals will provide the ADGA office with a list of registration names and numbers of the animals to be tested. Parentage verification will be automatically performed if the sire and/or dam of the tested animal have DNA on file through ADGA. The owner of the animal(s) shall arrange for the samples to be obtained from each animal. Each animal shall be identified by unique tattoo corresponding to the registration/recordation certificate. When DNA analysis of parentage, voluntary or mandatory, will be the basis of the subsequent registration/recordation, the tattoo, birth date, breed, and sex of the animal must be given the time of the DNA request, will be indicated on the laboratory results and must match the information presented at the time of registration.
3. The appropriate fee for each animal to be DNA typed must be paid before forms will be sent. ADGA will send an electronic copy of the DNA request form (formerly called Record of Identification form) to the owner. A copy of the completed DNA request form must be sent with the samples to the DNA typing laboratory. The submitter should keep a copy for their records.

4. Results of the DNA typing will be kept on file by the laboratory performing the test and a copy will be sent to the ADGA office. Specific marker system results from DNA typing information will become a confidential permanent record attached to the registration/recording for each animal tested. Parentage qualification information or individual typing information will become a part of the pedigree and registration/recording certificate and indicated by the following method:
 - DNA – PQ: Parentage Qualified
 - DNA – SQ: Sire Qualified
 - DNA – DQ: Dam Qualified
 - DNA – ID: Individual Type
5. Owners will be notified by the ADGA office regarding the results of the DNA typing tests. Payment of DNA fees for testing and revision of certificates of all affected individuals when exclusions are discovered is the responsibility of the breeder(s) of the incorrectly identified source animal(s.) Where the breeder is not accessible the responsibility for payment will fall to the current owner of the animal.
6. All DNA typing processed at ADGA expense for various registry programs, must be done at the ADGA contracted laboratory.
7. Any semen DNA typed at the expense of ADGA needs to have the straw properly labeled according to requirements outlined in the Guidebook. This would include DNA typing for Spotlight Sale and the AI sire typing programs. To ensure this, a scan or photocopy must be made of any straw used for typing, with copies sent to both the DNA lab and to ADGA. Straws that are not properly labeled will not be typed.

B. BREED INFLUENCER PROGRAMS

1. Frequently used sire random program selects every 25th sire with 10 registered offspring within a period of three years for DNA marker testing. Starts with sires born January 2014 or later. Sire and dam may be included as possible. ADGA provides payment.
2. Mandatory DNA marker testing including parentage analysis when available of all Spotlight Sale animals. Proof of submission of DNA samples required prior to acceptance for sale. ADGA provides payment.
3. Voluntary DNA marker testing including parentage analysis when available of Colorama Sale animals. ADGA provides payment and will credit back to the consignor if DNA marker testing has already been performed.

4. Voluntary DNA marker testing including parentage analysis when available of all Senior Doe National Grand champions. ADGA provides payment.
5. Voluntary DNA marker testing including parentage analysis when available of all National Show Total Performers. ADGA provides payment.
6. Voluntary DNA marker testing including parentage analysis when available of all #1 breed leaders for milk, butterfat and protein. ADGA provides payment.
7. Voluntary DNA marker testing including parentage analysis when available of all animals scoring 93 or higher. ADGA provides payment.

C. SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

DNA results, together with such other information as may be available, along with recommendations from the Genetic Advancement committee and input from staff, may be taken into consideration by the Executive Committee in its determination of a goat's parentage or identity as recognized by ADGA in the following situations:

1. If an official complaint has been filed with ADGA, and there is justifiable cause to question parentage of a goat. In this situation, the Executive Committee may require the goat, sire and dam or other relatives to be DNA typed, however, ADGA will not be involved in the physical procurement of genetic material of individual animals. The expenses of DNA typing in this case will be allocated as the Executive Committee determines.
2. If there is a parentage or identity determination to be made on a goat, expenses shall be the responsibility of the breeder per Sec. A(5) above in the case of an exclusion.

All information concerning the DNA types of specific individuals is confidential and remains the property of ADGA. Questions, problems and complaints regarding DNA types of specific individuals will be handled through the Executive Committee and one member of the ADGA Office Staff.

D. PROTOCOL FOR RESOLVING QUESTIONS AND PARENTAGE

1. The ADGA Performance Programs Manager shall be responsible for handling any questions or problems raised during DNA typing procedures on animals registered, recorded or applied for registration or recordation with the American Dairy Goat Association.
2. Upon receipt of a parentage exclusion in a registered animal the performance programs manager will send the submitter, owner, and breeder of the excluded animal a written

notification (email or letter) within 2 business days and initiate resolution efforts. Additionally, all persons owning animals affected through pedigree by the exclusion will be sent a written notification within 30 business days of the exclusion results. The submitter or owner and if available, the breeder, have 30 business days as outlined in the notification to respond to the request for additional information. Failure to respond by all parties by the provided deadline will result in placing the affected animals as inactive in the registry.

- a. Once affected animals are designated as inactive,
 - b. All downstream progeny animals will also be placed in inactive status.
 - c. Animals placed as inactive will be identified as exclusion affected/pending resolution if resolution efforts fail.
 - d. Registration will only resume once the investigation is complete and the animal(s) are eligible for active inclusion in an ADGA registry herd book.
 - e. Animals will be returned to active status within 10 days of resolution of parentage.
3. The Performance Programs Manager shall request additional samples for DNA typing as needed to resolve any parentage or identification questions arising from the results of any ADGA DNA typing. If either or both the sire or dam listed on the registration/ recordation does not qualify as parents, then further samples must be submitted to determine the correct parentage and the registration or recordation certificate will be changed to list the correct parentage. If further samples are not available to resolve the parentage questions or if the issue cannot be resolved, then the offspring would be registered/recorded in the appropriate herd book or removed from the registry.
- a. In the event of an exclusion in the Breed Influencer program, one additional animal will be tested at ADGA's expense. Any further testing to resolve parentage would be at the expense of the breeder or owner as per Sec, A (5).
 - b. For all other DNA typing resolution all expenses being paid by the breeder or owner as per Sec, A (5).
4. The ADGA Performance Programs Manager will contact the current owner(s) of any littermate sibling (s) of an animal with a parentage exclusion and a DNA sample from any littermate(s) will be requested. Refusal to provide a sample from a littermate sibling will result in inactivation of registration/recordation of any animals descending from that animal. Alternatively, if eligible, the littermate sibling(s) (non-Nigerian Dwarf females) and their descendants (non-Nigerian Dwarf females and American eligible males) can be

moved to the appropriate herd-book. If the littermate(s) is(are) deceased and there is no saved genetic material (semen, oocytes, embryos) or offspring no further action is required. If the littermate(s) is(are) deceased and there is no saved genetic material (semen or oocytes), but there are offspring, the ADGA Performance Programs Manager will work with the breeder and owner(s) of the deceased animal to attempt to resolve the pedigree by other means. In this case evidence (DNA typing and herd records) related to the parentage of the animal will be reviewed by the Executive Committee with input as needed from the Performance Programs Manager and the ADGA Genetic Advancement Committee to make an appropriate determination about the fate of the affected animal's registration information.

5. When genetic material from a potential parent is not available for testing, ADGA will accept DNA profiles derived using known offspring as per protocols laid out by the testing laboratory. Animals registered with ADGA that are used to derive a DNA profile cannot subsequently be parentage verified using the derived profile.
6. The ADGA Performance Programs Manager shall keep the ADGA Executive Committee informed of problems of verification or identification revealed through DNA typing.
7. Both the ADGA Performance Programs Manager and the Executive Committee shall maintain the confidentiality of the DNA typing records. Errors in registration, recordation or application shall be handled quickly and discretely. If the ADGA Performance Programs Manager and the Executive Committee feel that an ADGA member has acted fraudulently, then the matter can be pursued as any other complaint or unfair practice.
8. The ADGA Performance Programs Manager shall keep the ADGA Genetic Advancement Committee Chairperson informed of all activities regarding DNA typing services, but the identification of any ADGA members involved shall not be disclosed unless a formal complaint is filed.
9. Additional Executive Committee action may be necessary if an owner and/or breeder chooses not to cooperate in resolving questions raised through DNA typing.

E. PARENTAGE RESOLUTION

The ADGA DNA Typing program includes pursuing parentage questions discovered through participation in ADGA's sampling programs.

If either or both the sire or dam listed on the registration/recordation does not qualify as parents, then further samples must be submitted to determine the correct parentage and the

registration or recordation certificate will be changed to list the correct parentage. The full trio (buck offspring, sire and dam) is typed at ADGA's expense.

If further samples are not available to resolve the parentage questions or if the issue cannot be resolved, then the offspring would be registered/recorded in the appropriate herd book.

EMBRYO TRANSER

Documentation to assure registration of Embryo Transfer offspring.

1. A copy of the Embryo Transfer (ET) form must be filed with ADGA at no cost for each date of embryo collection. This form may be filed by the person performing the embryo collection, the owner, or the agent. It is the responsibility of the owner of the embryo donor (doe) to ensure that the collection form has been submitted to ADGA. It is recommended that the owner retain a copy of the form.
2. The ET form needs to contain the information as described in Bylaw VIII.L and M of the ADGA Guidebook.
3. DNA parentage verification is required for ADGA registration of all ET offspring. Therefore DNA samples of the embryo donor and sire should be submitted at the time of a successful flush to assure ADGA registration eligibility of resulting offspring from either fresh or cryopreserved embryos.
4. The owner of the donor doe at the time of the embryo collection is the owner of the embryos. The ET form must be on file or submitted with the registration application.
5. A bill of sale for embryos must be issued to document transfer of ownership. Such bill of sale must be presented with the ET form at time of registration application unless the form is already on file with ADGA. A bill of sale for said embryos would act as a transfer of ownership, giving the embryo owner permission to register resulting offspring.
6. All questions received by the ADGA office regarding registry policy and procedures for assisted reproductive technologies should be directed to the Performance Programs Manager.

ADGA Plus

A program that combines DHIR, Linear Appraisal and DNA Marker Testing. **This program is separate from Membership.**

As these programs are bundled, there is a cost savings to the member. See schedule of rates for fees. Annual enrollment in the program includes 3 pre-paid DNA marker tests at a reduced rate, discount on the DHIR/LA option, discount on other genetic testing services, free annual subscription reports, a separate listing on the ADGA website and in the Directory, and use of the ADGA Plus logo. The 3 pre-paid DNA marker tests included in the ADGA Plus subscription expire December 31st of the year in which the subscription was purchased.

Herds participating in ADGA Plus that cannot be accommodated in the linear appraisal schedule, either due to geographical location or other reason, as determined by program staff and/or linear chairs, shall not be cause for the herd to be excluded from ADGA Plus for that year. If a linear appraisal application fee has been submitted, it may be credited to the member's account. Herds that do not have appraisal done annually and are not exempted by the allowed exceptions, will be charged the ADGA Plus enrollment fee for each year of participation that is not continuous.

ELECTIONS PROTOCOL

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS AND PROCEDURES

Source Guides shall be Current Year's Guidebook, Current Year's Membership Directory, and Eligible Voters to be provided to the voting company by the ADGA Association Manager prior to tabulation of votes.

1. Shall be conducted in keeping with the American Dairy Goat Association Constitution and Bylaws.
2. Shall be based on the current year's membership list, as of March 1st, compiled by the ADGA Association Manager in accordance with the ADGA Constitution and Bylaws.
3. Shall be conducted in keeping with the AICPA rules for professional behavior (Code of Professional Conduct and Bylaws).
4. The voting company selected will provide online and paper voting, as well as a procedure for certifying an election.
5. All elections will be conducted as certified elections per the rules of the selected voting company.
 - a. The voting company shall submit electronically (e.g. fax, email, etc.) to the Association Manager, and the Executive Committee, a completed tabulation of all votes cast as soon as the results are complete. Election results shall be posted to the ADGA website by 10 AM

the next business day following electronically receiving the results from the voting company.

- b. All paper ballots (accepted and rejected) will be sent to the ADGA office by the voting company upon request from ADGA staff to be held for a minimum period of thirty (30) days to afford any challenge to the election.
- c. Thereafter, election materials, including the unused election ballots, will be held in a secure container at the corporate offices of ADGA until the meeting where the newly elected officers are installed.
- d. The list of members who voted in the Primary and/or General Director Election will be released to members upon request. The spoiled ballots that can be identified will be included in the list of members who voted. A separate list of spoiled Primary and/or General Director Election ballots will not be released. Members will be charged a fee for preparation and mailing of these documents in hard copy.

II. VOTER ELIGIBILITY

1. May not be a Youth Membership.
2. Must be listed in the current membership list of eligible voters provided by the ADGA Association Manager in same district as designated at top of ballot as either a/an:
 - a. Life member
 - b. Individual member
 - c. Corporation, Association or Business
 - d. Family
 - e. Partnership of two or more individuals
3. Eligible voters are memberships identified by assigned membership number, whose dues, where applicable, were postmarked/faxed/emailed on or before March 1 for the current year.
4. Printed membership name shall be included for verification.
5. Only one ballot shall be counted for each membership number.
6. Must submit a completed ballot including membership number.
7. The voting company shall keep a record of the memberships who have voted.

III. NOMINEE

1. May not be a Youth Member.

2. Must be listed in the current membership list provided by the ADGA Association Manager as an Individual member and be at least 21 years of age.
3. Must be listed in same district as designated at top of ballot.
4. May not be a current Director unless eligible for re-election.
5. May not be a Director Emeritus/Emerita.

IV. BALLOTS

V. CONCERN MUST BE TAKEN TO ENSURE THE VOTER'S BALLOT IS COUNTED. Voting will be done online. Paper ballots will be accepted by the voting company. All paper ballots arriving at the voting company, on or before the deadline and enclosed in a SEALED envelope, shall be considered to be secret, despite minor irregularities, as the voting company is an impartial party employed by the American Dairy Goat Association for this purpose. **PROCEDURES FOR IRREGULAR BALLOTS**

1. In recording the vote, blank ballots will not be counted and irregular ballots not included in the tally until the nature of the irregularity is reviewed by the voting company and a determination made as to whether the ballot will be counted.
2. These irregular ballots will be accounted for separately by the nature of the irregularity.
3. A vote for an incumbent Director, who is not eligible for reelection, is invalid.
4. Ballots received AFTER the first Monday in June (primary election) and the second Monday in August (general election) will not be counted.
5. Ballot envelope(s) with more than ONE ballot enclosed are invalid.
6. A tally of Irregular ballots for each district will be supplied with election results. Indication of type of irregularities will be noted, such as: voted for incumbent, arrived late, no signature stub, etc.

VI. DESIGNATION OF THE VOTING COMPANY AUTHORIZED TO COUNT THE BALLOT

The person or firm designated by the President to tabulate the ballot, pursuant to ADGA Const. Art. VII, sec. 4(c), shall be a person or firm other than the voting company retained to compile an account of the business affairs of the Association.

VIII. NO EX PARTE COMMUNICATION

Upon receipt of notification by the ADGA President of selection to count the primary and general ballot, the voting company will not engage in ex parte, or individual, direct communication with directors or members until the ballot is certified. Any questions or

clarifications are to be directed to the President through the Association Manager.

CARL SANDBURG HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

In 1968 the United States Congress authorized the Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site as a unit of the National Park System located in Flat Rock, North Carolina. Visitors to the site are able to view the home of one of America's most famous poets and the Connemara herd of dairy goats loved by his wife. A mandate of the U.S. Park Service is the continuation of the dairy goat herd established between 1935 and 1937. In recognition of Lilian (Paula) Sandburg's commitment and the positive experience with dairy goats provided to the public in this unique setting, ADGA provides annually the linear appraisal program to the Connemara herd free of charge.

ADGA ACADEMIC SCHOLARSHIPS

ADGA annually offers scholarships to regular or youth members of the American Dairy Goat Association (applicant may be part of a family or joint membership), enrolled in an accredited university or college. Only one ADGA scholarship will be awarded per individual per year. Contact the ADGA office or the chairperson of the Scholarship Committee for information.

International Association of Fairs and Expositions National Code of Show Ring Ethics

Exhibitors of animals at livestock shows shall at all times conduct themselves with honesty and good sportsmanship. Their conduct in this competitive environment shall always reflect the highest standards of honor and dignity to promote the advancement of agricultural education. This code applies to junior as well as open class exhibitors who compete in structured classes of competition. This code applies to all livestock offered in any event at a livestock show. In addition to the "IAFE National Code of Show Ring Ethics," fairs and livestock shows may have rules and regulations which they impose on the local, county, state, provincial and national levels.

All youth leaders working with junior exhibitors are under an affirmative responsibility to do more than avoid improper conduct or questionable acts. Their moral values must be so certain and positive that those younger and more pliable will be influenced by their fine example. Owners, exhibitors, fitters, trainers and absolutely responsible persons who violate the code of ethics will forfeit premiums, awards and auction proceeds and shall be prohibited from future exhibition in accordance with the rules adopted by the respective fairs and livestock shows. Exhibitors who violate this code of ethics demean the integrity of all livestock exhibitors and should be prohibited from competition at all livestock shows in the United States and Canada.

The following is a list of guidelines for all exhibitors and all livestock in competitive events:

1. All exhibitors must present, upon request of fair and livestock show officials, proof of ownership, length of ownership and age of all animals entered. Misrepresentation of ownership, age, or any facts relating thereto is prohibited.

2. Owners, exhibitors, fitters, trainers, or absolutely responsible persons shall provide animal health certificates from licensed veterinarians upon request by fair or livestock show officials.

3. Junior exhibitors are expected to care for and groom their animals while at fairs or livestock shows.

4. Animals shall be presented to show events where they will enter the food chain free of violative drug residues. The act of entering an animal in a livestock show is the giving of consent by the owner, exhibitor, fitter, trainer and/or absolutely responsible person for show management to obtain any specimens of urine, saliva, blood, or other substances from the animal to be used in testing. Animals not entered in an event which culminates with the animal entering the food chain shall not be administered drugs other than in accordance with applicable federal, state and provincial statutes, regulations and rules.

If the laboratory report on the analysis of saliva, urine, blood, or other sample taken from livestock indicates the presence of forbidden drugs or medication, this shall be prima facie evidence such substance has been administered to the animal either internally or externally. It is presumed that the sample of urine, saliva, blood, or other substance tested by the laboratory to which it is sent is the one taken from the animal in question, its integrity is preserved and all procedures of said collection and preservation, transfer to the laboratory and analysis of the sample are correct and accurate and the report received from the laboratory pertains to the sample taken from the animal in question and correctly reflects the condition of the animal at the time the sample was

taken, with the burden on the owner, exhibitor, fitter, trainer, or absolutely responsible person to prove otherwise.

At any time after an animal arrives on the fair or livestock show premises, all treatments involving the use of drugs and/or medications for the sole purpose of protecting the health of the animal shall be administered by a licensed veterinarian.

5. Any surgical procedure or injection of any foreign substance or drug or the external application of any substance (irritant, counterirritant, or similar substance) which could affect the animal's performance or alter its natural contour, confirmation, or appearance, except external applications of substances to the hoofs or horns of animals which affect appearance only and except for surgical procedures performed by a duly licensed veterinarian for the sole purpose of protecting the health of the animal, is prohibited.

6. The use of showing and/or handling practices or devices such as striking animals to cause swelling, using electrical contrivance, or other similar practices are not acceptable and are prohibited.

7. Direct criticism or interference with the judge, fair or livestock show management, other exhibitors, breed representatives, or show officials before, during, or after the competitive event is prohibited. In the furtherance of their official duty, all judges, fair and livestock show management, or other show officials shall be treated with courtesy, cooperation and respect and no person shall direct abusive or threatening conduct toward them.

8. No owner, exhibitor, fitter, trainer, or absolutely responsible person shall conspire with another person or persons to intentionally violate this code of ethics or knowingly contribute or cooperate with another person or persons either by affirmative action or inaction to violate this code of ethics. Violation of this rule shall subject such individual to disciplinary action.

9. The application of this code of ethics provides for absolute responsibility for an animal's condition by an owner, exhibitor, fitter, trainer, or participant whether or not he or she was actually instrumental in or had actual knowledge of the treatment of the animal in contravention of this code of ethics.

10. The act of entering an animal is the giving of consent by the owner, exhibitor, fitter, trainer, or absolutely responsible person to have disciplinary action taken by the fair or livestock show for violation of this Code of Show Ring Ethics and any other rules of competition of the fair or livestock show without recourse against the fair or livestock show. The act of entering an animal is the giving of consent that any proceedings or disciplinary action taken by the fair or livestock show may be published with the name of the violator or violators in any publication of the International Association of Fairs and Expositions, including Fairs and Expositions and any special notices to members.

11. The act of entering of an animal in a fair or livestock show is the giving of verification by the owner, exhibitor, fitter, trainer, or absolutely responsible person that he or she has read the IAFE National Code of Show Ring Ethics and understands the consequences of and penalties provided for actions prohibited by the code. It is further a consent that any action which contravenes these rules and is also in violation of federal, state, or provincial statutes, regulations, or rules may be released to appropriate law enforcement authorities with jurisdiction over such infractions.

DAIRY GOAT WELL-BEING POLICIES

5 Freedoms of Dairy Goat Well-Being *

1. **FREEDOM FROM HUNGER AND THIRST** by ready access to fresh water and diet to maintain health and vigor.
2. **FREEDOM FROM DISCOMFORT** by providing an appropriate environment including shelter and a comfortable resting area.
3. **FREEDOM FROM PAIN, INJURY OR DISEASE** by prevention or rapid diagnosis and treatment.
4. **FREEDOM TO EXPRESS NORMAL BEHAVIOR** by providing sufficient space, proper facilities and company of the animal's own kind.
5. **FREEDOM FROM FEAR AND DISTRESS** by ensuring conditions and treatment which avoid mental suffering.

* Adapted by the American Dairy Goat Association from the Farm Animal Welfare Council standards

Statement of Position on Animal Care *

- Produce a quality, wholesome, nutritious product
- Provide a high standard of livestock health
- Manage livestock in a humane manner
- Use and maintain transportation and handling facilities that provide livestock health and safety
- Provide feed and water to maintain livestock health and productivity
- Consult with a licensed veterinarian concerning animal health care practices
- Use approved livestock health products according to label directions
- Sustain and conserve natural resources by proper management of land, air, water and wildlife
- Support and maintain rural and family traditions important to our society

* Adopted from the National Pedigreed Livestock Council on October 24, 1991

While every care has been exercised in compiling and publishing the data contained in these pages, American Dairy Goat Association acknowledges that errors or omissions could occur in the assembling of this material. Questions related to any section should be directed to the Office Manager. We reserve the right to update or modify the information in this publication if errors are found or rules are changed.

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