

# Rules for Registrations and Transfers

## Rule 1: General

The American Milking Shorthorn Herdbook was established to record all registered Milking Shorthorn animals and to maintain such information for future generations. To give the public every assurance that their confidence is well placed, the closest attention shall be given to the correctness of all records of registry and transfer. Inasmuch as all such records are largely dependent upon honor and care, any person proved to have made fraudulent misstatements either in regard to the birth, or pedigree, or qualities of an animal, may as specified in Rule VI forfeit all consideration of the Society.

## Rule II: Qualifications for Registration

Only such animals whose sire and dam have been recorded in the Herdbook of this Society of which become entitled to registration by virtue of, and through compliance with, a program of provisional registration such as Grade-Up and Birth Record, maintained by the Society or which are proved to have been registered in recognized foreign Herdbooks, or to have descended from such animals can be registered.

1. Artificial Breeding
  - a. Applicant Responsibility
    - i. An animal otherwise eligible for registration, produced by means of artificial insemination, shall be eligible for registration in the AMSS Herdbook. The applicant for registry of an artificially conceived animal assumes full responsibility for the accuracy of all information required by AMSS on appropriate application forms for the issuance of a Certificate of Registry.
    - ii. The owner certifies to the truth and accuracy of the data given on the Application for Registry for entry on the records of and in accordance with the provisions of the constitution and By-Laws of the American Milking Shorthorn Society. One attests that the animal offered for registration has been permanently identified according to Society requirements. The breeder accepts full responsibility for any damage resulting from inaccurate breeding information (unless breeding receipt is attached). In addition, the owner (and breeder) agrees that all records on the animals in his herd, whether maintained by himself or others including production records, may be obtained and used by the AMSS in its many programs.
    - iii. AMSS may at any time request the owner of dam at time of service or owner of dam at time of calving, whichever is applicable, to provide proof of ownership of semen or the availability of semen on the indicated sire on the Application for Registry or Grade-Up enrollment or service sire on Application of Transfer. Such proof may be in the form of a breeding receipt, bill of sale or equivalent document.
2. Bulls – all males must be DNA and/or Genomic tested prior to a registration paper being issued.
3. Embryo Transfers - Animals resulting from embryo transfers may be registered provided the following requirements are met:

- a. The Society must be notified in writing, identifying sire and donor dam. Embryo recovery sheets must accompany the Application for Registration.
- b. The sire involved must be DNA and/or genomic tested and his semen used in accordance with AI rules of the Society.
- c. The donor dam must be DNA and/or genomic tested.
- d. The resulting offspring may be DNA and/or genomic tested for parentage identification.
- e. All calves resulting from a pooled oocyte round must have parentage verification testing completed before they are eligible to be registered.
- f. The Society will register the offspring if the sire and donor dam qualify as parents.
- g. All Embryo Transplants will have the letters "ET" following the name on the Certificate of Registry.

#### 4. Imported Cattle

The Certificate of Registry of any animal qualified as a Dairy or Milking Shorthorn under a recognized plan of milk recording and registered in Coates' Herdbook of Great Britain or the Dominion Shorthorn Herdbook of Canada shall be eligible for registry in the American Milking Shorthorn Herdbook and when recorded therein, shall be retain their registration number. All imported cattle must be reviewed by the Board of Directors to receive an official Herdbook level designation.

- i. The importer shall file a copy of the Certificate of Registry of the country of origin with the National office of the Society. Record numbers assigned by the recognized Herdbook of the country of origin shall be used for the ancestors of any imported animal accepted for record in the American Milking Shorthorn Herdbook, except those ancestors which may previously have been recorded therein with American numbers.
- ii. Imported animals are not eligible for registration after one year has elapsed from the date of importation or date of landing in or entering the United States, except by approval of the Executive Committee.
- iii. The fee required to register any animal bred in any country other than the United States, Canada or Mexico shall be set by the Board of Directors.
- iv. Qualified animals imported from Canada and Mexico are acceptable for registry, according to age, at identical rates as those which apply for members and non-members in the United States.
- v. Bulls registered in other foreign Herdbooks, not located in the United States of America, used for artificial insemination, may be registered in the Society Herdbook at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

#### 5. Genetic Expansion Program

- a. Genetic Expansion program is to be used for bringing outstanding genes of other dairy breeds into the Milking Shorthorn Herdbook. Either a Milking Shorthorn male or female may be crossed with any recognized dairy breed.
- b. There are main Herdbook levels in use (reference breeding chart for illustration of how each is created and which are show eligible):
  - i. Native: trace back 100% to Coates Herdbook – N suffix
  - ii. Full Herdbook: considered 100%
  - iii. Expanded Herdbook: EXP suffix, ≥75%
  - iv. Genetic Expansion: GE prefix, 36000 registration number, 50-75%
  - v. Genetic Identity: GI prefix, <50%

- vi. Grade or All Other Breeds
  - c. Grade animals may move to other appropriate Herdbook levels if at least one parent can be verified via DNA/genomic testing.
- 6. Crossing of Types
 

The crossing of eligible horned and polled animals is permissible and the progeny must be registered either as a horned or polled animal as the facts may indicate.
- 7. Genetic Recessives
 

Male or female offspring of known or suspect haplotype/recessive/genetic condition carriers are eligible to be the parent of an animal in the Herdbook of the AMSS. For official registration to be completed in the AMSS Herdbook, any male offspring of known or suspect haplotype/recessive/genetic condition carriers must be tested for the known or suspect haplotype/recessive/genetic condition before registration is complete. For official registration to be completed in the AMSS Herdbook, any female offspring of known or suspect haplotype/recessive/genetic condition carriers, it is strongly suggested they are tested for the known or suspect haplotype/recessive/genetic condition.
- 8. Registration Privileges to Members in North and South America
 

In the event a member of the Society, resident in North or South America, desires irrespective of the importation thereof to the United States to record all cattle bred and owned by such member otherwise eligible for registration if imported may do so upon proper application to the Society accompanied by registration fees applicable to members of the Society residing in the United States or Canada – otherwise registration rates applicable to animals imported from other countries shall be as set forth in the schedule of rates governing such registrations. Registration certificates issued by the country of origin should accompany such application.

### **Rule III: Applications for Registration and Transfer**

- 1. Form and Content
  - a. Applications for Registry or Transfer shall be made upon forms prescribed and approved by the Board of Directors and furnished by the National Office. All information required by such forms consistent with the fact shall be furnished by the applicant in detail together with such other or further detailed information as shall be required or requested by the National Office or Board of Directors and if so requested shall be under oath. Such application shall also contain such agreements and guarantees as the Board of Directors shall prescribe.
    - i. The name of a Polled Milking Shorthorn shall include the letter P as a suffix and the name of a Polled Sport shall include the letters PS as a suffix. (Polled Sport is when the sire and dam are both horned and the offspring is polled.) Animals with scurs are called Polled. Animals with genetic tests indicating homozygous polled will be identified with PP as a suffix.
    - ii. All certificates of registry include color description of the individual animal, sex, birth date, permanent identification information, and breeder's name and address.
    - iii. When duplicate certificates are issued to replace certificates, certified by the owner as lost or destroyed, only the names of the breeder or first owner together with the name of the last owner are shown at the top of the new

certificate. All intervening ownerships are omitted, although the Society keeps a complete record of ownership of each animal.

- iv. Applications for registry of imported animals must be accompanied by Certificates of Registry issued by the Secretary of a recognized Herdbook of the country of origin. This must specify the name of the breeder, intermediate owners, if any, importer in the United States with dates of sale and delivery, and transfer by importer if sold before being recorded in the American Milking Shorthorn Herdbook. In case of bred females, service certificates must be included because a service date is required to register a calf imported in dam or one born enroute to this country.

## 2. Color Designation

### a. Standard Milking Shorthorn colors are as follows:

- i. Red – All animals of solid red color should be so designated. Almost all red animals, however, have some amount of white on their underlines. When white is limited to the underline, it is customary practice to designate animals as Red.
- ii. Red, Little White (RLW) – Predominantly red with a few white marks.
- iii. Red, White Marks (RWM) – Use this designation for animals predominantly red, but with one or more white marks on body, head or legs.
- iv. Red and White (R&W) – Use this designation when large areas of well-defined solid red and white color appear on an animal.
- v. Roan – This designation refers to animals showing coats of mixed or blended red and white hairs. Breeders have the added option of indicating whether animals are Dark Roan or Light Roan, depending on whether the general cast or shade of roan is dominantly red (Dark Roan) or predominantly white (Light Roan).
- vi. White – All animals of solid white color should be so designated. Almost all white animals, however, have some red hair in their ears and often around the nostrils which can be disregarded.
- vii. White, Little Red (WLR) – white with  $\leq 25\%$  red

- b. Employees and classifiers finding any individual different than designated shall call it to the attention of the owner instructing that the Certificate of Registry be returned to the Society office for correction. Both parties shall make a report to the Society office.
- c. All sale managers are requested to inspect animals consigned to a public sale or to a reduction or dispersal sale under their management and any other registered Milking Shorthorn animals sold at private treaty for compliance under the color designated on the Certificate of Registry. Any found not to comply are to be reported to the Society.
- d. In cases of dispute between the owner of registered animals and the individual reporting an incorrect color designation regardless of official position of persons so reporting, the owner may request of the National Association an inspection of such animal. Such inspection may be made by a National Office representative. The final decision shall rest with the Board of Directors of the Society.
- e. In order to protect the integrity of the Milking Shorthorn Herdbook, the Board of Directors, through their appointed representatives, reserves the right to cancel certificates on any animals, including those in the Grade-Up or Birth Record

programs, which in their sole judgment do not meet the color standards of the breed.

### 3. Permanent Identification

- a. Approved forms and combinations of permanent identification
  - i. Tattoo
  - ii. Tattoo and RFID tag (left ear)
  - iii. Tattoo and laser printed ID tag (dangly tag)
  - iv. Button tag and RFID tag (left ear)
  - v. Canadian ID (tamperproof ear tags)
- b. A permanent form of identification is a prerequisite to registration. All animals offered for registrations must permanently identified with such letters and numbers as the owner may select. If, upon inspection by an AMSS representative, an animal is found not to possess one, blood typing may be required. If the results of the DNA and/or genomic tested are inconclusive, the registration of such animal may be subject to cancellation. If it is determined by the Society that any animal has not been permanently identified as represented upon the Application for Registry filed, the registrations of such animal shall also be subject to cancellation.
- c. Any temporary means of identification such as eartags, neck tags, etc. are not acceptable as permanent identification.
- d. All calves should be permanently identified before leaving individual pens or ties. It is recommended that a calf be identified within five (5) days of birth, and the information and date of birth be recorded immediately in the owner's Herdbook.
- e. No two animals of the same sex, bred in the same herd, and born within a ten-year period shall have the same tattoo, or ID tag. If an animal of the same color, having the same ID number as another animal in the herd is added to the herd, the owner shall request permission to add another tattoo in another area of the ear or ears. Both ears may be used and the marks and number in the ears must be stated on the Application for Registry.
- f. Tattoos
  - i. Since the vaccination tattoo is normally placed in the right ear, it is recommended that the permanent identification tattoo be placed in the left ear. A vaccination tattoo will not be accepted as a permanent identification tattoo.
  - ii. A suggested system is to start with a letter, the first letter of the owner's surname, followed by a number (such as A 1) and continue in sequence as calves are born. Another system is one in which the first figure of the tattoo indicates the year of birth of the calf, for example, 6M10. The first figure preceding the owner's initial would show that the calf was born in 1986. The number 10 following the initial would be the number of the calf in the herd for the year and shall not be used for more than one calf of the same sex in the herd born in any one year.
  - iii. Identification marks as tattooed in the ear of an animal imported to the United States and appearing upon the Certificate of Registry by the recognized Herdbook of the country of origin shall be accepted and recorded in the record of the AMSS. Such identification marks shall be used upon the American Certificate issued by this Society.

- iv. It is forbidden to change or in any way alter a tattoo without the special permission in writing from the National Office. In instances of duplication of tattoos in your herd or in assembling a group of cattle, contact the National Office requesting permission to add a number or letter to the existing tattoo.

#### 4. Names

- a. The name of an animal shall be limited to thirty (30) spaces (characters and spaces) inclusive to numbers and numerals (2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, etc).
- b. No duplication of names shall be permitted. Slight changes in spelling shall not constitute an original name.
- c. It is recommended that the numerals 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, etc. be applied only to offspring of the animal bearing the name used, if of the same sex, in sequence with the date of birth. This rule shall not be construed to permit the perpetuation of farm names or prefixes registered with this Society except by the person who has registered the prefix. The ordinal 1<sup>st</sup> or word "First" is not permitted as it is considered as the original name. Roman numerals are not allowed to be used as a suffix.
- d. The name of an animal accepted by the Society for registration cannot be changed, except upon the approval of the Board of Directors.
- e. The Society cannot protect the "common" or "barn" part of an animal's name. A sire's name may not be used as a suffix, in the naming of a female, and the dam's name may not be used as a suffix, in the naming of a male. A cow's name should be feminine and a bull's name masculine. The use of another person's surname, even though not reserved, is not permitted.
- f. The name of an animal shall be followed by the various characteristic and/or program designations such as, EXP for expanded Herdbook in the Birth Record program, P for Polled, PS for Polled Sport, etc.
- g. The following other names are not allowed in the registration of Milking Shorthorns: All-American, Meritorious Hy Grade, Certified, Elite, Superior, Qualified, Premier, and Type Classification designations (Excellent, EX; Very Good, VG; Good Plus, GP; Fair, F; Poor, P) or any other word denoting recognition in the Society's programs.
- h. Other words that may not be used are articles and prepositions such as a, the, and, of, for, and in. Slight changes in any of the above names or words will not be permitted in the naming of animals.
- i. The Society reserves the right to reject names that are improper.

#### 5. Registry of Farm and Herd Names and/or Prefixes

- a. The Society maintains a list of reserved farm and herd names and prefixes which may not be infringed upon. A breeder of Milking Shorthorn cattle may reserve a prefix name for their exclusive use, when not previously reserved by the Society for another breeder, upon application to the Society accompanied by the appropriate fee. No prefix shall be reserved that is a duplication of the distinctive part of another registered prefix. Such prefix may not be used by any other breeder unless such other breeder submits written permission as owner of the reserved prefix. In the event of the sale of an entire herd and the discontinuance of breeding operations by the owner of a reserved prefix, he may, subject to the approval of the Society, transfer to the purchaser of the herd, the right to subsequent uses of such farm or herd name. The purchaser will pay the regular fee

for reserving the prefix. The owner's right to the reserved prefix shall be lost by twenty (20) consecutive years of nonuse of the prefix.

- i. A prefix shall be limited to fifteen (15) letter spaces.
- ii. A prefix can be the distinctive part of a farm name – but it cannot be a name that pertains to known and established bloodlines of Milking Shorthorn cattle. The words “Dairy,” “Farm,” “Ranch,” “Milking Shorthorn,” and “Illawarra” cannot be part of any prefix.
- iii. Names that are in common usage, such as barn names of cows, cannot be part of a prefix. The use of common barn names is, however, permitted when used in a combination of names so that it in no way indicates that animal originated from a farm that may have such a name registered as a prefix. This does not prevent others from using the portion of a prefix that is a common barn name in naming their animals.
- iv. Single words that may be used in a combination to form a prefix cannot be reserved. For example, the word “Maple” which can be used as a part of a prefix such as “Maple Ridge” or “Maple Knoll” cannot be reserved. No single letter may be reserved as a prefix.
- v. The National Office is authorized to use its discretion in refusing to register prefixes that may cause difficulty in the office or infringe on the use of common animal names by others. No duplication of a reserved prefix shall be permitted and a slight change in spelling shall not constitute an original prefix. The National Office shall have the authority to reject a prefix that, in its judgment, is too similar to a previously reserved prefix, but the applicant shall have the right of appeal to the Board of Directors, whose decision shall be final.
- vi. A breeder may give written notice to the Society that he is releasing his reserved prefix to another breeder, in which case such breeder may then reserve the released prefix at the regular fee.

#### 6. Conflicts in Birth Dates

If a natural calf is to be registered which was born within less than ten months of another natural calf previously registered out of the same dam, full particulars should be filed with application, otherwise it will be rejected.

#### 7. Minimum Age Requirements of Sire and Dam

Calves born from dams under eighteen (18) months of age and calves sired by a bull under nine (9) months of age at the time of service are ineligible for registry, unless parentage can be verified by DNA/Genomic testing, the cost of which is to be borne by the owner.

#### 8. Registering Twins

- a. In registering twins or members of other multiple births, separate applications must be filed for each calf. It must state the sex of the other members of the multiple birth. The words TW, TRI, or QUAD must be used as an integral part of the name as a suffix in the naming of all animals which are members of multiple births.
- b. Unless Applications of Registry of twins or other multiple birth animals are sent to the Society office at the same time, the first application must state that the animal is a twin or a member of another multiple birth in order that a subsequent Application for Registry of the other(s) may be honored.

#### 9. Lease of Bull

When an owner leases a bull to another breeder, he should notify the Society as to the inclusive dates that the bull will be in possession of the lessee. (Special form of lease is furnished with request.) If this is done, the lessee will be enabled to record calves sired by the leased bull without obtaining the signature of the lesser upon all applications for registry of calves, which would otherwise be necessary.

#### 10. More Than One Bull

Calves from cows with which more than one bull has been permitted to run shall be ineligible for registration unless parentage is established by DNA/genomic testing. The cost of this is borne by the owner.

#### 11. Breeder: Definition

The person(s) owning the dam at the time of service to a bull shall be regarded as the breeder.

#### 12. Who Shall Register

The owner of the dam at the time the calf was born shall register the animal, except that special provisions are hereinafter made for imported animals.

#### 13. Signatures Required

Applications for either registration or transfer shall be signed in ink exactly as the ownership shown on the records of the Society. The breeder of a calf, the owner of the dam at the time she was bred, or his authorized representative must sign each Application for Registry. If the calf was purchased in dam, then in addition to the signature of the breeder, it is necessary that the owner of the dam at the date of calving or his authorized representative also sign the application. Where a calf was sired by a bull not owned by the breeder of the calf, then the owner of the bull at the time of service or his authorized representative must also sign the application. A farm owner may, by letter to the Society, authorize another to sign such application for him. It will be understood that the above requirements imply that the Society records must show that the sire and dam of a calf were owned by the persons signing the Applications for Registry. If not, then the applications must be rejected until the transfer records of the sire and dam have been brought up to date and correct dates of sale have been shown.

All electronic means of registration will constitute a legal signature in all instances stated above.

### **Rule IV: Transfer of Ownership**

#### 1. Necessity for Recording Transfers

Every change of ownership of a registered animal shall be promptly recorded with the AMSS by the seller in order that progeny of the animal may be registered and subsequent changes in ownership may be recorded.

#### 2. Who Shall Transfer

When a registered animal is sold, the seller is expected to promptly furnish the buyer with the animal's Certificate of Registry on which the transfer has been duly recorded by the National Office. The transfer date (which is the date of sale) must be correctly given and the date of sale shall not be construed as a date later than the date of delivery. The seller shall pay the transfer fee unless he stipulates when selling the animal that the buyer must pay it. Transfer fees are higher if the transfer is not filed for record with the AMSS with fee within two (2) months (or



sixty (60) days) following date of sale. Sellers who fail to promptly furnish Certificates of Registry bearing recorded transfers after sale lay themselves liable to suspension from the services of the Society. There is, however, no objection to the filing or transfer applications and payment of required transfer fees by the buyer if such an arrangement is made between buyer and seller. Should, however, the registered owners refuse to apply for such transfer, the National Office, upon the approval of the Board of Directors on satisfactory proof of sale of the animal and the identity, shall transfer the animal to the name of the buyer at his expense.

### 3. Transfer of a Jointly Owned Animal

When an animal which is jointly owned is sold to someone outside of the partnership, all members of the partnership must sign the Application of Transfer unless an authorization card has been placed on file permitting interest to the other partner or partners, only their signature is required.

### 4. Transfer on Application for Registry

When a calf has been sold before it is registered, it is proper to write a transfer of ownership at the bottom of the registration application. Such a transfer requires a fee, which is additional to the fee required for the registration of the animal. When a transfer of ownership is recorded at the time an animal is registered, the buyer's name and address and date of purchase are typed at the bottom of the calf's registry certificate immediately following the name of the breeder of the calf.

### 5. Transfers of Inherited Cattle

Transfers of cattle from an estate to an heir are subject to the same requirements as other transfers, but a reduced fee applies in case of inheritance. Transfer date in case of inheritance may be construed as the date of death if desired. Transfers by an estate should be signed by the administrator of the estate, but if there was no administrator, the Society will consider acceptance of the signature of the heir. Heirs should be prepared to show legal evidence of title.

### 6. Transfers Within the Immediate Family or to Form or Dissolve a Partnership

In transferring an entire herd consisting of six or more animals to a member of the immediate family or when a partnership of which an individual owner becomes a member is formed, a reduced fee rate applies. Also, when a partnership is dissolved, the cattle recorded as the property of the partnership may be transferred to any individual partner at a reduced fee.

### 7. Cancellation of Recorded Transfers

Any transfer of ownership will be cancelled by the National Office upon application of both parties to the transfer or upon application of one party if due notice to the other party has been given, but transfers will be cancelled only for error or where delivery of the animal has not been consummated. A fee will apply.

### 8. Transfer Application Forms

Forms used to apply for registration of transfer of registered cattle will be found upon the back of their registry certificates. The first form should be filled out and signed by the person indicated at the top of the certificate as the last owner. Transfer fee must be received with transfer request. The transfer will then be recorded and certified by the Society and certificate returned to the sender or as directed.

### 9. Duties of Registered Owner

- a. All animals transferred must be permanently identified.

- b. Before any animal should leave his possession, the registered owner shall determine that the tattoo is clear and legible and corresponds with the Certificate of Registry.
- c. Before the transfer of a female shall be recorded by the National Office, the owner shall certify as to whether or not she has been bred, and if so, the name and number of the service sire and date of service shall be given. This includes a signed partially completed Application for Registry showing the name and registration number of the service sire as the sire and the name and registration number of the dam, as well as the service date. A service certificate shall be provided for natural service if the owner of the animal was not the owner of the sire at the time of service.
- d. Immediately upon receipt of the Certificate of Registry properly transferred to the name of the buyer, the seller shall deliver said certificate to such purchaser.
- e. All animals sold for export must be transferred on the records of the Society before leaving the country.

#### 10. Obligations of Purchaser

- a. Immediately upon receipt of the Certificate of Registry transferred to him, the purchaser shall verify his name thereon. If his name shall be incorrect thereon in any respect, he shall send the certificate to the Society office for correction, such correction to be made without charge at any time within six months subsequent to the date of transfer, and at the regular fee thereafter, such fee to accompany his request.
- b. The buyers are warned that the transfer must read direct from the registered seller to them.
- c. Check permanent identification and make sure that it corresponds as shown on the Certificate of Registry. If it is illegible or does not correspond with the Certificate of Registry, such fact shall be reported to the Society which will take such action as the circumstances warrant.

### **Rule V: Miscellaneous Registration and Transfer**

- 1. Applications for Registry and Applications for Transfer returned to a breeder for additional information, correction, or for proper fees must be returned to the office within sixty (60) days for the fees to apply, otherwise, the fees for registration or transfer which apply at the time of the application is returned to the office shall be collected, unless there are extenuating circumstances or correspondence in regard to the application.
- 2. Any transfer request for corrected ownership will be completed and sent back with the stipulation that the copy being corrected will be sent back to the office within 10 days. If the wrong paper is not returned to the office within 10 days, both papers will be invalid.
- 3. Registration for Eighteen Months After Death  
The estates of deceased members and the surviving members of a partnership or other group entity which shall be dissolved by the reason of the decease of a member thereof, shall be entitled to register or transfer cattle at a member's fee for a period of eighteen (18) months after the deceased and for no longer period. But such privilege shall not be granted except when due notification of such decease has been filed with the Secretary.
- 4. Fees

- a. The Board of Directors has the power to establish fees for registration, transfers and other work. Members are entitled to lower rates than non-members. The fee schedule contains current rates.
  - i. Remittance accompanying applications should be by check, draft or postal money order payable to the AMSS. Credit cards are also accepted and may have a convenience fee added as determined by the Board of Directors. Currency sent at own risk.
  - ii. Annual dues are payable January 1 of each year and must be paid to insure service and regular receipt of the Breed Publication. (subscription is suspended if current dues are not sent by March 1.)
  - iii. A charge will be made for issuing a duplicate Certificate of Registry. A charge will be made for reinstating a Certificate of Registry cancelled in error by the owner, with BOD approval. In cases of disaster, the National Office has the authority to use its discretion and issue duplicate Certificates of Registry without cost.
  - iv. Corrections of registrations and transfers made incorrectly, not reported to the Society within six months of registration or transfer, respectively, will require a correction fee.
  - v. Corrected Certificates
    1. When incorrect information is supplied on the Application or Certificate of Transfer, the applicant will be responsible for the correction fee. A copy of original will be supplied upon request.
    2. The National Office will not assume responsibility for poor penmanship resulting in incorrect certificates. If the application is not submitted in a legible form, the result being an incorrect certificate, the applicant will be responsible for the correction fee.
    3. If the National Office incorrectly processes a certificate, when correct information was supplied, it will be corrected at no charge.
5. It is forbidden to change or in any way alter a Certificate of Registry or a Certificate of Transfer.
6. Animals sold at AMSS auction must be transferred from the seller to the buyer and may not be retransferred back to the seller within one year unless a satisfactory explanation is filed with the National Office and accepted by the Board of Directors.
7. The Code of Ethical Sales Practices setting forth the terms and conditions of sales at private treaty or at public auction shall be followed.
8. Cancellation of Records and Certificate
  - a. When a registered animal is sold without papers, the National Office should be notified and the Certificate of Registry returned for cancellation with the name of the buyer and the date of sale.
  - b. If a registered animal shall die or be sent to market, the owner at such time may send to the National Office the Certificate of Registry of such animal with information as to the date of death or date of shipment to market. Thereupon, the Society shall cancel such registration upon its records, noting on the Certificate of Registry the date of death, and return the cancelled Certificate of Registry to the owner.

**Rule VI: Fraud or Deception**

In case of any fraud or deception committed by any member of the Society or non-member thereof, registering with the Society or owning Milking Shorthorns registered with the Society, either in the handling, sale, exhibition or registration of Milking Shorthorns, or in the keeping or recording or presenting for record of milk or butterfat records, or in the case of failure to furnish registration certificates or transfers of cattle sold and represented as registered in the AMSS Herdbook within a reasonable time, or for violation of any rule, regulation, or By-Law of the Society, the National Office may suspend Society services to such person when the facts warrant such action, pending a review by the Board of Directors of any evidence pertinent to the situation. A person, firm or individual to whom such services have been suspended may request in writing a hearing before the Board of Directors upon charges to be preferred by the National Office and any ruling, either expulsion or reprimand, made by the Board of Directors shall be final. A record of any suspension, expulsion or order refusing to permit use of the services and facilities of the Society, shall if entered, be made upon the membership record card of the member or non-member kept by the Society.

Alteration of certificates of registry or transfers not made or authorized by the National Office or fraud in connection with applications for such certificates or transfers shall, upon action by the National Office to that effect, render such certificates or transfers invalid. If satisfactory proof is presented to the National Office of fraudulent registration of a pedigree or transfer, the National Office is authorized to strike such registration or transfer from the records and to recall for cancellation the certificate issued by the Society. Any action of the National Office in such cases shall be subject to review by the Board of Directors at a hearing to be held upon demand of the interested parties.

**Rule VII: Association's Responsibility**

Every registration and transfer is based on statements in the application therefore, and this Society assumes no responsibility for damages which may be caused by the issuance of any Certificate of Registry or Transfer based on erroneous or fraudulent information or for damages resulting from the temporary or permanent cancellation of any registration or transfer certificates or papers.

## Guidelines for Registration of ASA Cattle in the AMSS Herdbook

The following guidelines govern the means and method by which cattle registered in the Herdbook of the American Shorthorn Association (ASA) may be accepted for registry into the American Milking Shorthorn Society (AMSS) Herdbook or in the AMSS Appendix Registry.

1. Any breeder owning a registered ASA animal may, upon receipt of a fee of fifty dollars (\$50) to the ASA, submit an Application of Registry of an animal registered in the ASA Herdbook together with a processing fee according to the animal's age to the AMSS registry department.
2. Upon confirmation from the ASA office that the fifty-dollar (\$50) transfer fee has been paid, the Application for Registry will be considered.
3. The "double registered" animal will be entered in the AMSS Appendix Registry with a suffix "S" to the animal's name and a six-digit registration number.
4. Any progeny of an AMSS Appendix Registry female bred to a Registered Milking Shorthorn sire may be enrolled in the AMSS Herdbook with the suffix "S" designation added to the animal's name upon payment of applicable registration fees.
5. Any progeny of a Registered Milking Shorthorn female bred to an AMSS Appendix Registry male may be enrolled in the AMSS Herdbook with the suffix "S" designation added to the animal's name upon payment of applicable registration fees.

These guidelines were originally established July 1, 1985.

## Board Rulings on Registrations and Transfers

Dec 2019: Group transfer – 25 females or more for \$10 each.

Dec. 2015: If all members of a partnership or syndicate are national members, they are eligible for member rates for AMSS services.

Under the Express program, ET/IVF/Clones can be registered at a charge of \$10 under 12 months of age. Under the Express program, there will be no charge for natural-born females born in the current paid Express year as long as they are registered within 12 months of birth.

Changes in Fees: Rush fee is \$20 per item and \$100 per item if needed within 72 hours. The rush fee includes email, fax, or mail. If sent overnight/express, an additional \$25 overnight/express fee will be charged. If sent via priority mail (2-3 days), an additional \$10 will be charged. For classification, a late fee of \$100 will be added if the request to be on the tour is within 30 days of the scheduled tour.

Dec. 2007: Transfer fees less than 60 days will increase from \$14 to \$20 and over 60 days from \$20 to \$25 effective 3-1-08

Jan. 2006: Pedigree price change to 1-9 = \$5, 10-19 = \$4 and 20+ = \$3

July 2002: A \$14 registration fee will be collected on overaged animals if breeder joins the Express or Gain Registry program and appropriate fees are paid.

Dec. 2000: Lower transfer/registration fees from Canada to \$25.